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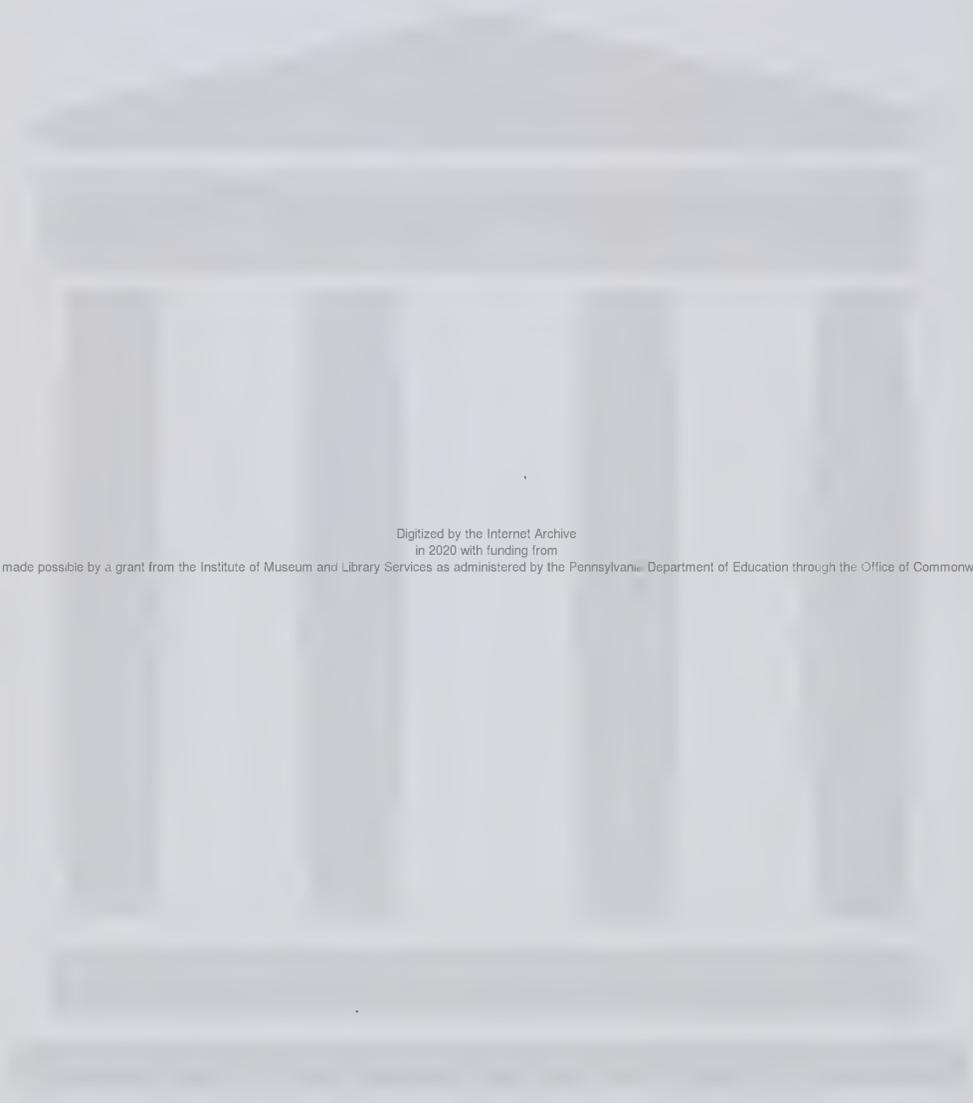
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Historical and biographical al



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HISTORICAL
AND
BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM
OF THE
CHIPPEWA VALLEY
WISCONSIN

INCLUDING

A GENERAL HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE CHIPPEWA VALLEY; ANCES-
TRAL RECORDS OF LEADING FAMILIES; BIOGRAPHIES OF
REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS, PAST AND PRESENT;
AND PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT MEN.

EDITED BY GEORGE FORRESTER.

ILLUSTRATED.

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PREFACE.

IN the production of the following pages the effort has been to show the growth of every city and village in the Chippewa Valley, through their industries, schools and churches. These are certain indications of the progress of the people toward the higher civilization. In perusing this work it should be borne in mind that it treats, first, last and all the time, of a lumber-producing country. Agriculture is making rapid strides, and attention is drawn to it wherever it has been developed.

The historical data have been collected from such works as the "History of the Discovery of the Northwest in 1634," by Consul W. Butterfield; his historical sketches in the "Historical Atlas of Wisconsin," published in 1878; the "History of Wisconsin," by Wm. R. Smith, Vols. I. and III.—(Vol. II. was not published); the "History of the Territory of Wisconsin from 1836 to 1848," by Moses M. Strong; the "Blue Books of the State of Wisconsin," etc., and particularly Thomas E. Randall's "History of the Chippewa Valley," which has been relied on for many details of the period of which it treats. Some difficulty was experienced in getting exact dates from many of the old settlers. They could remember the circumstances of which they spoke readily enough, but their memories were not always perfect as to the precise time when they occurred. In many instances they were corrected by the female members of their families, whose recollection in this respect appears frequently to be more acute. There was a difficulty, too, in obtaining the true orthography of surnames, especially of those from the continent of Europe. No pains, however, have been spared in securing as much accuracy as possible

in regard to these details. The compiler takes this opportunity of thanking, most heartily, all those ladies and gentlemen who furnished him with the information he was in search of, among whom may be mentioned the editors of the leading journals throughout the Valley, the county and city officials, the clergy, the officers and members of the various societies, the managers of the numerous industrial enterprises, and many others. In traveling through the Valley he did not meet with a single refusal to answer his enquiries. If the historical part of this work meets with the appreciation of its readers, the compiler will be well rewarded for his pains.

The biographical sketches were so numerous that they have necessitated as brief treatment as the circumstances would warrant, and the publishers have been compelled to depend mainly upon the members of the respective families for the reliability of the facts set forth. No pains have been spared to make this department accurate, and it is believed that it constitutes a most interesting portion of the work, and that it will increase in value with the lapse of time.

Trusting that the volume will prove satisfactory to its readers, it is submitted to their considerate judgment.

GEORGE FORRESTER.

CHICAGO, April, 1892.



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DURAND, WIS.

HISTORY OF THE CHIPPEWA VALLEY.

CHAPTER I.

THE DISCOVERY OF WISCONSIN.

EXISTENCE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER REVEALED—CARTIER AND SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN—THE COMPANY OF ONE HUNDRED ASSOCIATES—JEAN NICOLET, THE DISCOVERER OF WISCONSIN—THE MISSISSIPPI EXPLORED BY JOLIET AND MARQUETTE—LA SALLE AND FATHER HENNEPIN—DISCOVERY OF THE CHIPPEWA RIVER—EXTERMINATION OF THE FOX INDIANS—GREAT BRITAIN ACQUIRES THE FRENCH PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA—EVACUATION OF THE NORTHWEST BY THE BRITISH—WISCONSIN BECOMES A STATE.

THE history of the Chippewa Valley is virtually the history of the state of Wisconsin, that is, from the time of its discovery to its settlement in the present century, and may be divided into five epochs—its occupation by the French (by whom it was discovered), the brief period of British rule, its pre-territorial existence, its life as a territory, and, finally, its career as a state.

Up to the beginning of the seventeenth century the existence of that part of the United States which is now known as Wisconsin was unknown to the nations of Europe of that period. The discoveries of Columbus, in 1492; John Cabot, in 1497; his son, Sebastian Cabot, in 1498; Gaspar Cortoreal, in 1500, and John Verrazzano, the Florentine navigator, along the Atlantic coast of North America, did not extend beyond the island of Newfoundland. On April 20, 1534, Jacques Cartier, a French navigator, sailed from his native place, St. Malo, in France, under orders from the French admiral, for this island, on an exploring expedition. On reaching his destination he at once began to carry out his instructions. In the following August he discovered the river afterward named the St. Lawrence. Following its channel, he soon sighted land on either side. France was filled with wonder at the success of

the expedition. The enthusiasm of the French people was aroused. A new enterprise was promulgated. Several members of the nobility volunteered for the cruise. The vessels sailed on May 19, 1535. Arriving within sight of Newfoundland, they were carried by an adverse wind into the gulf to the west of it on St. Lawrence's Day, August 10, and gave it that name, and the river discovered the previous year also received the same title. Ascending this noble stream, the island, since called Orleans, just northeast of Quebec, was reached. Here the vessels came to anchor. The river was ascended, and an Indian village was found on an island called Hochelaga, now the site of the city of Montreal. Possession was taken of the country in the name of the French king, Francis I. This ceremony was repeated in the following spring.

On July 15, 1536, Cartier dropped anchor at St. Malo. A third voyage was made by him in 1541, quitting his native land on May 23. He was, on this occasion, under the supervision of John Francis de la Roque, Lord of Roberval, who had been appointed by Francis I. viceroy of the newly discovered country. The motive of this enterprise was declared to be the settlement of this region, and the conversion of the Indians to Christianity, with additional explorations. Cartier was the first to reach the St. Lawrence. A fort was erected near the site of the present city of Quebec. Neither seeing nor receiving any communication from the viceroy, Cartier set sail for France in the following spring. Roberval arrived at his destination in the summer of the same year. After wintering in the St. Lawrence he abandoned the enterprise and resigned his viceroyalty. In 1598 the Marquis de la Roche, a French Catholic, undertook the colonization of New France, but the expedition proved a miserable failure. Another similar effort was made in 1599, by a merchant of St. Malo, named Pontgravé, and a Captain Chauvin. These adventurers engaged to establish a colony of 500 persons in consideration of receiving a grant of the monopoly of the fur trade from Henry IV., the then king of France. Arriving at the St. Lawrence, they erected a cluster of wooden huts and store-houses at Tadoussac, near the mouth of the Saguenay. Chauvin made two more voyages to this trading post. He died during the last one, and his scheme came to a sudden end.

In 1603 a number of French merchants formed themselves into a company, and Samuel de Champlain was dispatched, with a small band of adventurers, to make a preliminary survey of the St. Lawrence. They reached Hochelaga in safety. Vain efforts were made by Champlain to pass up the rapids of the river, but he gleaned from the natives some account of the lakes and country beyond. Having accomplished his mission, he returned to France. At the expiration of five years he made another trip across the Atlantic, as the leader of an expedition to establish a colony and make explorations. The fleet left France on April 13, 1608, and arrived at the mouth of the Saguenay in the following June. A settlement was begun on the banks of the St. Lawrence,

on the site of the present market-place of Quebec. At this time the Huron Indians, who dwelt on the shores of the lake which now bears their name, and the Algonquins, whose homes were on the banks of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers, were at war with the Iroquois, or Five Nations, whose habitations were within the present state of New York. Champlain, in order to place himself on friendly terms with the two former tribes, joined a party of them in an expedition against their enemies, and gained a complete victory over them. He at once received an invitation from the Hurons and the Algonquins to visit their homes. Returning to France, he again visited the St. Lawrence in 1610, this time to explore Hudson's bay, investigate the copper mines on the shores of the lakes, of which he had been informed by the Indians, and discover the western sea, by which, it was fully believed, China could be reached. The execution of the intention was ultimately postponed, and he once more returned to France.

The restless voyager was back again on May 13, 1611, to secure the fur trade to his employes. A post was built, on the site of the city of Montreal, which he named Place Royale, and shortly afterward France saw him again. Early in the spring of 1613 he passed up the St. Lawrence to the Ottawa, and visited the country of the Algonquins of Isle des Allamettes, but becoming disgusted with his surroundings he set sail for his native country. In May, 1615, he was back on the St. Lawrence. The Hurons and Algonquins assembled at Place Royale to transact their annual barter with the French fur traders, and urged Champlain to unite with them against their foes, the Iroquois, which he consented to do. While absent at Quebec, the Indians became impatient and returned to their homes. Father Joseph le Caron, a Récollet, and twelve armed Frenchmen, went with them, starting on July 1, 1615. Champlain, with two Frenchmen and ten Indians, followed them nine days afterward, to the head of the eastern shore of what is now Georgian Bay. He spent the following winter there with the Hurons, and returned to Quebec on July 11, 1616, preceded by Father le Caron. This post contained from fifty to sixty persons, fur traders and friars. Two Huguenots, William and Emery de Caen, had, in the summer of 1622, become possessed of the monopoly of the old company of St. Malo and Rouen, in its trade with the Indians. The Récollets had, prior to 1625, established five missions extending from Acadia (Newfoundland) to Lake Huron. In this year three Jesuits, one of whom was John de Brébeuf, landed in the colony and commenced the work of the Society of Jesus.

The monopoly vested in the de Caens was annulled by Cardinal Richelieu, and the Company of Canada organized in 1628, with this unscrupulous priest at its head. The city of Quebec, and all of New France called Canada, were granted to its members—one hundred in number. Champlain was one of them. The country was described so vaguely that it could be construed to include Florida and extend from Newfoundland to the Pacific ocean. They

were given the perpetual monopoly of the trade in skins and furs; and of other articles for fifteen years, and no duty was to be levied on merchandise imported into France from Canada for that length of time. They were subjected, however, to religious responsibilities. Roman Catholics only could be taken by them to the colony, and there was a stringent condition that they should keep all the trading stations furnished liberally with missionaries—three priests in each settlement.

England was, at this time, at war with France, and the former determined, if possible, to seize the possessions of the latter in North America. With this end in view David Kirk was dispatched with a squadron to Canada to capture the settlements there. The fleet reached the harbor of Tadoussac before the vessels of the Company of Canada. Kirk demanded the surrender of Quebec, but Champlain made a show of defense, and, acting upon the principle that discretion is the better part of valor, the English commander refrained from making the attack. All the vessels sent out by the company were either taken or sunk, and the next year Quebec surrendered. England thus established her first supremacy on the St. Lawrence, which lasted from July, 1629, to July, 1632. Champlain was conveyed to England with other French prisoners, but a treaty of peace had been entered into by the two nations, and Canada was restored to France. Emery de Caen reached Quebec on July 5, 1632, and reasserted the supremacy of his country. The Jesuits were to have exclusive control of the missions, and two of them—Paul le Jeune and Aune de la Noue—accompanied de Caen across the Atlantic to assist in carrying out this stipulation. Champlain, commissioned anew by Richelieu, resumed command at Quebec on May 23, 1633. The Jesuit father, John de Brébeuf, returned with him. The Récollets had been practically driven from the country.

In 1618 Jean Nicolet arrived at Place Royale from France. He was born at Cherbourg, in Normandy, and his father, Thomas Nicolet, was a mail carrier from that city to Paris. The name of his mother was Marguerite de la Mer. The son bore an exemplary character, was full of religious enthusiasm, with an excellent temper and a splendid memory. Acting under the directions of Champlain he spent two years among the Algonquins of Isle des Allumettes, on the Ottawa river, in order to acquire a knowledge of their language and customs, participating with them in their dangers, hardships and privations. He afterward sojourned with the Nipissings until 1633, and was regarded as one of them. Their habitations were on and around the shores of the lake of that name. It was about this time that he was recalled to Quebec, by Champlain, as governor of Canada, and employed as commissary and Indian interpreter to the Hundred Associates, and made that settlement his place of residence. Ultimately he was selected by Champlain to make a journey to the Winnebagoes, the main object of which was to solve the problem of a near route to China. This was in the middle of the summer of 1634, for he started

on his errand in the first week of July, in company with Fathers Brébeuf, Daniel and Devost, Jesuit priests, who were on their way to the Huron country to re-establish the mission commenced, but afterward abandoned by the Récollets. On his way he stopped at Three Rivers to assist in building a fort there.

At last he was fairly on his way to visit the Wisconsin tribes. Seven Hurons accompanied him, and thus in a birch-bark canoe was the first white man to pass along the northern shore of Lake Huron, and at Sault Ste. Marie to set foot on land which now forms part of the state of Michigan, and to discover the lake of that name. Making his way up Green bay, he arrived at the mouth of the Menominee river, now one of the boundary lines between Wisconsin and Upper Michigan. On his route thus far he met several Indian tribes, and at this point the Menomonees. Proceeding on his journey, he soon reached the country of the Winnebagoes, his destination. He was in the state of Wisconsin, its discoverer and the first white man there. He was expected by the natives, as one of the Hurons had been sent forward to announce his coming on a mission of peace. Several young men were dispatched to meet him. He appeared before them in a robe of state, adorned with figures of flowers and birds. Approaching the village, he advanced to meet the expectant crowd, with a pistol in each hand, and fired one after the other. The squaws and children fled in dismay, yelling that it was a "monito" or spirit armed with thunder and lightning. The astonished men styled him "Thunder Beaver." His arrival was reported through the country, and 4,000 warriors belonging to different tribes assembled in council and each chief gave a banquet. Speeches were made, and Nicolet explained the advantages to be derived by trading with the colony at Quebec. After a brief rest he ascended the Fox river and reached Lake Winnebago. Passing around it he found and entered the mouth of the Fox river, where to-day is the city of Oshkosh. After following its course for six days he arrived at the village of the Mascoutins, or Fire Nation, which was, in all probability, in that part of the state now known as Green Lake county, and close to the present city of Berlin.

Nicolet then journeyed in a southerly direction, but how far south is not known, still he went far enough to visit the Illinois nation, probably to some point in the southern part of this state. In doing this he was obliged to make portages around the falls of Des Pères, the two Kakalins, Grand Chute and Winnebago rapids, the locations of the present cities of De Pere, Kaukauna, Appleton and Neenah. He then returned to the Winnebagoes, and later on visited the Pottawattamies, who were stationed upon the islands at the mouth of Green bay, and upon the main land to the south along the western shore of Lake Michigan. Starting on his return trip in the spring of 1635, by way of Mackinaw and along the southern shore of the Great Manitou island, he stopped at the latter place, to smoke the pipe of peace with a band of Ottawas

there, and reached Quebec in July of that year. Shortly afterward he was assigned by Champlain to the post at Three Rivers as commissary and interpreter. Champlain died December 25, 1635, and with him vanished the spirit of progress in the colony.

His successor was Marc Antoine de Bras-de-fer de Chasteaufort, and he was followed by Charles Huault de Mantagny, who arrived at Quebec in 1636. Nicolet married here, October 7, 1637, Marguerite Couillard, a godchild of Champlain, and a daughter of Guillaume Couillard and Guillemette Hébert. Nicolet resided at Three Rivers until the beginning of October, 1642, when he was summoned to Quebec and appointed general commissary of the Hundred Associates, in the place of his brother-in-law, M. Olivier le Tardiff, who departed on the seventh of that month for France. Nicolet was not long to enjoy his new position, for he met his death by drowning, the result of a shipwreck on the St. Lawrence on the twenty-seventh of the same month. Thus perished the dauntless, half-savage adventurer who had taken the preliminary step in the European domination of Wisconsin.

The next white men to visit the northwest were Isaac Jogues and Charles Raymbault. These Jesuit missionaries received an invitation, in the autumn of 1641, to visit the Indians occupying "the country around a rapid in the midst of a channel by which Lake Superior empties into Lake Huron." They addressed 2,000 Chippewas and other Algonquins. Jogues was captured by the Iroquois on his return to the St. Lawrence and Raymbault died October 22, 1642. The various settlements attempted in Canada by the French under Richelieu's guidance had produced but small results, and it was in the following year that the government, on his suggestion, contemplated sending out all women of bad character to increase the population of the colony. A similar project was under consideration in 1657.

Nothing further seems to have been done in the way of exploring the Wisconsin country until 1654, when two fur traders joined a band of Ottawas, and made a western voyage of 500 leagues. They returned in two years accompanied by fifty canoes and 250 men. The traders visited Green bay, and passed the winter of 1659 on the shores of Lake Superior. In the month of June, 1658, Pierre d'Esprit, Sieur Radisson and his sister's husband, Medard Chouart, Sieur de Groseilliers, went on a voyage up the Ottawa river. The former had had considerable experience in this direction, having been captured by a band of marauding Iroquois and adopted into the Mohawk tribe, from which he managed to escape. The two adventurers remained for some time in the villages of the Hurons, on one of the Manitoulin islands, and visited the Ottawas on the Great Manitoulin. During the winter they were in the Pottawattamie country, near the mouth of Green bay. When the spring was sufficiently advanced, they followed the course of Nicolet up the Fox river and visited the Mascoutins. There is sufficient evidence in Radis-

son's memoirs to show that in these wanderings the travelers went as far west as the Mississippi, for he makes reference incidentally to the "great river." If this conclusion is the correct one, then they preceded the discovery claimed for La Salle by eleven years, and that of Joliet and Marquette by fourteen years. Radisson and Groseilliers returned by way of Green bay and the Straits of Mackinac to Sault Ste. Marie, and, after cruising along the southeastern shore of Lake Superior, arrived at Three Rivers in the beginning of June, 1660.

In the autumn of 1661 Père René Mesnard, the aged Jesuit missionary, was selected by the bishop of Quebec to visit Lake Superior and Green bay. He started with Radisson and Groseilliers and six other French traders and several small bands of homeward-bound Hurons and Ottawas. The white men were the first of their race to see the Pictured Rocks. On arriving at Keweenaw bay, Radisson and Groseilliers continued their journey to the west, while the other Frenchmen and Mesnard remained, the latter until the following June, when he departed for the Huron villages on the upper waters of the Black and Chippewa rivers. It is a *vexata questio* as to the course pursued by Mesnard in reaching the Black river. If by way of the Menominee river, Green bay, the Fox and Wisconsin rivers and the Mississippi, which was the easier one in those days, as the entire distance is by water, then Mesnard and his servant, Jean Guérin, were upon the upper Mississippi two years after Radisson and Groseilliers, and twelve before Joliet. While portaging round some rapids in the Black river, on August 7, Mesnard is supposed to have lost his way, and was never seen again. He must have either died from exposure or been killed by Indians.

Crossing the great Keweenaw point, Radisson and Groseilliers reached the village of Christinos, a short distance north of the Montreal river, ultimately arriving at Chequamegon, or Ashland bay, just as winter was setting in. There they built a small log hut, or what they termed a "fort," and stored their goods. They then proceeded to the principal Huron village, near the sources of the Chippewa river, and there passed the winter of 1661-62. Early in the spring they visited the Buffalo band of the Sioux, in search of provisions, afterward returning to Chequamegon bay, when a "fort" was erected on Oak point. They then went as far northwest as the Christino villages on Lake Assiniboine, but returned to Three Rivers in 1662.

In August, 1665, Père Claude Allouez, another Jesuit priest, was appointed to the Ottawa mission, made vacant by the death of Père Mesnard. The former reached the Falls of St. Mary in September, and thence went to the great village of the Chippewas, at Chequamegon. Here a grand inter-tribal council was held. There were present the Pottawattamies from Lake Michigan, the Sacs and Foxes from the west, the Hurons from the south of Lake Superior, the Sioux from the head waters of the Mississippi, as well, also, as the Illinois.

The object of the gathering was to decide upon a scalping expedition against the Sioux. The mission was also a trading post, and here Allouez remained alone for four years, building for himself a rude chapel of bark. In 1669 Nicholas Perrot was dispatched to the west, as the agent of the Intendant Talon, to prepare a congress of the Indian nations at St. Mary's, and visited the Pottawatamies at Green bay for this purpose. In the same year Allouez made an excursion there, and up the Fox river to the home of the Mascoutins. Having been joined, in the autumn of 1670, by Father Claudius Dablon, who had been newly appointed Jesuit superior of the upper country, and Father James Marquette, the latter to relieve Father Allouez, they visited Green bay, and established, on the south side of the Fox river, about six miles from its mouth, now the site of the city of De Pere, the mission of St. Francis Xavier. This was the second Jesuit institution within what is now Wisconsin.

The tribes represented here were the Winnebagoes, owners of the soil, the Pottawattamies, from the shore of Lake Michigan, and the Sacs and Foxes, who were virtually masters of the highway to the Mississippi. The mission of St. Mark was established among the Foxes by Father Allouez in April, 1670. It was near Lake Shewano, subsequently the principal seat of the Chippewa nation. During the summer he journeyed to the Sault to meet his superior, Dablon, and they went together to St. Francis Xavier in September. At this time the Ottawas and Hurons at La Pointe had tantalized the western Sioux into hostilities. The Hurons were driven eastward along the southern shore of the lake, while the Ottawas returned to their homes in the Manitoulin islands. Marquette went with the Hurons to the straits of Mackinac and founded the mission of St. Ignace. Dablon and Allouez engaged in an expedition up the Fox river, in order that the Jesuits might keep control of this route, and visited the Foxes and Mascoutins. Dablon went down to Quebec later in the year to take charge as superior of Canada.

The great congress of the nations was held at St. Mary's in May, 1671. France was represented by the Sieur Saint Lusson, deputy of Intendant Talon. Nicholas Perrot, a *coureur de bois*, was his interpreter. The cross was raised, and by its side a column was planted and marked with the lilies of the Bourbons. The formal announcement was then made to the representatives of the tribes then present that Saint Lusson had taken possession of the northwest in the name of the French king, Louis XIV., and that the tribes were under his protection. The witnesses to this proclamation were the Jesuits Dablon, Allouez, André and Druilletes, and Perrot, Louis Joliet, and several other *coureurs de bois*. The cross was borne by Allouez and Dablon through eastern Wisconsin and northern Illinois, among the Mascoutins and the Kickapoos on the Milwaukee river, and the Foxes on the stream that bears their name, and which, in their language, was Wau-ke-sha. Dablon appointed Henri Nouvel as his successor in the Sault district, and he sent Louis André, in 1671, to



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Green bay, to assist Allouez in his work among the natives at St. Francis Xavier and St. Mark. While André took charge of these missions, Allouez wandered among the Foxes, the Mascoutins, the Kickapoos, the Illinois, the Miamis and the Weas. He thus became the first itinerant preacher in Wisconsin. A chapel of reeds was constructed by him at the Mascoutin village, and named the mission of St. James. Planting a tall cross there on Assumption day, 1672, he preached to the representatives of five different tribes.

On Saint Luson's return from St. Mary's to Quebec, Joliet accompanied him, and became acquainted with Count de Frontenac, the newly appointed governor of the colony. Joliet was at once engaged to explore the Fox, Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers, and learn whether the last named waterway emptied itself into the South sea (the Gulf of California), as alleged by the Indians. Proceeding on his journey, he met Father Marquette at the Straits of Mackinac, and they started together from St. Ignace on May 17, 1673, with five *voyageurs*, or boatmen, to propel their canoes. The Mascoutin village, on the upper Fox river, was reached on June 7. Three days later, on the tenth, they embarked on the Wisconsin, then called the Mascoutin, and on the seventeenth were afloat on the "Father of Waters." They descended this mighty stream until they reached the mouth of the Arkansas, and visited the Indian village of Arkansia. Starting on their return journey on July 17, they ascended the Illinois, and making a portage to the Chicago river, descended it to Lake Michigan. Before the end of September they were safely landed in Green bay.

Joliet proceeded to Montreal to report the result of the expedition, and when he reached the foot of La Chine rapids he lost the box containing the notes of his journey. Marquette was forced to remain at the St. Francis Xavier mission through severe illness, and, during the early fall, compiled his report of the enterprise, which was taken to Three Rivers by a party of Ottawa Indians and delivered to his Jesuit superior. Marquette did not recover from his sickness until late in the summer of 1674. In the following October he received instructions to establish a mission at Kaskaskia, among the Illinois Indians. In the prosecution of the work before him he reached the mouth of the Chicago river on December 4, 1674, and was forced to remain there through the winter, arriving at the Illinois river in the spring. The hand of death, was, however, upon him. He knew it, and endeavored to reach Mackinaw, resolved to die, if possible, among his religious brethren. He started on his journey too late, breathing his last on the way on May 18, 1675.

The applications of Robert Cavelier, better known to history as La Salle, for permission to explore the Mississippi country at his own cost, which would be recouped to him out of the profits to be made in trading with the Indians, were granted in May, 1678, backed, as they had been by Governor Frontenac. Daniel Grayson de Lhut also obtained the necessary authority, in the summer of 1679, to barter with the Sioux in the Mille Lac region of Minnesota. In

doing so he is credited with having reached Sandy lake, of the upper Mississippi. If so, he was the first white man after Radisson upon the head waters of that giant stream. The first sail-boat on the great lakes above Niagara falls was La Salle's small vessel, the "Griffin." She reached Green bay in the same summer of 1679, with La Salle on board, and, clearing with a load of peltries, was never seen again. La Salle proceeded southward, along the Wisconsin shore, with fourteen men, including Father Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan friar, and two *coureurs de bois*, Michael Accau and Antoine Auguel. After suffering severely from storms they reached a bay, which was probably that of Milwaukee river. On landing they found themselves among the Fox Indians. Remaining with them for a brief period, the explorers proceeded to the mouth of St. Joseph's river, where La Salle erected a fort and then continued his expedition, which ended in the occupation, for the first time, by white men, of the Illinois country, at Fort Crèvecoeur.

Father Hennepin, with the two *coureurs de bois*, on February 28, 1680, set out to explore the upper Mississippi, by direction of La Salle. They, with Accau as their leader, left the mouth of the Illinois on March 12, and ascended the Mississippi. After passing the mouth of the Wisconsin, and just before reaching Lake Pepin, they were, on April 12, made prisoners by the Sioux. They were taken in canoes as far as the present site of St. Paul, and then across the country to the Sioux villages near Lake Buade, now called Mille Lacs. After remaining prisoners there for nearly two months, the Indians set out in a body on a buffalo hunt, taking their captives with them. They descended Rum river, and, on arriving at its mouth, the three Frenchmen were liberated and furnished with a small canoe, an earthen pot, a gun, a knife and a robe of beaver skin. Thus equipped they began their journey and soon beheld, for the first time, the falls of St. Anthony. They then descended the Mississippi as far as the mouth of the Chippewa, and, being in danger of starvation, they ascended that stream—the first white men upon it—and joined a large body of Sioux hunters.

Shortly afterward they met the fur trader, Du Lhut, with four well-armed Frenchmen. When Hennepin met his old friend, the latter had been about two years in the wilderness. He had left Quebec in September, 1678, and in the following year had sojourned at several of the Sioux villages. In June, 1680, he, with the four Frenchmen and an Indian guide, set out from the head of Lake Superior and reached the Mississippi river by the route of the Brulé and St. Croix rivers.

Hennepin, Accau and Auguel returned with Du Lhut and his companions to Mille Lacs. The Indians had become more friendly, owing to the influence that Du Lhut had over them, and when, in the autumn, the travelers proposed to return home, no opposition was made to their departure. They set out together—eight white men in all—well equipped for supplying themselves

with game. Descending the Rum river, they portaged around the falls of St. Anthony, which Hennepin so named, there and then, went down the stream to the Wisconsin, paddled up that river and floated down the Fox, and finally reached, after various adventures, the Jesuit mission at Green bay. Hennepin returned soon afterward to Europe and died in obscurity.

In 1685 Nicholas Perrot was appointed "Commandant of the West," by De la Barre, who had succeeded Frontenac as governor of New France. Perrot proceeded to Green bay and found Father John Enjalran at St. Francis Xavier mission, the only priest then west of Lake Michigan. After the lapse of three years he was retired, and the place was vacant for about twenty-five years. While Perrot was at this point, he learned for the first time, from some Indians he met there, of the existence of the Hudson Bay company in the far north, which had been established on information given to Charles II. of England, by Radisson and Groseilliers, who were then in the service of the company. Perrot's headquarters, during the winter of 1685-86, were on the east bank of the Mississippi, about a mile above where the village of Trempealeau is now. They consisted of a rude stockade. What were supposed to be the remains of it were unearthed between three and four years ago by a party of Wisconsin and Minnesota antiquarians. A more substantial stockade, called Fort St. Antoine, was erected by Perrot in the spring of 1686, on the eastern shore of Lake Pepin, near where the village of Pepin is now located. Several other forts were built by him along the Mississippi during the time he continued "Commandant of the West," which was until about 1689. One of them was Fort St. Nicholas, close to where Prairie du Chien is now. It was at this fort that he took formal possession, in the name of Louis XIV., of the country drained by the rivers St. Croix, St. Peter, the Upper Mississippi and the basin of the Mille Lacs.

Pierre Le Sueur, a fur trader of some note, was sent by the governor of New France, in 1693, to keep open the route to the Mississippi, by way of the Bois Brulé and St. Croix rivers. This step was rendered necessary in consequence of the Foxes having become so hostile to the French that it was no longer safe to travel through their country. Le Sueur built a stockade at La Pointe, the site of the old mission on Chequamegon bay, and another on an island in the Mississippi, below the mouth of the St. Croix, and not far from the now town of Red Wing, Minn. He was in France in 1697, and secured the requisite authority to work certain mines, which he claimed to have discovered at the source of the Mississippi. He returned from France two years later with thirty experienced miners, among them his friend and companion, Pénicaut. It was he who reported that they found lead mines where Dubuque and Galena now stand, and at a place which became known afterward as "Snake Diggings," near where the village of Potosi is built. Le Sueur erected a stockade on Blue river, Minnesota, and spent the winter of 1700 there. He

was very successful as a fur trader, but his mining operations resulted in nothing being realized by them.

As the business of the fur traders increased, the dangers accompanying the prosecution of it multiplied to such an extent as to make it an avocation specially hazardous. To add to the ordinary hardships and privations that must be endured, with the chances of forest fires, and accidents, both by land and water, there was the murderous treachery of the natives. The profits of the trade were enormous, but the risk to life and limb more than balanced it. Some of the routes from Canada to the Mississippi were impracticable by reason of the cupidity and animosity of the Indians, the worst of whom appear to have been the Foxes. In the winter of 1706-7 Captain Marin was dispatched by the Quebec government to punish this tribe. He, with his army of soldiers, *coureurs de bois* and half-breeds, came upon them by surprise at Winnebago rapids, where the city of Neenah is located, and slaughtered hundreds of them.

A subsequent attack was made by Captain Marin on these savages in the summer. Approaching their village in boats laden with soldiers hidden beneath sheets of oil cloth, as though they were goods, the unsuspecting Foxes, to the number of about 1,500, were on the bank of the river, waiting to levy the usual tax on what they supposed was merchandise. Suddenly, on a given signal, the disguise was thrown aside, and every man, with his loaded gun to his shoulder, fired into the mob of savages. It is said that on that day not less than 1,000 Foxes paid the penalty of their treachery and bloodthirsty propensities. By way of revenge they united with the Mascoutins, and, in 1712, made an attack on Detroit, but the attempt was a futile one, and they were vanquished, after a desperate fight, near Lake St. Clair. Their depredations throughout their own country increased to such an alarming extent that the French traders abandoned the greater part of the region now included in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

By the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, certain cessions of territory in America were to be made to Great Britain by France. This was the beginning of the end whereby the latter lost all her territory in this country. It was only two years earlier, in 1711, that the government of Louisiana, comprising all the "Illinois country," was placed in the hands of a governor-general, Dirau d' Artaguette, whose headquarters were on the site of the present city of Mobile, where a new fort was erected. "Louisiana" was at this time construed by France to include not only the whole valley of the Mississippi and all its tributaries, but to extend north to the great lakes and the waters of Hudson's bay. All of the present state of Wisconsin was, of course, included in it.

The failure of the Foxes at Detroit only added fresh and implacable inspiration to the savage spirit of hate and revenge, which prompted them to resort to another locality for its gratification. They collected their dispersed bands on the Fox river, where they robbed and butchered every traveler who went

that way. The Sauks were their old and natural allies, and the Sioux were induced to openly join them, while many of the Iroquois were associated with them clandestinely. Indeed, the danger of a general confederation of the Indians against the French colonists appeared imminent. So much was this the case that the governor of Canada proposed a union of the friendly tribes with the French in a war of extermination against the common enemy, to which they readily agreed. A party of French was raised, and the command of the expedition intrusted to Captain De Louvigny, the king's lieutenant at Quebec. The band left there on March 14, 1716, and was joined on its route by a great many Indians, until it numbered about 800. On meeting with the enemy, at Little Butte des Morts, about thirty-seven miles above Green bay, a conflict ensued which lasted three days, when the Indians were forced to sue for peace, which was granted to them on certain conditions, which they accepted. During the following twelve years all the peaceable efforts of the conquerors to restrain the hostile conduct of the Foxes were of no avail. They were as lawless as ever.

A council was held at Green Bay on June 7, 1726, with the Foxes, Sauks and Winnebagoes by Sieur Marchand De Lignery, in the presence of Messieurs D'Amariton and Cligancourt, and the Rev. Father Chardon, when the chiefs of the three nations pledged their word that they would maintain peace. These perfidious and lying savages utterly ignored their promises, and continued to plunder and murder as before. It had to be stopped. On June 5, 1728, the governor of Canada sent a force of 400 troops and twice as many Indians, chiefly Iroquois, Hurons, Nipissings and Ottawas, under the command of Capt. De Lignery, with special instructions to destroy the Fox nations. Among his lieutenants was Charles Michel de Langlade. The belligerents arrived at the mouth of Fox river on the night of August 17, but the enemy had vanished. Every wigwam and cornfield in sight from Green Bay to the portage was destroyed.

There were two or three subsequent expeditions against them. The enemy located on the northern bank of the Wisconsin river, about twenty miles above its mouth, probably not far from the present village of Wauzeka. The Sieur Perrière Marin was determined that they should not remain where they could still obstruct the great water highway between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, so, collecting a band of French and Indians together, a winter expedition was made against the foe. They were taken completely by surprise, and twenty warriors were killed and all the others taken prisoners, with the women and children. They were given their freedom, however, upon the express condition that they retire beyond the Mississippi. The date of their final expulsion from Wisconsin is involved in some obscurity, but circumstances tend to fix the date of that event as 1746. For more than thirty years these hostilities had been kept up by the Foxes and their allies with more or less continuity

and with a determination and animosity rarely, if ever, equaled. Some years later the Sacs and Foxes united and formed the nation known as the Sac and Fox Indians.

A military station was established by the French at Green Bay between 1718 and 1721. It was named Fort St. Francis, in commemoration of the mission originally founded there. In July of the last named year M. de Martigny took command of it. Father Charlevoix, the historian and traveler, accompanied him from Mackinaw. The Sieur de la Terrière stopped there in 1727, on his way to Lake Pepin, where he erected an enclosed trading post. Some authorities claim that it was a fort. It was destroyed by a flood in the next year, and there was nothing left there in 1766 but the remnants of a ruin. The fort at Green Bay was razed in 1728 to prevent its being taken by the Foxes. In 1730, however, a stockade was erected on the west side of the Fox river, where Fort Howard subsequently stood. This point became notorious as a French recruiting post during the long war between France and Great Britain, where Capts. Langlade, Marin, Gautier and others collected the native savages and made incursions with them on the western borders of Pennsylvania that were horrible in their brutality.

In January, 1755, Major-General Braddock was sent with a body of English troops to the succor of the colonists in Virginia. He marched against Fort Duquesne, on the Ohio, then held by the French, who had erected it to prevent the English colonists from crossing the Alleghanies. Colonel, afterward Gen. George Washington, was with him. In a valley, between two woods, within ten miles of the fort, he fell into an ambuscade of Indians led by Langlade. The terrible scalping knife left few to tell the tale of this reverse. Braddock was mortally wounded while fighting with desperate courage. Washington was the only officer who escaped. The English, however, retrieved themselves at Quebec, on September 12, 1759, for not only were Montcalm and Langlade, with their Indian friends, defeated, but France lost the whole of her North American possessions to the conquerors.

Shortly after the evacuation of Canada by the French, Maj. Robert Rogers received orders to take possession forthwith of the posts of Detroit, Mackinaw, Sault Ste. Marie, Green Bay and St. Josephs, now the city of South Bend, Ind. Winter had set in by the time he reached Detroit, November 25, 1760. Nothing more could be done until the following year. The abandoned French post at Green Bay was taken possession of on October 12, 1761, by Captain Balfour of the Eightieth and Lieut. James Gorrell of the Sixtieth regiments. The place was in a state of decay, and a few Menomonee Indians were living in their wigwams a short distance away. The post was named Fort Edward Augustus, and Lieutenant Gorrell was left in charge with less than twenty soldiers.

A new era in the history of the northwest began with the year 1763.

By the treaty of Paris, the preliminaries of which were signed at Fontainebleau on November 3, 1762, and the definite treaty at Paris on February 10, 1763, Great Britain acquired the whole of the French provinces in North America. By a secret treaty, however, made on the same day, France ceded to Spain all Louisiana west of the Mississippi and the island of Orleans. As was naturally to be expected the English soldiers were looked upon as enemies by the Indians, and they were strongly encouraged in this belief by the French. Among many of the tribes a strong affection existed for the people with whom they had been associated for so many years. It was made the more enduring by the ties of nature which existed between them through the union of the sexes.

A spirit of opposition to the new order of things was engendered in the minds of these ignorant people, and it speedily developed into a determination to drive the English from the country. Pontiac, chief of the Ottawas, was the prime mover in the plot. The Pontiac war, as it is called, was the result. His scheme was to unite the various tribes in one great confederacy, and by a simultaneous movement massacre the English garrisons, take possession of their posts, and so secure the return of the French. In order to its accomplishment a grand council was held of the chiefs of the western tribes and the details of the monstrous conspiracy arranged. Fort Mackinaw was attacked on June 4, and the garrison slaughtered, except Captain Etherington, Lieutenant Leslie, and eleven other Englishmen. They were saved by some friendly Ottawas and taken in canoes to L'Arbre Croche. The men at Fort Edward Augustus must be secured from death if possible. Etherington dispatched a message by an Ottawa Indian to Lieutenant Gorrell to evacuate the station. He was obeyed, and the lives of the small command were preserved. The troops arrived at Montreal in the middle of August. By the end of the previous month eight posts had been captured. Not a British soldier was left in the region of the lakes except the garrison at Detroit.

The British flag was not again hoisted over a Wisconsin fort until after the declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812. Pontiac undertook the capture of Detroit in person, with a force of 820 braves. The town was garrisoned by 130 men, including eight officers. Major Gladwyn was the commandant. Pontiac failed to gain possession of the post by stratagem, his plans having been communicated to Gladwyn by a squaw. The post was then besieged. This state of things continued for about a year. The garrison was reduced to the greatest distress for want of food. General Bradstreet fortunately came to their relief in June, 1764, with a force of 3,000 men. The besiegers laid down their arms. Pontiac was killed in 1767 by a Peoria Indian.

With the departure of Gorrell, Fort Edward Augustus became a French fur trading village. Captain Langlade, who had some years before been

appointed by Governor Vandreuil of New France, superintendent of Indians, and militia captain for the district of Green Bay, was continued by the British government in those positions, notwithstanding the fact that he had fought against it in the war just ended. His father, Augustin de Langlade, an extensive fur trader, had owned a stockade at Green Bay since the middle of the century. They moved their families and established their permanent residence there, thus becoming the first white settlers in Wisconsin. Some authorities credit the son with being instrumental in saving Etherington's life at Mackinaw, while the historian, Parkman, alleges that Langlade watched, with stolid indifference, the atrocities that were committed by the Indians on that occasion. He continued to hold his positions as superintendent and militia captain after the close of the Revolutionary war. The British government granted him an annuity for life of \$800 as half-pay and as a reward for his services. He died in January, 1808, at the age of seventy-five years, and was buried in the same grave with his father in the cemetery at Green Bay.

Jonathan Carver resolved, in 1766, to explore the northwest with the object of reaching the Pacific ocean by way of the Upper Mississippi. He was born in Connecticut in 1732, entered the British army as ensign, and rose to the rank of captain. He was brave, energetic and enterprising, and, above and beyond all, a man of strict integrity. He started from Boston in June, 1766, and proceeded, by way of Albany and Niagara, to Mackinaw, and then to Green Bay, where he arrived on September 18, with a small company of French and half-breed *voyageurs*. Ascending the Fox river, he came to an island on which was the great town of the Winnebagoes, now known as Doty's Island. The ruling chief of this tribe was, at that time, a woman—a widow. Her husband, a Frenchman named De Kaury, was mortally wounded at Quebec, and died at Montreal. Her descendants, the De Kaurys, long figured as distinguished chiefs of her tribe. Continuing his journey, Carver, with his party, arrived at the great town of the Saukies, now known as Prairie du Sac on the Wisconsin river. At the mouth of this stream was another large town, now Prairie du Chien. It was named after a village chief named Le Chien. The first white person known to have settled there was a French soldier called Cardinell, who arrived in 1726. It was the great mart where furs and peltries were annually brought toward the end of May from all parts of the valley of the Mississippi.

Late in the fall Carver, with one *voyageur* and a Mohawk Indian, continued on his course toward the Falls of St. Anthony. He passed Mount Trempealeau, and arrived at Lake Pepin on November 1, where he remained for the winter. In the following spring he ascended the Mississippi and reached the falls. Not far from where the city of St. Paul now is he discovered a sandstone cave, which was used as a council chamber by some of the neighboring Indian bands. He claims to have attended some of these councils, and was successful in negotiating a peace between the Naudowisses, as he calls the



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Sioux, and the Chippewas. At a grand council held May 1, 1767, he was, in recognition of his services, made the recipient, so it has been asserted, by two of the chiefs of the Naudowisses, of a large tract of land lying in Wisconsin and Minnesota, which is described substantially as follows: Beginning at St. Anthony's falls, running along the east bank of the Mississippi, near to where the Chippewa river joins it; thence eastward five days' travel, thence north six days' travel, thence west to the Mississippi, on a direct straight line, and down that stream to the falls. This territory embraces the whole of the counties of Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Polk, Barron, Dunn, Eau Claire, Clark, Chippewa, Washburn, Burnett, Sawyer, Price and Taylor, with parts of Buffalo, Trempealeau, Jackson, Wood, Marathon, Lincoln, Oneida and Ashland, and a part of Minnesota.

In the summer of 1767 Carver proceeded to the source of the Mississippi and spent his second winter with the Cree Indians, to the west of Hudson's bay, returning early in the following year to Lake Pepin. After visiting Prairie du Chien he ascended the Chippewa river. It was so muddy, owing to recent rains, that the French boatmen could not drink it, but when they reached the Eau Claire river they sang out "Eau claire"—clear water—and that is how the river is said to have derived its name. He went on to Lake Superior, and thence, ultimately, to London, where he published an account of his travels. He died in 1780, and in 1806 his legal heirs, the Rev. Dr. Peters and a physician named Lettson, presented a petition to congress for the recognition of their title to the land described in the deed of gift to their ancestor. It was referred to a committee of the senate, but no report, so far as known, was ever made upon it. The alleged right on the property was subsequently conveyed to others in consideration of \$250,000, and the Mississippi Land company was organized in 1822, in New York, to obtain from congress the necessary authority to obtain and hold possession of it. On January 23, 1823, Mr. Van Dyke, from the committee on public lands, submitted to the senate a report upon a similar petition to the one previously mentioned, which concluded with a resolution that the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted. A like application was made to the next congress. The report upon it of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the committee on private land claims, dated January 28, 1825, contains an exhaustive review of all the questions involved, and demonstrates, conclusively, that the pretended claim had no foundation in fact.

The war of the Revolution was inaugurated by the battle of Lexington on April 19, 1775. Up to that time little or no progress had been made in settling Wisconsin. If there was any growth in the population it was confined to the French settlers, Indians and half-breeds. They were located at three places—Green Bay, Prairie du Chien and La Pointe. With the war came a demand for recruits. The services of Captain Langlade were called into

requisition in this behalf. He, in October, 1777, started Captain Gautier on a recruiting expedition through the country. In the following June he handed over to Langlade, as superintendent of the district, 210 Fox, Sac, Sioux and Winnebago braves, pledged to fight on the side of the mother country. They were sent on to Detroit.

The news came, in 1780, that Spain had declared war against Great Britain, and with it a notification from General Haldimand, governor of Canada, that a British fleet and army were to attack New Orleans and other Spanish points. An expedition was to be formed and proceed southward by the Mississippi river to co-operate with them. About 750 whites, half-breeds and Indians were gathered together at Prairie du Chien and moved down the river for St. Louis. The enterprise utterly miscarried, and was a disgrace to the organizers of it. A few outlying cabins at St. Louis were raided, and some of the occupants shot and scalped by the savages. Fear then took possession of them and they decamped, some to Chicago and others back to Prairie du Chien. The Revolutionary war closed with 1782 and the whole United States, including the entire northwest, became free from British rule, the great lakes being recognized as the international boundary. The British posts were not surrendered to the United States authorities for more than ten years after the treaty of peace of 1783, owing to disputes arising as to whether or not certain stipulations therein had been fulfilled. A mass of the points in question were, however, disposed of by Jay's treaty of 1794, but two more years elapsed before the posts in the northwest were evacuated by the British and delivered up to the Americans under the provisions contained in that treaty.

The ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, adopted by the Continental congress July 13, 1787, was the primal step which opened up the way to the marvelous development of the states since formed out of the "Northwest Territory." A division of this tract of country took place on May 7, 1800, when the new territory of Indiana was formed. It included what are now the states of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, east of the Mississippi. Gen. William Henry Harrison was appointed governor of it in 1801. Another division occurred in 1809, when Wisconsin became a part of the territory of Illinois. From this time that part of it which is now Wisconsin began to fill up with settlers. It is true, they were mostly fur traders, but this occupation began to be conducted in something like a systematic manner. Americans and Englishmen became gradually engaged in it, companies were formed and numerous trading posts established. A settled population began to grow around at least some of them.

A slight check was put to further progress toward civilization by the war of 1812 and the partial occupation of Wisconsin by the British, although they took formal possession of it, but the hostilities lasted less than two years.

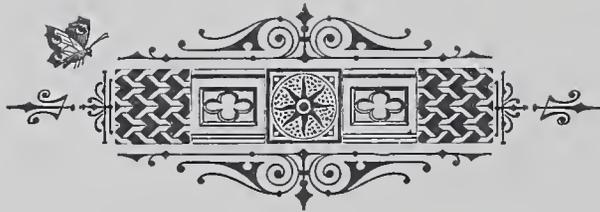
The fur trade continued to increase and reached its zenith in about 1820. The American Fur company did an immense business. It was organized by John Jacob Astor in 1816. Its principal stations were at Prairie du Chien and Mackinaw island. The chief post in the Chippewa Valley was on the shore of Lac du Flambeau, with sub-stations at Lake Chetec, Rice lake, Tomahawk lake, Lac Court Oreilles and other points. Since that time there has been nothing to mar the steady development of the resources of the country except occasional trouble with the Indians, which may be said to have been brought to an end with the close of the Black Hawk war. It had, at least, one beneficial result, the publication to the world of the existence of an immense tract of country to be peopled. The opening up of the lead mines in southwestern Wisconsin had caused a large influx of settlers, many of whom devoted themselves to agricultural pursuits. The general movement of pioneers from the east to Ohio and Illinois had been going on for some years, and was now extending to Wisconsin. Another event that tended to its advancement was its becoming an independent territory.

Illinois became a state in 1818, and Wisconsin then formed part of Michigan territory. It so continued until April 20, 1836, when the bill was approved creating Wisconsin territory. It included the tract of country from the Illinois line to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and extended from Lake Michigan to the Missouri and the White Earth rivers. Out of the section west of the Mississippi was created, by congress, in 1838, the territory of Iowa, and, in 1848, that portion of Wisconsin lying west and northwest of the St. Croix river was given to Minnesota to assist in making that state of fair proportions. It was first proposed by Judge James Duane Doty to name the new territory "Chippewau," then "Wiskonsin," subsequently "Huron," and, finally, "Wisconsin." This name is derived from the principal river, "Wees-kon-san," signifying, in the Indian language, "The Gathering of the Waters."

Henry Dodge was appointed, by President Jackson, the first territorial governor, and the first legislature was convened at Belmont, now in Lafayette county. There were thirteen members in the upper house, or council, and twenty-six in the house of representatives. Henry S. Baird, of Green Bay, was president of the former, and Peter H. Engle, of Dubuque, speaker of the latter. The most interesting contest of the session was as to the location of the capital. Some of the places named existed only on paper, but Madison, through the exertions of Judge Doty, was the spot selected, "spot," because at that time it was a virgin forest on a narrow strip of land between what are now known as Third and Fourth lakes. The location bill, which was passed late in November, provided that until the capitol to be built was finished the legislature should convene at Burlington, now in the state of Iowa. The second session of the first legislative assembly was held there, opening on November 6, 1837, and the first session of the second legislative assembly at Madison

commenced November 26, 1838. The question of Wisconsin becoming a state began to be agitated in 1845, but it was not until May 29, 1848, that the congressional act admitting it to the Union was approved. Nelson Dewey was elected the first governor.

The following pages of this work are devoted exclusively to the history of the Chippewa Valley, for this is what its aim purports to be. The history of the state, from its creation to the present time, as a state, is known to all its residents.



CHAPTER II.

THE CHIPPEWA VALLEY.

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE—THE CHIPPEWA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES—
THE ENORMOUS WATER POWER IN THE VALLEY—ADVENT OF THE PIONEERS—
THE SIOUX AND CHIPPEWA INDIANS—INDIAN RESERVATIONS—THE TIMBER FOR-
EST—MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY—REPRESENTATIVES IN CON-
GRESS—THE CIRCUIT COURTS AND THEIR JUDGES.

THE valley of the Chippewa river extends from township forty-four north, to township twenty-two north, where the stream unites with the Mississippi river at the foot of that part of it called Lake Pepin. This tract of country is about 150 miles long, from northeast to southwest and seventy-five miles wide or thereabouts. Geologically the valley belongs to the Potsdam sandstone period. The rock in sight rests upon the Azoic—the granitic-silurian. The Laurentian hills in the extreme northern section of the state are a part of the old “backbone” of the continent, which reaches from the northeast of Maine, through Canada, northern New York, the Sault Ste. Marie, the northern peninsula of Michigan and the Lake Superior country into eastern Minnesota, with its lateral branch running southerly, via New York, Pennsylvania, etc., into northern Georgia, commonly called the old Appalachian range. Geologists are now arriving at the conclusion that this “backbone” is the oldest, or first land raised above the water of creation, when “the waters covered the whole earth,” and that our own Penokic range of the Chippewa Valley may have been, and probably is, the very first of mother earth that felt the warmth and life-producing element of the sun’s beams. And from this point of rock could have been seen, had there been an eye to behold it, an old silurian sea, where now lies the valley. It might have witnessed, too, the starting into life of the primal fruit of the earth—the first blade of grass.

The Valley on the western border meets the outcroppings of the lower magnesian limestone, which rests upon the Potsdam sandstone. The valley is generally of the drift period. The hills and bluffs have all been much higher than they are now, and were once capped, or covered with a rock approaching the limestone, which is rich in the earlier fossils—shells—notably that of the little *orbicula-prima*, a small round mollusk, clam-shaped, composed mostly of carbonate of lime. It is of great interest and value, from a geo-

logical standpoint, being, so far as is known, the very first animal, or fish, or form of life, that was provided with a house or shell. This, with the trilobite, one of an extinct family of crustaceans peculiar to the paleozoic era, and spirifer, one of an extinct genus of brachiopod mollusks, are about the only fossils common in the Valley. The hills were ground down by glacial and drift action, and this shell-impregnated rock thus became disintegrated and mixed up with the drift and sand all over the valley. The result is a soil rich in the carbonates and silicates so important to a luxuriant growth of the grasses, small grains, and fruit trees now in cultivation. The more this soil is worked and exposed the better will be the product, both in quality and yield, especially of grass.

The climate of the Valley is exceptionally good, protected as it is by the forests surrounding it, especially in the north. Consequently it is not so cold as it is on the prairies south and west of the state, and there is much less bleak wind from the north. Sleighing is generally good in the winter. Spring comes early, and with warm, growing summers and lovely autumns there is nothing to be desired in this regard.

The sources or heads of the Chippewa river are in the southern half of Ashland county and the northern half of Sawyer county, in the old "Laurentian Hills"—the granitic and Huronian Penokie iron and copper range, so rich in those minerals—some twenty or twenty-five miles south of the southern shore of Lake Superior. This immense body of fresh water, the largest in the world, is about 600 feet above the level of the sea. The divide, or range, is 1,100 feet above that level, and the mouth of the Chippewa, where it enters the Mississippi river, about 600 feet above it, giving the river an extreme fall of some 500 feet from source to mouth. An enormous volume of available water power over its course, and those of its tributaries, is thus created. The several sources of the river unite in the center of Sawyer county, where it is contributed to by the Burnette on the east and a tributary on the west, which owes its source to Lake Court Oreilles. Pursuing a serpentine but southerly course, the Chippewa river enters the county of that name, and continues in the same direction to Emet. Before reaching this point it has been joined on the west by Wiegler creek, Elder brook, and Mud, Maple and Potato creeks, and on the east by the Thornapple river. Turning suddenly to the southwest, and flowing about five miles in this direction the Chippewa unites with the Flambeau river, which has its sources in the great park of Wisconsin, in Ashland and Oneida counties—the wonderful lake country where the Manidowish (the orthography of which is also the Manatouish), the Lac de Flambeau, and hundreds of other fine bodies of water are located, and justly celebrated for their splendid specimens of fresh-water fish.

The extreme head, or lake country, of the Flambeau river is a weird, wild district, uninhabited, except by hunters and a few Indians. The legends of

the lakes are like fairy tales and romances, and present an immense field for another Fennimore Cooper, or another Longfellow. Many knolls on these miniature inland seas are pointed out as being haunted, or as the scenes of thrilling incidents. The Chippewa then runs due east for about four miles, when Deer Tail creek flows into it. Turning south, it is joined by the Jump and Fisher rivers from the east. Pursuing a southwesterly course to Chippewa Falls, the water of the Yellow river is added to it, and those of O'Neil and Duncan creeks from the west. Still following the same route it unites with the Eau Claire river at Eau Claire. The south fork of this stream has its numerous sources in Clark county, while the north fork rises in Taylor county, and is joined by the Wolf river in the northeast corner of Eau Claire county. This stream has its beginning in Taylor county. The Chippewa then takes an almost westerly, but serpentine, course to Dunn county, and turning southwest the Menomonie (Red Cedar)* is added to it. This important river owes its source to Cedar lake, in the northeast corner of Barron county. The Yellow river, which rises in the same county, is a tributary to it. The creeks and rivulets that flow into these two streams are almost innumerable. The Chippewa next runs in an almost southerly direction for about twenty-five miles, until it reaches the Mississippi, several creeks and small streams emptying themselves into it from both Pepin and Buffalo counties on its way.

Passing up the Chippewa, the first water power on that river is at Eau Claire, where the stream has a dam of twenty feet, and a horse power of about 8,000 at low water. The Eau Claire river has three dams at this point of twelve to fifteen head of water each, making the available force at Eau Claire equal to 10,000 horse power, with large reservoirs, of great log-storing capacity. At Chippewa falls there is another dam with about twenty feet head. Duncan creek has also a good but smaller water power at this point. A few miles above the city is the big water power of the Paint creek dam, with those on the Yellow river. From this point on up the river there are numerous fine water powers, notably those at Jim's falls, Brunette's falls, Little falls, and on the Flambeau river.

Louis Hennepin and his companions, Michael Accau and Antoine Auguel, appear to have been the first white men to traverse the Chippewa river from its mouth northward. This was in 1680. James Carver was the next white traveler of whom there is any account to pass up this stream. This was in 1768. The pine lands were, therefore, known to exist more than a hundred years ago, but it was not until 1822 that the first saw-mill was constructed to convert the lumber into timber, and to float it down the Mississippi to the markets on its banks. The resources of the Valley in this respect gradually spread far and wide, even to New England, and slowly the tide of migration

*This river is called the Menomonie in the southern section of the Valley, and the Red Cedar in the northern section.

to the pineries set in. Thus this now famous lumber region became peopled, although scantily, with the general exodus from the eastern states which set in in 1835, and continued for many years. These were the sturdy pioneers who have made the Valley what it is to-day—the men and women who endured terrible hardships and privations in order to make the after years of their lives worth the living. The immigrants from Europe, especially Sweden, came later on, until the population became a mixture of French Canadians, Indians, half-breeds, Americans, English, Scotch, Scandinavians, Germans, etc.

The delta of the Chippewa and the territory lying between the Mississippi and Menomonic (Red Cedar) rivers were claimed by Wabashaw's band of Sioux Indians, although it was in truth the neutral ground between the Sioux and Chippewas, among whom a deadly feud existed. The whole of what is now Wisconsin was, up to about 1825, held by various tribes of Indians, in some instances by force of arms. Their respective rights in the land became so complicated, and were the cause of such frequent bloodshed among them that the government determined to obviate this condition of things if possible. Under its direction and authority a treaty was entered into at Prairie du Chien, in the year named, by all the Indian tribes within a distance of 500 miles each way, and approved by Gens. William Clark and Lewis Cass, on behalf of the government, whereby the boundaries of the respective territories of the Indian nations represented were definitely fixed.

The eastern boundary of the Sioux commenced opposite the mouth of the Iowa river on the Mississippi, ran back two or three miles to the bluffs, followed them to and crossed Bad-axe to the Black river, from which point the line described was the boundary between the Sioux and the Winnebagoes, and extended in a direction nearly north to a point on the Chippewa river, half a day's march (ten miles) from Chippewa Falls. From this point on the Chippewa, which was fixed at or near the mouth of Mud creek (close to Rumsey's Landing), the line became the boundary between the Sioux and the Chippewas, and ran to the Red Cedar river, just below the falls; from thence to the St. Croix river, at a place called "Standing Cedar," about a day's paddle in a canoe above the lake on that river; thence passing between two lakes, called by the Chippewas "Green lakes," and by the Sioux "The lake they bury the eagles in;" from thence to the "Standing Cedar," that the Sioux split, and thence to the mouth of the Rum river on the Mississippi. The boundary line between the Chippewas and Winnebagoes commenced at a point on the Chippewa river, half a day's march (ten miles) below the falls, and thence to the source of the Clear Water (Eau Claire) river; thence south to Black river; thence to a point where the woods project into the meadows, and thence to the Plover portage of the Wisconsin river.

By a treaty entered into by Big Thunder and twenty other chiefs and braves, on the part of the Sioux Indians, and Joel R. Poinsett, secretary of



Engraved by J. B. Green, Boston, 1857

A. J. Fairer

war, in behalf of the government, at Washington, D. C., on September 29, 1837, all the lands of the Sioux nation east of the Mississippi, and all the islands belonging to them in that river, were, for the considerations therein mentioned, ceded to the United States. To-go-ne-ge-shik, with forty chiefs and braves of the Chippewas, executed a treaty at La Pointe, on Lake Superior, October 4, 1842, whereby all the Chippewa lands in Wisconsin became vested in the United States. No sooner had this contract been made than several bands of the Chippewas expressed so much dissatisfaction with it, and with the reservation set apart for them above Sand lake, in Minnesota, that the government, in 1854, returned to them a considerable tract of land on the Court Oreilles and other branches of the Chippewa river. The Valley was not, however, free from the Indians until some years after 1842. They had miserable, dastardly butcheries among themselves now and then, but very little annoyance was experienced from them by the white settlers after about 1855. Finally they ceased to locate near the villages, and withdrew to the reservations at Lac du Flambeau, Lac Court d'Oreilles, Bad river and Red Cliff. There are now nearly 5,000 of them at those places.

The area of the valley within the water shed is some 7,000,000 acres or 10,000 square miles, of which some 6,000,000 acres are forests, and the balance is prairie and oak openings. The northern section is the forest and the southern portion the prairie, the southern limit of forest being in township twenty-nine, range eight, on the river bearing to the southeast and northwest from that point, and extending north, without a break, to the extreme limit of the state. This forest is made up of pine, hemlock, maple, oak, basswood, elm and other hard woods, with the tamarack (larch) and white and yellow cedar in the swamps. There is another tree that has latterly come into notice and is of great value—the white, yellow and black birch. The product is being utilized for furniture and house finishing. It is nearly if not quite as good as Honduras mahogany. In this forest are hundreds of millions of feet of this valuable timber. Indeed, in worth and importance as a source of supply to the adjoining prairie states of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, etc., the 6,000,000 acres of this forest area is in future values as one to ten acres at least of the prairie lands referred to.

The estimated amount of pine timber in the Chippewa Valley in 1880 was 15,000,000,000 feet, as timber was being then cut to twelve inches, twenty-four feet from the stump. In the past ten years there has been cut, say, one-half of this amount; but as timber is being cut now, much smaller logs being taken, there is still a large amount of pine timber left in the valley. The estimate of hemlock timber at the same date was some 3,000,000,000 feet. Very little of this amount has been cut or removed. This is, next to southern New York and Pennsylvania, the great hemlock forest to be gone into by the tanning industry. A beginning has already been made, as two tanneries have just

been started at Medford, on the eastern side of the Valley, which employ 500 men. The next ones will be in the Yellow river country, north of Cadott or Boyd.

The estimated log cut of the Chippewa river, and its tributaries, for the past ten years was as follows:

	Feet.
1881-2.....	625,000,000
1882-3.....	1,150,000,000
1883-4.....	1,150,000,000
1884-5.....	701,000,000
1885-6.....	605,000,000
1886-7.....	795,000,000
1887-8.....	725,000,000
1888-9.....	650,000,000
1889-90.....	685,000,000
1890-91.....	560,000,000
Total.....	7,646,000,000

In the organization of senatorial and assembly districts throughout the Valley, frequent changes have become necessary, as the population increased and the country became settled. The territorial government was established under an act passed and approved April 20, 1836. The entire northwestern portion of the territory, with the settlements in the valley, were included in Crawford county until 1840. It was represented in the house in 1836, the first year, by James H. Lockwood and James B. Dallam, and in the second year by Ira B. Brunson and Jean Brunette. The first session of the second legislative assembly convened in 1838. Crawford was represented in the council, for the first time, by George Wilson, and in the house by Alex. McGregor. The second session of the second legislature was held in 1839. In this year Ira B. Brunson took his seat in the house from Crawford. The third session of the second assembly was held in 1839-40. Wilson having resigned, Joseph Brisbois was elected to his seat in the council. St. Croix county was created at the extra session of this legislature, and with Crawford, formed one district. Charles J. Learned succeeded Joseph Brisbois in the council. At the first session of the third assembly Mr. Learned still retained his seat. The Rev. Dr. Alfred Brunson and Joseph R. Brown were in the house. At the next session, 1841-42, the seat of the former was successfully contested by and awarded to Theophilus La Chappelle. In the first and second sessions of the fourth legislative assembly, 1842-43-44, Mr. La Chappelle still represented the Crawford and St. Croix district in the council, with John H. Manahan in the house. At the third session of the fourth assembly, 1845, Wiram Knowlton was councilman, and James Fisher in the house for the same district. The counties of Chippewa and La Pointe were organized under acts passed at this session, but the four counties still constituted one district. In the fourth session of the

fourth assembly, 1846, they were represented by the same parties, W. Knowlton in the council and James Fisher in the house. Benjamin F. Manahan was member of the council and Joseph W. Furber in the house during the first session of the fifth assembly, 1847, for the same four counties. Henry Jackson was in the house for the special session. They continued in the council and in the house for the second and last session, 1848.

The four counties of Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe composed the third senatorial district under the constitutional apportionment in 1848, while the counties of Crawford and Chippewa constituted an assembly district. D. G. Fenton was the first senator and William T. Stirling the first member of assembly. James Fisher was in the senate for two years, and James O'Neil, of Black River Falls, in the assembly. William T. Stirling was again in the assembly in 1850. Hiram A. Wright was senator in 1851-52, and William T. Price the first year, and Andrew Briggs the second year, in the assembly. A reorganization of the districts took place in 1852, whereby the counties of Crawford, La Crosse, Bad Ax, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe constituted the nineteenth senatorial district. Chippewa and La Crosse were made one assembly district. The Hon. Benjamin Allen was in the senate for the first term, 1853-54, and W. J. Gibson, of Black River Falls, for 1855-56. The members of assembly were: Albert D. La Due, of La Crosse, 1853; William J. Gibson, 1854; Chase A. Stevens, of La Crosse, 1855; Dugald D. Cameron, of La Crosse, 1856.

A re-apportionment occurred in 1856 whereby the Valley was included in the twenty-eighth senatorial district, which comprised the counties of La Pointe, Douglass, Polk, St. Croix, Chippewa, Pierce, Dunn, Clark and Burnett. The counties of Clark, Chippewa, Eau Claire, Dunn and Pierce composed one assembly district. The Hon. William Wilson, of Menomonie, was the senator for 1857; Daniel Mears, of St. Croix, in 1858-59, and Charles B. Cox, of Black River Falls, in 1860-61. The assemblymen for those years were: Orrin T. Maxon, of Prescott, 1857; Lucius Cannon, of Pepin, 1858; Richard Dewhurst, of Neilsville, 1859; W. T. Bartlett, of Eau Claire, 1860, and Rodman Palmer, of Chippewa Falls, 1861.

A new organization of the districts became necessary in 1861, owing to the continued increase in the population. Jackson, Clark, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Eau Claire, Dunn and Chippewa counties became the thirty-second senatorial district. Two assembly districts were created; one included Chippewa, Dunn and Eau Claire, and the other Buffalo, Trempealeau and Pepin. The Hon. M. D. Bartlett, of Durand, was senator in 1862-63; Carl C. Pope, of Black River Falls, in 1864-65; the Hon. Joseph G. Thorp in 1866-67; A. W. Newman, of Trempealeau, in 1868-69, and William T. Price, of Black River Falls, in 1870-71. The assembly districts were represented as follows: Chippewa, Dunn and Eau Claire, by Horace W. Barnes, of Eau Claire,

1862; William H. Smith, of Eau Galle, 1863; Hon. T. C. Pound, of Chippewa Falls, 1864; Francis R. Church, of Menomonie, 1865, and Hon. T. C. Pound, of Chippewa Falls, 1866. Buffalo, Pepin and Trempealeau, by Orlando Brown, of Gilmantown, 1862; Alfred W. Newman, of Trempealeau, 1863; Fayette Allen, of Durand, 1864; John Burgess, of Maxville, 1865, and William H. Thomas, of Sumner, 1866.

In the last named year the assembly districts were again redistributed. Pepin and Eau Claire became one district and Chippewa and Dunn another. The former was represented as follows in the years named. Fayette Allen, of Durand, 1867; Horace W. Barnes, of Eau Claire, 1868; Fayette Allen, of Durand, 1869; Charles R. Gleason, of Eau Claire, 1870, and Henry Cousins, of Eau Claire, 1871. Chippewa and Dunn were represented as follows: Thaddeus C. Pound, of Chippewa Falls, 1867; Samuel W. Hunt, of Menomonie, 1868; Thaddeus C. Pound, 1869; Jedediah Granger, of Menomonie, 1870; James A. Bate, 1871.

The counties embraced in the Valley were, by the apportionment of 1871, made the thirtieth senatorial district. It was represented in 1872-73 by Hon. Joseph G. Thorp, of Eau Claire; in 1874-75, by Hon. Hiram P. Graham, of Eau Claire, and in 1876-77 by Rockwell G. Flint, of Menomonie. Under the same apportionment Chippewa and Eau Claire were each constituted an assembly district, and lists of the members to the present time will be found in the chapters severally devoted to those counties. Pepin and Dunn were made one assembly district and represented as follows: Elias P. Bailey, of Menomonie, 1872; Horace E. Houghton, of Durand, 1873; Samuel L. Plummer, of Waterville, 1874; R. G. Flint, of Menomonie, 1875, and M. R. Bump, of Rock Falls, 1876. In the last named year the counties of Dunn and Pepin were each made an assembly district, and lists of the representatives since 1876 are included in the chapters giving the special history of those counties.

The senatorial districts were rearranged in 1878, Chippewa being included in the eleventh district, Barron in the twenty-fourth district, Pepin in the twenty-ninth district and Dunn and Eau Claire in the thirtieth district. Thomas B. Scott, of Grand Rapids, represented the eleventh district from 1878 to 1882, both inclusive, and Charles M. Webb, of the same place, in 1883-84. The senators from the twenty-fourth district were as follows: Dana Reed Bailey, of Baldwin, 1878-79; S. S. Fifield, of Ashland, 1880-81; James Hill, of Warren, 1882-84. Those from the twenty-ninth district were: Alex A. Arnold, of Galesville, 1878; Horace E. Houghton, of Durand, 1879-80; Augustus Finkelnburg, of Fountain City, 1881-82, and Noah D. Comstock, of Arcadia, 1883-84. The thirtieth district was represented by Abram D. Andrews, of River Falls, 1878-79; Michael Griffin, of Eau Claire, 1880-81, and Rockwell G. Flint, of Menomonie, 1882-84. By a redistribution of the districts in 1884 Barron was included in the twenty-fourth district, Eau Claire and Pepin in the

twenty-fifth, and Dunn and Chippewa constituted the thirtieth. Joel F. Nason, of St. Croix Falls, represented the twenty-fourth district in 1885-88. The senators from the twenty-fifth district were: H. B. Warner, of Ellsworth, 1885-86; William A. Rust, of Eau Claire, 1887-88. The thirtieth district was represented by George C. Ginty, of Chippewa Falls, 1885-88. Another apportionment was then made, whereby Pepin was transferred from the twenty-fifth to the twenty-ninth district. Charles S. Taylor, of Barron, was elected from the twenty-fourth district for two terms, 1889-92. William A. Rust was again returned from the twenty-fifth district for 1889-90, and Robert J. McBride, of Eau Claire, for the next term, 1891-92. John W. De Groff, of Alma, was the successful candidate in the twenty-ninth district for 1889-90, and Robert Lees for the ensuing term, 1891-92. William Miller, of Rusk, was the choice of the people in the thirtieth district for the two terms, 1889-92.

Under the constitutional apportionment in 1848 the state was divided into two congressional districts, the second embracing all the western portion, which included the Chippewa Valley. This division continued until 1863, when the valley was included in the sixth district. The representatives in congress were as follows:

Second District:—Thirtieth congress, 1847-49, Mason C. Darling; thirty-first congress, 1849-51, Orsamus Cole; thirty-second congress, 1851-53, Ben C. Eastman; thirty-third congress, 1853-55, Ben C. Eastman; thirty-fourth congress, 1855-57, C. C. Washburn; thirty-fifth congress, 1857-59, C. C. Washburn; thirth-sixth congress, 1859-61, C. C. Washburn; thirty-seventh congress, 1861-63, Luther Hanchett, Walter D. McIndoe.

Sixth District:—Thirty-eighth congress, 1863-65, Walter D. McIndoe; thirty-ninth congress, 1865-67, Walter D. McIndoe; fortieth congress, 1867-69, C. C. Washburn; forty-first congress, 1869-71, C. C. Washburn; forty-second congress, 1871-73, Jeremiah M. Rusk.

The state was redistricted in 1872, when the counties of Eau Claire and Pepin were attached to the seventh congressional district and Chippewa, Dunn and Barron to the eighth. The members elected were as follows:

Seventh District:—Forty-third and forty-fourth congresses, 1873-77, Jeremiah M. Rusk; forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh congresses, 1877-83, H. L. Humphrey.

Eighth District:—Forty-third congress, 1873-75, Alex S. McDill; forty-fourth congress, 1875-77, George W. Cate; forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh congresses, 1877-83, Thaddeus C. Pound.

Another apportionment of the state was made in 1882, whereby Barron, Dunn, Eau Claire and Pepin were included in the eighth congressional district, and Chippewa and Price in the ninth. The members were:

Eighth District:—Forty-eighth congress, 1883-85, William T. Price; forty-ninth congress, 1885-87, William T. Price (he died December 7, 1886, and Hugh H. Price was elected to fill the vacancy January 18, 1887); fiftieth congress, 1887-89, Nils P. Haugen; fifty-first congress, 1889-91, Nils P. Haugen; fifty-second congress, 1891-93, Nils P. Haugen.

Ninth District:—Forty-eighth congress, 1883–85, Isaac Stephenson; forty-ninth congress, 1885–87; Isaac Stephenson; fiftieth congress, 1887–89, Isaac Stephenson; fifty-first congress, 1889–91, Myron H. McCord; fifty-second congress, 1891–93, Thomas Lynch.

All the counties in the valley were included in the eighth judicial circuit from the date of its organization in 1853 to 1878, except in one year, 1861, when they were placed in the twelfth circuit. The judges were as follows: The Hon. S. S. N. Fuller from 1854 to 1861; the Hon. L. P. Wetherby from 1861 to 1866, and the Hon. H. L. Humphrey from 1866 to 1878. The circuits were redistricted in 1877. Dunn and Pepin were included in the eighth circuit, Barron and Chippewa in the eleventh and Eau Claire in the thirteenth. The Hon. E. R. Bundy was elected judge of the eighth circuit, and his present term expires in January, 1897. The Hon. H. D. Barron was elected judge of the eleventh circuit. He was succeeded in 1882 by Hon. Solon H. Clough, and he in 1889 by Hon. R. D. Marshall, whose term expires in January, 1895. The Hon. A. W. Newman was elected judge of the thirteenth circuit, but in the following year, 1879, Eau Claire was taken from it and added to the eighth.



CHAPTER III.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

FORMATION, ORGANIZATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THIS COUNTY—TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES—MURDER OF BATHSETTE DEMARIE—CADOTT AND ITS INDUSTRIES—THE FIRST TERM OF COURT—COUNTY BUILDINGS—THE BARSTOW AND BASHFORD BOGUS ELECTION RETURNS—MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—COUNTY OFFICERS—POPULATION, AND VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

CRAWFORD county was, by an act of the territorial legislature, approved February 3, 1845, divided into two parts. That portion which was taken from it became Chippewa county, and included all that section of country lying west of Portage county, as enlarged by the act of February, 1841; all east of St. Croix county, as prescribed by the legislature of 1840, and all north of a line commencing at the mouth of Buffalo river on the Mississippi; thence up the main branch of the Buffalo to its source; thence along the dividing ridge between the waters of the Chippewa and Black rivers, until it reaches the head waters of the Black river; thence in a direct line due east to the boundary line of Portage county. This line marked the northern boundary of Crawford and the southern boundary of Chippewa. The county was organized from and after the first general election which took place on the fourth Monday in September, 1845. The people were required to select the various county officers at this election, and also commissioners to locate the county seat, which was temporarily fixed at the mouth of the Menomonie (Red Cedar) river. For all judicial purposes the county was attached to Crawford.

The county of Chippewa was, for judicial and county purposes, organized by an act approved March 29, 1853. Since its formation it has been greatly decreased in size, large sections having been taken from it to form the counties of Dunn, Eau Clair, Barron and Sawyer. It is irregular in formation and as now constituted is fifty-four miles in length from north to south, and about thirty miles in width from east to west at its narrowest part, while its greatest width is forty-two miles. It contains about 1,980 square miles or 1,178,880 acres, and is bounded on the north by Sawyer county, on the south by Eau Claire county, on the east by Price, Taylor and Clark counties, and on the west by Barron and Dunn counties. It is traversed irregularly from north to south by the Chippewa river, and from northeast to near its center by the Flambeau river, where it joins the Chippewa, and is bounteously watered by

numerous rivers, creeks, rivulets and small lakes. Those among the first named are the Thornapple, Jump, Fisher and Yellow rivers. The principal creeks are Deer, Main and Paint. These are all east of the Chippewa, while on the west are Little Wiegara, Elder, Mud, Maple, Potato, Bob, O'Neil and Duncan creeks.

The county presents, probably, as great a diversity of feature and variety of resource as any county in the state. The surface is uneven and densely wooded in many places, while the soil generally is rich in the mineral constituents necessary to the production of good crops, but it requires frequent fertilization as the quantity of decomposed vegetation is not sufficient to enable the farmer to go on securing good crops, year after year, without returning their equivalent. Where the land has been cleared of timber it is a splendid farming country, one great point in its favor being that the soil is easily worked, and many of the farms are in a high state of cultivation. Dairying is carried on with great success, and will, undoubtedly, develop into an extensive industry. The productions in grain are oats, corn, wheat, barley and rye, in the order named with reference to their relative quantities. Potatoes are extensively cultivated and yield a liberal crop, owing to the sandy character of the soil in certain sections. The four south tiers of townships are mainly agricultural, and the remainder chiefly timber lands, containing hardwood, pine and hemlock, which is being gradually cleared. In many places where this has been done the work of the agriculturist is apparent. A considerable quantity of marsh land is adapted to the cultivation of the cranberry, and this industry is in process of operation in several districts. Vegetables of all kinds are easily cultivated, as are also small fruits and the different varieties of berries. The agricultural product of the county for 1890 was as follows: Wheat, 43,525 bushels; corn, 205,634 bushels; oats, 707,948 bushels; barley, 12,435 bushels; rye, 1,243 bushels; potatoes, 226,917 bushels; root crops, 4,257 bushels; tobacco, 650 pounds; cultivated grasses, 7,369 tons; butter, 261,434 pounds; cheese, 8,211 pounds.

George Meyers, a German, was the first man to locate in this county with a view to farming. He came to the falls in 1847, and made known what his intentions were. Messrs. Allen & Bass at once assisted him in his undertaking by, among other things, boating his farming implements, etc., up the river. He selected a fertile spot in the town of Eagle Point, about six miles northwest of the falls, with both prairie and timber land, and watered by a fine spring creek. The choice was a wise one, for his labor was crowned with success, and the farm became noted for its grain crops, especially wheat, and with very little, if any fertilization. He ultimately sold the farm to William Henneman, who was equally successful with it. Like the adjoining county of Eau Claire, lumbering is the leading industry here, and details of the numerous saw-mills scattered over its surface will be found in the following pages.



Photo by Burns, Eau Claire.

Edson Schuck

The streams abound in the common kinds of fish, including bass, pickerel, bullheads and sunfish. while the brooks and spring-fed creeks produce an unlimited quantity of the various kinds of trout. The lakes, of which there are several, are also stocked with the finny tribe, and they are well patronized by those on piscatorial pleasures bent.

The lower part of the county exhibits indications that the geological stratum is Potsdam sandstone. Along some of the streams it rises in jagged peaks and ridges through which the water has worn for itself a passage among wild and often romantic scenery. This sandstone continues until the falls are reached, and then, by a strange freak of nature, the hardest granite is found in the river bed, so hard, indeed, that the water flowing over it in a rapid current has made no visible impression on it through all the ages.

The county is divided up into the following townships: Anson, Arthur, Auburn, Big Bend, Bloomer, Cleveland, Colburn, Eagle Point, Edson, Flambeau, Lafayette, Lawrence, Sigel, Tilden and Wheaton.

ANSON TOWNSHIP is very irregular, being bounded from the northeast to the southwest by the Chippewa river, which separates it from the town of Eagle Point; on the south by the town of Lafayette, and on the east by the towns of Arthur and Sigel. In addition to being watered by the Chippewa, the Yellow river runs through the whole of its extreme southern portion. It is also traversed in the northeast by numerous tributaries of the Chippewa river, and in the southeast by tributaries of the Yellow river. It is a good farming country. The population according to the census returns of 1890 was 533.

ARTHUR TOWNSHIP is variable in outline. It is bounded on the north by the town of Flambeau, irregularly on the south by the town of Sigel, on the east by the town of Colburn, and on the west by the Chippewa river (which divides it from the town of Cleveland) and the town of Anson. Besides being watered by the Chippewa it is also traversed by its numerous tributaries, including the Fisher and Jump rivers and their tributaries, and those of the Yellow river. It is mostly a farming and hardwood country. The village of Drywood is sixteen miles northeast of Chippewa Falls, and the nearest railway station is at Cadott, a distance of eight miles. It was settled in 1868 and surveyed and platted in May, 1884. The principal industry is the steam saw and shingle mill of the Drywood Lumbering company, under the management of D. G. McKay. It was burned down in 1884 and a new mill erected on the site of the old one. A district school was established here in 1870. There is a German Catholic church and a post-office, with a semi-weekly receipt and dispatch of mail. The population is estimated at 200. Estella is a logging station, seventeen miles from Cadott, the nearest shipping point. A steam saw-mill was erected here in the summer of 1890 by Warren Flint, with a capacity of 12,000 feet a day. The post-office was established in 1886. There is a general store and a blacksmith shop, with a district school of two

rooms, built in 1885. The population is fluctuating, as is the case at all logging points. There are about fifty permanent residents, but in the winter this number is increased to about 150. The population of the township, according to the census returns for 1890, numbers 622.

AUBURN TOWNSHIP is about twelve miles in extent from north to south, and six miles in width from east to west, giving a total area of seventy-two square miles, or double the area of a regular government township. It is bounded on the north by Barron county, on the south by the town of Wheaton, on the east by the towns of Bloomer and Tilden, and on the west by Dunn county. It is watered by Sand and Hay creeks and several small streams. The first settlement made in this township was in May, 1858, when Zerah C. Willis and Jacob Cook each entered or pre-empted 160 acres in what is now known as Cook's valley. It is sixteen miles northwest of Chippewa Falls and seven miles southwest of Bloomer, the nearest railroad station. In the spring of the following year Mr. Willis broke the first ground on his land. The next settler was James Saves, who came in July and erected a cabin. Two weeks later John Emerick took some land and began farming. William C. Miller was the first postmaster. This was in 1870. He resigned, and on June 8, 1871, Mr. Willis was appointed his successor. He held the office until 1877, when he retired. Charles E. Smith was the next appointee. The settlers were frequently troubled by unwelcome visits from the Indians. On one occasion they broke into the dwelling place of Mr. Willis, during his absence, and stole about \$30 worth of clothes and provisions. Its population is about eighty, and two churches are located here. The mail is received and dispatched twice a week.

The village of Auburn was surveyed and platted in May, 1883, but there is no outward or visible sign to designate its location, not even a post-office. It is, however, in close proximity to Cartwright, which was surveyed and platted at the same time, and shortly after the Northern Wisconsin, now the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway, was built through it. This village was settled in 1875. David W. and David J. Cartwright, father and son, from whom the village is named, were the first to take up their residence here in the spring of that year. They erected a steam saw-mill, which was completed in the following December and put in operation. The machinery for the mill was purchased in Chicago, of the Rochester Manufacturing company, shipped by rail to Eau Claire, and from thence hauled by teams, a distance of forty miles. The capacity of the mill is 14,000 feet of lumber and 20,000 shingles a day of twelve hours. Attached to the mill is a spoke factory, with machinery for cutting felloes. In 1878 the elder Cartwright sold his half interest in the mill to C. M. Tarr, and the business was carried on under the firm name of Cartwright & Co. Ultimately Messrs. David J. Cartwright & Cummings became the owners of the property, and

in 1881-82 they erected an extensive steam lumber, lath and planing-mill, and are still operating it.

In 1886 the York Iron company sunk coal pits here, and since that time they have shipped the product to their works at Black River Falls. A brick yard was operated here for a few years, but all the clay in the locality having been absorbed, it has not been running for three years. There are five stores and a post-office, with a population of about 250. The Seventh Day Baptist society has a church here, which was built about twelve years ago. Since that time a Wesleyan Methodist church has been erected. The first district school, with two departments, was burned down some time ago and a handsome frame school-house now occupies its site. The I. O. O. F. have an organization here—Anchor Lodge No. 62. There is also a Good Templars lodge. Vale, on Hay creek, has a post-office. This settlement is six miles southwest of Bloomer, the nearest shipping point, and has two churches and a district school, with about thirty residents. This township is largely agricultural, and has a population of 1,584, according to the census returns of 1890, including Cartwright, Cook's Valley and Vale.

BIG BEND TOWNSHIP is irregular in outline. It is bounded on the north by Sawyer county, on the south by the town of Cleveland, on the east by the Chippewa river (which partially separates it from the town of Flambeau) and the town of Flambeau, and on the west by the town of Bloomer. It is watered, besides the Chippewa, by innumerable creeks and their tributaries, including Wiegat, Little Wiegat, Mud and Maple creeks, and three small lakes. Bruce is a settlement on the Chippewa river, with a station on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railway. It has a fluctuating population, a post-office, with two or three stores, and was surveyed and platted in 1884. Emmet was settled in 1863, and is located on the Chippewa river, eight miles south of Bruce. It has a saw-mill, owned and operated by William Murray, a district school and a post-office with a semi-weekly distribution and dispatch of mail, and a population of about eighty. Tibbet is on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railway, and was platted in January, 1885, but there is no station there, nor any stores or other buildings. Weyerhaeuser is a village on the same line of railway, with a resident population of about seventy-five. There are two saw-mills here, one owned and operated by the Chippewa Lumber and Boom company, and the other by Messrs. Smith Bros. There are also the works of the Nickel Plate Mining company, which is incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. The officers are: J. T. Kingston, president; Thomas McDermott, treasurer; R. M. Stitt, secretary. There are two or three stores, saloons, a hotel, post-office and several boarding-houses. The village was surveyed and platted in December, 1884. The township had a population of 820, according to the census returns for 1890.

BLOOMER TOWNSHIP is about thirty-nine miles in length from north to

south, and six miles from east to west at its narrowest part. It contains about 250 square miles, and is bounded on the north by Sawyer county, on the south by the town of Tilden, on the east by the towns of Big Bend, Cleveland and Eagle Point, and on the west by Barron county and the town of Auburn. It is watered by numerous small streams and almost innumerable lakelets, and is a splendid farming country, producing good crops of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and hay. The village of Bloomer was settled in 1855, as S. Van Loon selected it as his future home in that year, and pre-empted the northeast quarter of section eight, township thirty, range nine west, embracing the mill site and the village. It is located on Duncan creek, fifteen miles northwest of Chippewa Falls, and has a station on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway, formerly the Chippewa Valley & Northern railway, which runs through it. The whole county was, in 1855, in a state of nature, and there were very few Indians around. Mr. Van Loon erected a log house, fourteen by thirty-six feet, and about eight feet high, with a shingle-board roof, and got out timber for a saw-mill. It was built in 1860 by Messrs. Codrick & Sheldon, directly on the dam, which had been constructed by them. Mr. Van Loon gave them the water power. In 1863 J. W. Smith purchased Sheldon Smith's interest in the saw-mill, and in the following year secured Mr. Codrick's interest in it. Mr. Smith took Robert Prince into partnership with him in 1865. After operating the mill two years Mr. Prince retired and Mr. Smith then parted with a half-interest in the property to Bradley Phillips, who sold out to G. I. Brooks and J. P. McCauley in 1868. Thus the firm became Smith, Brooks & McCauley. They erected a water-power grist-mill ten rods east of the dam. This partnership was dissolved in 1881, Mr. Smith retaining the grist-mill and Mr. Brooks the saw and planing-mill, which he is now operating as a general sash, door and blind factory. Mr. McCauley received the land and the houses that had been built upon it. He subsequently sold out and went to Cartwright to reside. The grist-mill was destroyed by fire late in the spring of 1890, and has not since been rebuilt.

The village was first known as Vanville, and the first post-office, opened in 1856, bore that name. It was changed to Bloomer, and surveyed and platted with that designation in March, 1867. An addition was made to it in September, 1886. Mr. Van Loon was the first postmaster. He kept the office in his store on the east side, near the bridge, and held it until 1868. The Congregational church was first organized in 1866, but it ceased to exist for lack of support. It was, however, reorganized in 1868, when a lot was secured and a frame church building commenced. Very little progress was made, on account of the lack of funds. The women turned out and did the lathing, while the men fixed the scaffolding and helped with the heaviest work. The edifice was dedicated in the fall of 1872, and the first pastor was

the Rev. H. A. Wentz. The organization then had a succession of short pastorates, which were filled by the Revs. R. S. Cross, J. P. Chamberlin, Mr. Radford and Mr. Van Dalsam. The Rev. L. P. Norcross served several years, and then the Rev. A. Kidder, of Eau Claire, undertook the work, and he is now serving his third year as pastor.

The first school originated in a log building in 1857. When the village was platted a district frame school-house was erected. This was succeeded, in 1876, by a district brick-built institution, with four departments. A brewery was established here in 1875 by John Wendland and Fred Adler. The latter subsequently retired. The property was burned down in 1883 and again in 1888. It was rebuilt each time by Mr. Wendland, who disposed of the plant to Messrs. Liehe & Koepp, in the fall of 1890.

The St. Paul Catholic church was built in 1876. It was conducted by a missionary priest from Eagle Point settlement until 1886, when the Rev. E. A. Hansen was appointed to it. He served two years, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, the Rev. John Al. Blaschke. The church edifice has a seating capacity of 150, and the membership numbers eighty families. A school-house, built in 1890, adjoins the church, and is conducted by the sisters of St. Francis. In 1876 C. D. Tillinghast started a bank in a small room in what is called the old village of Vanville. Six years afterward he associated himself with John D. Devor, when the name of the institution became known as the Commercial bank. It was then in a little room in the old Dierk's block, which was destroyed by fire in 1885, though the books and property of the bank were saved. During that year the present bank building was erected by Mrs. C. E. Wilbur, and leased by Messrs. Tillinghast & Devor. They continued the business until May, 1886, when Henry Marshall purchased Mr. Devor's interest in it. The name was then changed to the Bank of Bloomer, with the firm name of Tillinghast & Marshall, and they have a real estate, insurance and law department connected with it. In 1876 Mr. Smith erected a steam saw-mill, which he sold in 1884 to Messrs. Riggs & Rotch. It has not been operated since 1890, they having exhausted all their pine timber.

The Bloomer "Workman," a weekly local newspaper, was established here in July, 1880, by George L. Jones. Its name was changed in 1886 to the Bloomer "Advance," and published by H. C. Schultz and W. H. Cook. They conducted it for about a year and then disposed of it to F. O. Wesner, who ran it until 1889. He sold it to H. A. Van Dalsen, who published it until January 1, 1890, when E. M. Bowers became its proprietor, and it is still owned by him. St. John's German Lutheran frame church was erected in 1881. Its first pastor was the Rev. George Recknagel. He continued in charge until July, 1887, when he was succeeded by Rev. John Kurtz, who was followed, in December, 1890, by the present minister, the Rev. John

Haffermann. A brickyard was started here in 1886, but, after running three years, the demand died out, and the proprietors were forced to discontinue operating it. Among the benefit societies are a lodge of the A. O. U. W., organized in 1883; Bloomer Lodge No. 151, I. O. O. F., organized in 1868 and reorganized in 1884, and the Modern Woodmen of America, Mystic camp No. 1270, organized in December, 1889.

The population is estimated at 700, two-thirds of whom are of Bohemian, Norwegian and German nationalities, the last named predominating, and the remainder American. Tillinghast is a lumber settlement, six miles northeast of Cartwright, in Auburn township, which is the nearest shipping point. It has a post-office, and three saw-mills, owned and operated, respectively, by Messrs. Cox & Atwood, Charles Snow and Messrs. Richardson & Tallman. The total population of the township, as shown by the census returns of 1890, was 2,351.

CLEVELAND TOWNSHIP is unsymmetrical in formation. It is bounded on the north by the town of Big Bend and the Chippewa river, on the south by the town of Eagle Point, on the east by the Chippewa river, and on the west by the town of Bloomer. It is watered by Bob and Mud creeks and their tributaries, besides the Chippewa river and several small lakes. There is a post-office at Birch, a church and a school-house, and it has a population of about fifty. It is fifteen miles from Cartwright, the nearest shipping point. Bob Creek has a saw-mill, owned and operated by Alex. Pinegord, and a post-office with a semi-weekly service of mail. It is sixteen miles northeast of Chippewa Falls, which is the nearest shipping point. The township is mainly agricultural, and has a population of 395, according to the census returns for 1890.

COLBURN TOWNSHIP is twenty-four miles in length from north to south and six miles in width from east to west at its narrowest part. It is bounded on the north by the town of Lawrence, on the south by the town of Edson, on the east by Taylor county and on the west by the towns of Flambeau, Arthur and Sigel. It is intersected by the Yellow, Fisher, Jump and Little Jump rivers and their tributaries. Cox is a lumber settlement located on the Yellow river, sixteen miles from Boyd, the nearest shipping point. It has a post-office, and a saw-mill (owned and operated by Messrs. McElmurry Bros.), with a population of about fifty. Mail is received and dispatched once a week. Huron is also a settlement on the Yellow river, four miles south of Cox, and D. H. & W. J. McElmurry have a saw and shingle-mill at this point. There is a weekly mail service. The total population of the township for 1890 was 347.

EAGLE POINT TOWNSHIP is very irregular in shape. It is bounded on the north by the town of Cleveland, by the Chippewa river from the northeast to the southwest, and on the west by the towns of Bloomer and Tilden. Besides being watered by the Chippewa, which divides it from the town of Anson, it

is traversed by O'Neil and Duncan creeks, and several lakelets are scattered over its northern part. Chippewa City, Dell City, Eliside and Manidowish were surveyed and platted in 1856, and state banks organized in each of them. Lots were sold all over the country. The sites were subsequently abandoned, and are now farm lands, except Manidowish, which is timber land. These were all boom towns, and there was never anything at any one of them except Chippewa City, which has a saw-mill (erected by Alex. and Henry O'Neil in 1851, and now owned and operated by F. G. & C. A. Stanley), a church, a district school, and a post-office with a tri-weekly service. There is a population of about 200. Eagle Point settlement is seven miles north of Chippewa Falls. It has a post-office, a cheese factory, owned and operated by John Mitchels, and a flour-mill belonging to and run by L. J. Wiltse. There are about thirty residents here. Eagleton is on O'Neil creek, and was settled in 1876. It has a church, a district school, a general store, a blacksmith shop, and a post-office with a semi-weekly mail service. The population is estimated at 200.

The township has, according to the census returns of 1890, a total population of 1,282, principally Germans. It is essentially an agricultural district, especially the southern portion of it. The first person to locate here for farming purposes was George Meyers, a German, in 1847.

EDSON TOWNSHIP was primarily named Lafayette, and then Sigel. It is irregular in outline, and is bounded on the north by the town of Colburn, on the south by Eau Claire county and on the west by the Yellow river and the town of Sigel. It is well watered by the Wolf and Yellow rivers and Hay creek and their tributaries, and is a well settled and fine agricultural district, with a very small quantity of timber land. The leading business center in the town is the village of Boyd, on the Wisconsin and Minnesota division of the Wisconsin Central railway, eighteen miles east of Chippewa Falls. It began to be settled in the fall of 1880, when the railroad was being built through this section of the town; otherwise, there was no special inducement for any one to choose this particular location for a home. When the first settler, John W. Cirkel, came here, there was not a habitation of any kind to be seen. He purchased ten acres of land near the railroad track for \$250, and the village was surveyed and platted in 1881. The first farmer to locate here was Joshua Shiltz. No station was built until 1883. Prior to that time, passengers had to wait for trains, sometimes for hours, on a little platform, exposed to all kinds of weather. A post-office was established here in the fall of 1881. Up to that time the settlers had to go to the office at Edson, a mile and a half away, for their mail. The first postmaster was F. F. Goodfellow; he resigned in April, 1884, and E. X. Adams was appointed in his stead. He held the position until August 9, 1886, when he was succeeded by Robert Patten. He performed the duties of the office until July 1, 1889, and was followed by the present postmaster, Jacob Moore.

In the spring of 1881 a small frame hotel (the first one), was built. It is called the North-Western house. Three others have been erected since that time—the Commercial house, the Belle Vue hotel and the Star house. The school-house, a frame building, was erected in 1882. It is graded, with four departments. The first principal was P. A. Lynch. He remained one year, and the following have since occupied the position in the order named: J. H. Barber, two years; F. A. Hatch, one year; Henry Crowley, one year, and Edward Ketchum, the present incumbent.

The first steam mill was built by John W. Cirkel, in 1881, for the production of staves and headings. After operating it for four years he leased it to J. M. Oleson and W. W. Frye. They ran it for a time, and it was then transformed into a saw-mill, and so used until 1888. Since that time it has been occupied as a cooper shop by Felix J. De Booth. Another steam stave and heading-mill was erected, in 1883, by Mr. Cirkel and his sons. It has three drying houses, and the machinery is operated by a 150 horse-power engine. The production was increased by the addition of another steam stave-mill, in July, 1890, with a fifty horse-power engine. About fifty men are employed, and the volume of business for that year aggregated \$100,000.

There is only one religious organization in the village—the Methodist Episcopal church. The edifice was built in 1883, but it has not had a resident pastor. The minister of the Methodist church at Cadott, the Rev. George Brown, conducts services every alternate Sunday.

A steam stave factory was built by M. Murray in 1885. He died in the following year, and the plant has, since that time, been operated by the representatives of his estate. Employment is given to about twenty men, and the value of the output of barrel stock for 1890 aggregated \$25,000.

The Palace rink, just north of the railroad, is an attractive structure, forty by one hundred feet, which was erected in 1885 by C. H. Ganzal. Since that time it has been utilized for dances, shows, pedestrianism, meetings, political and otherwise, elections and other entertainments. The town board purchased it in June, 1890, and it is now used for town purposes. In the summer of 1890, M. and E. C. Lund built a steam saw, lath and shingle-mill, with a capacity of 25,000 feet a day. They employ about thirty men. The machinery is operated by eighty horse-power twin engines. The production is principally hardwood lumber.

The village is located on the slope of a hill south of the railroad, and about a mile from the Yellow river. It is well supplied with retail stores on the main thoroughfare, and has a population, according to the census returns for 1890, of 540. It is surrounded by forests, and its industries and prosperity are due to the lumber in the neighborhood, which is mostly oak and bass-wood. There is about 100,000,000 feet of pine eight or ten miles south of the village, but the owners are holding it in anticipation of the proposed railroad



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between Chippewa Falls and Marshfield becoming a certainty. Edson, formerly Edson Centre, is located on Hay creek, one mile and a half south of Boyd. It was the post settlement and the location of the four corners of the township previous to the advent of the Wisconsin Central railway. The railway company wanted the Edsonites to contribute \$5,000 toward constructing the road. This they refused to do, and it was built a mile and a half away. As a consequence Boyd has taken the place of Edson as the town center. Edson Chubb was the first settler and the place was named after him. He came in 1857, and erected a steam saw-mill in 1860. The settlement was surveyed and platted as a village, but it did not materialize. A German Catholic church was established here about 1870, and a frame edifice erected with a seating capacity of 500. The services were conducted by a missionary priest from Notre Dame until 1883, when Rev. Father Untraut was appointed resident rector. He continued to serve until 1888, when he was succeeded by Rev. William Weekes, the present incumbent. There is a school in connection with the church, which is carried on by the sisters of Notre Dame. The average attendance of pupils is 120. Harrison C. Chubb built a water and steam flour and grist-mill about half a mile from Edson, at a spot known as Frog Town, in 1883. The population of the settlement and its immediate vicinity is about 250.

Stanley was settled, surveyed and platted in 1881, when the Wisconsin and Minnesota division of the Wisconsin Central railway was in course of construction through this section, and has now an estimated population of 250. Its main industry is the steam saw-mill, with a capacity of 25,000 feet a day, built by M. C. Craig in 1884. He operated it for two years, and then sold it to H. Helgeson. After running it for three years, he disposed of it to Messrs. Nye, Lusk & Knutson, the present owners. A school-house was erected here in 1883. A new one was built in 1890, and the average number of pupils is seventy-five. The old school-house was purchased by the Methodist organization which had been established in the village and converted into a place of worship. Services are conducted by a missionary preacher. The York Iron company constructed eight charcoal kilns here in 1887, and they have been in operation since that time. The total population of the township for 1890 was 2,164.

FLAMBEAU TOWNSHIP is devious in outline. It is bounded on the north by Sawyer county, on the south by the Chippewa river and the town of Arthur, on the east by the towns of Lawrence and Colburn, and on the west by the Chippewa river and the town of Big Bend. It is very sparsely settled. The Flambeau river runs through it from the northeast to the southwest, and it is also watered by the Thornapple and Little Thornapple rivers, and Main and Deer creeks. There are also several small lakes between the Chippewa and Flambeau rivers. Corbett, also known as Flambeau Falls station, is located on the Flambeau river, and on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie

railway. It has a small saw-mill, built and operated by R. Corbett, and was surveyed and platted as Flambeau Falls in October, 1885. Flambeau is a post village on the Chippewa river, fourteen miles south of Bruce, the nearest shipping point. It was settled in 1868, and has a post-office, church and district school, with about 100 residents. Mail is received and distributed twice a week. The total population of the township for 1890 was 289.

LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP is irregular in formation, and is bounded on the north by the town of Anson, on the south by Eau Claire county, on the east by the town of Sigel, and from the northwest to the southwest by the Chippewa river. Paint creek also runs through the northeastern and eastern portions of it. It is a fine agricultural district. What is now known as Badger Mills is a flourishing settlement, six miles from Chippewa Falls, with stations on the Chippewa Valley division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Wisconsin Central, and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railways. The population is mainly Norwegian, and numbers about 150. There is a Scandinavian frame church in which service is held every Sunday; also a public school building and a post-office. It was settled at a very early date. Arthur McCann and J. C. Thomas came here in 1843, and commenced the erection and nearly completed in that year what was afterward known as the "Blue mill." The former was murdered at Dunnville in the fall of that year by a man in the employment of the firm, named Sawyer. The mill property subsequently became the sole property of Mr. Thomas. It was owned and operated in 1846 by Thomas E. Randall, who had brought his family in the summer of that year to reside here. In the following year his supply of logs for the season was swept away by one of the most disastrous floods in the Valley.

It was at this time, 1847, that a party of geologists, under the superintendence of the Hon. D. D. Owen, arrived here on their way to Lake Superior. They had fitted out at Prairie du Chien, under instructions from the secretary of the interior, in accordance with an act of congress, directing a geological and mineralogical survey of the northern part of the Wisconsin territory. The party camped here the night before the flood, having come up the Chippewa in canoes, and were necessarily delayed until the water had subsided. Dr. Gwyn was with them. Mrs. Randall had, six weeks previously, given birth to a child who was taken sick with the croup. Medical men were unknown in the Valley at this period, and Dr. Gwyn not only kindly prescribed for it, but was unremitting in his attentions during his stay. The baby was supposed to be out of danger when he left, but a relapse set in and soon ended its sufferings. Mr. Thomas came back to the mill shortly afterward.

In the spring of 1855 this place was the scene of a murder. A man named Frank Donaldson came from French Town, on a Sunday morning, in company with Batisette Demarie. They drank all day until they were both in an intoxicated condition, and then quarrelled. The dispute ended by Donaldson shooting

Demarie, killing him instantly. The deceased was a brother of Mrs. H. S. Allen. The murderer was arrested, but escaped, and was never afterward heard of. After changing owners several times the Blue mill was demolished in 1864, and a much more extensive plant, operated partly by steam, erected in its place by H. Clay Williams and John Barron. The new mill was fitted with the latest improvements in machinery, which gave it a capacity of nearly 15,000,000 feet for the season. In 1871 it was operated by John Barron & Co., who, in 1874, disposed of it to the Badger State Lumber company, in which Mr. Barron was a stockholder for a short time. It is incorporated with a capital of \$180,000, but actually employs more than \$360,000. The officers for 1891 are: President, John Ure; vice-president, W. A. Rust; secretary, F. W. Woodward; treasurer, Alfred Toll. The following are the present stockholders: F. M. Woodward, Orange county, N. Y.; W. A. Rust, Eau Claire; M. B. Chinn, Chippewa Falls; Alfred Toll, Kansas City, Mo.; John Ure, Eau Claire; Joseph Rowe, Hannibal, Mo.; G. T. Hoagland, St. Joseph, Mo.; G. A. Hoagland, Omaha, Neb.

Gravel Island is a hamlet two miles and a half from Chippewa Falls. Martin Daniels and Ephraim E. Shaw commenced the erection of a saw-mill at this point in 1857. It was completed in the following year by Messrs. Bussy & Taylor, who established booming works above the island. It was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1863, and rebuilt by James A. Taylor. Ultimately it became the property of the French Lumber Company. They sold it to Bradley Brothers, of Milwaukee, for \$30,000. It is still owned by them, but the machinery has been taken out of the mill and removed to Tomahawk, on the Wisconsin river, to be used in a mill there. In 1863-64 a saw-mill was erected, three miles below Badger mills, by Charles Coleman, of Chippewa Falls. It was known as the Lafayette mill, with a capacity of 15,000,000 feet a year, and was furnished with ample storage booms and convenient sorting works. A. F. Hodgins and John Robson succeeded to the business in 1866. The latter purchased the interest of the former in the plant, and operated it in 1867, when he was joined by George Robson. They ran the mill until 1875, when they failed. It was during their ownership of the property (in the summer of 1869) that a terrible boiler explosion occurred. One employe was fatally, and several others severely injured. The plant was sold to the Lafayette Lumber company. After repairing and enlarging it, it was operated by them until the great flood of 1880, when it was washed away. The business was discontinued, and the mill is now dismantled. There is a station on the Wisconsin Central railway at Bateman, seven miles east of Chippewa Falls, and there was formerly a post-office there, but it has been discontinued. The total population of the township was 1,514, as evidenced by the census returns of 1890.

LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP is what is equivalent to nine regular government town-

ships, and is eighteen miles in length from north to south, and the like distance from east to west, containing 324 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Sawyer county, on the south by the town of Colburn and Taylor county, on the east by Price county, and on the west by the town of Flambeau. The Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railway runs through the center of it from east to west. The northwestern section is intersected by the Flambeau river, and amply watered by the Thornapple and its tributaries, while the southern portion is traversed by the little Jump river and Main and Deertail creeks, and their tributaries. Skinner creek courses through the northeastern section. It is very thinly settled, the population for 1890 being recorded as 272—the smallest number of any township in the county. Deertail is a station on the railway already named. There are only two or three dwellings there, although it was surveyed and platted in November, 1885. Glen Flora is a lumber settlement, with about thirty residents, on the same railway, and on Duncan creek. It has been surveyed and platted, and has a post-office, and a steam saw, planing and shingle-mill, belonging to the Glen Flora Manufacturing company, which is operated by them. Ingram is on one of the tributaries of Main creek, and has a post-office and a station on the railway. The population is a shifting one, while there are about fifty residents. The settlement was surveyed and platted in September, 1888. An extensive steam saw-mill was built here by F. Turcot, who sold it in 1890 to the French Lumbering Company, of Chippewa Falls, and they are now operating it. It has a capacity of about 40,000 feet a day. There is also a school-house. Hawkins is a station on the railway, on the eastern border of the township, and there is a post-office there.

SIGEL TOWNSHIP is unsymmetrical in construction. It is bounded on the north by the town of Arthur, on the south by Eau Claire county, on the east by the towns of Colburn and Edson and the Yellow river, and on the west by the towns of Anson and Lafayette. Besides being well watered by the Yellow river and its tributaries, Paint creek and its numerous branches course through the southern portion of the township in all directions. Its total population for 1890 was recorded as 1,587.

The leading manufacturing center in this town is the thriving village of Cadott. It is located on the Yellow river, twelve miles east of Chippewa Falls, and has a station on the Wisconsin and Minnesota division of the Wisconsin Central railway system, now leased to the Northern Pacific company. It was settled in 1865. The falls of the river were then, and still are, called Cadott falls. They were so named after an Indian half-breed, Baptiste Cadotte, who used to live in what is designated as the "bottom," about three-quarters of a mile down the stream. Robert Marriner was the first settler. He came in the year named, and built a little log cabin to live in, while he constructed a dam across the river to obtain power to run a saw-mill. Messrs.

Manott, Gungel & Rabbies also constructed a log house here in the same year, and built a tannery on the bank of the river in 1866. Mrs. Marriner came with her husband that year, and was the first white woman to take up her residence in the settlement. Mr. Marriner put up a house to live in, then two or three others, and had five or six men working for him. The next settler was Samuel B. Keenan. He came in 1868, and built himself a dwelling place. In the fall and winter of that year Ben Fowler, another settler, erected a residence and Samuel Schafer built a home in 1869. A house was erected now and then until the railroad was opened for traffic, late in the fall of 1880. After that time the village grew rapidly. It had been surveyed and platted by Mr. Marriner in August, 1875. From 1866 to 1872 the mail was obtained from Chippewa Falls by sending for it. In the last named year a post-office was opened here, and Mr. Marriner was the first postmaster. Having finished the upper dam, near the bridge, in 1865, Mr. Marriner set up the first saw-mill in Cadott in the following year. Its capacity was about 10,000 feet in eleven hours. A rotary saw was used, operated by water power. He ran it about five years and then sold it to A. K. Gregg, who worked it nearly two years, when it passed out of his hands into those of J. H. Haskins. He operated it about a year, when it was purchased by Messrs. Howison & Wetherbee. Two years afterward they disposed of it to Leonard Dibble. Very little work has been done with it since that time, and it has now gone to decay.

A little log cabin, about three-quarters of a mile south of the center of what is now the village, was the first school-house in the settlement. This was in 1868, and Miss Mary Hoard was the first teacher. It was a district school. The township school system came into operation in 1875, by the vote of the people, and a more commodious structure was erected on Main street. A new, and the present, school-house was built in 1882. The old one was sold and is now occupied as a drug store by L. M. Young. On April 4, 1882, the town voted for a high school in this village. The district school was accordingly established as a high school on January 16, 1884. The district school is graded, with five departments. An additional building, for district purposes, was erected in 1886. The attendance of pupils averages 250. The school grounds are quite spacious, covering four or five acres, graded and seeded down to grass, with walks across them.

Mr. Marriner built a dam, about sixty or seventy rods below the bridge, in 1872, to operate a grist-mill, which was erected in the following year. He ran it until 1886, when he reconstructed it and introduced the roller system, with a capacity of fifty barrels a day. It was burned down in August, 1889. A portion of the dam is still standing. The barrel-heading mill across the river was built in 1876 by Messrs. Miller, McCurdy & Co., who operated it a short time, when it passed into the hands of Thomas Gaynor. He disposed of it to Messrs. Horace Smith, Gardner & Co, in 1878, and they afterward sold it to

E. Byron Luce, of Chippewa Falls. The Co-operative Barrel company, of Minneapolis, purchased and ran it for two years. During this time it was burned down and rebuilt by the company. It was then sold to W. S. Cirkel, the present owner. This was in March, 1887. The two drying kilns were destroyed by fire in the summer of 1889, and three large ones have since been built. The capacity of the mill is 3,500 sets of staves per day. The machinery is run with a forty horse-power engine, and employment is given to twenty-five men. A shingle mill is in course of construction in connection with the plant.

There are two hotels. The Commercial was the first one built in the village, and was erected in 1880, while the Cadott house was built in 1883, by Sol. Youngs. The Scrap Brotherhood company, a benefit society, was inaugurated in 1880, and is a flourishing organization. The members erected a fine hall in 1884, which is used for dramatic performances, balls, dances and public meetings. There is a spacious stage, which is furnished with handsome scenery and appointments. The seating capacity is 500. The officers for 1891 are: President, Sam Williamson; treasurer, Peter Ditzler; secretary, Dan McKenzie.

The Webster & Lawson Manufacturing company, of De Pere, manufacturers of hubs, spokes and hardwood lumber, moved to this village in 1880, and built a steam mill. Two years afterward the name of the corporation was changed to the Clark Manufacturing company, with a capital of \$100,000. The following are the officers for 1891: President, Francis Boyd, of Milwaukee; vice-president, Rufus B. Kellogg; secretary, treasurer and general manager, E. C. Clark. The mill, which was originally 60x100 feet, has been enlarged to 60x120 feet. The production is 9,600 sets of hubs a month and 15,000 spokes a day. A force of 120 men is employed.

The impression prevailed that the village could not do without a newspaper of its own, hence the Cadott "Record," a weekly sheet devoted to republicanism, was started in November, 1881, by W. S. Munroe, and the enterprise proved a success under his management. On October 27, 1886, he gave the property to his son, A. C. Munroe, as a wedding present. He ran it for two years, when its publication ceased, owing to his inability to give it the attention it required, through severe sickness in his family.

The first religious institution in the village was the Presbyterian church, which was organized in 1882, by the Rev. Thomas Dougan. A frame house of worship was erected in the following year. Mr. Dougan continued his services five years, to 1887, when he was succeeded by Rev. T. M. Waller, who remained a year. The pastorate was vacant for the next two years, but services were conducted occasionally by pastors from outside points during that time. The Rev. C. W. MacCarthy was, in 1890, appointed pastor, and still holds that position. The membership numbers sixteen, and the church building has a seating capacity of 175. There is also a Methodist organization, which was instituted in 1883. A frame edifice was erected under the auspices of the Rev.

M. Taylor, the pastor, who served for two years. His successors were: The Rev. Mr. Fletcher, one year; Rev. Wm. Galloway, two years; Rev. J. E. Webster, two years, and the present incumbent, Rev. George Brown, who was appointed in September, 1890. The seating capacity of the church building is 200.

A steam saw and planing mill was built in 1883, by Daniel Clark and W. S. Monroe. They operated it until July 30, 1889, when Mr. Clark disposed of his interest to Mr. Monroe, who has run it up to the present time. The capacity of the mill is 25,000 feet a day. The principal product is building material. The main structure is thirty by sixty-three feet; the engine-room twenty-four by twenty-four feet, with a forty horse-power engine, and a shop twenty-four by twenty-six feet. The St. Rose Roman Catholic church is a frame building, erected in 1885. It has sixty members, with a seating capacity of 300. There is no resident rector, but services are held twice a month, conducted by a priest assigned to the organization from Notre Dame. There are several benefit organizations in the village, other than the one already named, including the following: The George M. Potter Post, No. 139, G. A. R., which was chartered February 25, 1884. The officers for 1891 are: S. C. Williamson, P. C.; S. R. W. Faulknor, S. V. C.; Jas. Bessan, J. V. C.; Patrick Hannon, surgeon; Peter S. Bean, chaplain; L. A. Russell, adjt.; William Richardson, Q. M. The Modern Woodmen of America, Pioneer Camp No. 1475, was organized in March, 1891, with the following officers: E. T. Hopkins, counsel; C. F. Lahn, adviser; F. E. Craig, clerk; A. J. Dietzler, banker; P. T. Loper, escort; O. Downing, sentry; L. Couey, guard, and A. K. Lintz, C. K. Milleous and Jas. Schimerhorn, managers. Cadott Lodge, Knights of Honor, No. 3239, was organized June 17, 1886. Officers for 1891 are: George W. Kanouse, D.; M. W. Ragan, V. D.; S. C. Williamson, A. D.; Frank E. Watson, R.; L. M. Young, F. R.; Clark E. Watson, S. P. D.

The main street of the village contains a number of spacious, well-stocked retail stores in all branches of business. It is surrounded by a fine agricultural country. Nearly every one owns his own home, and many of the residences are of a substantial character, and handsomely furnished. The population is estimated at 900. The shipments are large and include lumber, spokes, hubs, staves, flour, etc.

TILDEN TOWNSHIP is nine miles in length from north to south and six miles in width from east to west, containing fifty-four square miles, and is bounded on the north by the town of Bloomer, on the south by the town of Wheaton, on the east by the town of Eagle Point, and on the west by the towns of Auburn and Wheaton. It is traversed by Duncan creek and its tributaries, and is mainly an agricultural district, and well settled, with a population for 1890 of 1,313.

WHEATON TOWNSHIP is irregular in construction, and is bounded on the north

by the town of Auburn, on the south by Eau Claire county, on the east by the town of Tilden and the Chippewa river, and on the west by Dunn county. In addition to its being watered by the Chippewa, Elk creek courses through it. Its population for 1890 was 1,400. A steam saw-mill was erected on the river at the extreme southern point of the town by Ira Mead in 1869-70, with a capacity of 6,000,000 feet a year, and was known as the "Wheaton mill." It passed into the hands of Frank McGuire and then into those of Messrs. Saul & Lally, who sold it to the Northwestern Lumber company in 1878. It was destroyed by the flood of 1880, and has not since been rebuilt. Albertville was surveyed and platted in August, 1890, and has a store and a blacksmith shop, and is surrounded by a good farming country. There is a station at Irvine, on the Wisconsin Central railway, and another at Morris, or Craft post-office, with a daily mail service.

In addition to those enumerated the following post-offices are in the county: Keystone, Kripe, Lakeville, Reed, Warner and Vernona Junction. There was a postoffice at High Banks, near Boyd, in Edson township, but it has been discontinued.

The creation of the county of Chippewa by the act passed in 1853, became imperative, owing to the absence of any tribunal for the administration of justice in this region. The county seat was by that act located at Chippewa Falls, and the supervisors were directed to select the site for the requisite buildings in such part of the village as they should consider advantageous to the interests of the county, and take prompt measures to secure their erection. The Eighth judicial district was created at the same time and the new county formed a part of it. N. S. Fuller was the first judge elected to the bench of this circuit. All the settlements in the valley above the junction of the Menomonic (Red Cedar) river with the Chippewa river were included in the county. The election of the town and county officers, the board of supervisors representing both town and county, as the whole county was one town at that time, took place in the fall of 1853. E. A. Galloway, William Henneman and Henry O'Neil were the choice of the people for supervisors, with H. S. Allen, treasurer, and George P. Warren county clerk. The officers were required to serve two years, or until their successors were elected. The board was organized in the following spring, when Samuel Allison was appointed clerk of the circuit court and Moses Rines sheriff.

The first term of the court was held here in January, 1854. The only lawyer present was the newly appointed district attorney, H. L. Humphrey, afterward judge of the same circuit, and member of the Forty-fifth congress from the Seventh district. There were only a few unimportant civil cases on the calendar, but it was quite the reverse with the criminal list. There were several indictments for grave offenses. H. S. Allen & Co.'s root house, a storage for vegetables, etc., was taken possession of, and utilized as a jail, or



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lock-up, for prisoners. There were comparatively few of them in those days. As was to be expected every prisoner pleaded not guilty to the charge preferred against him, and demanded time to secure the services of counsel. This was, of course, impossible at this term, and they were advised by the court to withdraw their pleas of not guilty and substitute that of guilty, and then throw themselves on the mercy of the court. The majority of them followed this advice and were then fined. Thus the first attempt at the administration of justice in the settlement proved very little better than a mere travesty of it. Before the close of the term Mr. Allison was taken sick with typhoid fever, which, in a few days proved fatal.

At the organization of the county board, December 29, 1854, George P. Warren was chairman. The only other supervisor present was Stephen S. McCann. E. A. Galloway, J. M. Baxter and John C. Flannigan were appointed to locate a road to the county seat of Dunn county, and Thomas E. Randall was made superintendent of its construction. It was also directed that a road be laid out to the mouth of the Eau Claire river, via French Town and the "Blue Mill," and William Wiley, Pierre Reiss and Jesse S. Gage were selected as commissioners for this purpose, with Thomas E. Randall as superintendent. It was subsequently declared that the authorization of this road was "highly injudicious and unnecessary." A road to Vermillion Falls was also sanctioned; its course to be designated by James Ermatinger, Henry O'Neil and Daniel McCann. The first named was made superintendent.

The next meeting was held February 1, 1855, when Elias W. Galloway was appointed supervisor in the place of James Reed, who had been elected to that office, but refused to serve, for which he was fined ten dollars at a meeting held February 16. On this occasion the board secured a room for county purposes in the second story of H. S. Allen's carpenter shop. Some time afterward the board held its meetings in one of the halls in the settlement until the first building for district purposes was erected on Catholic Hill in 1857. It was occupied for a few years, and then what was known as the old court-house was built on the lot where the Old Pine Tree house now stands. The jail formed a portion of the structure. It was so used until the present jail was built on the corner of Spruce and New Court streets, the corner-stone of which was laid July 25, 1875. It is entirely of stone, while the jailer's residence, attached to it, is of brick. It has twenty cells, with accommodation for forty prisoners. The women's department is in the residence, and has two cells fitted up for four prisoners. The erection of the present court-house was commenced in 1874 and completed in 1876. The offices are on the main floor, and the spacious court-room occupies the one above it. It is a handsome solid brick building with a stone foundation, sixty by eighty feet, the contract price for which was \$37,500. It stands in a park called the Court-house block.

The board had designated Eau Claire, Menomonie and Dunnville as election

precincts, but no general election for senator, assemblymen and state officers was held until the fall of 1855. The one held then became famous throughout the country by reason of the gubernatorial contest between William A. Barstow and Coles Bashford, which was participated in here and gave birth to the fictitious election returns from Bridge Creek, Spring Creek, Gilbert's Mills and other places, when there were no such places existing in Chippewa county. By these frauds Mr. Barstow became the successful candidate. If there had been any such precincts the inspectors of election at those places could have made their returns to the board of canvassers here. The bogus returns from the precincts were sent directly to the state board of canvassers at Madison. Ignorant as to whether such precincts as "Bridge Creek," "Spring Creek," etc., existed or not, that body received and counted in the votes by which Barstow and the whole ticket were declared elected. Mr. Bashford, however, took the oath of office as governor of the state on January 7, 1856, and immediately began proceedings to oust his opponent (who still retained the gubernatorial chair, having been governor for the previous term), on the ground that he was wrongfully counted in by means of fictitious and fraudulent supplemental returns from unpeopled districts in the north part of the state. Barstow's counsel, Messrs. M. H. Carpenter, Harlow S. Orton and Jonathan E. Arnold, on March 8, withdrew from the case. The supreme court found Barstow to have been counted in upon fraudulent returns, reversed the report of the state board of canvassers, and declared Mr. Bashford the legally elected governor of the state. Barstow abandoned the office on March 21, when Lieutenant-Governor McArthur occupied the executive chair for four days, at the expiration of which time Mr. Bashford assumed the reins of government.

By the apportionment of 1871 the county of Chippewa was constituted one assembly district. Previous to and including that year it was represented in union with other counties, for which, together with the representatives in the senate and congress and the judges of the circuit court, see Chapter II. The following are the members of assembly elected in this county since that time, up to and including the year 1882: 1872, John Jenkins; 1873, Albert E. Pound; 1874, James M. Bingham; 1875, Thomas L. Halbert; 1876, C. J. Wiltse; 1877, Louis Vincent; 1878, A. R. Barrows; 1879-80, Hector C. McRae; 1881, James A. Taylor; 1882, William B. Bartlett. The constitution was amended by a vote of the people at the general election on November 8, 1881, whereby the members of the assembly should be chosen biennially. At the election in the following year James A. Taylor was the choice of the people, and served for the years 1883 and 1884. His successors were: H. G. Goodard, 1885-86; T. J. Cunningham, 1887-88; Benjamin F. Millard, 1889-90, and James A. Taylor, 1891-92.

The following are the officers of the county from 1859 to the present time:
 COUNTY COURT JUDGES.—W. Richardson, 1863-65; C. J. Wiltse, 1866-68;

Arthur Gough, 1869; W. F. Thomson, 1870; W. R. Hoyt, 1871-72; John J. Jenkins, 1873-76; R. D. Marshall, 1877-81; W. H. Stafford, 1882-90; J. A. Anderson, 1891.

COUNTY CLERKS.—John P. Mitchell, 1859-60; F. S. Capron, 1861-62; W. Richardson, 1863-68; Thos. J. McBean, 1869-70; Levi Martin, 1871-72; L. F. Martin, 1873-74; J. T. Hurlburt, 1875-78; James Comerford, 1879-82; P. Bergevin, 1883-86; Thomas B. Leonard, 1887-90; B. F. Dunnigan, 1891-92.

COUNTY TREASURERS.—F. H. Bussey, 1859-60; Wm. J. Skinner, 1861-62; H. R. Whipple, 1863-66; R. Palmer, 1867-68; Herman Baumgrath, 1869-70; A. R. Barrows, 1871-72; Hector C. McRae, 1873-76; A. Hoffman, 1877-80; E. P. Hastings, 1881-84; J. W. Thomas, 1885-86; Angus J. McDonald, 1887-88; Syvert Serley, 1889-90, and Robert Patten, 1891-92.

REGISTRARS OF DEEDS.—R. Palmer, 1859-60; Alex. McBean, 1861-62; Wm. J. Cornell, 1863-66; Ludwig Meyers, 1867-68; W. B. Liddell, 1869-70; Fred. C. Dahl, 1871-72; W. W. Crandall, 1873-74; A. Hoffman, 1875-76; W. D. McGilvray, 1877-80; Edward Eminson, 1881-82; C. G. Ermatinger, 1883-86; W. T. Dalton, 1887-90; and Frank Hamlin, 1891-92.

SHERIFFS.—Robert Marriner, 1859-60; A. B. Morse, 1861-62; W. E. Martin, 1863-64; J. P. Mitchell, 1865-66; O. M. Blashfield, 1867-68; Paul Gayon, 1869-70; Michael Hall, 1871-72; Peter Tronson, 1873-74; Frank Colburn, 1875-76; F. Hoenig, 1877-78; E. H. Everett, 1879-80; Frank Colburn, 1881-82; E. H. Everett, 1883-84; John Reiner, 1885-86; Chas. Revoir, 1887-88; Arthur Ford, 1889-90; Fred Stumm, 1891-92.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.—A. K. Gregg Sr., 1859-60; H. Richardson Jr., 1861-62; H. E. Frink, 1863-64; A. K. Gregg Jr., 1865-72 (four terms); H. Richardson, 1873-74; J. S. Carr, 1875-76; W. R. Hoyt, 1877-82 (three terms); W. F. Boland, 1883-84; T. J. Connor, 1885-86; J. P. Wall, 1887-88; T. J. Connor, 1889-90, and Wm. M. Bowe, 1891-92.

CIRCUIT COURT CLERKS.—H. Coleman, 1859-64 (three terms); F. H. Bussey, 1865-66; O. H. Stellson, 1867-68; John F. Hall, 1869-72 (two terms); J. B. Taft, 1873-74; A. J. Lockwood, 1875-76; L. Meyer, 1877-78; J. Weinberger, 1879-82 (two terms); J. M. Carr, 1883-84; M. S. Bailey, 1885-88 (two terms); E. H. Coleman, 1889-90, and Ole S. Shervey, 1891-92.

CORONERS.—Isaac Sheldon, 1859-60; Joseph Britton, 1861-62; John Hall, 1867-68; E. F. Martin, 1871-72; M. B. Bateman, 1873-74; F. Schmeier, 1875-76; S. B. Allen, 1877-78; M. B. Bateman, 1879-80; V. E. Smith, 1881-82; H. Herbert, 1883-84; P. H. Letourneau, 1885-86; A. D. Aldrich, 1887-88; J. Weinberger, 1889-90, and William Martin, 1891-92.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.—R. Palmer, 1859-62 (two terms); J. Waterman, 1863-64; Lewis Nado, 1865-68; Joseph Beaudette, 1869-70; D. W. Cambell, 1871-72; Myron Lund, 1873-74; Wm. Baker, 1875-76; J. O'Brien, 1877-78;

J. H. McGraw, 1879-80; S. A. Carpenter, 1881-82; W. B. Liddell, 1883-84; David Kirk, 1885-86; W. F. Liddell Jr., 1887-88; John King, 1889-90, and W. B. Baker, 1891-92.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.—R. Palmer, 1865-66; Theodore Coleman, 1867-70; J. A. McDonald, 1871-74; James A. Bate, 1875-76; J. A. McDonald, 1877-78; C. D. Tillinghast, 1879-84 (three terms); T. J. Kiley, 1885-88 (two terms); Alex. Sherman, 1889-90, and M. S. Bailey, 1891-92.

The population of the county by cities and townships is, according to the census returns of 1890, as follows:

Anson.....	533	Eagle Point.....	1,282
Arthur.....	622	Edson.....	2,164
Auburn.....	1,584	Flambeau.....	289
Big Bend.....	820	Lafayette.....	1,514
Bloomer.....	2,351	Lawrence.....	272
Chippewa Falls.....	8,670	Sigel.....	1,587
Cleveland.....	395	Tilden.....	1,313
Colburn.....	347	Wheaton.....	1,400
		Total.....	25,143

No state or federal figures with reference to the population of the county are given previous to 1850. For and from that date they are as follows: 1850, 615; 1855, 838; 1860, 1,895; 1865, 3,278; 1870, 8,311; 1875, 13,995; 1880, 15,492; 1885, 25,135; 1890, 25,143. A comparison of the figures shows that during the five years ending in 1890 there was an increase of only eight. The only conclusion to be arrived at is that the figures for 1885 are far too large, as they show an increase during the previous five years of 9,643, or nearly fifty-seven per cent.

The assessed valuation of all property, as determined by the state board of assessment for 1890 is as follows: Land, \$5,683,315; personal property, \$1,292,880; city and village lots, \$1,300,000; total, \$8,276,195. The state tax for the county in 1890 was \$12,446.74.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SETTLEMENT OF CHIPPEWA FALLS.

A TRADING POST ESTABLISHED AT CHIPPEWA CITY—ERECTION OF THE FIRST SAW-MILL—JEAN BRUNETTE AND THE DEMARIE FAMILY—FIRST RELIGIOUS SERVICES—A DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD—LYNCHING A REDSKIN—DEATH OF SHESHEEP—THE GREAT LUMBER INDUSTRY—ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH AND DEATH OF FATHER GOLD-SMITH—NEWSPAPERS—DUNCAN CREEK MANUFACTORIES—TRIED FOR ARSON—A BRUTAL MURDER.

ONE of the conditions of the treaty entered into at Prairie du Chien, in 1825, by the United States government with all the Indian tribes within a radius of 500 miles each way, was that the former should establish a farm and blacksmith shop at some point on the Chippewa river near the falls. The person selected to fulfil this stipulation was Mr. Lyman Warren, of La Point, formerly of Newburg, N. Y. He was appointed farmer, blacksmith and sub-agent of the government, and established himself, with his wife (who was seven-eighths Indian, and spoke only the Chippewa language), at what was afterward Chippewa City, five miles above the falls. He was subsequently made a justice of the peace by Governor Dodge. Mrs. Warren was an excellent cook and housekeeper. Their dwelling was of hewn logs, two stories high, and comfortably furnished. More than all, it was supplied with the luxury of an excellent library, which fully indicated Mr. Warren's taste. Like Elihu Burritt, he was a learned blacksmith. The agency was under the direction and control of the American Fur Company and its agents, and soon became an important trading post. A treaty was entered into at Fort Snelling on July 29, 1837, by Governor Dodge on the part of the United States, and Hole-in-the-day, with forty-seven other chiefs and braves, on the part of the Chippewas, whereby the latter ceded to the former the following described land: Beginning at the confluence of the Crow Wing and Mississippi rivers and running to the north point of Lake St. Croix, one of the sources of the river of that name, thence along the dividing ridge between the waters of Lake Superior and those of the Mississippi to the source of the Ocha-sua-sepe (Court Oreille), a tributary of the Chippewa river, thence to a point on the river twenty miles below the outlet of Lake de Flambeau, thence to the confluence of the Wisconsin and Pelican rivers, and thence by various points named, to Plover portage, thence back along the boundary between the Winnebagoes

and Chippewas, to a point on that river, half a day's march below the falls, thence to the mouth of Rum river, and up to the Mississippi to the place of beginning.

Immediately afterward a number of the company's agents, including H. L. Dousman, General Sibley, Colonel Aiken and Lyman Warren, fitted out an expedition, under the supervision of Mr. Jean Brunett, to erect a saw-mill at the falls. The hands necessary to carry out the work, and all the supplies, were obtained at Prairie du Chien and other points on the Mississippi. The men engaged by Mr. Brunett, were mostly old *voyageurs* and Canadian-French and half-breeds, who had been employed in the fur trade. Among the first of those who came to settle permanently, was Louis Demarie, a successful fur trader of pure Canadian-French blood, from Montreal, and his wife, a French and Chippewa half-breed, born at Detroit, Mich. She was a woman of rare natural abilities, and became noted as a doctress. For many years she was the only person in the Valley who ministered to the ills that flesh is heir to, and exhibited considerable skill in this vocation. She attended the sick gratuitously, and, as a consequence, was always a welcome visitor among those who were afflicted. She is still living at the Falls at the ripe age of ninety-five years. Their family consisted of five handsome daughters, who proved a great attraction to the opposite sex. No more expensive and difficult place on the whole river could have been selected as the site for a saw-mill, owing to the utter inability to provide the means for stopping and retaining a season's supply of logs in the event of any sudden rise in the river. Very little progress was made in the construction of the works during the first year, by reason of the many unanticipated obstacles to be surmounted. The rock to be excavated for the race was so hard that the contractors were forced to relinquish the undertaking. In re-letting the work, the price to be paid for doing it seemed almost fabulous in those days. Everything was however completed with time, through the untiring exertions of H. L. Dousman and Jean Brunett, who, it seems, were the actual builders of the mill. It is claimed that John Du Bay, assisted by Dousman and Brunett, secured the first treaty or privilege from the Indians to erect a building in this section, which was superseded by the treaty of 1837. Jean Brunett frequently asserted during his life, that he came up to the falls, and did some logging in a small way in this locality in 1832.

After the plant had been operated for five years without any return for the capital invested, and the death of Mr. Warren in the winter of 1843-44, the mill was, early in the following summer, with all the teams, boats and fixtures, sold to Jacob W. Bass and Benjamin W. Brunson for \$20,000, payable in annual installments with interest. Mr. Bass had been a peddler, a hotel proprietor, a ferryman at North McGregor and a successful merchant. He had recently married. The young people were ambitious, and determined to realize a fortune if possible. Mrs. Bass was the only white woman here — a mere girl in age

and appearance—and possessed considerable family pride, with unlimited confidence in herself. These precious combinations materially assisted in sustaining her under great privation and a self-imposed exile from society.

The property had run down through mismanagement and frequent disaster; there were no piers, no booms, nor any other arrangement for securing a stock of logs. The mill and race were out of repair. To make it anything like a success, greater experience and more capital was required than this young firm could command. Their untiring exertions for eighteen months had overcome, in a measure, some of the obstacles with which they had to contend. They were now to be relieved of some of the heavy responsibilities that pressed upon them. Mr. Hiram S. Allen, of Wilson's creek, where Menomonie, in Dunn county, is now located, had accumulated considerable capital there. He, in 1846, united his forces with those of Mr. Bass, and the partnership of Allen & Bass was thus formed. Expensive improvements were at once commenced on the works.

Thomas E. Randall, who lived with his family at what was then known as the Blue mill, now grown into a substantial settlement called Badger's Mills, on the Chippewa river, six miles below the new settlement, initiated the first religious services in this section of the Valley. His wife was, in her spinsterhood, a member of the Methodist church in Iowa. Shortly after their marriage the husband, at the solicitation of his wife, joined the same denomination. In September of this year he made arrangements to conduct divine service on each alternate Sunday, at the firm's boarding-house. This was done until the setting in of winter, when a severe illness prevented its continuation.

This season earned a record for itself, from the fact that scarcely any snow fell. The cold was so intense that the water in the Chippewa here froze to the bottom, forcing it to overflow, and causing a fresh layer of ice to accumulate every night, until it was twenty feet thick in many places. There was scarcely any rain during the spring months, but a terrible storm of thunder, lightning and rain occurred on the evening of June 5. It continued until eight o'clock the next morning, when the river had risen twelve feet. All the costly structures placed in the river during the previous winter to stop and hold logs were washed away, with more than 10,000 logs—the entire stock from the Yellow river. The race and guard locks were rendered useless, and nothing was left but the mill. The loss to Messrs. Allen & Bass was so great that a dissolution of partnership followed, Mr. Bass withdrawing from the firm, and leaving Mr. Allen to bear the brunt of the devastation alone. He had credit, and used it to start again. Mr. and Mrs. Bass removed to St. Paul, and became permanent residents there.

In October, 1846, a large party of Sioux, consisting of 150 braves, all mounted on ponies, came up to the falls on an invitation from the Chippewas. The great chiefs, Wabasha, Red Wing and Big Thunder, were among the

guests. The meeting between the hitherto hostile bands took place about sunset. The Sioux remained mounted on their ponies. The Chippewa chiefs and braves were painted, after their fashion, to indicate that the meeting was to be a peaceful one. Mr. Thomas E. Randall, the author of a "History of the Chippewa Valley," was present, and thus describes what followed: "The head chief advanced toward their guests with a large red pipe, made of stone from Pipestone mountain, in one hand, and in the other a hatchet, which was thrown with considerable force, so as to partially bury it in the earth, then, after raising the pipe to his mouth, and taking a whiff or two, he turned the stem toward the Sioux chief for his acceptance. All this was done in silence; the Sioux chief received the emblem of peace also in silence, smoked a few whiffs, bowed respectfully as he handed the pipe, reined his pony one step to the right, and waited the next salutation. The substance of which was: 'Friends, we are glad you have come; we are anxious to make peace with the Sioux nation. As you have seen us throw down and bury the hatchet, so we hope you are inclined to make peace.' The Sioux chiefs then threw down whatever arms they held, and declared their purpose to maintain permanent peace. They said their great father, the president, with whom they had never been at war, had requested them to conclude a lasting peace with the Chippewa nation, and although they had sold their lands on the east side of the Mississippi, they still wanted to hunt there, and were glad that in the future they could do so without fear. This was all done through interpreters, several of whom were present on each side, and closed every sentence with the expression of, 'That's what we say.' The delegation met a much larger number of Chippewa chiefs and braves the next day at Chippewa City, where the ceremonies were still more imposing, and a dinner was served, of which both parties partook. These demonstrations were so earnest, and seemed to be so sincere, that outsiders really supposed that these hitherto mortal enemies had become fast friends."

In the summer of 1848 a Mr. Bloomer, a wealthy merchant of Galena, sent some agents up the Chippewa river to select a site for a saw-mill. The spot chosen was the lower chain of Eagle rapids, on Duncan creek, on the site of the present dam. Mr. Bloomer arrived shortly afterward with a large force of men and commenced operations. On the approach of winter he became discouraged, disposed of his property to Mr. Allen and returned to Galena. Among the men he had brought with him was Tim Hurley, a reckless fellow. He was married and built a house and saloon at the falls, the latter the first started in the Valley, and which soon became the headquarters of all the gamblers and roughs in this section of the country. Martial Caznobia, a Frenchman, was among the number. On July 4, 1849, he, with a crowd of companions, all more or less under the influence of drink, repaired to the wigwam of an Indian, in the neighborhood, and attempted to take liberties with the man's squaw. It was resented instantly. Drawing a dirk-knife the



PHOTO BY BUR-S, Eau Claire.

Robert McLaren

Indian plunged it to the hilt into the Frenchman's body. He bled profusely, and was taken in a helpless condition by his associates to the Hurley house. On examination the wound proved to be a dangerous one. The next morning, Sunday, a crowd had gathered around where Caznobia was lying, in a dying condition, as was supposed. The cause of it was being freely discussed, and there was considerable excitement. Suddenly, some one shouted "Let's hang the d——d Indian." In a moment a rope was procured.

The crowd, led by Tim Inglar, a notorious rough, rushed to the wigwam and seized the Indian. A noose was fixed round his neck, the rope thrown over the limb of a tree standing near by, and in an instant the Indian was dangling in the air, where he remained until life was extinct. This savage act was perpetrated without a moment's thought of the consequences, which, however, soon made themselves apparent. Threatening demonstrations were made by the Indians. They assembled to the number of 1,500, and expressed their determination to destroy the place by fire unless the murderers of one of their tribe were given up to them. Mr. and Mrs. Allen, who were held in great esteem by the chiefs, negotiated with them, and through their influence and efforts an amicable arrangement was arrived at. The ring-leaders were to be tried and punished according to the laws of the state. Tim Inglar and three others delivered themselves up. They were put on board a boat to be taken down the river to Prairie du Chien for trial. Eight Chippewa braves volunteered to escort them. The boat, with its living freight, started with the stream. When it approached that point on the river which is "half-a-day's march from the falls," fear of the Sioux took possession of the brave escorts, who would go no farther. They had no confidence in the "lasting peace" that had been declared three years before. Tim Inglar and his three companions proceeded to Prairie du Chien and surrendered themselves to the sheriff of Crawford county, to await an examination. When their case was called no one appeared against them and they were discharged. Caznobia recovered and shortly afterward disappeared.

Capt. Stover Rines and his brother, Moses Rines, made a trip up the Chippewa in 1848, and purchased interests in Mr. Allen's mill, and the Captain removed his family there in the following summer. After remaining two years, he sold his interest back to Mr. Allen, but his brother continued in the firm. Jacob Wills soon afterward acquired a share in the same property. About this time, 1850, strenuous efforts were made by H. S. Allen & Co. to secure some means of transportation for their men from Lake Pepin to this point. After taking rafts down the river to the former place, there was no way of returning to the mill except by following on foot a trail or path, over hills and sandy plains for the entire distance. Two schemes were projected. Capt. Matt. Harris, of Galena ventured as far as the Red Cedar once, and to Eau Claire once or twice, with freight and passengers on the steamer Doctor Franklin

when the water was high, but the Mississippi boats of those days drew too much water for the Chippewa river. A vessel was built, however, which, it was thought, would navigate the stream, by Mr. Harlow, of Pittsburgh. It was named the H. S. Allen, but proved a failure. Another boat was constructed by the same firm, but it could only do what was required of it during a part of the season. By the other plan toil was avoided and time saved. Through the assistance of Col. Ben. Allen, of North Pepin, and Mr. Colburn, of Dunnville, a stage line was operated from the former place to the Falls, going up one day and down the next.

As late as 1854 there was an Indian camp where Spring street is now. It was in the winter of this year that Frank Donaldson killed Shesheep, a full-blooded brave. They had been playing poker at French Town, where the "boys" used to go to indulge in "a little game." Shesheep had whipped Donaldson several times previously when under the influence of "fire-water," and threatened to do so on this occasion. Donaldson went for his gun, and declared that he would shoot him if he attempted to carry out his threat. Shesheep defied him, standing erect as a statue and pulling his shirt open at the breast told him to fire. Donaldson took him at his word and shot him dead. The culprit was arrested and locked up in the root house of H. S. Allen & Co., which was appropriated as a jail. Two nights afterward the "boys" made up a purse and enabled him to escape by means of a rope ladder. He was afterward killed in the war. The Indians would have lynched him if he had not got beyond their reach.

The first attempt to impart instruction to the children of the residents of the Falls was made by Miss Mary M. Buzzell, now Mrs. James A. Taylor, in 1854, in a little wooden building fourteen by sixteen feet, that stood where the steam saw-mill of the Chippewa Falls Lumber and Boom company now is. The first district school organized in Chippewa county under legal provision, was in the town of Lafayette, in the fall of 1855, on the prairie, about two miles south of the village. Miss Irene Drake was the first teacher. She afterward became Mrs. E. A. Galloway. In the succeeding winter a public school-house was commenced, but remained unfinished, and the school was continued in a private house. At this time the people in this little district were so tenacious of the customs then in existence and under which they had been raised, that they strenuously opposed the proposition to levy a tax to build a school-house, but time and civilization soon wore away these old-time notions. There is a district school there now on the corner of Main and Walnut streets. It came under the jurisdiction of the board of education when the south side was annexed to the city in 1887. A district school-house was erected on the present site of the city hall in 1858, at a cost of \$1,400, and remained there until that institution was built. The Bay street school-house, on the corner of Bay street and Grand avenue, was erected on the present site of the high school in

1866, at a cost of \$3,500. It was burned down in 1884, and rebuilt on the same site. It was again destroyed by fire in 1886, but was replaced by a handsome and spacious structure forthwith. The Bay street branch school was erected in 1884.

The present high-school system was introduced in 1870, when the city was organized. The principal is George S. Parker. The school-house on Stanley hill was erected in 1886, and the North Chippewa school-house in 1889. It is a frame structure of two rooms and cost \$1,500. Among the other educational institutions are Columbia street school, on the corner of Columbia and Prairie streets, the First Ward school, on the corner of Maple street and Grand avenue, and the Wallerville school, on the north side of Lombard street. The total enrollment of pupils for the city for 1891 is 1,205, while the average attendance is placed at 1,100. There are twenty-seven teachers. The schools are managed by a board of education elected by the mayor and common council. It is composed of one school commissioner from each ward, and one from the city at large. The term of service is four years. The members of the board for 1891 are: First ward, William Foulds; Second ward, John Misfeldt; Third ward, W. F. Boland; Fourth ward, D. E. Seymour; Fifth ward, W. W. Potter; Sixth ward, C. F. Smith; Seventh ward, B. Gardinier; Eighth ward, Frank Buzzell; Ninth ward J. A. Duncan; Tenth ward, John Samson; commissioner at large, L. F. Martin.

Great difficulty was experienced by the proprietors of the saw-mill here in securing logs for each season's work, so that there could be no reasonable chance of their being washed away in the event of a flood. In order to do this large sums of money were expended in erecting piers and strengthening the works, a charter for the express purpose having been obtained from the legislature. It was believed that all that could be done in this direction had been accomplished, and that the property of the firm was secure against freshets, no matter what their magnitude. The capacity of the mills had been enlarged from time to time. In the spring of 1855 the average output was 100,000 feet a day. A heavy increase in the supply of logs had been obtained, and everything wore an air of prosperity, with a good demand for lumber and with remunerative prices. Man proposes and God disposes. The whole region north of the falls and drained by the Chippewa and its tributaries was visited by a heavy storm of rain, accompanied by fearful thunder and vivid flashes of lightning on July 6. It continued about thirty hours. The result was a sudden and devastating flood in the river. The current came down with an irresistible force, accompanied by logs and driftwood, that swept away all impediments, including everything that belonged to the mill, except the mill itself, with more than 70,000 logs, representing 25,000,000 feet of lumber, and the mill race itself was seriously damaged. The result was that no more lumber could be cut that year.

In the following fall large tracts of pine lands in the Valley were placed on the market by the government. A public auction was held at Hudson, at which Mr. Allen was present as an intending purchaser. His firm had incurred considerable expense in investigating the property to be sold, in order to select those portions that it would be desirable to secure for the successful prosecution of its business. A confidential clerk named Murphy, in whom the firm placed the utmost reliance, was sent down the river to make collections of outstanding accounts, with instructions to report at Hudson on the day of the sale. Mr. Allen purchased such lots as the firm was anxious to obtain, and waited in vain for Mr. Murphy to appear with the money it was believed he had collected. He had absconded to parts unknown with upward of \$6,000 of the firm's funds that had been paid to him. In the latter half of 1857 the mill firm was composed of H. S. Allen, Jacob Wills, Moses Rines and E. A. Galloway. Mr. Rines was the owner of a quarter-section of the land upon which the city is now built. He was a confirmed victim to intoxicants, and a violator of the seventh commandment. In fact his whole character was such that his wife had to free herself from him. Mr. Allen did the same thing. He purchased his interest in the mill and the village lots for \$10,000, and John Judge secured the interest of Jacob Wills. The remaining members of the firm then organized the Chippewa Falls Lumber company, with a capital of \$100,000 in 1,000 shares of \$100 each. The officers were: H. S. Allen, president; Mr. Jordon, vice-president, and John Judge, secretary. A lumber merchant of Dubuque was the treasurer. Stock was taken by various outside parties. The new company assumed all the liabilities of the defunct firm. In less than twelve months the officers discovered that the organization was burdened with a load that it could not carry, and all abandoned it except Mr. Allen and Mr. Galloway, dividing the season's earnings among themselves. Mr. Allen estimated the robbery at \$50,000. The stockholders received nothing by way of return for their investment, neither did the creditors. Early in the following spring, however, the entire property was surrendered to the latter.

Andrew Gregg, an eminent lawyer, who had recently settled at the Falls, was appointed receiver by Judge Miller of the United States district court. To add to the cloud that had settled down upon the mill, which had been the main support of the village up to the previous fall, another catastrophe was to occur to it. The snow melted, and the ice on the streams for many miles above the falls broke up before the ice in the river at this point had disappeared. The result was that the water and ice-floes came down with such force that the new dam, several piers, a large portion of the booms and an immense quantity of logs were carried away and lost. Later in the season the mill plant was leased to Messrs. Huson & Mahler. Many of the mill operatives took to farming, and in the fall of this year Chippewa county shipped its first wheat—about 17,000 bushels. A new industry was thus opened up in this section. The mill remained in the

hands of the receiver for several years. After running it for two years, Messrs. Huson & Mahler made way for Adin Randall, who operated it for a season, and was followed by Henry Coleman, a man of considerable practical experience. He had been foreman of the enterprise for several years, and was now assisted by Messrs. Pound & Halbert. Messrs. Phelps & Corwith then became the owners of the entire property, and it was operated under lease by Pound & Halbert, who purchased it in 1864 for \$115,000. This firm became Pound, Halbert & Co., the "Co." being William Carson and Mr. Rand, in 1865. It was succeeded by the Union Lumbering company in 1869, which was incorporated with Thaddeus C. Pound as president, and A. E. Pound secretary and treasurer. It grew to be the largest lumber mill under one roof in the world, with a capital of \$1,500,000. The company owned 80,000 acres of pine land, estimated to be capable of yielding 700,000,000 feet of lumber. About \$300,000 had been expended in constructing booms, piers and dams. The capacity of the mill was then 350,000 feet in twenty-four hours. After surviving the panic of 1873, the company was forced to make an assignment to Messrs. Barnard & Halbert as trustees, in 1875, for the benefit of its creditors. The liabilities were \$680,000 and the estimated assets \$1,300,000. The mill was then leased to A. E. Pound and T. L. Halbert. They struggled with it for two years and then failed. It was then run to a limited extent, in 1878, by L. C. Stanley, the assignee of that firm.

The assignment made by the company contained a clause whereby two-thirds of the creditors could have the property sold whenever default was made in payment of the interest on the capitalized debts. This occurred in 1878, and a sale followed. The purchaser, William A. Wallace, bought the property for \$150,000, and the debts amounting to \$300,000, were assumed. The mill was then leased to Messrs. Peck & Barnard, who ran it in 1879, when the whole property passed to the present Chippewa Lumber and Boom company, which was organized on September 19 of that year, with Stanton Barnard as president. The parties associated with him were William A. Wallace, F. Coleman and D. M. Peck. Their entire interest was subsequently disposed of to F. Weyerhaeuser and others in 1881, for \$1,275,000.

Mr. Weyerhaeuser then became president of the company, with O. H. Ingram as vice-president, and William Irvine as secretary and manager, and there has been no change in the management since that time. The mill, with the additions that had been made to it from time to time, was burned down on September 16, 1886, entailing a loss of \$75,000. It was at once rebuilt. In the upper lumber yard are ten hydrants as a protection against fire. The production of lumber for 1890 was 51,500,000 feet. It is the most extensive mill in the state and one of the largest in the United States. The plant occupies about ten acres of ground for stacking yards, sheds, mill, etc. The main building is 112x165 feet in area, with an L 36x52½ feet. The equipment con-

sists of two gangs, four band saws, four edgers, four trimmers, four slab slashers, two shingle-mills and three lath-mills. The motive power is furnished by 500 horse-power water wheels. The cut is about 325,000 feet of lumber, 100,000 shingles and 75,000 laths per day. The sister plant is located about a mile away and occupies about 160 acres of land, eighty of which are used exclusively for the purposes of the business, such as lumber yards, sheds, planing-mills, etc. The planing-mill is 56x120 feet, and was built in 1884. Both plants have independent switches connecting with the main line of all the railways entering the city. There is also a narrow gauge road connecting the two plants, upon which the company operates its own rolling stock. About 400 operatives are employed all the year round; during the spring, summer and autumn months here, and in the woods in the winter, the company owning immense tracts of timber land.

The first religious society organized in the village was St. Mary's Roman Catholic church. Bishop Cretin, of St. Paul, and the Rev. Mr. Galtier, a missionary of large experience, held meetings here as early as 1855. They received the encouragement and support of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Allen, the latter of whom had been reared in that faith. In the same year Mr. Allen presented the organization with a lot adjoining the court-house square, as shown on the first village plat. A church edifice was erected in 1856, but it was destroyed by a gale of wind and had to be rebuilt. The first services were held in it in 1857. Among others who contributed toward its cost were Dr. Alexander McBean, Matthew Cummings, F. Le Boeuf, R. Lego, C. Allen, C. Bergeron and H. Herbert. The first resident rector, the Rev. Mr. Mignault, was appointed in 1859. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Smeddinck. In 1868 the Rev. Mr. Abbelon was pastor. The Rev. Dr. C. F. Goldsmith took charge on May 22, 1869, as missionary rector of Notre Dame parish. The corner-stone of the present church edifice on Catholic Hill was laid by the Rev. Mr. Krautbauer, afterward second bishop of Green Bay, on June 19, 1870, and built under the supervision of Father Goldsmith. It is a commodious structure and the only landmark in the city, the nave being 120x50 feet and the transept eighty by twenty-four feet. It was blessed by the Rev. Dr. Heiss, late archbishop of Milwaukee, on August 23, 1872, and consecrated on November 6, 1887. The services are conducted in the English and French languages on alternate Sundays. The church is built entirely of stone and has the finest bell in the Chippewa Valley, which cost \$1,100. The seating capacity is 2,000 and the membership numbers 600 families. The total cost of the structure was \$40,000. The old church was utilized as a school-house for several years and then demolished.

It is claimed that Jesuit missions from Mackinaw or Green Bay celebrated mass on Catholic Hill more than two hundred years ago. Father Goldsmith continued his ministrations for more than twenty years, until his death on November 24, 1890. He was born at Rochester, N. Y., on December 22,

1845, and was a man of considerable learning. He received the rudiments of his education at the academy of the Christian Brothers, and then went to the provincial seminary at Milwaukee, where he graduated in the classical course, and began the study of philosophy and theology. Entering the American College at the old university of Lourain, in Belgium, he attended the higher course of theology and canon law, and remained there from 1864 to 1868. He received his academical degrees in the latter year and was ordained priest in the cathedral of St. Romuald, at Malines. In the following fall he was recalled by Bishop Henni and assigned to duty at Milwaukee. Expressing an earnest desire to work in the missions of the northwest, he joined the newly established diocese of La Crosse, and was sent by Bishop Heiss to the Falls. Services were conducted by him in the English, French and German languages. His demise was received with profound regret by all who knew him, and his friends were legion, owing to his great executive abilities and marvelous activity in the work to which he had devoted his life. From his death until April 5, 1891, the Rev. A. P. Kremer, who had been Father Goldsmith's assistant, had charge of the parish. Since that time the Rev. Eugene Phelan has been rector of it; with the Rev. Edward Schmitz as his assistant.

The parish is a corporation under the laws of the state for the government of religious societies, and was organized October 20, 1885, with the title "Notre Dame Parish." The executive board consists of the following officers: President, Father Eugene Phelan; secretary, David Chisholm; treasurer, Peter Bergwin. Twelve missions were formerly attached to the parish, while now there are two. St. Ann's, consists of thirty families, the majority of whom are French, or of French extraction, who are visited by a priest from this parish on the second Tuesday in each month. The other is the Glenwood mission at Glenwood, in St. Croix county. The parishioners are mostly Germans and Hollanders, numbering seventy-five altogether. They have the services of a priest on the first Sunday of each month. There is a school, the corner-stone of which was laid July 22, 1876, in connection with the church, with an average attendance of about 560 pupils. It had lay teachers when it was first instituted and for some years afterward, but it is now presided over by the Sisters of Notre Dame, who commenced their labors here in 1881. They now occupy what was the priests' residence until the new one was built in the fall of 1890. Associated with the parish are the following organizations: St. John the Baptist society, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Catholic Knights of Wisconsin; Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, St. Charles branch; Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, South-side branch; St. Joseph Union, Ladies' Rosary society, Young Ladies' sodality and Boys' Library and Dramatic club.

The school teacher, Miss Mary M. Buzzell, who was young, handsome, educated and fascinating in manner and conversation, was not long to remain a

spinster, especially in a section of the country where white ladies were scarce. She was looked upon as a priceless treasure in those days, and there were at least two suitors for her hand. They were residents of rival settlements—Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls. W. H. Gleason, who was afterward president of the Bank of Eau Claire and lieutenant-governor of Florida, was one, and James A. Taylor, then a clerk in the office of H. S. Allen & Co., and now member of assembly for Chippewa Falls, was the other, and the latter was the successful suitor. The wedding took place at the Falls on December 24, 1855. It was the first marriage by a clergyman in the settlement. The Rev. W. W. McNair, a Presbyterian minister, performed the ceremony. Frank, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Taylor, was the first white child born there. The event occurred on December 21, 1856. The birth of the first white girl here took place about two weeks later. She was Miss Ida Pound, the daughter of A. E. Pound.

The mail distributed in the settlement in its early days was brought from Lake Pepin or Wabasha by half-breeds or whites. There was no regular service until about 1855, when the mail was brought on horseback once a week. About four years later a bi-weekly stage line was established between the Falls and Wabasha. A short time afterward a regular mail was received from Eau Claire. The mails to that village were conveyed to Wabasha by boat up the Mississippi to Durand, and from thence by stage to Eau Claire and the Falls in the summer, and in the winter by stage from La Crosse to St. Paul, and then to the Valley. The village also obtained a mail from Sparta the year round by stage. The first post-office was kept by Frederic Bussy in 1856, down where the Riverside house is now located. He continued to serve as postmaster for three years and a half, when a Mr. Webb was appointed to the office. He retained the office for about eighteen months. During his term the office was removed to Bay street. L. Lashway was then postmaster for ten years. He changed the office to Spring street, from whence it was transferred to its present location on Bridge street. William Richardson was Mr. Lashway's successor. He served four years, and then I. B. Taft was appointed for the next four years. W. W. Crandell held the office for a like period, or until the present postmaster, L. F. Martin, received the appointment on December 16, 1887. The number of pieces of mail matter handled by the carriers in 1890 was 960,000. The receipts of the office for the year were \$8,200. There are five carriers for the distribution of mail and thirty-five drop boxes for its collection.

The village of Chippewa Falls was surveyed and platted under the direction of H. S. Allen in May, 1856. The settlement consisted, at that time, of a few houses in what was known as Battle Row, near H. S. Allen & Co.'s mill and the river. The majority of the residents were half-breeds and French Canadians. The marriages between them were mostly by agreement, without any formality whatever. From this period the village began to grow slowly.



Charles Krum

A dam was built across the river. The first hotel—a large three-story square frame building—was erected by H. S. Allen & Co. It was burned down two or three years afterward, and rebuilt by Mr. Sellers in 1862. In 1865 it was given the name of the Tremont house, under the proprietorship of Messrs. Pierce & Upham. It was again a sacrifice to the fiery fiend in 1870. In the following summer a handsome five-story brick building was put up on the same site by Messrs. Pierce, Upham & William R. Hoyt, at a cost of over \$100,000. It contained upward of eighty rooms, and was fitted up in too expensive a manner to be a paying institution in those times, for, as yet, there was no railway communication with the outer world. Its opening was celebrated on November 22, 1871, with a party of distinguished guests, a supper and speeches of congratulation and future success. When finished and furnished, however, it had completely ruined the proprietors. The property was sold by the assignee to George Winans, a Mississippi raft pilot, who operated it until it was consumed by fire on January 26, 1874. The loss was placed at \$150,000. The insurance was \$55,000. The ground remained vacant until the present offices of the Chippewa Lumber and Boom company were built upon it.

Early in the spring of 1856 Thaddeus C. and Albert E. Pound were employed by H. S. Allen & Co. as clerks. James A. Taylor, who came to the settlement on June 27, 1854, in partnership with Frederic Bussy, who had been a clerk with the former in the office of H. S. Allen & Co., started the first store not connected with the mill, which was the trading-post of the district, under the firm name of Bussy & Taylor. The former married, in the same year, Miss Galloway. The store was upon what is now known as River street, and occupied part of the land on which the Riverside hotel is built. Frank Bonnville claimed to have erected the first frame building. Among those who settled in the village this year with their families, and became permanent residents, were Rodman Palmer, Elijah Pound, with his two sons Thaddeus C. and Albert E., from the Empire state; Dr. Alex. McBean, James Woodruff, H. L. Humphrey, P. McNally, Joel Waterman, W. J. Skinner, Mr. Fuller, S. Van Loon, I. P. Sheldon, A. Walker, Stephen Brown and Mr. Loveland. Messrs. Waterman, Woodruff and Skinner came from Winnebago with their families, bringing some horses and eighteen yoke of oxen with them. They camped two days on the other side of the river, as there was no way of crossing over. As soon as Mr. Allen heard of the difficulty they were in he loaned them his boats.

It was in this year that a new phase was engendered in the social condition of the people. With the influx of white women, the introduction of schools and the establishment of churches the elements of culture began to take root, but there was, as yet, no distinction of classes or nationalities. The small population was, for the time being, a common brotherhood. One feature of the new order of things commands mention. Those early settlers who had taken unto themselves squaws for wives, turned them adrift, and sought white

women as partners for life. To the credit of the men be it said, however, that if there were any children as the result of these connections, they were well provided for, according to the father's means, and often the mother as well. The principal amusement and source of social intercourse, and almost the only one outside a church, which was limited to a few, through the fault of the people and not of the institution, was a ball or dancing party. These gatherings occurred frequently during the winter months in different localities. The women were in great request on such occasions, and those whose presence was considered doubtful were sought for with a team and brought to the place of meeting, almost whether they were willing to go or not. One of the long dining-halls at the mill was often utilized as a ball-room. The motley groups assembled there were picturesque in the extreme. They included representatives of several types, from the aborigines to the New Englander, with a sprinkling of the sons of sunny France, the Emerald Isle, the Fatherland and those from the Canadian shores. One glance around the room would establish the fact that there were three men to one woman, and the difficulty was for the former to secure a partner. Intoxicants were often indulged in to excess by the men, who could not abstain from accepting invitations to take another "bowl." There were those mostly from the south, armed conspicuously with revolvers and bowie-knives, who came purposely to fleece an unsuspecting victim at the gaming table or initiate a fight, when some hap-hazard shooting would result, much to the discomfiture of the gentler sex. The life and soul of the party was, of course, the musician. This was "old Dan" McCann, as he was called. Like William, in Douglas Jerrold's drama of *Black-Eyed Susan*, he played "the fiddle like an angel," or, at least, the devotees of terpsichore imagined so. No ball was complete without him, and he was eagerly sought for on all such occasions. He could not read a note of music, but he could play by ear.

The Presbyterian church was the first Protestant organization instituted in the village, although the prospect of establishing one was anything but encouraging, in 1856, when the Rev. W. W. McNair came here to inaugurate a mission church. To his energy and perseverance its foundation at that time is mainly due. He was organizing a church in Eau Claire, and made the necessary arrangements to visit this place on alternate Sundays. The services were held temporarily in a log cabin, which was used on week days as a school-house. At this time there were not more than six or eight persons of both sexes who considered themselves as even nominal Presbyterians. Among them, however, were three sisters of E. A. Galloway, whose zeal and sympathies were at once enlisted in the good cause. What was needed was a church edifice, and the firm of H. S. Allen & Co., with its customary generosity, contributed toward it by not only presenting the organization with a lot on which to erect the structure, but furnishing the lumber and materials for that purpose. The three sisters had little to bestow in the shape of finances, but they possessed willing

hearts and ready hands. Money was plentiful among those men whose hard earnings were daily squandered in gambling and drink. A fair, ending in a dance, would be a great attraction to them, and this class of entertainment, with sham post-offices, fish-pools, grab-bags, etc., was always a success, especially from a financial standpoint. It was a justifiable scheme of this nature that the three sisters resorted to in order to provide the funds necessary to build the church. A new hotel had just been erected. Some of its largest rooms would answer the desired purpose. Good music was secured, a generous lunch supplied and a moderate entrance fee charged. When the eventful night came nearly every young man in and around the village was present, and they were agreeably induced, no matter what religious denomination they professed, or were members, of, if any, to contribute something toward the object in hand.

The church was built and completed in 1857, and Rev. Bradley Phillips, of Mineral Point, became its pastor. It was dedicated in 1858. After a ministration of ten years Mr. Phillips was succeeded by Rev. George W. Wainwright, who remained, with slight intermissions, for three years. He was followed by Rev. A. J. Stead, of New York, who ministered to the congregation until September, 1874. The Rev. D. W. Evans was then pastor until August 1, 1876, when Rev. Samuel Brown was called to fill that position. During his pastorate, which extended to March, 1891, the old church was removed and the present structure erected and completed in 1883. It has a seating capacity of 500, with a membership of 150, and is the strongest Protestant church in the city. Mr. Brown, who removed to Ashland, was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. W. A. Broadhurst. The old church building is now a tenement house on Island street.

The first newspaper published in the village was a small sheet, the Chippewa Falls "Pioneer," issued weekly in 1856, by Messrs. Rodman, Palmer & Gleason, the latter of whom was from Eau Claire. It was republican in principles and was ultimately absorbed by the Chippewa "Herald." There was also the Chippewa Falls "Democrat," which shared the same fate. In 1863 W. J. Whipple came from Iowa and established the Chippewa Falls "Times." A short time afterward James A. Brackett began the publication of the Chippewa Falls "Union." In the summer of 1866 Mr. Brackett purchased the "Times" and then consolidated the two papers with the title of the "Union and Times." Its politics were republican. During the presidential campaign of 1868 the democrats published a paper called the "Times," under the editorship of Dr. McDonnell. The Chippewa "Herald" was started by Col. George C. Ginty, on January 1, 1870. It is devoted to republicanism. In 1871 Mr. Brackett sold the "Union and Times" to Colonel Ginty and it soon ceased to exist. The publication of the "Avalanche" was begun in the winter of 1874-75. It was owned by an association, and edited by Mr. Hollister. It was conservative in its politics. After running a year and a half it was purchased by

Colonel Ginty and absorbed by the "Herald." He remained the proprietor of this paper until 1890, when it passed to the Herald Printing company, which was organized on December 31, 1889, with a capital of \$10,000, and the following officers: President, G. C. Ginty; secretary and general manager, E. Outhwaite. Colonel Ginty died December 9, 1890. There has been no meeting of the company since that time, and hence his successor has not been appointed. A new Chippewa "Times" was introduced to the public on October 5, 1875, in the interest of the democrats, by Messrs. Cunningham & Luce. At the expiration of a year Mr. Luce sold his interest to Mr. Hoffman, and the firm became Hoffman & Co., with T. J. Cunningham as the editor and publisher. They sold the "Times" to the Chippewa Valley Publishing company in 1890 and it was consolidated with the Chippewa county "Independent," which is now issued as the "Times and Independent," with W. F. Boland as editor. The "Independent" was established in 1881, by the Chippewa Valley Publishing company, and was edited for several years by J. N. Phillips, now of Ashland, Ore.

The winter of 1857 was one to be remembered for many years. The snow was several feet deep so that travel was next to impossible. Most of the live stock that had been brought here during the summer starved to death for want of food, and the residents had to rely to a great extent on one another for provisions, etc. When a man's stock was run out he had to go to his neighbors for a supply.

In addition to the vast water-power afforded by the Chippewa, numerous dams have been erected on Duncan creek to furnish the means for operating mills. The first one erected was a saw-mill in 1857, by Joel H. Duncan, from whom the creek took its name. Mr. Duncan and George P. Warren operated it. The property changed hands several times until Dr. Galloway and Mr. Warren became the sole owners. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1871. On May 2, 1874, J. B. Kehl laid the foundation stone of the present flour-mill for S. M. Newton & Co. It is about fifteen rods lower down the stream than its predecessor. A new dam was constructed below the old saw-mill site. The firm operated the new mill for two years and then disposed of it to A. E. Pound & Co., who ran it until they failed. It was put up for sale by their assignee and purchased by the present owner, Mr. Kehl, on January 20, 1879. It is known as the Glen mill, and is located in a very romantic spot, and has a capacity of 150 barrels a day.

In or about the year 1857, Mr. Allen erected a water-power saw-mill on Duncan creek, near the corner of Willow and High streets. It was subsequently converted into a planing-mill. The structure was finally owned by J. B. Kehl, and the machinery by M. J. Cummings, who was operating it when it was washed away by the flood of 1884.

An unfortunate case of homicide occurred in French Town in the spring of

1857, which not only caused considerable excitement, but created much sympathy for the offender. William Wylie came to the Falls in 1849. He had been a soldier in a New York regiment, and was engaged in every battle from the siege of Vera Cruz to the surrender of the city of Mexico. His bravery as a man was unquestioned. Good-natured and liberal, he was a special favorite with all who knew him. After being around the settlement for a year or two he wooed and won a Miss Warner. They were married and he evinced a strong attachment to her. At the same time "the green-eyed monster" was forever lurking in his bosom, to be instantly aroused if any member of the sterner sex paid the slightest attention to his wife. One evening as she was passing near a saloon a drunken brute accosted her in a manner too familiar to be agreeable to ears polite. Unluckily, but naturally, she at once informed her husband and protector, who, the next morning, went in search of the offender. One blow with a billet of wood crushed in the skull of the insulter of Mrs. Wylie. In a few moments the victim of the husband's wrath was dead at his feet. Wylie at once gave himself up to the authorities, but the grand jury at the next term of court refused to find an indictment against him. He was subsequently bound over by a justice of the peace, but was released on a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge Mead, of Eau Claire. Henceforth Wylie was a free man.

The first ferry across the river, between the village and French Town, from the foot of Bridge street, was established in 1857 or 1858, and operated by two Frenchmen. They were bought out by Al. Taylor and others, and it was run by him until after the first bridge was built across the river near the lumber company's mill in 1868. On the night of July 7, 1870, the bridge was set on fire. Suspicion pointed to Taylor as the perpetrator of the crime, especially as it was alleged that he had made remarks to the effect that it would be a good thing for him if the structure was burned down. He was arrested for arson and tried before Judge Humphrey. District Attorney Andrew K. Gregg conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Alex. Meggett appeared for the defense. The principal witness for the state, who swore that he saw Taylor on the bridge, just before the fire was discovered, was proved by the defendant's counsel not to have been there at the time, and that if he had been on the spot from which he said he saw the crime committed, he could not have done so. The result was that the prisoner was acquitted. On the verdict being announced there was a scene of excitement in court that is rarely witnessed. Hats were thrown in the air and handkerchiefs waved, while cheer after cheer rang through the crowded room.

The Methodist Episcopal church was originated in the village in 1859. It formed at that time part of a circuit established on the frontier. The church was, however, unfortunate in the choice of its first exponent. A want of tact or ability to adapt himself to the class of people then resident here resulted in

comparative failure. The first regular appointments were made in the Dorland district, two miles east of the village. The Rev. Thomas Harwood was the first minister here, and by his efforts he succeeded in implanting the germs of a future organization. The Rev. E. S. Havens followed him, devoting his best energies and ability to the establishment of a church. The Rev. John Holt was his successor, and he labored with indefatigable zeal and great self-denial for a year, but his anticipations were scarcely realized. The Rev. Richard Cobban was next appointed to the work, and then Rev. A. J. Davies, who devoted two years of unremitting labor to the task. A lot was secured through his exertions, and by the use of his own hands a parsonage house was built. The Rev. Darius Bresee was assigned to the charge in 1866, and was followed by Rev. E. E. Clough, who immediately dedicated all his energies to the acquisition of a church building. To him is due the credit of erecting, in 1870, the present edifice, free from debt, in addition to improvements to the parsonage property. Mr. Clough's pastorate extended from 1868 to 1871. The Rev. W. S. Wright, afterward presiding elder, was his successor. The pastorate was filled by Rev. H. W. Bushnell in 1873. The Rev. Bert E. Wheeler followed him and remained until the fall of 1877, when he was superseded by Rev. J. N. Phillips, and in June, 1880, Rev. Mr. Trenor assumed the pastorate, which he continued until the conference in the following fall, when Rev. W. Woodruff was appointed. He remained one year, and then Rev. E. L. Seaman was assigned to the pastorate. During his term, which extended to 1884, the church building was improved, frescoed, a wing added, and a stone foundation put in at an outlay of \$1,500. The services of Rev. E. Bradford Jr., were then retained. He served the full term of three years. Under his ministrations the membership of the organization materially increased in numbers, and its influence began to make itself felt. The Rev. W. R. Irish served the congregation for a year, 1887, and then Rev. William Haw, one of the early pioneer settlers, who had passed through some thrilling experiences in the state, was appointed, but died suddenly, at Monroe, while on his way to the Falls. His pastorate was supplied by Rev. H. E. Beeks, who filled out the year, when the present pastor, Rev. F. H. Wright, was called to fill the vacancy. The building of a new brick church, with stone trimmings, on the lots on which the present edifice now stands, at a cost of \$15,000, is in contemplation. The necessary plans have been prepared.

The first Waterman house was erected and completed in 1860 by Joel Waterman, and operated by him until March, 1867. The Southern hotel now occupies its site. This house was opened in 1886, and Charles McCurdy is the present proprietor.

A cruel murder was committed in the town of Wheaton, a short distance from the city, on August 9, 1861. John Murray and John O'Neil were neighbors. Murray was a farmer, and O'Neil, who was little more than a boy, lived

with his father, also a farmer. Bad feeling existed between the two Johns, mainly on Murray's part, who was angry at something that O'Neil had said about him. He nursed his wrath until it made a savage of him, and, waylaying O'Neil on the day named, who was on his way to work in the fields after an early breakfast, set his dog on him, and in a scuffle that ensued stabbed him, and he died from the effects of the wound on the same day. His legs were terribly mangled by the dog. Murray was arrested and tried before Judge Humphrey. He was defended by Mr. Alex. Meggett, of Eau Claire. Mr. C. J. Wiltse was the district attorney, and conducted the prosecution. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

Chippewa Falls, like many other places, did not escape the infliction of what were known as wild-cat banks. The first legitimate institution, however, was that of Andrew Gregg. He started a bank in 1864, and continued it until 1870, when it went into liquidation. Mr. Gregg sought "fresh fields and pastures new" in California.

The first Lutheran minister who came to the Falls was the Rev. Mr. Krum-sieg, who lived at Fall Creek, in Eau Claire county. Services were conducted here by him, but there was no regular congregation until the German Evangelical Lutheran Zion church was organized in 1864 by Rev. Julius William Friedried, and a building erected in 1866. The first resident minister was Rev. Charles Ebert, now in Berlin, Green Lake county, Wis. His successor was Rev. George Plehn, who came here in 1874, and still lives in the city. During his ministrations the structure became too small for the congregation, and a new building was erected, the woodwork of which was finished in the fall of 1885, when it was consecrated, but the brick veneering was not completed until 1890. In the fall of 1888 Rev. H. C. F. Otte, of Dorchester, Clark county, Wis., the present incumbent, was called to the pastorate, and installed in January, 1889. The membership includes fifty-six heads of families, and the seating capacity of the church is about 300. A portion of the old church building has, since 1885, been used as a school-house, while the remaining portion forms part of the parsonage adjoining the church.

What was known as the upper planing-mill was erected in or about 1864, by Simon Cobban and others, on Duncan creek. It was located near the bridge, crossing the stream to the Spring brewery. It changed hands several times until it was owned by Hector C. McRae, until it was destroyed by fire in 1882. Mr. McRae's residence at the head of High street stands on its site. A flour-mill was built on the same creek by Mr. Allen in 1866, and it was also ultimately wrecked by the fire fiend.

The Protestant Episcopal church was organized in April, 1866, at the residence of Mr. H. L. Brooks, and was formally incorporated in the following August under the name of Zion church, Chippewa Falls. The Rev. Charles J. Hendley, L. H. Brooks and George Harding were elected wardens. The first

services were held on Sunday afternoons in the Presbyterian house of worship—an old frame structure. The Rev. R. F. G. Page took charge of the parish in connection with the Episcopal church at Eau Claire. The services were, however, irregular, and after the expiration of two years the parish was without a minister. Mr. H. H. Todd, a zealous churchman, and superintendent of the Sunday-school, conducted lay service until the appointment of the first resident rector, Rev. M. L. Kern, who entered on his duties June 1, 1873. He inspired the organization with new life, and on September 10 of the same year, the cornerstone of the church was laid on Bay street. It is a frame structure with a tower. The Right Rev. William E. Armitage, Bishop of Wisconsin, officiated at the ceremonies. It was completed and opened for service on Easter day, 1875. The name of the organization was changed to Christ church. The Rev. Sam J. Yundt was appointed rector October 15, 1876, and continued in that capacity nine years, to October 15, 1885. No one was called to succeed him, and there were no regular services until March, 1886, when Rev. R. H. Weller Jr., rector of Christ church, Eau Claire, took temporary charge. The vacancy was filled in November, 1887, by Rev. John O. Ferris, who continued in charge until February 4, 1889, when he was succeeded in the following May by Rev. D. F. Thompson, who served two years, to June, 1891, and then resigned. The seating capacity of the church is 300, and its membership seventy.

When the inhabitants lived on and around Battle Row, a cemetery was laid out near the residence of George Gilmore on Spring street, between where Island and Bay streets now are. Spring street was subsequently extended through the burial ground. A new cemetery was established on the hill, in the rear of L. C. Stanley's present residence, and the dead were re-interred there. July 30, 1866, the Chippewa Falls Cemetery Association was organized under the laws of the state, and incorporated June 24, 1873, and the land for a new cemetery purchased of H. S. Allen. The bodies were again removed—the Catholics to the Catholic cemetery, and the Protestants to the Protestant cemetery. The former, known as Hope cemetery, is five acres in extent and located on the east side of State street, near Water street; the latter contains fifteen acres. The cemeteries join each other. The officers of the company for 1891 are: President, L. F. Martin; treasurer, D. E. Seymour; secretary, H. H. Todd.

They began to grade the streets of the village and a number of buildings were erected in 1866. A lodge of Good Templars was instituted on the first Saturday in May of this year. The officers were: O. H. Stillson, W. C. T.; William Sapp, P. W. C. T.; and E. Wood, W. S. Smallpox invaded the village and caused much anxiety. Twenty-three cases and three deaths were reported.

The first and only brewery in this city is that of Jacob Leinenkugel, which was started in a small way in 1867, in a building twenty-four by fifty feet. Additions have been made to it, from time to time, in the shape of new build-



PHOTO BY BJRNS, EAU CLAIRE.

E. Archambeault

ings and improvements, until, in 1890, its capacity was enlarged so as to produce 200 barrels of beer a day. The plant occupies several acres of ground, and is one of the great enterprises of the city. The brew-house is fifty by one hundred and forty-eight feet, four stories high, of brick and stone. The ice-room, of stone, is thirty-five by sixty feet, and forty feet high. The ice-house is also of stone, forty by eighty feet. Under these two last named structures is cellarage for 8,000 barrels. The malt-house, of stone, is seventy by one hundred and thirty feet, three stories high, and the engine room thirty by fifty feet. Besides these there is a stone store-room, with a frame bottling house and a frame grocery store. Employment is given to fifty men.

The first bridge across the Chippewa river was constructed in 1868. It was on Bridge street, a little northeast of the Chippewa Lumber and Boom company's mill, and was a toll bridge until the spring of 1872, when the people voted to make it free. It was destroyed by the flood of 1880, and no steps have since been taken to rebuild it. A new bridge was built across Duncan creek in June, 1868, near Mr. Allen's residence. In that year the first brick building was erected, and is now the "Good Luck" store.

A steam saw-mill, known for several years as Mitchell & Coleman's, was built, with the necessary booming works, at French Town, by James A. Mitchell & Ed. Coleman in 1868. The latter disposed of his interest to John Clements in 1870, who in turn sold out to Thomas Butler, subject to a mortgage, in the fall of 1871. Subsequently August Heassen became possessed of Butler's interest, under a mortgage, and it was purchased by John Barron in 1873. He died, and his brother was appointed administrator of his estate. The mill was shortly afterward shut down, and a division of the property ensued. Mr. Mitchell took the land and V. Barron the machinery, etc. This was in 1878. Nothing was then left but the shell of the building, part of which was torn down, and the rest of it was carried away by the flood of 1880, which washed away a portion of the site. Mr. Mitchell sunk \$30,000 in the venture.

In 1869 a fire swept away all the buildings in the village with a few exceptions. The estimated loss was \$120,000. Brick structures were erected on the sites of a majority of them. Among the sufferers were T. Phillips, Mrs. Bell, Mr. Marriner, Messrs. Stiles & Collins, Messrs. Pound, Halbert & Co., T. L. Halbert, Messrs. Martin & Swan, T. W. Martin, T. Hutchinson and E. E. Wood.

CHAPTER V.

THE CITY OF CHIPPEWA FALLS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY—THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—BANKS, HOTELS, CHURCHES AND NEWSPAPERS—THE FIRST BRIDGE ACROSS THE CHIPPEWA RIVER—A REMARKABLE CRIMINAL TRIAL—DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS AND FIRES—SAW, PLANING, FLOUR AND WOOLEN MILLS—INCORPORATED, INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER COMPANIES.

AN act was passed by the legislature in 1869 whereby the village of Chippewa Falls became the city of that name. Its corporate limits are thus described in chapter 164 of the laws of Wisconsin for 1885, being an act to revise the charter of the city: "The south half of sections thirty-one and thirty-two, town twenty-nine, and all of that portion of sections five, six and seven, township twenty-eight, in range eight west, and sections one and twelve, town twenty-eight, range nine west, which lies on the north side of the Chippewa river, and the south half of section thirty-six, of township twenty-nine, range nine west, in Chippewa county."

The city lies in a valley or pocket, being completely surrounded by high hills, except at the entrance and exit of the Chippewa river, which enters at the eastern limits of the city and runs nearly in a straight line southwest to its exit. There is a twenty-four-foot head of water, and the lowest estimate of its available horse-power is 80,000, a portion of which is utilized.

Duncan creek runs through the city from north-northwest in a southeasterly direction and empties itself into the Chippewa just below the dam, furnishing water-power to several mills on its banks. The principal residence part of the city is on the west side, on an elevated plateau known as Stanley hill, overlooking the business section. On the east side is what is known as Catholic hill. On the north side is the Spring brewery, several mills and the fair grounds. The business portion of the city is on the bank of the river and just below the falls. On the opposite side of the river is what is known as South Side, formerly French Town, the oldest part of the city. It was surveyed and platted under that name in April, 1858, and again in September, 1883. It was made a part of the city by an amendment to the charter in 1887, and divided into two wards, the Ninth and Tenth.

The city's leading business streets are Bridge, Spring River, Bay and Central. The principal residence thoroughfares are Grand avenue and Central, Columbia, Willow, Superior, West, Albert, Carson, Peck, Governor, Spruce,

Cedar, Elm and High streets. There are two parks—Silver Spring, on the South Side, owned by the Silver Spring Park association, 160 acres in extent, and the park of the Chippewa Falls Health Club, also on the South Side. The city has a natural drainage, being in many parts high above the river.

There is a mile and a half of main sewers, and fifty miles of streets laid out, thirty miles of which are graded. The number of buildings is given as 1,400, the actual value of which is placed at \$4,000,000. The city is lighted by gas and there are four miles of mains. A large percentage of the business houses are constructed of brick, the city having been a great sufferer from fire, and several of the blocks are extensive and imposing. The residences are mostly frame, and some of them are commodious and handsome, the majority standing on spacious lots, which are ornamented with shrubs, trees, etc. The area of the city is eight square miles. It has the reputation of being a very healthy place, with a bracing atmosphere. Duncan creek is crossed by seven bridges within the city limits. The real estate valuation of the city for 1890 was \$1,095,550, and the personal property, \$438,430. At the time of the incorporation of the city, in 1870, its population was estimated at 2,000. According to the census returns for 1890 it was as follows:

First ward.....	929	Seventh ward.....	647
Second ward.....	1,174	Eighth ward.....	896
Third ward.....	1,398	Ninth ward.....	683
Fourth ward.....	685	Tenth ward.....	436
Fifth ward.....	920		
Sixth ward.....	902	Total.....	8,670

The first election for city officers took place in the spring of 1870. The following is a list of them from 1870 to 1891 inclusive:

1870—Mayor, James A. Taylor; treasurer, Thomas Morris; assessor, J. E. Pierce; city attorney, W. R. Hoyt.

1871—Mayor, I. W. Sheldon; city clerk, J. J. Jenkins, who resigned on November 8, 1871, and J. P. Mitchell served for the balance of the term; treasurer, C. K. Brown; assessor, H. B. Miller; city attorney, J. J. Jenkins.

1872—Mayor, A. R. Barrows; city clerk, J. P. Mitchell; treasurer, Leroy Martin; assessors, M. Hogan, F. X. Smithmeyer; city attorney, C. J. Wiltse.

1873—Mayor, J. Leinenkugel; city clerk, J. P. Mitchell; treasurer, Leroy Martin; assessor, M. Hogan; city attorney, C. J. Wiltse.

1874—Mayor, A. E. Pound; city clerk, J. P. Mitchell; treasurer, P. Bergwin; assessor, M. Hogan; city attorney, H. Richardson.

1875—Mayor, I. W. Sheldon; city clerk, H. Richardson; treasurer, P. Bergwin; assessor, J. P. Mitchell; city attorney, H. Richardson.

1876—Mayor, E. Flanders; city clerk, A. R. Bogue; treasurer, P. Tierney; assessor, J. Beaudette; city attorney, C. J. Wiltse.

1877—Mayor, E. Flanders; city clerk, A. R. Bogue; treasurer, P. Tierney; assessor, J. Beaudette; city attorney, W. P. Swift.

1878—Mayor, E. Poznanski; city clerk, H. H. Todd; treasurer, H. Dettloff; assessor, J. D. Barnett; city attorney, A. E. Flint.

1879—Mayor, Louis Vincent; city clerk, E. H. Coleman; treasurer, A. S. Stiles; assessor, M. Hogan; city attorney, C. J. Wiltse.

1880—Mayor, E. Poznanski; city clerk, E. H. Coleman; treasurer, H. J. Goddard; assessor, M. Hogan; city attorney, J. J. Jenkins.

1881—Mayor, L. C. Stanley; city clerk, L. Gaudet; treasurer, Peter Bergwin; assessor, M. Hogan; city attorney, J. J. Jenkins.

1882—Mayor, Ambrose Hoffman; city clerk, L. Gaudet; treasurer, E. G. Pannier; assessor, M. Hogan; city attorney, J. J. Jenkins.

1883—Mayor, J. M. Bingham; city clerk, C. T. Ragan; treasurer, P. Morris; assessor, M. Hogan; city attorney, J. J. Jenkins.

1884—Mayor, Jacob Leinenkugel; city clerk, C. T. Ragan; treasurer, D. G. Coleman; assessor, M. Hogan; city attorney, D. Buchanan.

1885—Mayor, T. J. Cunningham; city clerk, C. T. Ragan; treasurer, W. T. Dalton; assessor, M. Hogan; surveyor, D. Kirk; city attorney, D. Buchanan.

1886—Mayor, H. C. McRae; city clerk, C. T. Ragan; treasurer, W. H. Stoddard; assessor, M. Hogan; auditor, G. S. Rogers; surveyor, D. Kirk; city attorney, L. J. Rusk.

1887—Mayor, A. B. McDonell; city clerk, W. H. Stoddard; treasurer, A. Shervey; assessor, B. F. Dunnigan; auditor, F. M. Buzzell; surveyor, David Kirk; city attorney, J. A. Anderson.

1888—Mayor, A. B. McDonell; city clerk, C. W. Cronk; treasurer, F. A. Johnson; assessor, B. F. Dunnigan; auditor, L. H. Cushing; surveyor, D. Kirk; city attorney, J. A. Anderson.

1889—Mayor, Robert Kennedy; city clerk, C. W. Cronk; treasurer, O. Lappin; assessor, B. F. Dunnigan; auditor, L. H. Cushing; surveyor, David Kirk; city attorney, D. Buchanan Jr.

1890—Mayor, H. W. Earley; city clerk, Louis Lashway; treasurer, George Nein; assessor, B. Dunnigan; auditor, J. A. Morris; city engineer, David Kirk; city attorney, J. P. Wall.

1891—Mayor, J. Leinenkugel; city clerk, L. Lashway; treasurer, J. T. Tuohy; assessor, L. Lamothe; auditor, George B. McCall; city engineer, David Kirk; city attorney, W. H. Stafford.

The Volunteer Fire Department of Chippewa Falls was organized in 1870. The exact date and the names of the first officers elected can not be furnished, as the records of the association were destroyed when the city building was burned down on April 6, 1883. The officers appointed in 1871 were: Chief, James A. Bate; assistant chief, Amos Stiles; treasurer, Thomas Morris; engineer of steamer, Morris Rounds. The apparatus consisted of a Silsby steamer rotary engine, the "James A. Taylor," named after the first mayor of the city; a village hook and ladder truck, four small Babcock hand fire extinguishers, and a complement of leather buckets, with two hand hose carts and 1,000 feet of hose. As the city increased in size a new engine was procured, a large size Silsby rotary, with a single one-horse hose cart and 2,000 feet of hose. Later on a four-wheel horse hose cart was obtained which holds 1,000 feet of hose. There are also two small hose carts, holding 500 feet of hose each.

The officers for 1891 are: Chief, Albert Pierce; assistant chief, Ernest Pannier; secretary, John J. Thornton; treasurer, Adolph Bigler; driver,

Orland Kibbie; superintendent of fire alarm, John C. Thornton; engineer of steamer, Samuel Caesar. The fire alarm system consists of a two-circuit Gainswell repeater, with eleven miles of wire, sixteen street boxes and four private boxes. Since the existence of the department only two lives have been lost. One man was burned in a barn, and the other in a hotel. Both were intoxicated.

The oldest bank in the city was started in 1870, by D. E. Seymour. It is a private institution and is known as Seymour's bank. It is in contemplation to make it a corporation under the laws of the state in the near future. Its original location was where the American Express Company's office now is. The present bank building was erected by Mr. Seymour in 1884. The capital is \$20,000 with a surplus of \$30,000. The officers for 1891 are as follows: President, D. E. Seymour; cashier, W. L. Seymour; assistant cashier, J. R. Maxeiner.

Acting on the supposition that the hotel accommodation of the new city was not sufficient to meet the demand, Joel Waterman built another hotel, in 1870, on the site of what is now the Stanley house. It was named by him the Waterman house, and was destroyed by fire on December 24, 1872. The present edifice was erected immediately afterward and conducted by him, with the assistance of his sons, Luzerne H., and Leslie E., until May, 1878, when he leased it to them. They purchased the property in the following year and operated the hotel until 1883, when they sold it to L. C. Stanley, who changed the name of it to the Stanley house. After he had managed it for some time it was leased to Messrs. Todd & Rossiter. Ultimately, G. W. Rossiter purchased his partner's interest in the undertaking, and conducted the business alone for a year or two, when he bought the property of Mr. Stanley. Mr. Rossiter died September 16, 1889, and was succeeded by his brother, Manni Rossiter (who had been associated with him about four years in the management of the hotel), and the widow, Mrs. G. W. Rossiter, under the firm name of Rossiter & Rossiter. They are still conducting it.

The Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran church of Chippewa Falls was organized on April 27, 1873. The Rev. Ammon Johnson, of Eau Claire, had charge of this mission, which then numbered fifteen voting members. At a meeting held July 10, 1873, it was decided to erect a small frame church. A building committee was appointed for this purpose, and also a special committee to collect subscriptions. The church was erected in 1874, on Jefferson avenue, between the Spring brewery and the fair grounds. In the latter part of April, 1875, Rev. C. J. Helsem succeeded Mr. Johnson, who was the first pastor in the church. In the fall of 1880 Mr. Helsem removed from the Falls, but continued to conduct the services of the church, assisted in the following year by the Rev. G. Hoyme, of Eau Claire. From October, 1881, he carried on the work alone until his resignation in 1884. It was decided in June, 1883, to erect a new church more centrally located, and with this object in view a lot

was purchased on East Columbia street, between Bridge and High streets. A brick church was built and opened for service in the spring of 1884. It was not, however, finally completed, including several improvements, until October 5, 1890, when it was dedicated. At a meeting of the association held August 11, 1884, Rev. I. Tharaldsen was unanimously called to the pastorate of the church, and commenced his work in the following December, and has continued his ministration up to the present time. The seating capacity of the church is 400, and the communicant membership roll has 200 names upon it. There is a school in connection with the church, which is open during the four summer months. It has eighty registered pupils. The little frame church building was sold, and has since been converted into a private residence.

The First National bank was organized in 1873, with a capital stock of \$75,000, which was increased to \$100,000 in 1887, since which time \$50,000 has been put into a surplus fund. The officers and directors for 1891 were: President, L. C. Stanley; vice-president, J. B. Kehl; cashier, L. M. Newman; assistant cashier, T. M. Cary; directors, W. E. McCord, R. D. Marshall, J. B. Kehl, L. C. Stanley, James McKinnon, E. Poznanski, F. Weyerhaeuser, L. D. Brewster, C. F. Smith, Alex. McLaren and L. M. Newman. The original officers were: President, T. L. Halbert; vice-president, H. S. Allen; cashier, V. W. Bayless. The first stockholders were Thaddeus C. Pound, A. E. Pound, T. H. Halbert, William Van Name, H. S. Allen, Coliche Allen, D. M. Peck, A. S. Stiles, F. B. Le Boeuf, John P. Mitchell and Joseph Crowley.

At a meeting of the citizens held February 2, 1874, it was decided to construct a bridge across the Chippewa river, just below the falls. The bridge was built at a cost of \$27,000, the city contributing \$8,000. During the summer of this year an iron bridge was constructed across Duncan creek in continuation of Central street.

The first railroad which was to give the Falls connection with every city in the Union was completed in June, 1875, from Eau Claire. It was the line of the Chippewa Falls & Western Railroad company, which was organized in this city in July, 1873, with the following officers: President, Thaddeus C. Pound; vice-president, J. B. C. Roberts; secretary, L. C. Stanley; treasurer, D. E. Seymour. The road now forms a part of the Wisconsin Central system, which is operated under lease by the Northern Pacific Railroad company. The event was celebrated June 29, 1875. George C. Ginty, A. E. Pound, H. C. McRae, T. F. Hollister and H. J. Goddard, with a number of ladies, formed the committee of arrangements. Thaddeus C. Pound was president and orator of the day, and A. S. Stiles chief marshal. Among those present were Governor William R. Taylor, Mayor Ludington, of Milwaukee; John Nazco and Dr. O. W. Wight; General Atwood, of Madison; Judge Humphrey, Alex. Meggett and J. G. Thorpe, of Eau Claire; Charles R. Gill, Winfield Smith, Lyle Mead and S. Clark, with a delegation of Chippewa Indians. All the visitors were most hospitably cared for.

In November, 1880, the Wisconsin & Minnesota railroad was completed from Abbotsford to the Falls, and later on the St. Croix & Chippewa Falls railroad from the Falls to Lake St. Croix, to connect with a road extending thence to St. Paul, constructed by the St. Paul & St. Croix railroad company. Both these roads were consolidated in June, 1884, and now form a part of the Wisconsin Central system. The extension of the Chippewa Valley division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway from Eau Claire to the Falls, was completed in 1883, and opened for traffic on the last day of that year.

The line of railway between Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls forming a part of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha system, was constructed in 1883, and opened for business in September of that year at the South Side depot. The spur track to the depot on the north side was put in operation in the fall of 1884.

One of the leading hotels in the city for several years was the Central house. It was leased and operated by James A. Taylor in 1876. He purchased and enlarged it in 1877. It covered half the Taylor block, and was a three-story structure, with a basement. It was destroyed by fire in 1886, and several brick stores now stand on its site. In March, 1876, Messrs. A. E. Swift & Bro. were authorized by the common council to erect gas works in the city, to be completed in the following October. The O'Toole farm was purchased by the county in June, 1877, to be used as a poor farm. The consideration was \$2,000.

The initiatory meeting to organize the Chippewa Falls Agricultural society was held November 14, 1877. Capt. Wilson Hopkins, of Eagle Prairie, was selected chairman and T. J. Cunningham, secretary. The organization was completed on December 11 of that year, with the following officers: President, L. C. Stanley; vice-president, Wilson Hopkins; treasurer, W. B. Bartlett; secretary, H. C. McRae. The association is now out of existence, having been disbanded in 1890.

The most remarkable criminal trial, by reason of the surrounding circumstances, that ever occurred in the state of Wisconsin took place in this city. Charles William Chase lived with his parents at Cook's Valley, in the town of Auburn. He had a friend named Frank Goodhue, who boarded with the Chase family, and Charles and Frank occupied the same bed. On the night of December 13, 1878, Chase learned that Goodhue was coming to this city on the following morning, and that he had about \$100 in his possession. Goodhue got up early in the morning and started on his journey. The fiend of avarice had taken complete possession of Chase and he determined to have his friend's money. He arose quickly from his bed and followed his victim. Coming up with him in the brush, within a quarter of a mile from home, he shot him dead.

As soon as the perpetration of the crime became known the most bitter

feeling was engendered against Chase. He was arrested and lodged in jail, but this was not sufficient to appease the anger of the people. The jail was attacked at night and the entrance forced open. The mob cut its way to the cell in which the accused was confined, and burst it open. In an instant a rope was round his neck and he was dragged out into the open air, and although it was bitterly cold, he had nothing on but his underclothes and his feet were naked. The mob hurried him to a convenient lynching place. He ran with them, and while doing so managed to get the rope from his neck. Suddenly he escaped from the crowd, and started for Eau Claire, barefooted, over snow and ice, and although pierced through and through by the winter wind he did not stop until he reached his destination.

Life was worth the living yet, and protection was all he needed. He gave himself up immediately to the proper authorities, who kept him in custody there until the night before his trial, which took place in the same month in which the crime was committed. Justice was swift in this instance. Judge H. D. Barron presided, and the prosecution was conducted by W. R. Hoyt, district attorney. The accused was defended by Gen. H. Richardson. The public excitement was intense, and threats of violence alarming. As soon as the farce of swearing in the jury was accomplished, the prisoner's counsel applied to the court for protection for his client, asking that he be sworn in as a special deputy sheriff, which application was granted. After looking round the court-room the counsel suggested that a number of the prominent citizens present be also sworn in. Seventy-five volunteered and were accepted. The prisoner was conducted from the jail to the court by this formidable body-guard. He was tried, found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced on December 31, 1878, to states prison for life.

On the same evening a formidable mob congregated around the jail. They were determined to obtain possession of the murderer and hang him. His counsel told him that he would have to take him away that night. The necessary arrangements were made, and he was conducted to a carriage, in waiting near by, and conveyed to the lower bridge. It was at this spot that an attack was anticipated. Chase said that in case of such an event he would ask as a favor that his handcuffs be taken off, but that the shackles on his legs could remain. "Then," he remarked, "while I last we'll have some fun." He was, however, conducted safely to Eau Claire, and ultimately lodged in the prison at Wau-pun.

The opera house block, on the corner of Bridge and Central streets, built by S. C. F. Cobban in 1880, was completely destroyed by fire December 13, 1884. It was brick-veneered and measured ninety-eight by ninety-nine feet, and contained four general stores, a grocery store, and three saloons on the main floor, and a barber shop in the basement. On the second floor was a hall, used as an opera house, with an ample supply of good scenery and the usual



PHOTO BY BURNS, EAU CLAIRE.

Samuel, Elms

stage fittings. There were also several offices. The loss, estimated at \$35,000, was a total one, as the insurance had, unfortunately, been allowed to run out eight days before. Mr. Cobban sold the land to Mr. R. D. Marshall, the present circuit court judge, for \$15,000. The Union block and the Chippewa Mercantile company's premises now stand on the site of what was once known as Cobban's opera block.

A flood on Duncan creek March 27, 1880, did considerable damage. Several bridges and two dams were washed away, including the Glen Mill bridge, Bender's bridge and McRae & Co.'s dam. Another freshet on the same stream, June 4 and 5, inflicted serious injury to both public and private property. The iron bridge, on Central street was carried away. The total damage was estimated at \$20,000.

The worst flood, since that of 1838, occurred a few days afterward. Two bridges in the city were carried away. McRae's dam was destroyed, and also those at Bloomer, together with all but three bridges on Duncan creek. Early on the morning of the twelfth the jam of logs four miles above the city, estimated at 100,000,000 feet, broke away and came down the stream. The water rose so high and so rapidly that people living on River street, northeast of Bay, had to vacate their premises. About noon another run of logs commenced—this time from the Yellow river. The water had now risen sixteen feet, and at night it was two feet higher, and River street was nearly covered. On the fourteenth, Monday, the logs from the Little Falls dam came down. The river rose several feet more and carried away the booms of the Chippewa Lumber and Boom company, also the guard lock at the head of the race.

The best authorities place the rise in the river at twenty-four feet. It began to recede in the afternoon, and the possibility of any further damage being done was at an end. The two bridges that went out cost about \$60,000. A free ferry was run until the lower bridge was repaired at an expense of \$18,000. French Town, south of the city, was under water for two days.

The Chippewa Valley Publishing company was incorporated in 1880, with a capital of \$10,000, which has been paid up. It owns and publishes the Chippewa "Times," a democratic weekly newspaper, and the "Daily Independent," which is non-partisan in politics. Both publications have a large circulation and wield a strong influence in the Valley. In 1890 the company purchased the machinery, good will and subscription list of the daily and weekly "Workman," and in 1891 the machinery and job office of the "Catholic Sentinel," which it now prints. The officers for 1891 are: President, T. J. Cunningham; vice-president, H. W. Earley; secretary T. B. Leonard; editor and manager, W. F. Boland.

The Chippewa Falls "Workman," a weekly labor newspaper, was established in the village of Bloomer in 1881, by George L. Jones, now publisher of the Shell Lake "Watchman." The plant was removed to this city in 1888, and the

paper published here until 1890, when it was purchased by the Chippewa Valley Publishing company and discontinued.

The Star water-power flour-mill on Duncan creek, opposite the brewery and close to the dam, was erected in 1881, by Hector C. and John McRae. The latter disposed of his moiety to his brother in 1884. In the same year D. Chisholm purchased a half-interest in the undertaking, while the other half was taken by Robert Kennedy, Mr. McRae being forced to abandon active business pursuits owing to ill health. The mill business was then carried on under the partnership name of Chisholm & Kennedy until 1890, when the former bought out the latter. The capacity of the plant is 125 barrels a day.

The Memorial Baptist church was formally organized in this city on Thursday, August 31, 1882, at the home of the Rev. H. W. Stearns, with a membership of ten persons. He was chosen its first pastor, and steps were at once taken to procure a house of worship, which was accomplished in the same year. The chapel was built on the low ground in the business portion of the city, and occupied for church purposes, until May, 1886. It was then sold for other uses and a fine brick structure erected at the corner of Coleman and Willow streets. The membership has gradually increased until at the present time it numbers sixty-six. It is doing good work both in the home field and at a mission on the south side of the city. Mr. Stearns was succeeded by the Rev. W. J. Martin in 1885, who, in turn, was followed by Rev. T. Vassar Caulkins in October, 1887. He continued in the service three years. After the pastorate had been vacant some months, Rev. Frank Sprague, the present pastor, was appointed to the charge on May 1, 1891.

The first woolen mill in Chippewa county was erected in 1882 in French Town, now South Chippewa, by James A. Mitchell. He operated it in association with George Wolf, until September, 1884, when the flood of that month partially destroyed it. The mill on Duncan creek near Leinenkugel's brewery was then built by Hector C. McRae, and so much of the machinery of the old mill that was good, and could be utilized, was put into the new one. It was operated for a time by Messrs McRae & Wolf. The former then disposed of his interest in it to James A. Mitchell. Very soon afterward it came into the possession of the Chippewa Falls Woolen and Linen Mill company, which was organized August 9, 1886, with a capital of \$25,000. The incorporators were Hector C. McRae, James A. Mitchell and George C. Wolf. After operating the plant for some time the company ran out of stock and closed up the mill. It was leased in June, 1890, to J. L. Pierce and B. F. Millard, and they have since operated it under the name of the Crystal Spring Mills. The main building is eighty by forty feet, with an L thirty by forty feet. There are five broad looms and the machinery is worked by steam power. The output is 200 yards a day, taking fine and coarse goods together. Twenty operatives are employed.

A steam planing-mill was erected in 1882 by the Chippewa Falls Manufact-

uring company, on Duncan creek. It was burned down in July, 1887. The property was then purchased by F. G. and C. A. Stanley, and they built and are now operating the present mill. A foundry and machine shop have recently been added to the plant. This institution is one of the leading industries of the city. The factory is forty-eight by ninety-six feet; planing room, thirty-two by sixty-four feet; engine room, twenty by thirty feet; drying kiln, eighteen by forty-two feet; machine shop, forty-four by fifty-six feet; foundry, thirty by fifty feet. Employment is given to about forty men.

In October, 1883, Rev. Theo. Hegeman was appointed by the Rt. Rev. Kilian C. Flasch, bishop of La Crosse, to organize a parish on Stanley Hill, to be called St. Charles Borromeo's, with a congregation which was up to that time a branch of Notre Dame parish. The erection of the edifice, of solid brick, was commenced in 1884 and finished in the following year. It has a seating capacity of 600 and a present membership of 137. A school-house was built on the church lot in 1886, and a parsonage in 1888. They are brick-veneered. The children in attendance at the school average 135. It is in charge of three teachers, sisters of Notre Dame, Milwaukee. Father Hegeman is and has been the incumbent of the church since its foundation.

The year of 1884 will be celebrated for the flood with which the city was visited in the fall. On Monday, September 8, the heavy rains of the previous days had caused the Chippewa and its tributaries to rise, but nothing serious was anticipated. On the following Wednesday, however, a perfect torrent of water came down Duncan creek, tearing out all the bridges, washing away Kehl's planing-mill and the feed warehouse of George Collins. The livery barn of Messrs. Stiles, Lego & Bailey was completely ruined. The dam at Bloomer had given way. On the evening of that day the water in the Chippewa river had risen twenty-six feet above low water mark—two feet higher than the great flood of 1880. The Wisconsin Central railway bridge above the dam went out about midnight, followed immediately by the wagon bridge below, and also the Wisconsin Central, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul's railway bridge. The streets near the river were flooded. There was two feet of water on the post-office floor, and French Town was completely submerged for the second time in four years. When the Bloomer dam went out there were 750,000 feet of logs in the pond. They became badly scattered and thousands of them left so high and dry in many places that the question "How did they get there?" frequently suggested itself. At the Glen mills Mr. Kehl lost both flume and mill. There was nothing left of the planing-mill. It disappeared altogether. The building was owned by Mr. Kehl, but the machinery belonged to Mr. Cummings. The loss and damage was estimated at least \$150,000.

The German Evangelical association was organized in 1884 by Rev. William Kolander. The church edifice was built on Superior street, in the following year. It is a frame building on a stone basement, with a handsome

spire. Mr. Kolander was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. D. Schneider in May, 1887, and he by the present pastor, Rev. F. Illian, in May, 1890. The structure has a seating capacity of 300 and the church membership numbers sixty-seven.

The church of the Holy Ghost is on South Main street. It was erected in 1885, and is a brick-veneered building. The Rev. Edmund Sturm was the first priest in charge, and he remained until the spring of 1890. His successor was Rev. J. Foppe, who served one year and was followed by Rev. Auguste Douwen, the present incumbent. The organization numbers 125 families, and the church has a seating capacity of 120. A school-house in connection with the church, and in close proximity to it, was built in 1886. It is brick-veneered, and is attended by about 100 pupils. The school Sisters of Notre Dame have charge of it.

A skating rink was built on Columbia street in 1885, by H. W. Earley and N. E. Warren. It was operated as such until the roller-skating craze died out, when it was transformed into a hall, with a stage which is furnished with a good supply of scenery and fittings for dramatic and other representations. The structure is now known as the Chippewa Falls Opera House. Mr. Waterman conducted it for two years and then leased it. It is now being operated by H. W. Stoddard. The seating capacity is about 1,000. It is the only temple of amusement in the city.

A number of the Sisters of St. Francis came to this city from Springfield, Ill., in 1885, to establish a hospital. They rented a house on Catholic Hill for this purpose. In October of that year, Mr. Rutledge's residence, on Stanley Hill was purchased for \$6,000, and the present St. Joseph's hospital was founded. Two additions were made to the building, but the accommodation being insufficient a new brick structure was erected in 1888, 100x50 feet, with three stories and a basement. Two additions have since been made to it, one for a chapel and the other for bath-rooms and steam-heating apparatus. The hospital is furnished with 107 beds and is conducted by seventeen Sisters.

The Chippewa Falls Water Works and Lighting company was incorporated in June, 1885, with a capital of \$300,000. The officers for 1891 are as follows: President, J. B. Kehl; vice-president, L. C. Stanley; secretary, L. N. Newman; superintendent of water department, H. B. Shamp; superintendent of lighting department, Edward Rohan; superintendent of office department, D. G. Coleman. The water is obtained entirely from springs. The system in use is both the stand-pipe and direct pressure. The water is pumped into tanks by two steam engines of eighty horse-power each, and the stand-pipe is twenty-five feet in diameter and 100 feet high. There are thirteen miles of water mains, which supply nearly 900 private consumers and 137 hydrants, attached to the city fire department. Previous to the introduction of this system the citizens obtained their water for domestic and all other pur-

poses from wells. The lighting of the city is by gas and electricity. Water power is used for the production of the latter, which furnishes illumination for 375 incandescent burners.

The death of H. S. Allen, who had been so closely identified with the growth of the settlement, the village and the city, occurred March 6, 1886. He was held in so much esteem by the citizens and all who were fortunate enough to know him, that a proclamation was issued by Mayor Cunningham requesting that all places of business be closed from two to four o'clock in the afternoon on the eighth of that month, and that all citizens join in paying respect to the memory of the deceased by attending the funeral.

The Lumbermen's National bank was organized and incorporated under the national banking laws in October, 1887. The capital is \$100,000, with a surplus and undivided profits amounting to \$35,000. The following are the officers for 1891: President, A. B. McDonell; vice-president, E. Rutledge; cashier, S. B. Nimmons; directors, F. Weyerhaeuser, A. H. Heller, E. Rutledge, A. B. McDonell, William Irvine, Thomas Gaynor, J. Mandelert and L. F. Martin.

The "Catholic Sentinel," a weekly newspaper, devoted to the interests of the papists, was started in 1888 by the late Rev. Dean Goldsmith. In the following year it became the property of the Catholic Sentinel Publishing company, which was incorporated August 15, 1889, with a capital of \$3,500. The officers are: President, David Chisholm; vice-president, A. P. Cremer; secretary, Arthur Gough. The two last named are the editors of the paper. It is an eight-page sheet, and has a circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000.

The "Daily Workman," a labor paper, published by George L. Jones in this city in 1889, was purchased by the Chippewa Valley Publishing company, and discontinued.

The Glucksman & Heller block, on Bridge street, was a prey to the fire fiend February 15 of that year. The loss was upward of \$100,000, but was fully insured. Several residences on Columbia and Duncan streets were damaged from the same cause to the extent of \$20,000 on April 13. On January 13, 1890, Peter Bergenses' store was swallowed up in flames, involving a loss of \$20,000.

Among the incorporated manufacturing organizations, and otherwise, now in operation in the city, or whose principal offices are here and their works or property elsewhere, with the officers for 1891, are the following:

The Headquarters Grocery company. Incorporated in November, 1889. Capital \$5,000, limited to \$10,000. Officers: President, H. W. Le Clerc; secretary, L. A. Boucher; treasurer, F. R. Hughes.

The Merchants' Supply company, for furnishing lumber camps with goods. Incorporated in September, 1889. Capital \$10,000. Officers: President, M. Glicksman; secretary, A. H. Heller; treasurer, L. H. Heller.

Good Luck company, for the sale of drugs, books and general stationery. Incorporated August 15, 1883. Capital, \$10,000. Officers: President, M. Stapleton; treasurer and secretary, L. W. Stapleton.

The Chippewa Valley Land company, for the sale and purchase of real estate. Incorporated August 11, 1883. Capital, \$100,000. Officers: President and treasurer, D. E. Seymour; secretary, A. J. McGilvray; vice-president, H. C. Putnam.

The French Lumbering company. Incorporated in 1873. Capital, \$53,000. Officers: President, J. Mandelert; vice-president, Peter Lego; secretary and treasurer, Charles Mandelert. This organization carries on a retail trade in the city in dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing, groceries, notions, etc., and operates a saw-mill at Ingram, in Chippewa county, with a lumber yard here.

Chippewa Health club. Incorporated January 18, 1889. Capital, \$50,000. Officers: President, Thaddeus C. Pound; secretary and treasurer, M. S. Bailey. This company was organized to establish a healthy home in the city; to develop mineral and other medical springs at the falls; to bottle and sell waters derived from springs in the markets of the world; to lay out parks, lots, pleasure grounds, fisheries and game enclosures; to purchase and sell real estate, and to erect dwelling-houses, hotels, sanitariums, etc.

Pound's farm. Organized July 5, 1887. Capital, \$50,000. Corporators: Thaddeus C. Pound, Homer L. Pound and Florence L. Foote. This company was instituted to carry on farming in the city.

The Northwestern Pine Land company. Incorporated January 17, 1887. Capital, \$50,000. Officers: President and treasurer, F. E. Embeck; secretary, G. B. Earley.

Chippewa Falls Plumbing and Supply company. Organized August 9, 1886. Capital, \$2,000. Officers: President and treasurer, K. G. Ryan; manager, M. F. H. Ryan.

Chippewa Valley Mercantile company. Incorporated in October, 1890. Authorized capital, \$100,000, of which \$50,000 has been subscribed and paid up. Officers: President, Leslie Wilson; vice-president, John I. Wilson; secretary, H. D. Post; treasurer, A. J. Post. This company was organized to carry on the wholesale grocery business, and was established in 1881, by A. J. Post.

The Chippewa Logging company. Organized in July, 1881. Officers, President and treasurer, F. Weyerhaeuser; vice-president, D. R. Moon; secretary, H. G. Chichester. The principal office of this company is in the township of Alma, Buffalo county. It was formed to deal in logs, including buying, cutting and driving them. In the winter it has from twenty-five to fifty men employed in the woods, according to the demand.

Chippewa River & Menomonie Railway company. Organized in 1884 to build a road from a point on the Chippewa river to Menomonie, for the trans-

portation of logs from the various points in the lumber regions to the Chippewa river. Officers: President and general manager; F. Weyerhaeuser; vice-president, O. H. Ingram; secretary, William Irvine; superintendent, N. Mills.

The Mississippi River Logging company has an office in this city, but it was incorporated in Eau Claire county, and its principal office is in Eau Claire. An office is necessary here to superintend and control so much of its business as pertains to the city.

The Chippewa River Improvement and Log-driving company. Incorporated February 1, 1876. Capital, \$125,000.

The following are among the secret, benefit and other organizations of the city:

Chippewa Chapter No. 46, R. A. M., organized February 17, 1875. Officers for 1891: W. E. McCord, H. P.; W. E. Talmadge, K.; Jerry Palmer, S.; A. J. McGilvray, treas.; Edward Cary, secy.

Chippewa Falls Lodge No. 176, F. & A. M. Officers for 1891: F. M. Buzzell, W. M.; W. H. Winter, S. W.; James W. Squires, J. W.; W. L. Seymour, treas.; Edward Cary, secy. This lodge was organized June 8, 1869, in a little frame building on Central street, with eight members as follows: D. C. Swan, W. M.; George Cross, S. W.; W. J. Harding, J. W.; J. P. Mitchell, secy.; O. H. Stilson, treas.; Frank Bowers, S. D.; L. Lashway, J. D.; Charles Martin, T. They advanced \$75 each to fit up the lodge room and furnish the paraphernalia, etc. In the following year the lodge was held in a three-story brick building, where the Good Luck company now is. This was the first three-story brick building erected in the city. The lodge was next held in rooms over Power, Hubbard & Co.'s store on Bridge street. The property subsequently changed hands, and at the time it was destroyed by fire on February 15, 1889, was owned by Messrs. Glucksman & Heller. The Metropolitan Block was built on its site, and the lodge now occupies the top floor, which was constructed purposely to suit it.



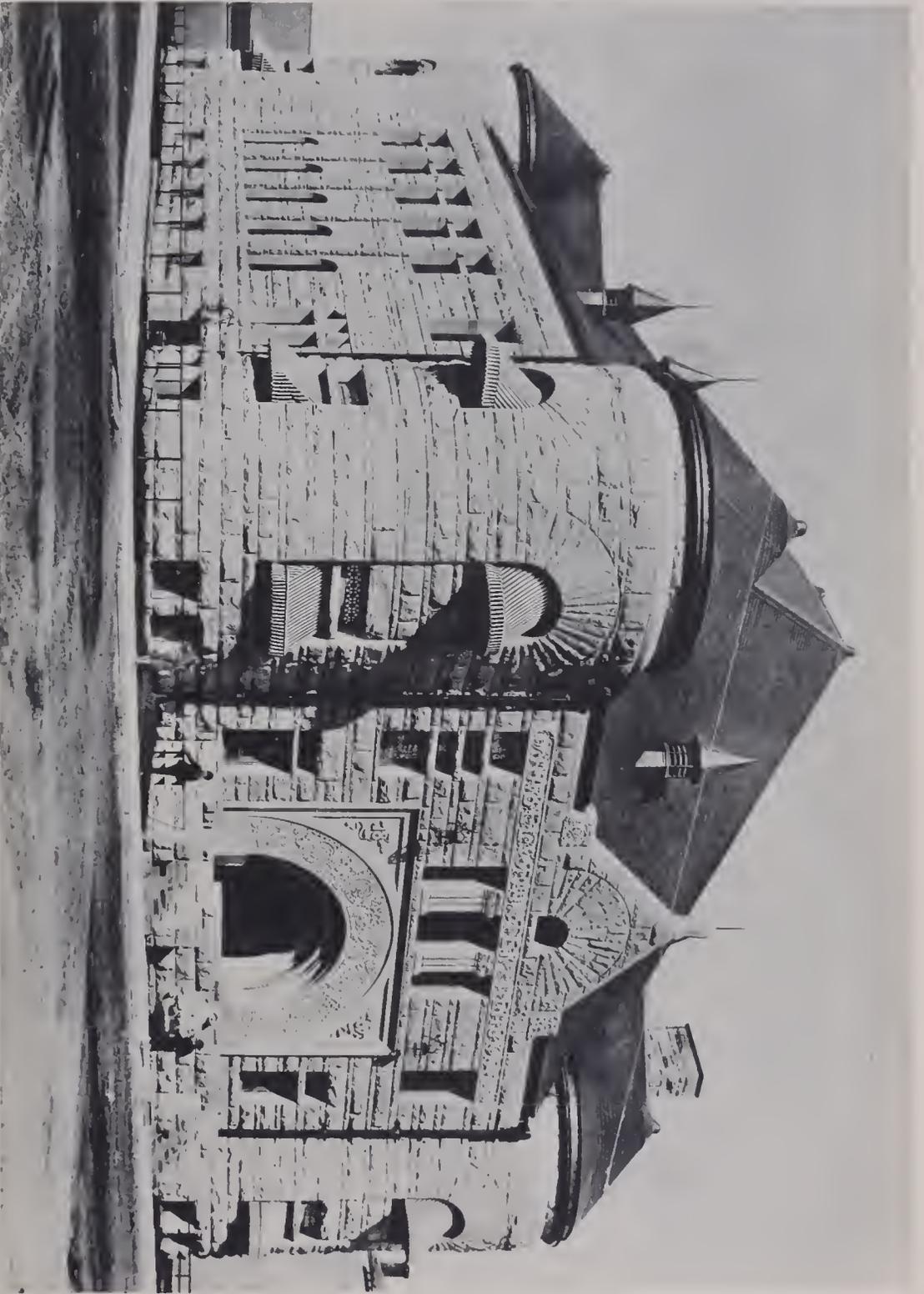
CHAPTER VI.

DUNN COUNTY.

LOCATION OF THE TERRITORY—ITS RIVERS, STREAMS AND SOIL—THE FIRST COUNTY SEAT—EAU GALLE AND ITS MILLS—A CURIOUS REVELATION—RUSK, MARIDEAN, ROCK FALLS, SAND CREEK AND FALL CITY SETTLEMENTS—THE VILLAGE OF KNAPP—CEDAR FALLS, BARKER AND DOWNING—REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SEAT—COURT HOUSE AND JAIL—POPULATION AND PROPERTY VALUATION.

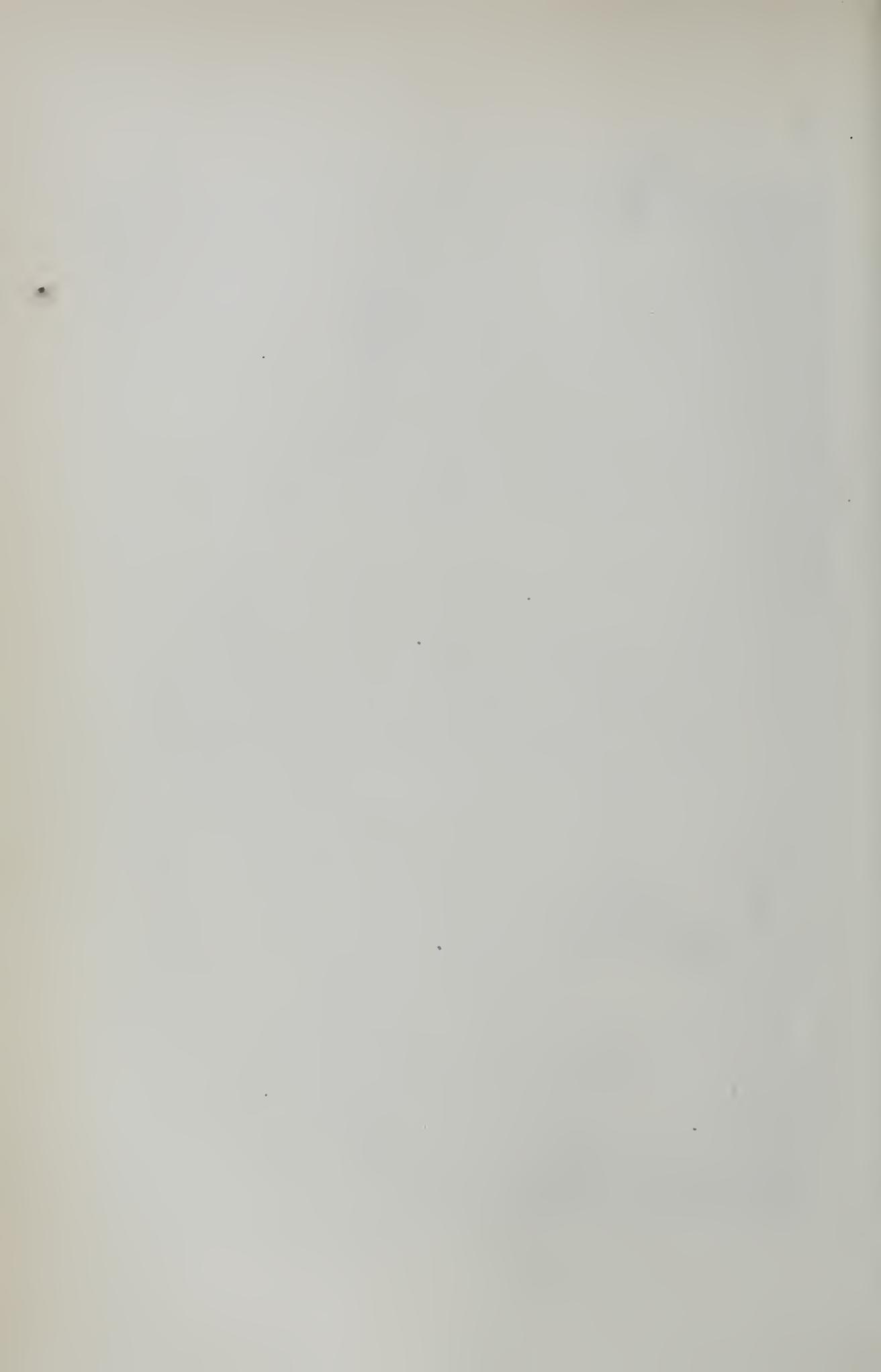
THE county of Dunn, named in honor of Charles Dunn, chief justice of Wisconsin territory, was created by an act of the legislature in March, 1856, and included all the territory inside of a line beginning at the mouth of Rush river, thence running east on the south line of Pierce county, thence north, on the eastern boundary of Pierce and St. Croix counties, to Polk county; thence directly east to the range line between ten and eleven; thence south on said line to the township line between twenty-four and twenty-five north; thence west to the Chippewa river; thence down the channel of that river to the Mississippi, and up that stream to the place of beginning. By the same act the county seat was located at Colburn's (now Dunnville) also named after Judge Dunn, who held the first district court there, as the county seat. The second section of the act attached the county to Chippewa for judicial purposes.

The county is situated on the east and west meridian line, and in the third tier from the western boundary of the state, and, as now constituted, is bounded on the north by Barron county, on the south by Pepin county, on the east by Chippewa and Eau Claire counties, and on the west by St. Croix and Pierce counties. It embraces a territory thirty-six miles long from north to south, and twenty-four miles wide from east to west, comprising 860 square miles, or about 522,965 acres. The county is liberally watered. The Chippewa takes an irregular course across the southeast corner, while the various tributaries of the Menomonie (Red Cedar) and that river itself come into the county from the northeast, and the Hay river and its tributaries from the north and northwest, the two rivers uniting in the town of Tainter near the center of the county. The Menomonie (Red Cedar) then pursues a southerly course, and joins the Chippewa in the extreme southern part of the county, while the Eau Galle traverses the southwestern corner. The Chippewa up to this point is navigable for steamers of light draught, and the other two rivers for rafts only.



MABEL TAINTER MEMORIAL BUILDING.

MENOMONIE, WIS.



The Menomonie (Red Cedar) furnishes easy transit throughout the entire season for logs from the pineries, a length of sixty miles, as it is constantly fed by numerous lakes and springs. The rivers and streams in the county furnish excellent water-power, and there are about thirty saw and grist-mills operated by them. The surface of the county is, for the greater part, uneven, consisting of a series of hills and glens. Before the inroads of the white man it was generally a timbered country, with here and there an oak opening and a small prairie.

A considerable portion of the land west of the Menomonie (Red Cedar) is covered by what is known as the "Big Woods," a continuation of forests containing the usual varieties of hardwood, such as hard and soft maple, red, white and black oak, elm, ash, walnut and butternut, with a sprinkling of pine along the borders of the streams, except where the land has been cleared and converted into farms. The soil is naturally of the richest kind, and readily worked, abounding as it does in decayed vegetation, the accumulation of centuries. It is underlaid with a stratum of limestone. The crops are prolific, and the different localities have proved a great attraction to agriculturists. The eastern section of the county is more open and level, being partially covered with brush. The soil is mostly sandy, but where fertilization has been resorted to the crops give a fair return for the labor bestowed on their cultivation. Swamps and marshes are frequent, but well adapted to the production of hay. About one-fourth of the land in the county is in an active state of cultivation. This is for the most part located in the central and southern portions.

The principal farm products for 1890 were as follows: Wheat, 130,774 bushels; corn, 552,358 bushels; oats, 999,538 bushels; barley, 10,296 bushels; rye, 51,118 bushels; potatoes, 273,925 bushels; root crops, 17,545 bushels; flax, 7,464 pounds; cultivated grasses, 22,835 tons; butter, 528,907 pounds; cheese, 52,602 pounds. As a dairy country Dunn exceeds any other county in the Chippewa Valley, producing nearly twice as much butter as Eau Claire and Chippewa counties put together, and more than twice as much cheese as the joint production of Barron, Chippewa, Eau Claire and Pepin. Dunn has also twice as many milch cows as any one of the counties named, the total being 9,328. While the four counties have together 18,305 sheep and lambs Dunn has 12,452. In addition to the limestone that is found in the bluffs and hill-sides, there are a few beds of Potsdam sandstone. These are quarried for building and other purposes, and the former is also used for the production of lime. The climate is considered very healthy, with a clear and dry atmosphere. Brick clay is abundant throughout the county. Within a radius of six miles of the city of Menomonie five large brickyards are in operation, other than the one in the city, whose product is shipped to many parts of the Union. Employment is given to between 400 and 500 men, according to the demand.

The institutions are the Menomonie Pressed Brick company, the Standard Brick company, the St. Paul Brick and Tile company, and the plants of J. K. Caldwell and Thomas Teegarden.

There is an abundance of fish and game. Among the former are pike, pickerel, perch, black bass, rock bass, sun and cat-fish, bullheads, muskalonge, and rainbow and speckled trout. The different varieties of game include bear, deer, squirrels, pheasants, prairie chickens, quail, grouse, snipe, partridges, wild geese, ducks and rabbits. Then there are plenty of fur-bearing animals such as the beaver, otter, mink, muskrat, etc.

The county embraces the following townships: Colfax, Dunn, Eau Galle, Elk Mound, Grant, Hay River, Lucas, Menomonie, New Haven, Otter Creek, Peru, Red Cedar, Rock Creek, Sand Creek, Sheridan, Sherman, Spring Brook, Stanton, Tainter, Tiffany, Weston and Wilson.

COLFAX TOWNSHIP is a regular government township containing thirty-six square miles. It is bounded on the north by the town of Grant, on the south by the town of Elk Mound, on the east by Chippewa county, and on the west by the town of Tainter. It is watered by the Menomonie (Red Cedar) river and Eighteen Mile creek. The hamlet of Colfax, on the Red Cedar river, was settled in 1867. It was surveyed and platted in June, 1874, and again in September, 1884, shortly after the Wisconsin Central Railroad company had built a station there. A water-power flour and grist-mill was erected some years ago, and is now owned and operated by John D. Simons. There is a blacksmith shop, a wagon shop and a few stores, with a post-office. The population is about 100. It is mainly an agricultural township, and, according to the census returns for 1890, its population was 672.

DUNN TOWNSHIP is irregular in outline and contains about fifty-nine square miles. It is bounded on the north by the towns of Menomonie and Red Cedar, on the south by Pepin county, on the east by the towns of Spring Brook and Peru, and on the west by the towns of Weston and Eau Galle. The Menomonie (Red Cedar) river runs through it and joins the Chippewa at the southern end of the township. Dunnville is located on and near the mouth of the Menomonie (Red Cedar) river, about twelve miles south of Menomonie, and has a station on the Menomonie branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. It was named in honor of Judge Dunn, and was first settled by a man named Lamb, in 1840, who built the first house there and started a saloon. It soon became a noted place among the lumbermen and the hunters who roamed through this section of the country. Lamb was an old soldier, and through his dissipated habits was utterly unfit to attend to his business. He had married Margaret Demarie, an adopted daughter of Louis Demarie, a resident of French Town, opposite Chippewa Falls.

In 1841 Lamb disposed of his business to his brother-in-law, Arthur McCann, who had come to the Chippewa river in the previous year, with his

brothers, Stephen and Dan McCann, and had recently wedded Rosalie Demarie, a sister of Mrs. H. S. Allen. He had, in partnership with J. C. Thomas, commenced, in 1843, and nearly completed the "Blue Mill," now known as the Badger State Mills, the former remaining at home. They had employed on the work a man named Sawyer, who, when his time was up, came to McCann for a settlement. The business part of the meeting disposed of, Sawyer was invited by the former to a game of cards. The play went on until evening, the men drinking freely, when a dispute arose and hot words ensued. In the passion of the moment McCann threw a scale weight at Sawyer. He at once repaired to the cabin of Philo Stone near by, loaded his rifle, returned to the door of McCann's house and called him. When he came to the door Sawyer took deliberate aim and shot him dead. The murderer made good his escape and has never since been heard of, although a large reward was offered for his apprehension.

The young widow returned to her parents and afterward married George P. Warren, the first county clerk of Chippewa county. Philo Stone took possession of the tavern. His wife was a full-blooded Chippewa "squaw," and proved to be a good housekeeper. A. Colburn was another early settler, and the settlement was for a time called after him, "Colburn's." He erected a frame building, which he designated a hotel. In 1843 John Macauley came to reside here. It was the first county seat of Dunn county, and so continued for four years, and was surveyed and platted in September, 1856, to which Church and Bundy's addition was made in February, 1859. The first election for county officers took place in November, 1856. As soon as they had qualified they occupied a small frame building erected for the purpose by Romeyn Fiske. It was subsequently reduced to ashes, and all the early records of the county were destroyed. The formation of Pepin county in 1858 cut off the balance of power in the southern part of Dunn county, and by a vote of the people in 1860 the county seat was changed to Menomonie.

The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company own and operate a saw-mill and general store. There is a post-office here, while the population is about eighty. Downsville is located on the Menomonie (Red Cedar) river, eight miles south of Menomonie, and was settled in 1855. It has a post-office and a station on the Menomonie branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. A dam across the river and a water-power saw-mill was erected here in 1857 by Captain Downs, after whom the place was named, near the spot where Ebenezer Thompson had begun to build a mill a few years previous, but it was wrecked before completion by a freshet. Captain Downs' mill afterward became the property of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, who enlarged and fitted it with the latest improvements, giving it a capacity of 100,000 feet in a day of eleven hours. They have also planing and shingle-mills in connection with it, furnishing employment for about one hundred men. John Coats

owns and operates a steam feed mill. The village was surveyed and platted in November, 1859, and again in May, 1883. There is a fine cemetery, which was surveyed and platted in June, 1885.

The Norwegian Methodist Episcopal church of Eau Claire has a small charge here. The services are conducted by the pastor of that organization in the school-house. The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church was organized December 11, 1888, by Rev. L. Lund, of Menomonie, with forty-five members, which has since been increased to sixty. He still has charge of the congregation. No church building has as yet been erected. There is a district school-house, and the population is estimated at 500. Louisville was settled in 1856. It is six miles from Downsville, the nearest shipping point, and has a Methodist church building. The pastorate was lately filled by Rev. E. B. Russell, and is now occupied by Rev. Joseph Haw. There is also a district school and a post-office with a tri-weekly mail service. The population is about 200. Red Cedar, formerly known as Hunt, has a population of about 150, and a station on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, where its Menomonie branch joins the Chippewa Valley division. Frank Lorshbough owns and runs a sorghum and feed mill. The population of the township for 1890 was 1,258.

EAU GALLE TOWNSHIP contains forty-eight square miles, and is bounded on the north by the town of Weston, on the south by Pepin county, on the east by the town of Dunn, and on the west by Pierce county. It is traversed by the Eau Galle river and its tributary streams. Eau Galle is a hamlet on the river last named, six miles northwest of Durand, the nearest shipping point. As early as 1832 white men are said to have made their appearance on this stream. In 1838-39 Capt. George Wales, in partnership with Thomas Savage, and a millwright styled Captain Dix, erected a saw-mill on the sight of the mills now owned and operated by Messrs. Carson & Rand. Captain Wales was educated at West Point, and possessed rare business capacity, but had contracted dissolute and extravagant habits. The female who lived with him, and was supposed to be his wife, was probably the first white woman to come into the Valley. The mill was put into operation the following spring. William Carson and Henry Eaton, two young men, the former from Canada and the latter from New England, visited the river at this time. They selected a location and began to get out square timber and shingles. Some months afterward Thomas Savage and Captain Dix disposed of their interest in the mill to the new comers, and the firm thus became Carson, Eaton & Wales. The last named attended to the financial department of the concern, and this necessarily took him to St. Louis and other points on the Mississippi. His reckless manner of living soon involved the firm in financial embarrassment. He was compelled to retire from it in the fall of 1844, and left the Valley never to return.

The firm then became Carson & Rand. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1860, and was at once rebuilt on a more extensive scale. It is still conducted

by the same firm, but has been changed into a flour-mill. They also operate a creamery, and Mr. Carson is the postmaster. Mr. N. S. Manning settled here in 1835, and Patrick Fitzgerald is one of the oldest residents in the locality. There is a district school-house and two religious organizations, one Catholic and the other Methodist Episcopalian. The church building of the latter was erected in 1890. The village was surveyed and platted in September, 1889. There was formerly a post-office at Maple Springs, about six miles northwest of Eau Galle village, but it has been discontinued. The township is one of the best agricultural districts in the county, and has a population of 1,218 according to the census returns for 1890. The first farm in the county was started in this township by Perry Curtis and his brother in the spring of 1849, near Messrs. Carson & Eaton's mill. Franklin Ames, of Massachusetts, and his sons commenced farming close by in the following year.

ELK MOUND TOWNSHIP contains thirty-six square miles, and is bounded on the north by the town of Colfax, on the south by the town of Spring Brook, on the east by Chippewa county, and on the west by the towns of Red Cedar and Tainter. It is watered by Elk creek and other tributaries of the Chippewa river. The hamlet of Elk Mound was settled in 1870, at the time when the road of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway was being constructed. The settlement was surveyed and platted in May, 1874. There is a station at this point, and two churches, a post-office, a district school, a store, a blacksmith shop, and a steam feed-mill, owned and operated by E. J. Martiboy. There are about 100 inhabitants here. The population of the township in 1890 was 695.

GRANT TOWNSHIP is of the regulation size, containing thirty-six square miles, and is bounded on the north by the town of Sand Creek and Chippewa county, on the south by the town of Colfax, on the east by Chippewa county, and on the west by the town of Otter creek. The Menomonie (Red Cedar) river runs through it, irregularly, from north to south, and is also traversed by several tributaries. The population in 1890 was 542.

HAY RIVER TOWNSHIP contains thirty-six square miles, and is bounded on the north by the towns of Sheridan and Wilson, on the south by the town of Sherman, on the east by the town of Otter Creek, and on the west by the town of Tiffany. The Hay river and its tributaries run through it. Lochiel was settled in 1869, and has a population of about 100. It is located on Otter creek, about two miles northeast of Wheeler, a station on the Wisconsin Central railway. There is a post-office here, with a mail service twice a week, and a steam feed-mill owned and operated by D. & A. McPherson. Wheeler is a small settlement of about fifty inhabitants, with a post-office, and a station on the Wisconsin Central railway. There are two brickyards here, one operated by Echart & Co., and the other by William Kindred, and a saw-mill for the manufacture of railroad ties and wagon spokes, owned and conducted by F. J.

Marshall & Co. Welton was surveyed and platted in June, 1884, but it is still in embryo. Mr. A. McKnight, while digging a well at his home near Hay river bridge, in the summer of 1875, unearthed, twenty feet below the surface, a white oak floor five inches thick. Two feet lower down was another similar floor. Beneath it was discovered, well preserved, the skulls of four human beings, with a like number of stone axes, spear heads, stone pipes and earthen kettles. How and when these mementos of the past were placed here is unknown. The population of the township in 1890 was 486.

LUCAS TOWNSHIP contains thirty-six square miles, and is bounded on the north by the town of Stanton, on the south by the town of Weston, on the east by the town of Menomonie, and on the west by St. Croix county. Wilson and Gilbert creeks run through it. There is a post-office at Lucas settlement, ten miles west of Menomonie. The township population in 1890 was 705.

MENOMONIE TOWNSHIP contains fifty-four square miles, and is bounded on the north by the town of Sherman, on the south by the towns of Weston and Dunn, on the east by the towns of Tainter and Red Cedar, and on the west by the towns of Lucas and Weston. The Menomonie (Red Cedar) river runs through it from the northeast to the south, and several streams are tributary to it, including Wilson's and Gilbert creeks. It is a fine agricultural country and well populated by a farming community. The principal products are wheat, corn, rye, barley, broom corn, buckwheat, millet, and all garden and field vegetables, with large quantities of small fruits. In 1890 the population was 1,633, exclusive of the city of Menomonie. Four miles away is the settlement of Mamre, with about twenty families. A Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church has been organized there by the Rev. L. Lund, and services are held in the school-house once a month. There is a station at Tramway, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway, and a post-office.

NEW HAVEN TOWNSHIP contains thirty-six square miles, and is bounded on the north by Barron county, on the south by St. Croix county and the town of Tiffany, on the east by the town of Sheridan and on the west by St. Croix county. The south fork of the Hay river and its tributaries run through it. Connersville is on the south fork of the Hay river, eight miles from Boyceville, on the Wisconsin Central railway, the nearest shipping point. It was settled in 1865 and has about forty inhabitants, with a steam saw-mill and a feed-mill, a district school and a post-office. Bolan was surveyed and platted in 1885, but is still in an undeveloped condition. The township had a population of 521 in 1890.

OTTER CREEK TOWNSHIP contains thirty-six square miles, and is bounded on the north by the towns of Wilson and Sand Creek, on the south by the town of Tainter, on the east by the town of Grant, and on the west by the town of Hay River. The Hay river runs through the southwestern corner of it, and it is traversed by several tributaries. The population in 1890 was 342.

PERU TOWNSHIP is much less than the government regulation size, and is bounded from northeast to southwest by the Chippewa river, which divides it from the towns of Spring Brook and Dunn, on the south by Pepin county, on the east by the town of Rock Creek, and on the west by the town of Dunn. There is a station at Tyrone, on the Chippewa Valley division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, and there was formerly a post-office here, but it has been discontinued. It is a fine farming country, and the population in 1890 was 342.

RED CEDAR TOWNSHIP is irregular in outline, and contains about thirty-nine square miles. It is bounded on the north by the town of Tainter, on the south by the towns of Spring Brook and Dunn, on the east by the towns of Elk Mound and Spring Brook, and on the west by the town of Menomonie. The Menomonie (Red Cedar) river runs through the northwest corner of it. Rusk is a small settlement of about forty inhabitants, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway, with a store and a post-office. A destructive fire occurred here in August, 1881. The settlement was surveyed and platted in May, 1874, with an addition in May, 1879. Red Cedar has a post-office, and there was one at Little Valley, but it has been discontinued. The township is well settled with a farming community, the population in 1890 being 1,127.

ROCK CREEK TOWNSHIP is irregular in formation. It is bounded on the north by the Chippewa river, on the south by Pepin county, on the east by Eau Claire county, and on the west by the town of Peru. Several tributaries of the Chippewa river run through it in a southerly direction. Caryville was settled in 1855. It has about fifty inhabitants, with a post-office, and a station on the Chippewa Valley division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. The hamlet of Maridean is located on the Chippewa river, with a station on the same line of railway, and was named after Mary Dean, one of the early settlers here. There are about 135 inhabitants. A shingle-mill with a capacity of 75,000 feet a day, was erected by Ira Dean in 1863, and was purchased in the following year by Messrs. Garland & Nichols. They subsequently disposed of it to Messrs. Chapman & Shoop. The property has been destroyed three times by fire. It is now owned and operated by the Mississippi River Logging company.

A saw-mill was built in 1871, by Garland & Nichols and the Eau Claire Lumber company, and passed, in 1889, into the hands of the Mississippi River Logging company. The plant has a capacity of 18,000,000 feet during the season. The first church structure erected here by the Norwegian Evangelical Lutherans was destroyed by a flood in 1880. It was rebuilt in 1882, dedicated January 7, 1883, and burned down in 1886, to be again re-instated in 1889. The new structure was dedicated on August 25, in that year. Two Sunday-schools are conducted in connection with it by Ole J. Forsam and Ole

O. Roe, the superintendents. There are fifty scholars and four teachers. The organization is in charge of Rev. L. Lund, of Menomonie. There is also a district school and a post-office.

Rock Falls is located on Rock creek about three miles southwest of Caryville, the nearest shipping point. It contains a water-power flour-mill, owned and operated by Messrs. Bump & Schneider, and a grist-mill run by Edward Hoover, with a post-office. There are about 150 inhabitants. It is in the center of a good agricultural district. It was surveyed and platted in November, 1856, as Rock Creek Ville, and again in November, 1875, as Rock Falls. It has a general store, a blacksmith shop and a post-office. Pierce was surveyed and platted in September, 1883, but is still in a rudimentary state. The township had a population of 843 in 1890.

SAND CREEK TOWNSHIP contains thirty-six square miles, and is bounded on the north by Barron county, on the south by the towns of Otter Creek and Grant, on the east by Chippewa county, and on the west by the town of Wilson. It is well watered by the Menomonie (Red Cedar) river and its tributaries, including Pine and Hay creeks. The hamlet of Sand Creek is on the Menomonie (Red Cedar) river, seven miles southwest of Cartwright, the nearest railway station. It was surveyed and platted in July, 1871, and has a grist-mill and flour-mill, the former operated by A. T. Johnson, and the latter by P. S. Peterson & Co., with a church, a district school, a few stores, a blacksmith shop, a post-office, and about 100 inhabitants. The township had a population of 620 in 1890.

SHERIDAN TOWNSHIP contains thirty-six square miles, and is bounded on the north by Barron county, on the south by the towns of Tiffany and Hay River, on the east by the town of Wilson, and on the west by the town of New Haven. The Hay river runs through it from northwest to southeast. Vanceburg is a hamlet on the Hay river, fourteen miles northwest of Wheeler, the nearest shipping point, with about thirty inhabitants, a post-office, a saw-mill operated by I. George, and a flour-mill run by Liberty Desera. The population of the township in 1890 was 423.

SHERMAN TOWNSHIP contains thirty-six square miles, it is bounded on the north by the town of Hay River, on the south by the town of Menomonie, on the east by the town of Tainter, and on the west by the town of Stanton. Several tributaries of the Menomonie (Red Cedar) river run through it. The only post-office is at Davis settlement, with a weekly receipt and distribution of mail matter. It is five miles from Knapp, the nearest shipping point. The township had in 1890 a population of 635.

SPRING BROOK TOWNSHIP is irregular in formation, and contains nearly sixty square miles. It is bounded on the north by the towns of Red Cedar and Elk Mound, on the south by the Chippewa river, on the east by Eau Claire county, and on the west by the towns of Red Cedar and Dunn. Several tributaries of



Yours truly

J. B. Wilson.

the Chippewa river run through it in a northerly direction, including Elk creek. Amy is four miles and a half from Elk Mound, the nearest shipping point, with about 100 inhabitants. It is located on Elk creek, on which is a flour-mill owned and operated by William Wilson. It has also a church, a district school and a post-office.

Fall City is a hamlet on Mud creek, about three miles north of Maridean, the nearest shipping point. It was settled in 1853, and has a flour-mill owned and operated by J. M. Vanness. The Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran church was organized November 19, 1870, with sixty members, by the Rev. A. Johnson, who had charge until 1874. He was followed by Rev. G. Hoyme, who remained from that time until 1876, when he was succeeded by Rev. L. Lund, who is the present pastor. There are now upward of 300 members, and the organization owns a fine church building. There is also a district school-house, and a mail service three times a week. Waneka is a farmhouse post-office, with a tri-weekly receipt and dispatch of mail, on Mud creek, five miles southwest of Elk Mound, the nearest shipping point. The township is well settled with a farming community, the population for 1890 being recorded at 1,267.

STANTON TOWNSHIP contains thirty-six square miles, and is bounded on the north by the town of Tiffany, on the south by the town of Lucas, on the east by the town of Sherman, and on the west by St. Croix county. Several small streams course through it, notably tributaries of Wilson's creek. Previous to the advent of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway, in 1871, Knapp and the country surrounding it was one dense forest, settled only by hunters in search of bear, deer and other game. It was, however, traversed by the Methodist Episcopalians, and formed part of the territory of Knight's Creek circuit in 1856. This circuit was bounded on the north by the regions beyond, on the south by the Eau Galle circuit, on the east by the Menomonie (Red Cedar) river, and on the west by the Eau Galle river. In 1870 regular services were established in the circuit by Rev. S. M. Webster. The preaching places were Burnt Bridge school-house, Wallace and Tibbits, Bannister school-house on Irving's creek, Semon on the Hudson road, and Davis' settlement near Menomonie. Subsequently the name was changed to Knapp station circuit, and a complete substitution made in the appointments. They were as follows: First Sabbath, Brookville, Granger's Hall and Wilson; second Sabbath, Knapp station, Hudson road and Irving creek.

The Methodist church building was erected in 1876 at a cost of \$600. The first pastor was Rev. J. P. Greer, who remained two years. His successors were Revs. J. A. Helm, 1878; J. W. Chariton, 1879; William Masseur, 1880; G. M. Foster, 1881-82; William Masseur, 1883; W. C. Ross, 1884-85; A. H. Yocum, 1886-87; G. D. Browne, 1888-89, and Robert Smith, the present pastor. The church structure was removed in 1887 to its present site and enlarged, giving

it a seating capacity of 160. The membership in 1890 was forty-eight, with thirty-three probationers. The parsonage house is valued at \$300. Knapp began to be settled in 1871, and a post-office was established in 1872. Those who came first were Homer Cole, John Bailey, and two or three homestead settlers who had taken up their claims.

The first store was built and operated by A. K. Humphrey, and from this time up to 1885 the village continued to improve. Since that date it has been in a quiescent condition, if it has not even made a retrograde movement. It certainly has done so in the volume of production and in its population. It is claimed that there were 800 inhabitants in 1885, whereas there are not more than 350 now. The cause for this state of things is alleged to be that as Knapp is essentially a lumber town, and all the timber in the immediate neighborhood has been used up, there was no incentive for an increase in the population. The story of the various industries will show this to be the case. It is on the other hand asserted that the stagnation was brought about by over-production, and a discrimination against Knapp with reference to freight rates.

The first manufacturing enterprise inaugurated was the saw-mill erected by Messrs. Temple & Harrington. After operating it for some time it was burned down, and rebuilt by Messrs. Cole & Poore. They disposed of it to the Hall & Dann Barrel company, which was organized in 1879. They enlarged the plant considerably, and carried on an immense business in the production of lumber, staves and barrel headings for several years. This institution subsequently became absorbed in the Hardwood Manufacturing and Storage company, a Minneapolis corporation, of which Albert R. Hall was the president. After running for several years the works were stopped in 1890, and the whole property sold to L. H. Wilson, but no attempt has been made by him to run the mill. The hub and spoke factory of Messrs. Hubbard & Morgan was established in March, 1876. In the following year the junior member of the firm sold his interest in the property to his partner. After operating the business for a few years Mr. Hubbard disposed of the plant to E. T. Bond, of South Evanston, Ill. He ran it for some time and then parted with it to Messrs. Hall & Christian, who closed it down, as the better grade of white oak is practically exhausted. Another large business was that of the Bailey Manufacturing company, which was organized on October 18, 1880, with a capital of \$100,000. The incorporators were E. P. Bailey and J. Fletcher. The necessary works were erected for the manufacture of lumber, agricultural implements, wagons, trunk slats, etc. By the employment of 100 operatives the production was extensive. A store was run in connection with the works, and the sales were reported to average \$40,000 a year. The company, however, failed in 1883 for \$75,000, and the works have remained idle since that time.

In 1886 iron ore was discovered in the hills in the neighboring country and

a great deal of prospecting was done. For a brief period there was quite a boom in the village. It is now asserted that there is a large quantity of foundry ore in this section, particularly at Knapp, Wilson, Wildwood and Lucas. Some of it was mined and 500 tons smelted in 1890 at Black River Falls. Knapp lies in a valley protected on the north, south and west by high hills. It was surveyed and platted in April, 1875; in September, 1876; and again in June, 1887. It consists of one main street, with a few stores, two churches and a district school-house, and is located on Wilson's creek, with a station on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway. The Protestant Episcopal church building was erected in 1883, under the auspices of Rev. M. L. Kern, then of Menomonie. He was the first to conduct services here, and they were held in the school-house before the church was built. There has never been a resident rector, the parish being supplied from the Episcopal church at Menomonie. This practice has, however, been in abeyance since the summer of 1890, and the church building has been left to care for itself. The result is that it is going to decay, every seat having been taken out of it. A graded district school-house was erected in 1884. J. N. Foster is the principal, and the pupils number 150. The following is a list of the secret and benevolent societies in the village, with the officers for 1891.

Ridgley Lodge No. 164, I. O. O. F., instituted June 7, 1882. Officers: William R. Sweet, N. G.; William Scott, V. N. G.; George W. Larabee, secy.; James Smidt, financial secy.; I. Brandeis, treas.

Samaritan Encampment No. 72, chartered February 6, 1884. Officers: Frank Larabee, C. P.; Charles Townsend, H. P.; Peter Mulvassey, S. W.; James Casey, J. W.; George Larabee, scribe; John Casey, treas.

Daughters of Rebecca, Valley Lodge No. 98; chartered June 8, 1887. Officers: Mrs. C. Townsend, N. G.; Mrs. Newman, V. G.; Mrs. Smidt, secy.; Mrs. John Casey, treas.

John H. Knapp Lodge No. 238, F. & A. M.; instituted in 1888. Officers: A. R. Hall, W. M.; W. H. Francis, S. W.; Leigh Tuthill, J. W.; James Smidt, scribe; I. Brandeis, treas.; John Foster, S. D.; A. Ross, J. D.; W. H. Wisner, tyler.

A. K. Humphrey Post No. 148, G. A. R.; organized April 30, 1884. Officers: Simon Healy, C.; J. W. Warner, S. V. C.; William Chase, J. V. C.; William D. Osmer, officer of the day; J. P. Johnson, Q. M.; John Wilbur, chaplain; Reuben Dean, adjt.; Louis Zibble, officer of the guard.

The Modern Woodmen of America, Crown Camp No. 1245; chartered November 4, 1889. Officers: J. P. Johnson, C.; J. E. Tyler, V. C.; W. H. Gross, B.; John N. Foster, clerk; H. Knool, secy.

The township is a good grazing district, being well watered in almost every direction, and it has many fine dairies. There are also a large number of farms of from eighty to one hundred acres each devoted to crop raising,

especially winter wheat, oats and potatoes. The population for 1890 was 1,113.

TAINTER TOWNSHIP contains forty-two square miles, and is bounded on the north by the town of Otter Creek, on the south by the town of Red Cedar, on the east by the towns of Colfax and Elk Mound, and on the west by the towns of Sherman and Menomonie. The Menomonie (Red Cedar) river runs through it from the northeast to the extreme southeast, and is joined by Hay river from the northwest in the center of the township. There is a station at Carrolton on the Wisconsin Central railway, but there is nothing else there, not even a post-office, notwithstanding the fact that it was surveyed and platted in November, 1884. The population of the township in 1890 was 442.

Cedar Falls is on the Menomonie (Red Cedar) river, and a spur of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway runs into it for freight purposes. It was settled in 1856. A water-power saw-mill was erected by the Gilbert Brothers, from Gilbert's creek, in 1859. They sold it to Messrs. Burry & McCormick. It afterward passed into the hands of Maxwell, McGilton & Co., and was subsequently sold by the sheriff to S. A. Jewett & Co., who disposed of it to Messrs. Hayley, Pitcher & Co. The plant was ultimately purchased by the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, who have made additions to it from time to time to utilize the very fine water power of the river at this point. Besides the lumber mill there are large planing and shingle-mills, and a spacious yard for the storage of lumber. The capacity of the saw-mill is 100,000 feet in a day of eleven hours. About 100 men are employed, and the population of the village, which has been surveyed and platted, is about 250, a moiety of which is Norwegian. There is a post-office, a school-house and a union church building. The Rev. L. Lund, of the Scandinavian Evangelical church of Menomonie, conducts services once a month. There are about twenty-five families of this denomination.

TIFFANY TOWNSHIP contains thirty-six square miles, and is bounded on the north by the towns of New Haven and Sheridan, on the south by the town of Stanton, on the east by the town of Hay River, and on the west by St. Croix county. It is well watered by the South Fork of Hay river and its tributaries. The hamlet of Barker is on Tiffany creek, with a station on the Wisconsin Central railway. The place was settled in 1860, and surveyed and platted in August, 1864. There are about 100 inhabitants and several industries, including the saw and grist-mill of A. A. Hays & Bro., the saw-mill of John Marlett, and the saw and flour-mill of F. L. and J. C. Roberts. It was surveyed and platted in September, 1884, soon after traffic was opened on the railway, with the name of Barker, but its post-office designation is Boyceville. Downing is located on Tiffany creek, with a station on the same line of railway. It has a population of about 250. The Downing Manufacturing company, which was incorporated in 1885, owns and operates an extensive saw-mill and

possesses about 16,000 acres of timber land. The present officers are: President, J. H. Coolidge; vice-president, M. H. Coolidge; secretary and treasurer, D. C. Coolidge. There is a post-office, a union church building, a large graded school-house, and a saw and grist-mill owned and operated by G. Russell. The township had a population, in 1890 of 1,118.

WESTON TOWNSHIP contains forty-two square miles, and is irregular in outline. It is bounded on the north by the towns of Lucas and Menomonie, on the south by the town of Eau Galle, on the east by the towns of Menomonie and Dunn, and on the west by Pierce county. It is watered by the Eau Galle river and its tributaries. There is a post-office at the hamlet of Weston, which is five miles from Downsville, the nearest shipping point. The township had, in 1890, a population of 690.

WILSON TOWNSHIP embraces thirty-six square miles, and is bounded on the north by Barron county, on the south by the towns of Hay River and Otter Creek, on the east by Sand Creek and on the west by Sheridan. Pine and Hay creeks run through a portion of it. Tonnar hamlet has about fifty inhabitants, with a post-office, and is eleven miles north of Wheeler, the nearest shipping point. The population of the township in 1890 was 481.

Other than those named there are four post-offices in the county—at Annsburg, Hatchville, Stoops and Waubeek.

There is a Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church at Little Elk Creek. The congregation was organized in 1865 by Rev. Ammon Johnson, who took charge of it in 1870. He was succeeded by Rev. C. J. Helsem, who served for three years. The Rev. G. Hoyme then had charge for two years. He was followed by Rev. L. Lund in 1876, who has continued his ministrations to the present time. The organization has seventy members, and a Sunday-school is attached to it, with twenty pupils. The church building was erected in 1890.

Under the apportionment of 1871 the counties of Dunn and Pepin were constituted one assembly district. Previous to and including that year Dunn was represented in union with several counties, the details of which are set forth in Chapter II, as also the representatives in the senate and congress with the judges of the circuit court. The members of assembly elected since 1871 are as follows: 1872, Elias P. Bailey, Monomonie; 1873, H. E. Houghton, Durand; 1874, S. L. Plummer, Arkansaw; 1875, Rockwell J. Flint, Menomonie; 1876, Mensus R. Bump, Rock Falls. A new apportionment was made in the last-named year whereby the counties of Dunn and Pepin were constituted separate assembly districts. The assemblymen representing Dunn county since that date are: 1877, Samuel Black, Menomonie; 1878, Fred G. Barlow, Rock Falls; 1879, Henry Ausman, Elk Mound; 1880, John McGilton, Cedar Falls; 1881, G. H. Chamberlin, Rock Falls; 1882, Edward L. Everts, Falls City. At the general election, in November, 1881, an amendment to the constitution was approved by the vote of the people, whereby the members of assembly are to be

elected biennially. Robert Macauley, of Menomonie, was the successful candidate. He represented the county in 1883 and 1884. The following were his successors: 1885-86, J. M. Odie, Boyceville; 1887-88, William Miller, Rusk; 1889-90, S. J. Bailey, Menomonie; 1891-92, Albert R. Hall, Knapp.

The county judges from the first election in November, 1854, to the present time are as follows: 1857-62, William Cady; 1863-68, E. B. Bundy; 1868-73, P. C. Holmes; 1874-81, Robert Macauley; 1882-92, John Kelly Jr.

The first county clerk was James R. Green, who served two years. His successors were James Breck, 1859-60; Francis Breck, 1861-64; W. W. Winterbotham, 1865-68; Samuel Black, 1869-74; W. H. Landon, 1875-88, and Alexander Horsford, 1889-92.

Henry Eaton was the first county treasurer. He served one term, 1857 and 1858. The following were his successors: David Hiller, 1859-60; F. R. Church, 1861-64; L. A. Newsom, 1865-66, and Carroll Lucas from and including 1867 to 1892.

The following is a list of the registrars of deeds: J. H. Green, 1857-58; F. R. Church, 1859-60; Francis Breck, 1861-64 (two terms); W. S. Grover, 1865-66; F. R. Lockwood, 1867-69; J. Kelly Jr., 1870-75; S. A. Peterson, 1876-81; Peter Peterson, 1882-88, and Charles Knutson, 1889-92.

C. S. Bundy was the first district attorney elected and he served two terms, 1857 to 1860. His successors were: William D. Webb, 1861-66; S. W. Hunt, 1867-68; Robert Macauley, 1869-72; R. C. Bierce, 1873-78; C. E. Freeman, 1879-82; R. D. Whitford, 1883-86; J. C. Ticknor, 1887-88; R. D. Whitford, 1889-90, and Robert Macauley, 1891-92.

The sheriffs, from the date of the organization of the county, are as follows: Amos Colburn, 1857-58; E. E. Evans, 1859-60; W. R. Culbertson, 1861-62; Levi Vance, 1863-64; S. Marugg, 1865-66; Thomas Blair, 1867-68; W. W. Winterbotham, 1869-70; E. L. Doolittle, 1871-72; Samuel Omdahl, 1873-74; T. J. George, 1875-76; C. W. Moore, 1877-78; T. J. George, 1879-80; S. Severson, 1881-82; George Thum, 1883-84; Thomas W. Macauley, 1885-86; William H. Wright, 1887-88; George Thum, 1889-90, and George Kyle, 1891-92.

Clerks of the circuit court: Francis Breck, 1859-60; Milton E. Jones, 1861-62; P. H. Foster, 1863-64; A. D. Harrington, 1865-66; F. R. Lockwood, 1867-69; J. Kelley Jr., 1870-74; Nils Michelet, 1875-78; W. J. Cowan, 1879-82; Thomas Running, 1883-86, and Timothy Murphy, 1887-92.

Coroners: D. H. Buman, 1859-60; Walter Crocker, 1861-62; office vacant, 1863-66; A. W. Studabaker, 1867-68; J. P. Wood, 1871-78; H. S. Barden, 1879-80; N. Crosby, 1881-82; G. M. Lanekton, 1883-84; John Knoble, 1885-86; John Borland, 1887-88; J. J. Merrick, 1889-90, and W. H. Park, 1891-92.

County surveyors: D. Beeman, 1857-58; M. E. Jones, 1859-62; T. A.

Butterfield, 1863-66; G. M. Fowler, 1867-68; Thomas Parker, 1869-70; C. M. Bonnell, 1871-72; W. S. Johnson, 1873-74; J. A. Webster, 1875-78; Samuel Omdahl, 1879; Daniel Harshman, 1880; D. W. Waite, 1881-90, and F. H. Webster, 1891-92.

Superintendents of schools: A. J. Messenger, 1865; Carroll Lucas, 1866-67; T. C. Golden, 1868-69; Carroll Lucas, 1870-71; W. S. Johnson, 1872-73; George Tonnar, 1874; George Schaffer, 1875-79; Florence Tickner, 1880-81; A. B. Finley, 1882-84; Mary B. Slyle, 1885-86; J. C. Sherwin, 1887-88; H. W. Reed, 1889-90, and J. E. Florin, 1891-92.

As already stated, the county seat was originally located at Dunnville. The act organizing the county gave the people the privilege of changing it at any subsequent general election to any place of their selection. The county of Pepin having been created in 1858 out of the southern portion of this county, an act of the legislature, approved April 2, 1860, sanctioned the submission of the question of removal of the county seat from Dunnville to Menomonie, to the people at the next general election. This effort was successful, and the seat of government was changed accordingly, the officers and the county business going to the latter place on January 1, 1861. On their arrival, they occupied the private residence of G. M. Fowler, on Main street, which was vacated for the purpose. They remained there three years, after which time the county rented any suitable building that could be secured. When W. W. Winterbotham was elected county clerk he had his office in what is now Bryan's harness shop. During the latter part of the time that F. R. Church was treasurer his office was in an old building, where the First National bank now stands. The terms of court were held in a hall in the rear of the Menomonie house. When L. A. Newsom was treasurer, in 1865-66, he transacted the county business in a store which stood on the site of Messrs. Tainter & Son's bank.

In 1867 the county hired and fitted up what is known as the "old Charley Waller's building," on the corner of Main street and Broadway, which stands there yet. The offices were on the first floor and the court-room upstairs. The former were broken into on the night of October 14, 1868, and the burglars were enriched to the extent of \$100. The next building used as a court-house is that now occupied as the "Times" office. The change was made in 1870. The present structure was erected by Canute Thompson, in 1872, at a cost of \$36,000, and occupied in the fall of the same year. It is a substantial brick building, with cut-stone trimmings, and is located in the center of a park occupying a whole square. The supervisors at this time were T. W. Macauley, J. W. Granger and A. Sherburn. A. J. Kinney was the architect.

The first jail possessed by the county was a small building at Dunnville. It was burned down. A block building was then erected, and when the county seat was removed the jail was, some years later, taken to pieces, removed to Menomonie by N. C. Eytcheson, in 1869, and erected at the southeast corner

of the court-house park. It was destroyed by fire, and the present jail, with a residence, erected in 1874, on the corner of Chestnut and Fourth streets, by Oleus Olson, at a cost of \$7,500. Since that time improvements have been made to it involving an outlay of about \$2,000. It has six iron cells, with separate rooms for female prisoners.

According to the census returns for 1890, the whole population of the county by townships is as follows:

Colfax.....	672	Red Cedar.....	1,127
Dunn.....	1,258	Rock Creek.....	843
Eau Galle.....	1,218	Sand Creek.....	620
Elk Mound.....	695	Sheridan.....	423
Grant.....	542	Sherman.....	635
Hay River.....	486	Spring Brook.....	1,267
Lucas.....	705	Stanton.....	1,113
Menomonie (town).....	1,633	Tainter.....	442
Menomonie (city).....	5,491	Tiffany.....	1,118
New Haven.....	521	Weston.....	690
Otter Creek.....	342	Wilson.....	481
Peru.....	342		
		Total.....	22,664

Previous to 1855 no state or federal figures are given of the population of the county. For and from that date they are as follows: 1855, 1,796; 1860, 2,704; 1865, 5,170; 1870, 9,488; 1875, 13,427; 1880, 16,818; 1885, 21,951; 1890, 22,664. The increase in the population for the five years ending in 1885 over the previous five years is 5,133, or nearly thirty-three per cent, while the increase for the next five years is only 713, or about three and a half per cent. Either the figures for 1885 are far too large or those for 1890 too small, but the assumption is that the latter are correct.

The assessed valuation of all property in the county in 1890, as determined by the state board of assessment, is as follows: Land, \$2,517,539; personal property, \$1,676,481; city and village lots, \$772,850; total \$4,966,870. The state tax for the county in 1890 was \$7,469.79.



J. M. Swan

CHAPTER VII.

MENOMONIE.

THE FIRST SETTLERS ON THE RED CEDAR—JEFFERSON DAVIS' MISTAKE—AN ELOPEMENT AND MARRIAGE—ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE KNAPP, STOUT LUMBER COMPANY—FIRST DEATH OF A WHITE WOMAN IN THE COUNTY—INTRODUCTION OF METHODISM INTO THE SETTLEMENT—DISSENTION IN THE BAPTIST CHURCH—INCORPORATED AS A CITY, AND THE OFFICERS—MABEL TAINTER MEMORIAL BUILDING.

SOME doubt will always exist as to the exact date when the splendid pineries of the Menomonie (Red Cedar) river were first visited by a white man. From their proximity to Fort Crawford, the inference is that the lumber used for building the cabins of the old French settlers at this point was obtained in the neighborhood of the Menomonie more than a century ago. To support this assumption several pits, where considerable lumber had evidently been sawed by hand were found by the early settlers. It is certain, however, that the American Fur company sent sawyers to this point in 1820 to procure lumber for the construction of their trading posts along the Mississippi. In 1822 Hardin Perkins, from Kentucky, began the erection of a mill on the Menomonie (Red Cedar). When it was nearly completed a freshet washed it away. The Indians made a strong objection to this encroachment on their lands, and so further progress in the undertaking was abandoned.

James H. Lockwood, an Indian fur trader, better known afterward as Judge Lockwood, visited the site of the mill in 1827, in company with an expedition from Fort Crawford. Convinced of the value of the timber, and the natural facilities for its manufacture and conveyance to market, he returned to Fort Crawford and secured the co-operation of General Street, of the United States army, Indian agent at that point, to utilize them. In the spring of 1828 they procured permission from Chief Wabashaw, of the Sioux Indians, and from the chiefs of the Chippewas, who claimed the lands on the Chippewa and Menomonie (Red Cedar) rivers to cut pine timber, occupy a certain tract of land and build a saw-mill thereon. The consideration for these privileges was the distribution of a certain quantity of merchandise, including blankets, beads, whisky, etc., annually in July to the former at Wabashaw's prairie, now Winona, and to the latter at the mill to be built on the land to be occupied. This treaty was subsequently endorsed by the government. An expedition was fitted out by Messrs. Street & Lockwood, and a saw-mill erected on Wilson's creek, a short distance

from its confluence with the Menomonie (Red Cedar). This was the first mill built and operated in the Chippewa Valley, and its site is now included in the city of Menomonie. George Wales, an ex-lieutenant of the regular army, commonly known as Captain Wales, superintended the business of the firm. As the enterprise prospered he erected another mill for them on what is now known as Gilbert's creek, a short distance from its mouth and nearly two miles from the first mill. This location is also within the limits of the city of Menomonie.

The government having resolved to rebuild Fort Crawford, which had been occupied by the British during the war of 1812, sent, so it is said by the old settlers, Lieut. Jefferson Davis, with others, up the Menomonie (Red Cedar) for lumber. It is true that Davis was located at the fort at this time. The lumber was claimed to have been cut at the mills and sent down to the Chippewa river in cribs, where it was united into a raft, and sent on its journey with an experienced French *voyageur* as pilot. Several of the old soldiers who were with Lieutenant Davis on one of these trips, used to relate the following story at the expense of the young officer: When near the head of Beef slough the pilot gave the order, "To ze right hard!" "Here, you scoundrel," shouted Davis, "you are going to run this raft right to hell. I tell you to pull to the left where the main river is." The men obeyed the last order, but the channel being completely blocked with driftwood, the raft was lost in the slough. Jean Brunett, however, always claimed that it was he, and not Lieutenant Davis, who came up the river for lumber to rebuild the fort, and that it was in 1832, under the superintendence of Gen. Zachariah Taylor (then lieutenant) afterward president of the United States.

It seems that Brunett and Joseph Brisbois had contracted to furnish material for the re-construction of the fort, and that they worked a gang of twenty-six men on the Chippewa river through one season to obtain the necessary lumber, which was whipsawed out near where the Badger State mills are now. Elisha Brown, who worked for Knapp, Stout & Co. for several years, gives a slightly different version of the episode. He enlisted in the regular army at Rochester, N. Y., when he was seventeen years of age, and went to Fort Crawford to join his regiment. General McNeil was then in command at that point, and later on Colonel Morgan, who was superceded by General Taylor. Jefferson Davis was lieutenant of Company F, First regiment. He went in 1830 with about thirty men, Brown being one of the number, up the Chippewa river to fell timber and make it into rafts. They remained there until the following spring, when the event with reference to the loss of the raft occurred. The soldiers made their way to Fort Crawford as best they could, subsisting on acorns for the greater part of the time. Davis told Brown to tell General Taylor that the logs could be hauled across the country, but this he refused to do. The young lieutenant obtained a furlough in the summer of 1831, and soon afterward, on a boat coming down the river, eloped with

General Taylor's daughter. Half an hour afterward he discovered their flight, and Brown was one of the nine men who manned the yawl with the infuriated parent, and pursued the boat, arriving at St. Louis too late to prevent the runaways from tying the nuptial knot that the irate father could not sever.

Hiram S. Allen was born in Chelsea, Orange county, Vt., in 1806, and was engaged in the lumbering business from his earliest youth. Having resolved to try his fortune in the northwest he came to Illinois in 1833, and up the Chippewa river in the following year, locating at Menomonie, where he engaged in getting out logs and square timber. He soon discovered that without booms in which to secure the logs near the Mississippi they must be sawed into lumber here. Determined to succeed, if possible, in his venture he, in 1835, purchased the two mills owned by Messrs. Street & Lockwood. The first mill erected was rebuilt by him in 1837. On one occasion, during the winter of 1838-39, Mary and Rosalie, the two elder daughters of Louis Demarie, came down from French Town to Mr. Allen's store at Menomonie for a supply of provisions. He was smitten at first sight with the personal charms and modest demeanor of the first named, who was in fact a daughter of Mrs. Demarie by a former husband, an Englishman, and therefore a half-sister to the children of Louis Demarie. After several months' wooing the young couple were married by Lyman Warren, a justice of the peace. Mrs. Allen being a member of the Roman Catholic faith, the union was subsequently solemnized at Prairie du Chien according to the rites of that church.

In 1839 Mr. Allen erected a mill on Spring creek on the west side of the Menomonie (Red Cedar), about two miles below Gilbert creek, making three mills owned and operated by him at that time. The one on Gilbert creek was then called "middle mill," by which name it was known for many years. It was rebuilt in 1841. The Spring creek mill was disposed of to Stephen S. McCann in the same year. The first employment obtained by Simon and George Randall in the Valley was at this mill during McCann's occupation of it. It was destroyed by fire in 1843. The loss fell on Mr. Allen. The mill on Wilson's creek was sold to a Mr. Green in 1841, and he transferred it to a Mr. Pearson. It was he who constructed the first dam across the Menomonie (Red Cedar). For lack of sufficient capital to carry on the undertaking he disposed of the whole plant to David Black.

Capt. William Wilson, of Fort Madison, Iowa, made an exploring tour through the Valley, in 1846, in search of a location for a saw-mill. He came up the Mississippi in a steamboat to Nelson's landing. Acting on the suggestion of Mr. Branham, they came up to the Menomonie (Red Cedar) together on foot. Finding that an interest in Black's mill was in the market he explored the river in a canoe, with an Indian for a guide, going fifty miles to ascertain if there was a good supply of pine. The investigation was more than satisfactory, and proved the incentive to his obtaining an interest in the mill if pos-

sible. Returning to Fort Madison he induced John H. Knapp, who had some capital, to inquire into the venture, with the result that they became owners of a half interest in the mill, in July of that year. The enterprise was operated under the firm name of Knapp & Black. In the fall of the same year Mr. Black went down to Keokuk, Iowa, where he was taken sick and died. The remaining members of the firm, the name of which was changed to Knapp & Wilson, purchased their deceased partner's interest, of the administrator of his estate.

What was supposed to be the first murder of a white man in the Valley happened at this point in 1844. The victim was stealthily shot in the garret of an old log house. The perpetrator of the cold-blooded crime was arrested and taken to Prairie du Chien, where he was tried before Judge Dunn and acquitted. Mr. Allen had, in 1842, taken G. S. Branham into partnership. The Gilbert creek or "middle mill" was sold by them, in 1846, to Samuel Gilbert Sr., who removed here, and at once began operating his newly acquired property. The creek was named after him.

Captain Wilson, his wife and four children, with Jason Ball and wife came to their new home, navigating the Chippewa and Menomonie (Red Cedar) rivers in a keel-boat. Mr. Knapp came up in the same way three weeks afterward, working at the poles or the tiller the whole distance. Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Bullard accompanied him, with their son Eugene. They had been engaged to keep the boarding-house. Mrs. Clair a widow who had been hired to help, and her son, came at the same time. When four miles from their destination the boat ran aground and could not be gotten off. The women and children had to take the foot path over the steep and rocky bluffs to their new habitations.

Capt. Andrew Tainter, who had held a responsible position with Knapp & Wilson for several years, was given a fourth interest in the mill property in September, 1850. The firm was then known as Knapp, Tainter & Co. A new mill was erected in August, 1851, with a greatly increased capacity. Captain Downs had an interest in the property for a year and a half, and J. B. Wilson was also a partner for a brief period. In 1853 H. L. Stout, a capitalist, purchased an interest in the property, and the firm then became Knapp, Stout & Co. It had been the custom of every mill proprietor in the Valley to keep and sell whisky to the employes, out of which considerable profit was made, but this firm ignored the practice. They did not indulge in strong drink themselves, and they would not allow it to be brought upon their premises if they knew it. There was no such thing in any invoice of goods ordered by them as an item for from one to fifty gallons of "Goodhue's" best whisky, as was the case with the other mill owners, nor was there any bill against any one of their men at the close of the season which divulged the fact that he had imbibed from fifty cents to one dollar's worth of whisky a day during the

whole of that time. The result of this stringent rule is that Menomonie may be said to be almost free from any serious crime.

The firm was incorporated under the laws of the state on March 18, 1878, as the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, with a paid-up capital of \$2,000,000, which was increased four years later to \$4,000,000. The officers for 1891 were: President, J. H. Knapp; vice-president, A. Tainter; secretary, T. B. Wilson; treasurer, J. H. Douglas. The company's plant occupies 500 acres. There are three saw-mills. The first has six gangs, and one rotary; the second, two rotaries and four shingle machines; and the third, one rotary and six shingle machines. The combined capacity is 450,000 feet of lumber per day, and 450,000 shingles. The foundry and machine shops comprise two large buildings. A flour-mill is also operated, with a capacity of 125 barrels a day. The company runs its own electric-light and water works plants. The city is also supplied with electric light from the same source. The machinery is operated by 1,600 horse water-power and 1,000 horse steam-power. The cut for 1890 was about 87,000,000 in all the mills of the company, including those at Cedar Falls and Downsville, Wis., and Fort Madison, Iowa. The number of men employed at this point is about 600. It is the largest institution of its kind in the world, and speaks volumes for the executive ability of those who have the management of it. The institution was re-organized in July, 1891, as the Knapp, Stout Lumber company.

Soon after Captain Wilson and Mr. Knapp had taken up their residence here, other families began to arrive and settle. Among them was Blois Hurd, a millwright, who went to Gilbert's mill, and whose wife was the only white woman there for some time. Mrs. Clair, the pretty widow, who came up as a housekeeper with Mr. Knapp, was not long permitted to nurse her joys and troubles alone. William Whitcomb became fascinated with her charms, and they were married by Squire Bass, who came down from Chippewa Falls for the express purpose of tying the nuptial knot. This was the first wedding that took place here. The next one was that of Thomas Piercavell and Margaret Scott. The absence of a legally qualified person to unite them was met by them entering into a mutual contract, duly signed and witnessed, to love, cherish and cling to each other until death broke the bond. Even as late as 1855, when S. B. French was united in the ties of matrimony to Virginia Bullard, Captain Wilson went to Hudson and secured the presence of Rev. Mr. Thayer to perform the necessary ceremony at the wedding.

The Indians who hovered around the settlement at this time were the cause of very little trouble, except for the indulgence of their thieving propensities. Threats were uttered, sometimes, when encroachments were made on what they conceived to be their rights, such as the construction of dams, and so interfering with the growth of the wild rice, on which they partially subsisted, but they were never carried out. With time and the advancement

of civilization the redskins disappeared. In 1856 the Sioux and Chippewas held a treaty of peace near Gilbert creek. In order to decide their prowess and prove the superiority of one band over the other, it was agreed that one of each tribe should go forth on a hunting expedition, and the one who brought in the first game would decide the question. The Sioux brave shot an elk, but as his opponent had not succeeded in securing anything he fired at and killed his rival and fled. Knowing that his death would be avenged, the Chippewas rapidly disappeared, except that an old man and two squaws were left behind. They were murdered by the Sioux, who then retreated to their own hunting grounds.

Among the other early settlers in Menomonie were Joseph Benson, John Rogler, S. B. French and Capt. J. M. Mott. Simeon Morugg, who came in 1854, claimed to be the first man in the Valley to enlist after the Civil war broke out. W. M. Dunn and James Galloway also arrived in 1854; A. J. Depew, William Schults and Albert Quilling in 1855; J. B. Sprague, in 1856; Theodore Nye, B. S. Thorn and William McKahn in 1857, and Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Fowler and Dr. David Heller in 1858.

The first death of a white woman in Menomonie, and in this county, occurred in 1850. It was that of Mrs. Fanny Vale. She was also the first female resident. The incident was a sad one, but it tends to show the depth of misery and suffering to which a human being is subjected through ignorance, and the consequent absence of the simplest elements of civilization. It is also an instance of the mode of existence in the Valley less than fifty years ago, among at least some of the residents, and what they were. It is true that the woman's husband was a rough, illiterate man, addicted to drink. Their manner of life was little better than that of the savage. The inference is that the man, whom God had made in his own image, had dragged his helpmate down to his own level, for there is always some glimmer of refinement in a member of the gentler sex, no matter how low her lot in life. It was a cold wintry night. The shelter an open cabin. In a corner, half-naked, on a heap of rags and skins, this woman, one of Eve's family, lay dying.

Mrs. Bullard had heard of her condition and went to the cabin to see what, if anything, could be done to alleviate her pain. After the lapse of a few minutes the husband seemed to realize what was about to happen. He broke the silence with the interrogation, "She's dying, aint she?" Dropping to the side of his wife he raised a lock of her hair with two of his fingers, and, producing a knife from his pocket, remarked, "I'm going to have a lock of her hair. It's all I ever 'spect to have of her now." At Mrs. Bullard's earnest request he refrained from carrying out his intention, and left her to attend to her patient. The woman's earthly life ended that evening. During the night the husband awoke, for he had been sleeping, and going up to all that remained of his partner for many years, uncovered it. After gazing long and

earnestly at his dead wife he gave vent to the conclusion at which he had arrived in the remark, "God thinks He's done it, I s'pose." The corpse was laid out on a board resting on two barrels, in which was the winter's supply of pork and venison, and out of which the meat was taken for breakfast. The funeral occurred on the following morning. What served for a casket was a rough box. Three narrow improvised one-horse sleighs conveyed the mourners to the grave. The remains were deposited beneath a shallow covering of frozen earth. The interment of the first white person in the settlement was accomplished.

The first post-office in the settlement was at the "middle mill" on Gilbert's creek. It was established about 1850. Oliver Gilbert was the postmaster. It was removed, in 1855, to Menomonie, with T. B. Wilson as postmaster. The office was on the premises of Knapp, Stout & Co., on the west side of the river, and continued there until 1860, when it was transferred to the east side, where it has remained since that time. Prior to the establishment of the post-office the mail was obtained from Prairie du Chien in any way that presented itself.

The first school-house in the settlement was the private one erected in 1852 by Knapp, Stout & Co. to provide their children and those of their neighbors with an education. Dr. Rogers taught there during the winters of 1852 and 1853, and Rev. Joshua M. Pittman in the winters of 1854, 1855 and 1856. A regularly organized district school was established in the last named year. When the village was surveyed and platted, in 1859, a one-room frame school-house was built. There were then about forty pupils. It was destroyed by fire in 1868. In 1870 a new public school building was erected with four rooms. It now forms a part of the central or high school structure, to which additions have been made from time to time. The principal is Prof. R. B. Dudgeon. A manual training school is attached to it, the result of the generosity of Mr. J. H. Stout. It is the two-story building recently erected on the central school grounds fronting on Broadway. There are about forty pupils in this department, in charge of Mr. Charles Friedman. It has been made a part of the free school system by the board of education. The whole city is in one school district and has seven different school-houses, with twenty-nine teachers, and about 1,200 pupils. The city superintendent is Miss Ida M. Johnson.

The village was surveyed and platted in 1859, when everything around seemed to be imbued with new life. Lots were sold, stores and residences were built, and churches began to be erected. The whole place soon assumed form and shape. The first store erected on the east side of the river was that of J. B. McCann.

The first newspaper started here was the Dunn County "Lumberman," by Knapp, Stout & Co., in April, 1860. S. C. Bundy was the editor until the

war broke out, when he abandoned the pen to take up the sword in defense of the Union, notwithstanding the assertion of a celebrated dramatic author that "The pen is mightier than the sword." His brother, E. B. Bundy, occupied the editorial chair for a brief period. These gentlemen were lawyers, and the latter has been circuit judge of the Eighth judicial district, which includes Dunn county, since 1878. Thomas Phillips was afterward editor until 1865, when Dr. E. G. Benjamin purchased the paper and edited it. In April, 1866, Charles Mears secured a half interest in the property, and its name was changed to the Dunn County "News." In September of the same year Mr. Mears withdrew, and in 1867 Messrs. Wilson and Messenger became the proprietors, with S. W. Hunt as editor. In 1871 it was purchased by R. G. Flint and E. H. Weber. They have continued to own and edit it since that time. It is very ably conducted, and has a powerful influence in the county among the republican party, whose principles it has always supported.

The publication of the Menomonie "Times," a weekly newspaper, was begun in 1875, by a man named Relph. After running a few months, its circulation ceased. There was not at this time a sufficient demand to support two newspapers. It, however, was started into life again in July, 1876, during the Tilden campaign, in the interest of the democratic party, with Flavius J. Mills as proprietor and editor. A short time afterward it was again owned by Mr. Relph, in association with Mr. Gardiner. The latter subsequently retired, and Mr. Relph conducted it alone until July, 1879, when Mr. Gardiner, who held a mortgage on it, transferred the security to a Chicago firm, who realized on it. The plant was purchased by Dr. D. H. Decker and F. J. McLean. They published it under the name of the Menomonie Times Printing company, with Dr. Decker as editor, but the organization was not incorporated until 1884. A. P. Davis has been the editor of the paper since October, 1888, and is the principal stockholder in the company. Its political principles are unchanged.

The Monomonie Free Reading Room and Library was established in or about 1876, as a citizens' enterprise. It was subsequently taken off their hands, and is now operated, under the general laws of the state, as a city library. It has upward of 3,000 volumes, the number increasing all the time. The institution is under the management of nine directors, with Carroll Lucas, president, and E. H. Weber, secretary. A file is kept of the daily papers of the principal cities in the Union, and there is a complete supply of magazines and illustrated publications. Miss Davenport, the librarian, has held that position for five years.

An anti-monopoly paper was started by Rev. E. Thompson, in 1871, called the "People's Press." It was brilliant, but short lived; those in the county, if any, who believed in the principles it enunciated being too few to support it. Another paper that was introduced to the public shortly afterward enjoyed a



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brief existence. It had the expressive title the "Lean Wolf," and was conducted by Mr. Van Waters. It is doubtful if there were any fat takes in it for the compositors. In 1887 the Menomonie "Nordstern" was first published. It is printed in the German language, and edited by Carl Peiper. The Dunn county "Herald," a temperance paper, was established in 1888. It is edited by Dr. Kate Kelsey and F. A. Vasey.

As the village expanded hotel accomodation became necessary for visitors and others. To meet the want Nathan Eytcheson built the Menomonie house in 1863. It is still doing duty in that capacity, with O. K. Fox as proprietor. The Central house is the next oldest hotel. It was started in 1869, by P. Hansen. Shortly afterward his brother, T. Hansen, became a partner with him, and they have conducted the business up to the present time. Additions have been made to it on several occasions, and it now covers an area of sixty-six by seventy-five feet, with twenty-three rooms. The Merchants' hotel was erected in 1871, by George P. Hanneymer. It was burned down in 1883, and has not since been re-instated. The Royal hotel was built in 1885, by the Menomonie Hotel company, which was incorporated in the same year, with F. J. McLean as president, and A. Quilling, treasurer. It was opened by Mr. and Mrs. William Auer, of Chicago. They operated it for a year and a half, when they sold it to C. McConnell, who conducted it for six months, when it passed into the hands of J. M. Ingraham, the present proprietor. The structure is of brick, 100x160 feet, with three stories and a basement, and was erected at a cost of \$24,000. It has forty-two sleeping rooms.

When the village achieved the position of a business center, a bank for the transaction of the financial department of the mercantile houses, both wholesale and retail, and otherwise, was felt to be a necessity, and to meet the absence of such an institution Mr. S. B. French founded, in 1867, what is now the banking house of Messrs. A. Tainter & Son. Mr. French carried it on alone until 1886, and is now the cashier of the present enterprise. It has a capital of \$30,000. It should be mentioned in this connection that the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, and its predecessors, carried on a private banking department in union with their business for many years, but not as an independent establishment. Messrs. Shutte & Quilling, the general merchants, have done for several years and still do the same thing.

The First National bank was originally organized as a state bank in 1879, and so continued until January, 1883, when it was chartered as a national bank. The officers for 1891 are as follows: President, T. J. McLean; vice-president, T. B. Wilson; cashier, W. C. McLean; assistant cashier, James F. Wilson.

In the olden time entertainments, dances, etc., used to be given in the old court-house near the depot, but in 1870 Grob's hall, a frame structure, was built in close proximity to the center of the village. It was owned by Henry

Grob, and was furnished with a stage, scenery and the necessary equipments for dramatic performances. It was destroyed by fire in 1884, and then the Grand Opera house was erected on Broadway by Oleus Olson, and completed in 1886. The stage is twenty by fifty-four feet, and is supplied with all the requisite accessories for theatrical representations. The auditorium is fifty-four by eighty feet, with a seating capacity of 1,000. It is lighted by electricity and furnace-heated. The present owners are Mrs. Bertha Schmidt and Otto Grob.

The primary religious organization in the settlement was the Methodist Episcopalian. Rev. Chauncey Hobart, D. D., was the first man to represent that denomination in the Upper Mississippi valley, which included the Menomonie circuit in the Chippewa district, and the first meeting held here for divine service was in the summer of 1852. It was conducted by Rev. Mr. Mayne, under the direction of Mr. Hobart. Services were also held in the private school-house of Knapp, Stout & Co., at the mills, by Rev. Joshua M. Pittman, in the winters of 1854, 1855 and 1856, but no particular denomination was represented, although it is said that he was attached to the Baptist faith. In 1857 Mr. Hobart was presiding elder, and had charge of the Trempealeau, Eau Claire, Chippewa, Menomonie, Willow river and Apple river circuits. Acting under his instructions, the Rev. S. Boles organized the Methodist Episcopal church society at Menomonie in the fall of 1857. The Rev. J. L. Dyer had charge of a portion of the Chippewa Valley in 1858, and distributed meetings were held at the mills of Knapp, Stout & Co. in that year and subsequently. Among those who conducted the services were the Revs. W. N. Darnwell, J. Gurley, J. L. Dyer, and E. S. Hanens. In 1861 Rev. J. B. Reynolds was pastor of the society. He was followed by Revs. D. F. Knapp and W. Woodley. In 1864 the services were held in the school-house in the village, and late in this year the preliminary steps were taken for the erection of a church building by the purchase of a lot for its site. The Rev. W. Haw was pastor in 1866, and under his direction, in association with W. Wilson and A. J. Messenger, the corner-stone of the edifice was laid by the Rt. Rev. Bishop E. Thompson. The church was completed for occupation in this year. Among the pastors since that time were the Revs. T. C. Golden, A. J. Davis, H. W. Bushnell, S. O. Brown, G. D. Brown, John W. Bell, E. S. Hanens, J. McClane, G. T. Newcombe, S. S. Benedict, John Steele, John B. Bachman and J. D. Brothers. The last named was succeeded, in October, 1890, by the present incumbent, Rev. James Evans. The church building will seat a congregation of 300, and the society has a membership of about 100.

The Rev. John C. Sherwin a representative of the American Home Missionary society, visited Menomonie in October, 1859, to establish a Congregational church, and at a meeting held in Neman's hall on February 17, 1861, a religious society of this denomination was organized by Lorenzo Bullard, S. B. French and Nathan H. Shorey. The Rev. Philo Canfield was engaged to con-

duct the services, which were held in the hall already named. At a council held by the Chippewa Valley District convention, on December 28, 1861, the first Congregational church of Menomonie was formally organized. Those present were: Mr. Canfield, Mrs. S. B. Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Brunelle, William McMaster, Mrs. Orella Shorey and Mrs. Eliza E. Malcolm. Five new members joined the organization in April, 1863, and on May 17 of the same year Mr. Canfield resigned the pastorate, which was without a minister until the fall of 1864, when the missionary society placed Rev. F. M. Iams in charge of it. He subsequently seceded to the Baptist faith, and resigned in November, 1865. The church was again without a pastor until it was re-organized by Rev. John C. Sherwin, in June, 1868, with fifteen members. At that time services were held in a small unfinished dwelling-house, but during the following winter, and until 1870, they were conducted in Menomonie hall. A frame church edifice was erected and completed in that year, at a cost of \$9,000 under the auspices of J. H. Knapp. Mr. Sherwin resigned the pastorate in June, 1875, having been called to Rice Lake, and was succeeded by Rev. A. McMaster, in September of that year. He remained four years, and was followed by Rev. Henry Ketcham, who took charge on September, 1879. After ministering to the congregation for nearly eight years and a half, he sent in his resignation in January, 1888, and retired in the following month. His successor was Rev. Stephen W. Hebbard, who gave place to the present pastor, Rev. J. W. White, who was called in July, 1890. The church building stood originally on lots now occupied by the residence of Mr. H. E. Knapp, and was removed to Wilson avenue and a parsonage and lecture-room built in the fall of 1880. A handsome brick church has just been erected on the same site at a cost of \$20,000.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic congregation was established here as early as 1861, by Rev. Father Smedding, of Chippewa Falls, where he was stationed. The old church building was erected in that year. The lot on which it stood was donated by Knapp, Stout & Co. The site of the parish house was the gift of Peter Lammer. It was half a lot. The structure was built by Rev. Father Keller, in 1874. He left before it was quite finished. He was preceded in the church work by Rev. Father Fegan, and followed by Rev. Father Nicoley, a Belgian. They visited Menomonie occasionally. Father Keller was succeeded by Rev. Father Michels, a German priest, who continued in charge of the parish until 1877, when he went to Chicago and died there, leaving to the diocese of that city upward of \$10,000. His successor here was Rev. Michael Heiss, who remained until 1883. Rev. Father de Drosse, a German baron, was the next incumbent. Under his auspices the construction of a new church building was initiated. Before it was finished it was partially wrecked by a storm, being completely removed from its foundation. In 1885, the Rev. Louis Lay was appointed to the parish. Under his superintendence the church

building was completed. The Rev. Dr. Rohr had charge of the congregation from the fall of 1887 to July 4, 1889. He introduced a new system for the government of the church which did not meet with the approval of the members of the congregation nor the bishop of the diocese. The greatest disorder prevailed, very nearly resulting in a schism. The present rector, Rev. Louis Kaluza, was his successor. He was appointed in August, 1889. A lot was donated for a new parish house by Peter Lammer in November of this year. He, at the same time purchased the old church building, moved it on to a lot of which he is the owner, and furnished it at his own expense as a parish school, for which purpose it has been used up to the present time free of cost. The porch of the old church was moved to a new location and transformed into a parish house. The former one is now the residence of the sister teachers. The school was opened in January, 1890. The sanctuary and sacristy was built at this time. They were presented by the late George Rehm, a blind soldier of the United States army. The present high altar and the side altar were donated by Father Kaluza, and a third one by the female members of the congregation. The pulpit was the gift of the young men members of the church. After repeated efforts Father Kaluza was successful in purchasing from the city, in the fall of 1890, the old poor-house, which had recently been used as a military school, and the grounds for \$1,000. The building has been converted into a hospital for the Sisters of Charity until a new one can be erected. It is anticipated that this work will be accomplished in 1892.

In the winter of 1861 Rev. Amasa Gale, a Baptist minister, held several meetings here, when considerable interest in this denomination was created. In the following year Rev. Morgan Edwards conducted a series of meetings and baptized a number of converts to this faith. As a result of these and subsequent similar gatherings the Menomonie First Baptist church was organized in December, 1864, with ten members. Occasional services were held until October, 1866, when Rev. W. W. Ames, the first pastor, entered on his duties. At this time L. L. Larkham became a member and was chosen first deacon, Gerard Orderman, second deacon and H. Hanford, clerk. Under these officers the church re-organized, adopting for their use the most approved articles of faith and practice. This church, however, differed from the majority of Baptist churches in the west, in that they held to the sentiments of the denomination in the northern states in the time of the anti-masonic movement which followed the supposed abduction and murder of William Morgan, after his alleged exposure, in 1828, of the secrets of free-masonry. Mr. Ames had resolved during his previous pastorate never to serve a church which would not disfellowship members of secret organizations. Ultimately, through his influence, this church was organized against all forms of secret association.

In 1868 a mission Sunday-school was founded by Mr. and Mrs. Ames at Sherburne Prairie, which resulted in a chapel being built there in the following

year. Capt. William Wilson became a member of the church in 1868. A Sunday-school was established in 1869 in the hall at the works of Knapp, Stout & Co., with Captain Wilson as superintendent. He built and furnished at a cost of \$8,000, the structure known as the Menomonie First Baptist church. It was dedicated March 12, 1871, by Rev. J. W. Fish. Captain Wilson gave the organization the use of the building on the condition that it continued to retain the same distinctive principles which had been adopted previous to his becoming a member. On the day of dedication he told the congregation that he intended to deed the property to the church on the same conditions as soon as the organization was in a position to maintain it free from debt. The announcement of this intention greatly increased and strengthened the opposing influences which had always operated against the church from various sources. But the chief factor in those influences was then and still is the position of the church against secretism. It resulted in the depletion of the numerical strength of the association by the withdrawal of eighteen members under the leadership of Rev. C. K. Colver, who was the pastor for one year, 1873-74, immediately after the close of Mr. Ames' pastorship. The majority of the seceding members formed a new organization known as the Olivet Baptist church, which discarded the anti-secret resolution that had been adopted in the First church. This new association ceased to exist in 1886, and the Immanuel Baptist church was then organized, with thirty members, by Rev. W. A. McKillop, of Eau Claire. The first pastor was Rev. A. C. Blackman, who served three years, and was followed by Rev. John McGuire, a student pastor from Rochester Theological Seminary, who remained a few months. The pastorate was then vacant until the appointment of the present incumbent, Rev. S. A. Abbott on January 1, 1891. Services are held on each alternate Sunday at Baptist hall. There are fifty members and the Sunday-school has forty pupils. On the retirement of Mr. Colver, in 1874, Mr. Ames was recalled to the pastorate of the First church, and continued to serve it until 1879. It was then vacant for a short time. Rev. J. L. Barlow was appointed in January, 1880, and remained two years and three months. In 1883 Mr. Ames was again recalled and served until May, 1888, since which time the church has been without a pastor, but has kept up all other departments of its work.

The oldest German Lutheran congregation in Menomonie is St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church. It was organized in 1864. The services were conducted for a number of years by ministers from an adjoining township. They were then held in private houses. In 1869 a church building was erected in connection with the Norwegian Lutherans, both organizations occupying it as their place of worship. The trustees were Fred Brunn, William Shutter and August Rowe. After some time the members of St. Paul's church purchased the interest of the Norwegians in the structure, and moved it to the lot on which it is now located on Fifth street, which is owned by the con-

gregation. In 1887 a new church building was erected at a cost of \$8,000, the old structure serving henceforth as a school-house, which is attached to the church. The congregation also owns a parsonage. The following ministers have had charge of the organization since 1869, in the order named: The Revs. C. Althof, Eugene Notz, W. Jaeger, F. Fruechtenicht, P. Klrinlein, Aug. Pieper and M. Eickmann, the present incumbent. The congregation numbers about 135 families.

The First Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church of Menomonie was organized in 1867, adopted a constitution and was incorporated January 3, 1868. It held its services for some years in the same building as that used by the congregation of St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran church. In 1877 the former erected its own church building, a commodious brick structure, conveniently located on the corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, at a cost of \$3,000. Its first settled pastor was Rev. K. Thorstensen, now of Yellow Medicine, Minn. He served from 1867 to 1874. The church has since that time been ministered to by the following pastors: Rev. H. J. G. Krog, now professor at Luther college, Iowa, from 1874 to 1876; Rev. I. P. L. Dietrichsen, now of Oakland college, from 1876 to 1879; Rev. P. A. Dietrichsen, now of Cyrus, Pope county, Minn., from 1879 to 1889; Rev. K. Seehuns, now of Locust, Iowa, from April 19 to October 10, 1889. His congregation in Iowa urgently soliciting his return, the Menomonie organization released him and called Rev. T. K. Thorvildsen, of Orfordville, Wis., who had had a call from this organization six months earlier, but at the request of his congregation declined it. The call coming the second time, he felt that he could not refuse, and is now the pastor of the Menomonie church. In 1888 the congregation erected a church building at North Menomonie, where services are held once a month. The organization is in a flourishing condition, and has recently erected a parsonage on the lot adjoining the church building.

The German society of the Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1868, by Rev. Adam Mueller. The first church building was erected in 1869, on the hill near Mr. T. B. Wilson's residence. The successors of Mr. Mueller were the Revs. H. Singenstrue, W. Hildebrandt, from the fall of 1872 to the fall of 1875; Rev. Charles Schoenheider, from that date to the fall of 1877, and Rev. Daniel Pfaff to the fall of 1879. During his pastorate the church edifice became inadequate to accommodate the congregation, and a new structure was built on the corner of Sixth and Spruce streets, with seats to accommodate 250 persons. The pastors since that time have been the Revs. W. F. Pomeranke, from 1879 to 1882; J. M. Nippoldt, from 1882 to 1883; Z. Nachtrieb, from 1883 to 1886, and the present minister, Rev. A. Biebighauser, from the fall of that year. The membership numbers 136 families. A Sunday-school is attached to the church.

The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church of Menomonie was organized

in 1870 by Rev. C. J. Helsem, who continued in charge of the pastorate for three years. Under his administration the church building was erected in 1872. He was succeeded by Rev. G. Hoyme, who served two years, and then Rev. L. Lund was appointed. This was in 1876, and he has remained in charge since that time. The membership, when organized, had about fifty families. The number has increased to 242. A Sunday-school is attached to the church, with 110 scholars and twelve teachers. The superintendent is J. M. Bratseth. The church edifice was dedicated December 7, 1879.

The organization of Grace Episcopal church took place September 1, 1872, under the direction of Rt. Rev. W. E. Armitage, S. T. D., bishop of Wisconsin (although services had been held in the village two years previously.) The organization was under the pastoral care of Rev. R. F. G. Page, of Eau Claire, until 1874, and he brought it to a high degree of activity. A lot was purchased in March, 1873, and the last payment made for it in 1874. In September of that year Rev. P. B. Morrison, of Eau Claire, was appointed missionary. The corner-stone of the church building was laid by him on June 10, 1875, assisted by Rev. M. L. Kern, of Chippewa Falls.

July 1, 1875, Rev. W. H. H. Ross was appointed by the bishop, missionary and first resident minister. The church, which is of brick, and plain Gothic in style, was completed in the following October. The opening services were held on Sunday, the tenth of that month, by Rt. Rev. E. R. Welles, S. D. T., third bishop of Wisconsin, assisted by the Revs. P. B. Morrison and W. H. H. Ross. The Rev. M. L. Kern took charge of the mission in 1876, and continued until October, 1877. During the next four years the mission was served by the Revs. C. D. Mack, O. E. Ostenson, Ammi M. Lewis and E. R. Sweetland. Mr. Lewis died here, after a brief pastorate, to the great regret of the congregation. Mr. Kern was re-appointed to the mission and remained in charge until his death, July 7, 1886. The Rev. C. R. D. Crittenden succeeded him in 1888. The Rev. C. H. S. Hartman also served as pastor for a short time, and Mr. A. A. Miller, lay reader, had charge of the mission for about a year previous to the appointment of Rev. E. E. Edwards, the present incumbent, on March 2, 1890. The organization has about forty-five members, and the Sunday-school seventy scholars.

The parish owns the church building, which was erected at a cost of \$3,000, and a rectory, on which \$2,000 has been expended. It has also provided for the building of a guild hall, twenty-two by thirty feet, and for enlarging the church building. The Ladies' guild, in connection with the parish, was organized in 1872, with the following officers: President, Mrs. G. H. Barwise; vice-president, Mrs. E. B. Bundy; secretary, Mrs. E. H. Weber; treasurer, Mrs. Robert Macauley. The first officers of the mission were Robert Macauley, warden; George H. Barwise, treasurer. The first named has served continuously to the present time, while Charles H. Hart, George Tonnar, A. P. Davis, E. R. Man-

waring and W. A. Clark have respectively officiated as treasurers in the order named. Steps have been taken to transform the mission into a parish.

The North Menomonie Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in 1883, by Rev. L. Lund, who since that time has had charge of it. The membership when organized numbered about thirty. It is now 254. The church edifice was built in 1884, and dedicated April 8, 1888. The Sunday-school in connection with the organization has 120 scholars. Mr. E. Eslingen is the superintendent.

The Evangelical Lutheran Friedens church was organized in 1883, and the frame church building erected in the following year. The Rev. J. Weyrauch has been its pastor from its inception to the present time, and there is a membership of 140 families. The edifice has a seating capacity of 400. There is a school attached with an average attendance of seventy pupils.

The Unitarian society of Menomonie was organized on April 9, 1888, for "charitable and educational purposes." The incorporators were R. J. Flint, S. W. Hunt, C. E. Freeman, R. D. Whitford, N. F. Carpenter, F. E. Pease and S. J. Bailey. The officers are: President, S. W. Hunt; secretary, Elmer J. Newsom; treasurer, Stella Lucas; board of trustees, S. W. Hunt, Mrs. M. S. Messenger, Mrs. Bertha Tainter, S. J. Bailey, Dan W. Waite, Elmer J. Newsom and Stella Lucas. The services were first held in the court-house, then in Unitarian hall, on Main street, and since July, 1890, in the Tainter Memorial building. A call was extended to Prof. Henry D. Maxon to serve as pastor and teacher until January 1, 1890, which was accepted, and at a special meeting held in December, 1889, he was engaged for a further term of five years.

Menomonie having outgrown the ordinary dimensions of a village, was incorporated as a city by an act of the legislature approved March 14, 1882. It is located on three plateaus on and about 100 feet above the Menomonie (Red Cedar) river, and is formally described as follows: The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section eleven, and sections thirteen, fourteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, and all that part of section thirty-four lying east of the Red Cedar river; all of sections thirty-five and thirty-six, in township twenty-eight north, of range thirteen west, in the county of Dunn. For the purpose of representation in the city government and otherwise it is divided into four wards, the boundaries of which are: All that portion lying west and north of the Red Cedar river is the First ward; all that portion lying east of the Red Cedar river and north of the section line between sections twenty-six and thirty-five extending west to the river, and west to the center of Ninth street, extending north from said section line to the river, is the Second ward; all that portion lying east of the center of Ninth street and north of the section line between sections twenty-six and thirty-five, extending east on said



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line to the east boundary line of the city, is the Third ward; and all that portion of the city lying south of the south boundary of the Second and Third wards and east of the Red Cedar river is the Fourth ward. The views of the surrounding scenery, including the valley of the river, from almost every thoroughfare, are very fine.

The streets run north and south and east and west. Those devoted principally to business stores are Broadway and Main street. The leading residence thoroughfares are Wilson avenue, Broadway, West Fourteenth and Sixth, Seventh and Eighth streets. The great majority of the houses stand in their own grounds, which are tastefully laid out and well kept. A few of them, notably those belonging to gentlemen owning interests in the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, approach the proportions of mansions, and stand out prominently for this reason. Most of the dwelling-places are owned by the occupants, and it would be a difficult thing to rent a house. The city is very healthy, owing to the sandy character of the soil, and the natural drainage. So much is this the case that no records are kept upon which to base a death rate. Besides the court-house park there is a small park in close proximity to it. These places are, however, scarcely necessary for any other purpose than as adornments to the city, when the pedestrian can reach the open country in a walk of a few minutes' duration. All the churches and public buildings are described elsewhere in this chapter. The city is furnished with water from the works constructed in 1885 by Messrs. Moffette, Hodgkins & Clarke, of Syracuse, N. Y., engineers and contractors. The plant owned by them consists of the combined standpipe and direct pressure systems. The pumping is performed by two compound duplex engines with a united capacity of 2,000,000 gallons a day. Mr. E. H. Weber is the superintendent of the works. Evergreen cemetery, a mile and a half northeast of the city, is a beautiful spot near the river, and was surveyed and platted in October, 1874. It is the property of the Cemetery association, which was formed in 1875, with William Wilson, president; J. H. Knapp, treasurer, and S. B. French, secretary. The bonded debt of the city is only \$25,000, and the assessed valuation of the real and personal property for 1890 was \$1,500,000. Menomonie owes its growth and prosperity not only to the operation for so many years of the works of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, but to the generosity of each member of the organization in assisting financially and otherwise to bring it to its present condition. The population, according to the census returns for 1890, is as follows: First ward, 1,417; Second ward, 1,176; Third ward, 1,013; Fourth ward, 1,885; giving a total of 5,491.

The first election after Menomonie had become a city was held in the spring of 1882, when Capt. William Wilson was the choice of the constituents for their first mayor. His successors have been as follows: 1883, William Shutte; 1884, George H. Seely; 1885, Egbert Marks; 1886, William Shutte; 1887, T. S. Heller; 1888, P. E. Wilson; 1889-90, Egbert Marks; 1891, John Hopwood.

J. R. Matthews was the first city clerk, and was elected for the second and third terms. O. N. Tweed was the choice of the people in 1885, since which time there has been no change.

The first city treasurer was E. J. Halseth. The following are his successors: 1883, Hans Dahl; 1884, H. C. Cassidy; 1885-86, O. Ohnsted; 1887, E. P. Dalrymple; 1888, William Shutte Jr.; 1889-90, William Wilson Jr., 1891, Peter Swenson.

J. A. Heller was chosen the first city assessor. His successors are: 1883-84, Sam. Omdahl; 1885, G. R. Brewer; 1886, Sam. Omdahl; 1887, Andrew Hurum; 1888, Sam. Omdahl; 1889-90-91, John Moedy.

D. W. Waite was the city surveyor from the spring of 1882 to the spring of 1890, since which time the office has been vacant.

The following is a list of the aldermen of the city from the date of its incorporation to the spring of 1892. At the first election two representatives were chosen for each ward, one to serve one year and the other for two years. At the subsequent elections only one alderman was elected, except when a vacancy had to be filled:

DATE.	First Ward.	Second Ward.	Third Ward.	Fourth Ward.
1882	Henry Knapp,	John J. Carter,	George H. Seely,	William H. Landon,
1882	Egbert Marks,	Fras. Roleff,	A. H. Johnson,	H. W. Scott,
1883	Egbert Marks,	F. Ursinus,	J. B. McCahan,	R. H. Quinn,
1883	H. A. Olson,
1884	P. E. Wilson,	J. J. Carter,	W. F. Nichols,	A. B. Manwaring,
1884	S. J. Bailey,
1885	Charles Piers,	T. H. McNiven,	A. Quilling,	J. C. Phillips,
1886	P. E. Wilson,	J. E. Roland,	S. A. Peterson,	John Evans,
1887	Julius Johnson,	Charles Weber,	J. H. Hardy,	D. A. Rowland,
1888	J. A. Scappel,	O. K. Ranum,	S. R. Bush,	F. E. Pease,
1889	Charles Piers,	J. J. Carter,	G. R. Brewer,	F. R. Reynolds,
1890	Otto Martinson,	Vincent Hehli,	S. R. Bush,	F. C. Micheels,
1891	Ed Peterson.	J. J. Carter.	William Wilson Jr.	D. A. Rowland.

The Menomonie branch of the Chippewa Valley division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway was opened for traffic here on January 1, 1883. It has not been of any material advantage to the city, although it has been indirectly benefited by it, as an addition to its communication with the outside world.

The Menomonie Volunteer Fire department was organized in 1885, with Thomas A. McNevin, chief; William Fricke, asst. chief; Frank Carter, sec'y, and William Shutte, treas. The equipment consists of two hose-carts, with 1,500 feet of two-and-a-half-inch rubber hose; a chemical engine, and a hook and ladder truck complete. There are two hose companies, Nos. 1 and 2, with ten men in each company. Frank Carter is foreman of No. 1, and George Brewer foreman of No. 2. The Chemical company has ten men, with J. G.

Ingalls, foreman. The Hook and Ladder company has eighteen men on its roster. The foreman is G. Kruger. Water is furnished from 125 hydrants, connected with seven miles of main pipes, attached to a stand-pipe fifteen feet in diameter and eighty feet high, which gives a pressure in the business part of the city of about ninety-five pounds, producing four streams 125 feet high. The hose tower is furnished with an alarm bell. All the companies are fully equipped with rubber coats, fire hats, boots, belts, axes, and all the other paraphernalia belonging to a thoroughly organized department. The first year it was established the premium on insurance throughout the city was reduced from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. The present officers are: Chief, William Fricke; first assistant, A. A. Haffie; secretary, Ben Carter; treasurer, Oluf Losby.

In 1885 the Wisconsin Red Pressed Brick company was incorporated. Its yards are within the city limits and occupy about twenty-eight acres of land, the soil of twenty of which is a fine red clay. The plant has a capacity of about 80,000 bricks a day, furnishing employment for about 100 operatives during the season. The officers are: President, J. W. Kendrick; secretary and treasurer, A. McMullen, both of Minneapolis, and superintendent, S. L. Alexander, of this city. The bulk of the product is marketed in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Menomonie Junction, a station on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway, is within the city limits. It was surveyed and platted in October, 1881, but there are only two or three buildings there. The railway was opened for traffic in the spring of 1871, at this point, and a branch to the village was built in 1880. There is a post-office with a daily distribution of mail.

One mile east of Menomonie, and partially within the city limits, is Oakland Stock Farm, of which Capt. A. Tainter is the owner. He established it in April, 1889, for the breeding of trotting horses. It contains a little more than 500 acres of choice land, well supplied with good grass and water, and is equipped with all the modern improvements, including a fine octagon training barn eighty feet in diameter, with an L 32x100 feet, containing large box stalls, offices, etc.; a brood-mare barn 44x200 feet, with large boxes, granaries and offices; a colt barn 22x138 feet, with suitable boxes, feed rooms, etc.; a farm barn fifty by sixty feet, a cattle barn 44x100 feet, in which is kept a small herd of choice red polled cattle; a sheep barn 50x100 feet, occupied by a flock of Shropshire-Down sheep; a water tower containing a steel tank, with a capacity of 500 barrels, from which water is conducted to all the buildings; a commodious farm-house for the accommodation of the help, and a residence for the superintendent. All the buildings are lighted by electricity. There is a covered track one eighth of a mile in extent for use in unseasonable weather, and a half-mile training track.

The pride of the city is the Mabel Tainter Memorial Building, which was

formerly opened to the public on the evening of July 3, 1889. It was erected by Capt. A. and Mrs. Tainter, at a cost of \$125,000, in memory of their daughter, Mabel Tainter, who died in June, 1886. The structure was presented by them to an organization known as the Mabel Tainter Literary, Library and Educational society. The following are the officers: President, L. S. Tainter; vice-president, S. W. Hunt; treasurer, Eliza T. Wilson; secretary, E. J. Newsom. It is used for several public and private purposes. The building is eighty by ninety feet, with two stories and a basement, giving it, practically, three floors. It is constructed of Dunsville sandstone. The club-room is located in the basement or first floor. The next room is styled the amusement hall. This is used for social gatherings, Sunday-school and other purposes. Off from this is the kitchen on one side and a ladies' sewing-room on the other. On the second floor are the library, reading room, auditorium and stage. The library contains about 3,000 volumes and is in charge of Miss Cora Farnham. The auditorium seats about 500 persons. The stage is twenty-two feet deep and thirty feet wide. The equipment consists of eleven sets of scenes and the usual mechanical fittings necessary to dramatic exhibitions. On the third floor are the G. A. R. and Woman's Relief Corps rooms, and the study of the pastor of the Unitarian church. The building is illuminated with 600 electric lights and lavishly fitted and furnished.

Among the secret benefit and other organizations of the city are the following:

William Evans Post No. 58, G. A. R., was organized January 6, 1883. The officers for 1891 were: Dr. E. B. Jackson, C.; E. C. Hunt, V. C.; John Scanlan, J. V. C.; F. E. Pease, adjt.; Charles Knutson, Q. M.; J. H. Snively, C. Attached to the post is the William Evans Relief Corps No. 7. Its charter is dated April 2, 1884.

Menomonie Lodge No. 164, F. & A. M., has its charter dated June 12, 1877. The officers for 1891 were: W. H. Bailey, W. M.; E. J. Bates, S. W.; Louis Hansen, J. W.; Adam Patterson, S. D.; O. K. Ranum, J. D.; Antone Carlsend, sec'y; H. C. Ladd, tyler.

Menomonie Chapter No. 53, R. A. M., had the following officers for 1891: A. H. Curtis, M. E. H. P.; Alex. Hosford, secretary. The first regular convocation was held July 30, 1877.

Excelsior Lodge No. 129, A. O. U. W., was organized in October, 1878. The officers for 1891 were: F. Furlong, M. W.; Erick Fonaas, foreman; John Swandt, overseer; J. W. Reynolds, recorder; O. N. Tweet, financier; J. B. McKahan, receiver; William McMoran, guide.

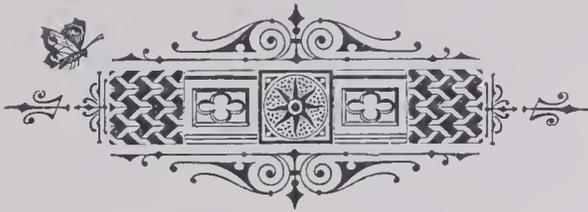
The Sons of Hermann, O. D. H. S., No. 28, was organized November 4, 1875. Officers for 1891: Ludwig Beil, prest.; Vincent Hehli, vice-prest.; William Fricke, sec'y; John A. Kreiser, asst. sec'y; E. Manske, treas.

Ludington Guard, Company H., Third Regiment, W. N. G., organized January 16, 1877. Officers for 1891: G. R. Brewer, capt.; O. B. Ballard, first lieut.; Randolph Carlsrud, second lieut. Average number of members sixty.

The Soldiers' Aid Society was formed during the war with the following members: Mrs. A. Tainter, Mrs. W. W. Winterboro, Miss Nellie Tainter, Mrs. S. B. French, Mrs. How and Miss Jennie Wilson.

Bury Lodge No. 183, I. O. O. F., was instituted August 3, 1870. Officers for 1891: James McNamara, N. G.; A. A. Haffie, V. G.; Nathan Skeel, R. S.; J. B. McKahan, P. S.; V. H. Burdick, treasurer; Tim Murphy, D. D. G. M.

Red Cedar Lodge No. 261, I. O. O. F. was instituted August 28, 1876. Officers for 1891: Solomon Wismer, N. G.; Chris. Pauley, V. G.; William Fricke, R. S.; William Ehrhard, P. S.; August Steiding, treasurer; William Schafer, D. D. G. M.



CHAPTER VIII.

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

SITUATION AND SOIL—CROP RAISING AND DAIRYING—THE FIRST FARM—ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—THE COUNTY OFFICES—SETTLEMENT OF AUGUSTA—FATHER HOLT AND HIS WORK—AUGUSTA AS A CITY—PORTER'S MILLS AND THE NORTH-WESTERN LUMBER COMPANY—FAIRCHILD AND OTHER VILLAGES AND TOWNS—JUDGES AND REPRESENTATIVES—POPULATION—INDEBTEDNESS AND VALUATION.

THE county of Eau Claire was organized by an act of the legislature approved October 6, 1856. It is in the third tier of counties from the western boundary of the state and in the second tier south of the east and west meridian line. It is a regular parallelogram, the greater length being from east to west, which is thirty-six miles, and from north to south eighteen miles. It contains 648 square miles, or 378,106 acres. It is divided into eighteen congressional townships, a considerable portion of which is now under cultivation, especially when it is borne in mind that the surface of the county is broken by numerous hills and bluffs, which run in all directions and are frequently intersected by ravines. This gives the country the appearance of being rougher than it really is. The character of the soil varies from a rich clay loam to almost worthless table lands of sand, although cultivation has done much to improve it in many places, especially as there is found to be more decomposed vegetable matter in its composition than is at first sight apparent. The best soil is, however, in the central and southeastern sections of the county, and it is there equal to any in northwestern Wisconsin. The remainder is, to some extent, too sandy for farm purposes, being formed for the most part of decomposed or disintegrated Potsdam sandstone, caused by exposure of the original formation to atmospheric and other influences. These districts are covered with scrub oak and a species of pine called "black-jack." The particular drawback to this soil is its inability to retain moisture, and a dry season would be a serious difficulty to contend with by the farmer. Fortunately, droughts seldom occur, and where labor and fertilization have been liberally bestowed upon the land the crops have proved satisfactory. The geological stratum which has been thrown up in many parts of this region is sandstone, and is quarried in large quantities to meet the local demand. Limestone is not met with in the county. Deposits of a superior quality of brick clay are found in close proximity to

some of the streams, and is utilized to a considerable extent, as is evidenced by so many of the business houses, blocks, public buildings and other structures in the city of Eau Claire being constructed of brick. If there are any impediments in the way to crop-raising there are none to dairying, and this industry is being rapidly developed with marked success, and bids fair to take the lead among the farming community. There are already some very fine dairies in the eastern part of the county. It is specially favored with a bountiful water supply in almost every direction, for there are creeks and small streams nearly everywhere. About the middle of June the cultivated meadows and prairie lands are bedecked with masses of gorgeously colored wild flowers, presenting a carpet of nature's handiwork beautiful to look upon and whose perfume permeates the air in every direction. The principal grain crop of the county is oats, which yield a good return, as the soil where they are grown is peculiarly adapted to them. Corn ranks next in order, then wheat, rye, and, lastly, barley. Cultivated grasses are a liberal product. Potatoes grow prolifically, and are very fine in size and quality, owing to the sandy nature of the soil in which they are planted. Mangolds, rutabagas, carrots, parsnips and all tubers grow well, and with very little care, as also all green vegetables produced in Wisconsin. The agricultural product of the county for 1890 was as follows: Wheat, 72,150 bushels; corn, 150,835 bushels; oats, 395,538 bushels; barley, 17,895 bushels; rye, 28,194 bushels; potatoes, 86,563 bushels; root crops, 3,090 bushels; flax, 13,040 pounds; tobacco, 354 pounds; cultivated grasses, 10,966 tons, and butter, 257,030 pounds. The milch cows in the county numbered 4,104.

Small fruits, especially the berry varieties, are abundant, but apple, pear and peach trees do not acclimatize themselves to this region. The water in all the streams is clear and the current swift, the beds being formed of rocks, sand and gravel. The majority of the creeks originate in springs and marshes, which furnish a plentiful supply of water in all seasons of the year. They also furnish ample water power for mills of every description, as is attested by the numerous industries in different parts of the county. There is an abundant supply of fish in the rivers and larger streams, including bass, pike and pickerel, while the smaller streams furnish a plentiful yield of brook trout. There is no lack of the various kinds of game, such as pheasants, partridges, ducks, raccoons, etc., with a liberal supply of the smaller fur-producing animals. The acreage seeded to grain in 1890 was as follows: Wheat, 7,467; corn, 9,042; oats, 18,850½; barley, 1,157¼; rye, 2,952½. That of potatoes was 1,044¾. Cultivated grasses covered 15,408, and growing timber 6,303 acres.

The first man to commence farming in this county was the Rev. Thomas Barland. He came from Illinois, where he had interested himself in settling that state. He was also engaged in work for the American Tract society, and in disseminating the anti-slavery doctrine, which was looked upon at that time as

of vast importance. He arrived in the fall of 1849, and procured about 200 acres of land on the Sparta road, about two miles and a half southeast from the Eau Claire settlement. He and his son, John C. Barland, still reside there. His first neighbors were E. W. Robbins and David Wyman. They came in 1854. Mr. Barland was born in Scotland, and had received a liberal education. The county is traversed from the extreme southeast to the extreme northwest by the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway, which was built, or at least this portion of it, in 1870.

The act for the organization of the county provided that the town board of Eau Claire should constitute the county board until the next annual election. On January 2, 1857, the members of the board met and organized, with C. M. Seley, chairman; E. W. Robbins and M. A. Page, supervisors, and Henry Huntington, justice of the peace. It was ordered that so much of town twenty-seven, range nine, and towns twenty-six and twenty seven, range ten, on the north and west sides of the Chippewa river constitute the town of Half Moon Lake. In the spring of 1858 the name was changed to Half Moon only. At a meeting of the board held February 24, 1857, townships twenty-five, twenty-six and twenty-seven, in ranges five and six, were organized into the town of Bridge Creek, and township twenty-five, range seven, and all of townships twenty-six and twenty-seven in range ten, south and east of the Chippewa river, were organized into the town of Brunswick. The board was augmented in May, 1857, by the presence of Ira Mead, from Half Moon; William Young, from Bridge Creek, and G. L. Frizzell, from Brunswick. The board was re-organized November 17, 1857, with Ira Mead as chairman, and Charles Whipple county clerk, *pro tem*. At this meeting the land of the whole county was equalized for assessment purposes at \$3.12½ per acre. To show to what extent the towns had been settled up to this time, the sums then raised for school purposes were as follows: Eau Claire township, \$100; Half Moon, \$150; Brunswick and Bridge Creek, \$50 each. The first commissioners of the county poor were appointed March 10, 1858, as follows: E. E. Shaw, John O. French and E. W. Robbins.

The board of supervisors elected in April, 1858, was composed of John E. Perkins, G. L. Frizzell, H. P. Graham and James F. Moore, and at a meeting held in the following June, a committee was appointed for the erection of county buildings. The county clerk's office was then located in Gleason & Seeley's store, and that of the registrar of deeds in the store of Shaw & Huntington, on Eau Claire street, which was, at this time, the business center of the village. The town of Machias was organized at a meeting of the board, held in December, 1858, and the name changed at the same meeting to Pleasant Valley. In March, 1859, the town of North Eau Claire was organized, but it ultimately became absorbed in the city of Eau Claire, and the preliminary steps were taken for the erection of a jail, the lot for which cost fifty dollars. The

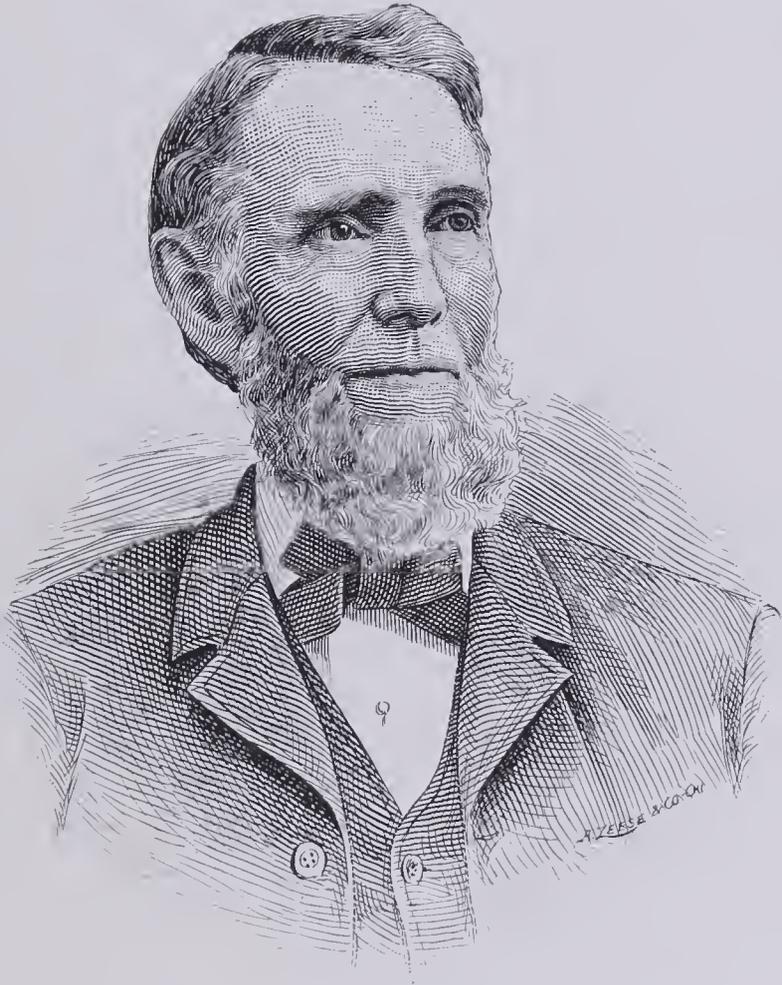


PHOTO BY BURNS, EAU CLAIRE

Oramel Walker

supervisors elected in 1859 were: J. E. Perkins, James F. Moon, G. S. Frizzell, S. B. Foote, William I. Bridges and A. W. Bosworth.

The apportionment of the school tax for 1859 was as follows:

Town of Half Moon.....	\$ 43 00
Town of Eau Claire.....	100 00
Town of Brunswick.....	50 00
Town of Bridge Creek.....	30 00
Town of North Eau Claire.....	25 00
Town of Pleasant Valley.....	10 00
Total.....	<u>\$258 00</u>

Oak Grove appeared at this time as a township, but it was afterward united with West Eau Claire and they became the town of Union. Eau Claire township was the smallest in the county, containing a little more than sixteen square miles.

The offices of the county officers were mostly in the stores in which they or their partners carried on business, or in such rooms as could be secured for the purpose, and were consequently scattered throughout the village. This primitive condition of things existed until 1861, when a building was erected on the north side for county purposes, at a cost of about \$2,500. Considerable rivalry had existed for many years between the residents of the east and west sides, but in 1871 a compromise was effected. They had united in constructing a truss bridge across the Chippewa. A new county building, which was much needed, was to be erected on the west side, and a substantial brick block on the east side, near the bridge, for a post-office.

A public meeting was held in the village on Monday, November 20, 1871, to locate the county building, when the present site was determined on. The handsome and commodious edifice now standing on Bridge street was erected in 1872-73, under the general supervision of Judge Bartlett. It is constructed of brick with freestone trimmings, and cost \$75,000. The basement was fitted up as a jail for male prisoners, the female department was located on the second story. A new jail was built in 1884, it is a two-story brick building on Bridge street and Oxford avenue, in close proximity to the county building, and was completed for occupation in January, 1885, when the prisoners were moved into it. The main floor consists of six cells, with four beds in each cell. The female department is on the floor above, over the office. The jailor's residence, of brick, is attached to the main building.

Besides those already named the county contains the following townships: Clear Creek, Drammen, Fairchild, Lincoln (originally organized as Fall Creek), Ludington, Otter Creek and Washington. Half Moon now forms part of Eau Claire city.

BRIDGE CREEK TOWNSHIP contains 108 square miles, which is three times the size of a government regulation township. It is bounded on the north by the town of Ludington, on the south by Jackson county and the town of Fairchild, on the east by Clark county, and on the west by the towns of Lincoln and Otter Creek. It is abundantly watered by the Eau Claire river and Bridge, Coon, Thompson's, Know Nothing and Hay creeks, and their numerous tributaries. It is well settled, and a flourishing farming town. The village of Augusta, on Bridge creek, was settled in the summer of 1856. There were one or two families there previously, including Robert E. Scott, Lorenzo and William Bennett, Charles and Scribner Chadbourne, C. H. Hale, L. D. McCauley and Joseph Bride, but they took no prominent part in the organization of the village, which was surveyed and platted in May and June, 1857, by the first permanent settlers, John F. Stone, Charles Buckman, S. E. Bills, William Young and John E. Perkins. They all had interests in the settlement which was first known as Bridge Creek.

It was claimed by some authorities on the subject that Andrew Thompson, an Englishman, who located in 1854 in what is now called Thompson's Valley, was the first white settler, and built the first log cabin in the east end of the county; while others assert that Charles Buck is entitled to this honor. John F. Stone is credited with being the second settler, as to which there is no dispute. The lumbermen in going up to the woods around Eau Claire in the early days came to this creek, and found it so deep they could not ford it, they had, therefore, to build a bridge, and this gave the stream its name of Bridge creek. Its course is southeast to northwest, and the valley through which it runs, from its source to its confluence with the Eau Claire river, presents at least one remarkable topographical feature. The stream operates as a dividing line between two sections of country entirely different from each other in soil, product and character. A fine, rich prairie land extends along its southwest bank for almost its entire length, broken here and there by slightly rising ground. On the opposite bank was, until the advent of the lumbermen, a pine forest extending for miles and miles to the great lakes.

The first structure in the settlement in the nature of an industry was the water-power saw-mill, erected by John F. Stone about this time. A year or two afterward, he, with Charles W. Buckman, built a flour-mill. As there was not water power enough to run both industries, he soon afterward put up a steam saw-mill a little farther up the creek. After operating it in its then location until about 1867, he removed it nearly four miles farther north, and sold it, in 1870, to J. L. Ball and C. W. Culbertson. They changed its location to the east of the village, on the north fork of Bridge Creek, and it has been operated by Messrs. Ball & Culbertson up to the present time. It has a capacity of 20,000 feet a day. The flour-mill was operated by Messrs. Stone & Buckman for a few years, when the former purchased the latter's interest in

it. Mr. Stone then ran it up to 1880, when he disposed of it to E. W. Plumber and Oscar Finch, and they have conducted it up to the present time. It has a capacity of fifty barrels a day.

The first post-office was established in 1857, and John F. Stone was the postmaster. It was located in a log house on the north side of the creek. He was succeeded by Harris Searls in 1861, under the Lincoln administration, and he held the office eight years, until General Grant's first presidential term, when W. H. Waterbury was appointed to it. He remained until the Cleveland administration, and was succeeded by Joseph Button. After two months' service he was removed, and the office given to Frank L. Clarke, who held it for the balance of the term, when the present postmaster, C. A. Kirkham, was appointed.

The first school was started in 1857 in a little board shanty across the creek. Miss Parland was the first teacher. The first district school was erected in or about the year 1859, and was located near the center of the town of Bridge Creek. It had one department only. When the village was organized, in 1864, a large school was erected, with four departments. It was destroyed by fire in the winter of 1871-72. The present schoolhouse was then built, and completed for occupation in 1873. It is a commodious structure, and was organized as a high school in 1884, with six departments. Mr. L. W. Wood was appointed principal of it in 1883, and he has continued to hold that position to the present time. The pupils grew so numerous that, in order to accommodate them, an additional house was built on the school grounds in 1887. It has two departments. There are about 340 pupils in regular attendance, with six teachers besides the principal.

The first house built in the settlement was that of Charles Buckman, and the first store that of William Mauss, in 1858. It is claimed that the first child born in the county of Bridge Creek, and within half a mile of Augusta was Allen Randall. The first time his father, Simon, and his uncle, George Randall, came up the Eau Claire river, to the woods northeast of Augusta, to cut logs, they found that they had brought with them everything they needed but a cross-cut saw, the most essential article of all. Necessity is truly the mother of invention, for Simon Randall took one of the tires off a wheel of their wagon, heated it and then straightened and flattened it. The teeth were made with a file, and thus was produced the tool they could not work without.

The first wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. A. Kidder, of Eau Claire, on New Year's day, 1857. The bride was Miss Charlotte Stone, and the bridegroom Mr. J. C. Hackett. The first death was that of Helen Dodge, a young woman, in the fall of 1858. Her remains were the first buried in what is now the cometary. She was accidentally burned to death. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. John Holt.

Several additions were made to the village from time to time; Charles

Buckman's first addition, in September, 1859; Messrs. Stone & Buckman's, in May, 1867; E. S. Bills', in June, 1867; Charles Buckman's second addition, in September, 1868, and John F. Stone's addition, in May, 1869. German-town was laid out as a detached village in 1870, but the whole of them were consolidated in the following year, consequent upon the impetus given to the village as an agricultural center by the completion and operation of what was then the West Wisconsin railway, and now the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad, in the spring of 1870.

An itinerant Methodist preacher, Rev. John Holt, now familiarly called Father Holt, traveled over this section of the country in Augusta's early days. He is an Englishman, an ex-pugilist, a good man, with an iron constitution, and one who has, perhaps, done more pioneer work than any other member of the Methodist conference. He preached the first sermon ever listened to here in the private house of William Young, in 1857. As soon as the schoolhouse was built he held services there. He was on the Alma circuit, which was then in the La Crosse district, now a part of the Merillon circuit. Besides Augusta he preached at Paddock's Station, Osseo, South Valley, Clark's, Thompson's Valley, Scott's Valley, and Bear Grass, or Horell's. These places were all settlements. The Rev. L. N. Davis, from Illinois, was his colleague for a portion of the time. They used to ride or drive from twenty to thirty-five miles through the wilderness, from one settlement to another. One of their experiences was to take wheat and draw it from Thompson's Valley to Sparta, where they sold it at sixty cents a bushel, and had to wait months before getting the money. This was a part of their quarterage.

The first Methodist minister located here was Rev. Thomas Masson. He was appointed to the Augusta circuit at the Northwest Wisconsin conference held at Sparta, in September, 1860. He was succeeded by Rev. Albert T. Johnson, in 1861; Rev. M. Woodley, in 1862; Rev. J. B. Reynolds, in 1863; Rev. G. W. Carpenter, in 1864; Rev. Thomas Crouch, in 1865; Revs. W. E. Conway and F. W. Dighton, in 1867, and Rev. D. Clingman, in 1869. The last named erected the church building and it was dedicated in the following year. The congregation was supplied, in 1871, with Rev. H. D. Jellison. The Rev. John Holt was appointed to the pastorate in 1872. He was followed by Rev. J. E. Irish, in 1873; the Revs. A. J. Davis and N. Fulmer, in 1874; the former of the two last named in 1875 and 1876; Rev. W. W. Wheaton, in 1877; Rev. James Havens, in 1878; Rev. John Haw, from 1879 to 1881, both inclusive; Rev. William Haw, from 1882 to 1884; Rev. E. C. Booth, from 1885 to 1887; Rev. F. L. Hart, in 1888 and 1889, and Rev. William Atkinson, the present pastor, in 1890. During the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Booth commodious parlors were added to the church. The parsonage has been recently improved and enlarged through the energetic efforts of the Ladies' Mite society. The Hon. I. B. Bradford is superintendent of the Sunday-

school, and the church is now the leading Protestant organization in the city. Its membership numbers 200.

The Baptist church was organized by Rev. A. B. Green on October 5, 1861, with nine members. The first deacons were Andrew Thompson and John Roberts. The first clerk was M. B. Rickard. Brother Green acted as pastor until the appointment of Rev. L. Humphrey, May 1, 1865. During the time intervening between the organization and the call of Brother Humphrey, the services were conducted during a part of the time by Brother Green and for the balance of the period by Brother Humphrey. There were quite a number of additions to the membership during this time. A union Sabbath-school was organized in June, 1865. Brother Charles Rickard was the superintendent. Theodore C. Stone was the first person baptized into the fellowship of the church. A series of revival meetings were held by Rev. R. F. Parshall, beginning October 16, 1867. A large number, about eighty, professed conversion. The Rev. C. W. Palmer was called to the pastorate in November, 1869. M. B. Rickard resigned the church clerkship and Brother N. M. Stone was elected in his stead. P. Brown, John Pidd and D. C. Spencer were elected deacons, December 30, 1869.

Mr. Palmer resigned the pastorate in 1870, and Rev. C. C. Miller was appointed to fill the vacancy, and also to officiate at Black River Falls. After serving these churches for two years, he was relieved of the one at the Falls, and continued his charge here until his resignation, May 24, 1877. D. C. Spencer was elected church clerk, November 1, 1873. The Rev. W. H. Parker was called to the pastorate on October 1, 1877, and resigned at the expiration of a year. He was followed by Rev. J. W. Fish, who remained two years, and then sent in his resignation. His successor was Rev. William Hartley, who continued his labors until May 27, 1887, when Rev. S. B. Randall was called to the pastorate and ordained September 30 following. He was succeeded by Rev. E. M. Bliss, who performed the work of the church for two years. The Rev. J. B. Pope followed him in October, 1889, but he resigned in the following May. The pastorate remained vacant until January 25, 1891, when the present incumbent, Rev. F. T. Snell, was called to fill the vacancy.

A Congregational church was organized in 1867, and supplied for a time by Rev. A. Kidder, of Eau Claire, in connection with the church at Mondovi. The prospects were quite flattering for a time, nearly forty members being enrolled. The efforts to secure the services of a good resident pastor failed of success, and the result was that after ten years' missionary labor the enterprise was abandoned.

The German Evangelical Lutheran church was, in 1872, a small organization that worshiped in a little church, which is now used as a school-house, across the creek near the bridge. It answered its purpose until the congregation grew so large that the members built a handsome brick edifice, which

was completed in 1888, for their accommodation. It has a seating capacity of 250, with a membership of 150, and is one of the strongest church organizations in the city. The first pastor was Rev. W. Ruediger. His successor was Rev. H. F. Proahl, who was followed by Rev. H. Stute, the present incumbent, who was called to the pastorate in 1890. The Catholic Mission church is a small frame building, erected in 1875, and has a membership of twenty. There is no resident rector, but the organization is served once a month from the church at Fairchild when there is a priest there.

The first hotel, the Augusta house, was built by Charles Buckman and J. L. Ball in 1862. It was destroyed by fire in 1879, and was not rebuilt. The next one erected was the Sheridan house. It was originally a residence structure, but additions were made to it, and it was opened as a hotel in 1870. It was owned by Hiram Blair, and afterward came into the possession of F. W. Lutke, who disposed of it to the present proprietor, F. Prill, in 1886.

The other principal hotel is the Park house, which was built in 1887 by David Richards. It is now operated by H. A. Welch, who purchased it in 1889.

A twenty-horse water-power planing-mill was built on the bank of the creek, near the bridge, in 1868, by J. L. Ball, who operated it until 1874, when he sold it to Lorenzo Bennett and George Hilts. They operated it up to 1888, when the former sold his interest to the latter, who is still the owner, and manufactures sashes, doors and blinds.

Two weekly newspapers are published in the city, the Augusta "Eagle" and the Augusta "Times." The former was started in July, 1874, by Griff O. Jones, its owner and editor and he has conducted it up to the present time. It is an independent paper, with a tendency toward republican principles. The first number of the "Times" was issued January 1, 1887, by George W. Williams. It was published in Eau Claire, with James H. Williams as local editor. Two years later a Washington press was purchased, and since that time the publication of the paper has been in Augusta. In April, 1890, the "Times" became the property of James H. Williams, Frank L. Clarke and C. West Warner, and it is still owned by them. It is claimed to be independent in its principles, although it occasionally betrays democratic proclivities.

The Augusta Bank was established in 1875 by Ira B. Bradford and Russell Hackett. Its primal location was where the Victory drug store now stands. It was removed to the opposite corner of the two main business streets of the city in 1878, and has remained there since that time. Mr. Hackett retired from the partnership January 29, 1885, and Mr. Bradford has continued sole proprietor from that date. C. E. Bradford is the cashier, and E. M. Bradford his assistant. It is a successful institution.

The Augusta Cheese Company was incorporated in or about 1880, with a capital of \$1,000. The first officers were: President, J. C. Hackett; secretary, Lindsey Wright; treasurer, A. G. Paddock. The factory is located two miles west of Augusta, and is fitted with two vats of 2,000 pounds of milk each.

Half a mile west of the city is the creamery of the Victory Drug company, an organization that was incorporated in 1887, with a capital of \$20,000. The factory was erected in 1883 by Peter O'Brien and Dayton Hedges. Mr. Victory purchased the interest of the latter in 1889, and the premises and plant have since that time been rented and operated by the company. The building is twenty-four by forty feet, with an addition made to it, in 1891, of twelve by thirty-five feet. The creamery has a daily capacity of 1,000 pounds of butter. The officers are: M. Victory, president; E. C. Ryall, secretary, and H. Fredericks, treasurer.

The Augusta Opera house was built in 1885 by Henry Russell. Hence it is also known as Russell's hall. It was constructed originally for and operated as a skating rink, but it is now used for dramatic and operatic performances, balls, lectures, meetings, etc. It is fitted with a stage and good scenery, and has a seating capacity of 750.

The village was incorporated as a city in 1885 with four wards. The following is a list of its officers, elected annually in April:

1885—Mayor, Ira B. Bradford; city clerk, Griff O. Jones; treasurer, H. M. Warren; assessor, Corlias Stone. Aldermen: First ward, M. Victory; Second ward, William Schroder; Third ward, C. L. Bullis; Fourth ward, Gus Dittmer.

1886—Mayor, B. F. Brown; city clerk, Griff O. Jones; treasurer, H. M. Warren; assessor, W. H. Waterbury; justices of the peace, L. F. Clark and R. D. Campbell. Aldermen: First ward, L. F. Clark; Second ward, George Hills; Third ward, Silas A. Austin; Fourth ward, Frank Clark. Supervisors: First ward, Joseph Monteith; Second ward, Silas Axtell; Third ward, W. D. Hebard, Fourth ward, Griff O. Jones.

1887—Mayor, Oscar Finch; city clerk, Griff O. Jones; treasurer, C. E. Bradford; assessor, Allen H. Randall; justice of the peace and police justice, R. D. Campbell. Aldermen: First ward, William Stevens; Second ward, W. E. Johnson; Third ward, E. H. West; Fourth ward, G. F. Hamilton. Supervisors: First ward, M. Victory; Second ward, Silas Axtell; Third ward, W. D. Hebard; Fourth ward, G. F. Hamilton.

1888—Mayor, Oscar Finch; city clerk, R. D. Campbell; treasurer, C. E. Bradford; assessor, Allen H. Randall; justice of the peace, H. M. Warren. Aldermen: First ward, A. C. Rick; Second ward, Fred Smith; Third ward, C. F. Hauke; Fourth ward, C. Headley. Supervisors: First ward, M. Victory; Second ward, Silas Axtell; Third ward, W. D. Hebard; Fourth ward, F. E. Willin.

1889—Mayor, Oscar Finch; city clerk, R. D. Campbell; treasurer, W. D. Hebard; assessor, Allen N. Randall; justice of the peace and police justice, R. D. Campbell. Aldermen: First ward, A. C. Rick; Second ward, C. C. Chamberlin; Third ward, Henry Russell; Fourth ward, C. A. Cox. Supervisors: First ward, George B. Scott; Second ward, Silas Axtell; Third ward, C. F. Hauke; Fourth ward, Fred E. Willin.

1890—Mayor, W. E. Johnson; city clerk, H. M. Warren; treasurer, W. D. Hebard; assessor, Allen H. Randall; justice of the peace, H. M. Warren; police justice, M. Martin. Aldermen: First ward, E. W. Plummer; Second ward, C. C. Chamberlin; Third ward, W. H. H. Coolidge; Fourth ward, C. A. Cox. Supervisors: First ward, E. M. Bradford; Second ward, Silas Axtell; Third ward, C. F. Hauke; Fourth ward, Fred E. Willin.

1891—Mayor, C. C. Chamberlin; city clerk; Silas Axtell; treasurer, W. D. Hebard; assessor, Allen H. Randall; justice of the peace, J. C. Hackett; police justice, Silas Axtell. Aldermen: First ward, E. W. Plummer; Second ward, John Anderson; Third ward,

W. H. H. Coolidge; Fourth ward, C. A. Cox. Supervisors: First ward, E. M. Bradford; Second ward, J. L. Ball; Third ward, C. F. Hauke; Fourth ward, Fred E. Willin.

The population of the city according to the census returns for 1890 was 1,187, and for the township of Bridge Creek 1,122. The two leading business streets of the city cross each other, and contain a number of large, substantially built stores, in which all branches of retail trade are included and well represented. They are supported by a flourishing agricultural community, which is quite large in the surrounding country. There are several pleasant and picturesque residence thoroughfares, although they are somewhat widely scattered for a city of its size. The majority of the dwellings stand in their own grounds, which are ample and well ornamented with shade trees, etc. There is also a spacious and nicely arranged park. The principal shipments include grain, beef, pork and live stock. In connection with the first named there are three elevators, located at the depot, owned by W. W. Cargill & Bro., of La Crosse. What is known as the Hackett elevator, erected by Mr. Hackett, became the property of Ira G. Bills, and was sold by him to Messrs. Cargill on August 5, 1879. The Beal & Hickock elevators were purchased by the La Crosse firm on July 25, 1881, of L. Everingham. The capacity of these houses is 8,000 bushels each. The quantity of grain handled in 1890 was 65,000 bushels.

BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP contains about thirty-six square miles, and is bounded irregularly on the north by the Chippewa river, which divides it from the town of Union; on the south by the town of Drammen, on the east by the towns of Washington and Pleasant Valley, and on the west by the county of Dunn. Besides being abundantly watered by the Chippewa river at its northern extremity, the town is intersected by Taylor's, West and Coon creeks. It had a population according to the census returns of 1890, of 1,765, including Porter's Mills, where the only manufacturing industries of this township are situated. It was formerly called Porterville, and was surveyed and platted with that name in the fall of 1883. The post-office description is "Porter's Mill." It has a station on the Chippewa Valley division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, and is described on its time-tables as "Porter's Mills." The village is five miles southwest of Eau Claire, on the Chippewa river. Among the early settlers in close proximity to it were Nelson Cooley, in 1855, and Washington Churchill, in 1856. This location was selected as the site for a saw-mill in 1863, by Charles Warner, who began the erection of a structure of this description. It was completed in the following year by Messrs. Porter, Brown & Meredith. The capacity of the mill was then 20,000 feet a day of twelve hours. It was burned down in October, 1866. Messrs. Brown & Meredith were utterly discouraged and withdrew from the concern. Not so with Gilbert E. Porter. Associating himself with D. R. Moon, the mill was rebuilt during the following winter, on a much more extensive scale, with the capacity



W. L. Foster

increased to 40,000 feet. The business was carried on under the firm name of Porter & Moon, and in 1869 the capacity of the mill was again increased, with an output of 60,000 feet a day.

The product up to this time was sold in the raft to dealers along the Mississippi river. The firm name was changed in 1870 to Porter, Moon & Co., and the lumber was then taken out and yarded at Hannibal, Mo., where the firm started a wholesale yard under the name of S. T. McKnight & Co. The firms of Porter, Moon & Co. and S. T. McKnight & Co. ultimately amalgamated and formed themselves into the North Western Lumber company, which was duly incorporated June 26, 1873, with a capital of \$300,000, which has been increased to \$443,900. The original corporators were G. E. Porter, D. R. Moon and S. T. McKnight. In 1875 a second mill was built for the manufacture of shingles as well as lumber. In November, 1880, Mr. Porter, the president of the company, died. He was born in the town of Freedom, N. Y., July 6, 1829, and came to Eau Claire in 1856, in the service of Messrs. Chapman & Thorp, the founders of the Eau Claire Lumber company.

On the completion of the Chippewa Valley division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway from Wabasha, on the Mississippi river, to Eau Claire, via Porter's Mills, the company commenced piling lumber for shipment to consumers by rail. It began, at the same time, winding up the business at Hannibal, and closed it up in the fall of 1886, at which period all the product of the mills was piled here. In 1885 the company put in the first band saw used in the Valley. It proved a perfect success, and is fast taking the place of rotary saws. The piling of the lumber necessitated the erection of drying kilns and a planing-mill. They were built here at this time.

The advent of the electric light made it possible to manufacture lumber at night equally as well as in the day time, and since 1883 the capacity of the plant has been about 45,000,000 feet of lumber, 20,000,000 shingles and 10,000,000 laths, averaging 3,000 carloads a year for transportation to consumers. This is the aggregate quantity shipped during each of the last five years.

When the first mill was started in 1865 there was only one house at this place. It was occupied by the few men then required to run the business. According to the census returns for 1890 the population of this village was 1,194. There is no industry here other than those controlled by the company. A Scandinavian Lutheran frame church was erected and dedicated in 1889, and there is a fine school-house, with a daily attendance of pupils aggregating 300. The company also operates a store, a boarding-house and a feed-mill. No one has ever been permitted to establish a saloon in the village. The present officers of the company are: D. R. Moon, pres.; G. T. Barber, vice-pres.; S. T. McKnight, secy. and treas.

FAIRCHILD TOWNSHIP is identical in size and shape with one of government

survey. It is bounded on the north by the town of Bridge Creek, on the south by Jackson county, on the east by Clark county, and on the west by the town of Bridge Creek. It is watered by Coon and Bridge creeks and their tributaries. Its business center is the village of the same name, which is located in the extreme southeast corner of the county and the township, and was settled in 1868, about the time when the then West Wisconsin railway was constructing its road-bed. The line was opened for traffic in 1870. The land was at this time covered with a low growth of bushes. One of the first settlers there was Mr. Van Auken. He built the first steam saw-mill and sold it to another early settler, G. S. Graves, in 1870. It was twice burned down, the second time in 1874, and not rebuilt. The McKinney house, the first hotel, was erected in 1878, and is now operated by Samuel McKinney. The other hotel is the Fairchild house, which was built by Nathaniel C. Foster in 1875, is owned by him and now conducted by Charles Stearns.

One of the first structures erected here was the Methodist Episcopal church. This occurred in 1874. For several years previous to this time the itinerant preachers of this denomination had conducted services in this locality. It was included in the Fairchild and Humbird circuit. The Rev. John Holt was the first man who preached here. The meetings were held in a board shanty, the floor of which was so loose that it kept in motion while any one walked on it. The settlers scattered around welcomed these teachers of God's word most heartily. The first regular pastor was the Rev. George Benham. This was in 1877. He had charge of this organization and the one at Humbird. His successors were The Revs. C. Barker, G. D. Brown, J. W. Wells, M. J. Robinson, R. Smith, William Gallaway, John Holt, D. Clingman, G. S. Perry, and the present pastor, Rev. N. R. Hines. The church edifice has recently been removed to a new location and almost entirely rebuilt.

The village was surveyed and platted in May, 1872, and the district school-house built in 1875. It has four departments. A steam saw-mill was erected in 1876 by Mr. Foster. It was destroyed by fire on January 11, 1881, and rebuilt by him, to be again burned down; then the present one, which is also a planing-mill, was constructed in 1887. It was owned and operated by Mr. Foster until July, 1891, when it became the property of the N. C. Foster Lumber company. Employment is given to seventy-five men. Mr. Foster also built an elevator, with a steam feed-mill attached, in 1880. There is also a hall erected by Mr. Foster, which is used as an opera house, with a seating capacity of 350. Mr. Foster built a railroad to Mondovi, in Buffalo county, thirty-seven miles, and sold it, in the spring of 1891, to the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway company. He has also about thirty miles of steam logging road into the woods for logging purposes. Among the benefit societies are the A. O. U. W., Fairchild Lodge No. 121, organized in 1884; the Modern Woodmen of America, Fairchild Camp No. 794, organized in 1888,

and Major N. Paine Post, G. A. R., No. 166, organized in 1886. The population of the township and village, according to the census of 1890, was 1,215. Of this total the village is estimated to contain 800.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP is irregular in outline on the north. Its greatest length from north to south, is nine miles, while the distance from east to west, is eight miles. It contains a fraction over sixty square miles, and is settled chiefly by an agricultural community. It is bounded on the north by the towns of Seymour and Ludington, on the south by the towns of Clear Creek and Otter Creek, on the east by the towns of Ludington and Bridge Creek, and on the west by the town of Washington. The Eau Claire runs through the town from northeast to northwest, and it is also watered by the tributaries, Fall and Bear's Grass creeks. The village of Fall Creek city, although it is now called Fall Creek, was surveyed and platted as early as July, 1857. It is twelve miles east of Eau Claire, and situated on Fall creek, from whence it derives its name. As water power for manufacturing purposes could be easily obtained, its settlement at that time is readily accounted for. It does not appear, however, that this power was utilized until 1867, when Edward Gessner built a saw-mill which he operated until 1871. In 1876 Martin Martins erected a flour-mill. It changed hands, however, several times. He disposed of it to C. F. Kopplin for \$8,000, who parted with it to Frederick Brusewitz and Isaac Rick. The latter afterward sold his interest to the former, and he is now operating it.

The first school-house was built in 1867. Additions were made to it from time to time, as the pupils increased in number, and when it was transformed into a graded institution. A new district school has, however, just been erected at a cost of \$2,000, and Bradley H. Hackett is the principal. There are two German Lutheran organizations. The first one was inaugurated by Rev. Julius William Friedried, who is still the pastor of the church, which was built in 1873. The other was established in 1884, by Rev. Carl Baumbach and St. Jacob's church erected in 1885. The post-office was first opened in 1871, after the completion of the West Wisconsin railroad. No mail was distributed there until that time. The population of the village is estimated at 450, and the total population of the township, including Fall Creek, is 1,786, according to the census returns for 1890.

OTTER CREEK TOWNSHIP contains thirty-six square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1890, of 688. It is bounded on the north by the town of Lincoln, on the south by Trempealeau county, on the east by the town of Bridge Creek, and on the west by the town of Clear Creek. The upper portion of the town is watered by Otter, Bear's Grass and Thompson's creeks. There is a farm-house post-office at Otter Creek, with a hotel and blacksmith shop. The mail is delivered and collected twice a week. The nearest shipping point is Augusta, which is distant eleven miles. The township is essentially agricultural, and has splendid farms, the best, perhaps, in the country.

PLEASANT VALLEY TOWNSHIP is principally a farming country, with good, but light land. It contains fifty-four square miles, and is oblong in shape, being six miles wide from east to west, and nine miles long from north to south. It is bounded on the north by the town of Washington, on the south by Trempealeau county, on the east by the towns of Washington and Clear Creek, and on the west by the towns of Brunswick and Drammen. The water supply is ample, Low's, Pine and Clear creeks intersecting the country in almost every direction. There is a post-office at Hadleyville, on Low's creek, ten miles south of Eau Claire, which is the nearest railroad station. The mail is received and dispatched three times a week. There is also a blacksmith shop, a hotel and grocery at this place. The census of 1890 gave this township a population of 737.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP is rectangular in shape, but irregular in outline, and contains sixty-six square miles. It is bounded on the north by the city of Eau Claire and the town of Seymour, on the south by the towns of Clear Creek and Otter Creek, on the east by the town of Lincoln, and on the west by the city of Eau Claire and the town of Brunswick. Otter creek runs through the town from the extreme southeast to the extreme northwest, and Low's creek waters the western portion of it. It has a population, according to the census returns of 1890, of 1,138, exclusive of the city of Altoona, which has 805. This place was originally East Eau Claire, and was first surveyed and platted as a village, with that name, in September, 1881. It was afterward changed to Altoona, and is located on the Eau Claire river and Otter creek, and is distant four miles east from the city of Eau Claire. There were only two houses here in 1882 when the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway selected it as the site for machine shops and a round-house. As these buildings were constructed the population rapidly increased, and in the fall of that year at least a dozen habitations had been erected. In the following year hotels, stores and residences went up in all directions. A post-office was established. A Union frame church was erected in 1884, and a graded school-house with three departments. It now has an aggregate attendance of 350 pupils, and Mr. L. A. Wilson is the principal.

The First Baptist church of Eau Claire city has a flourishing mission here, as has also the Christ Protestant Episcopal church of the same place. The Rev. P. B. Morrison conducted the mission services during three years, 1884 to 1886 inclusive. There is a commodious structure called the Fireman's hall, which is used as a lodge-room, etc., by brakemen, firemen, engineers, and other employes at the railway company's works, and on its road. Among the societies whose meetings are held here are those of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Altoona Lodge No. 241; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Eau Claire Lodge No. 68; the Brotherhood of Brakemen, and the Modern Woodmen of America, Security Camp No. 1086, which was organized in

the fall of 1889. The officers for 1891 are Martin Larson, counsel; William Cross, clerk; Gus Smith, banker, and Mike Coughlin, worthy adviser. There are two hotels, the Altoona house, the first one built, and the Railroad hotel, an immense structure compared with the size of the place. The village was incorporated as a city in 1887, and the annual election of officers for its government has resulted as follows:

1887—Mayor, J. K. Brazill; city clerk, A. Freeman; treasurer, P. P. Jacobs; assessor, J. Colburn. Aldermen: First ward, W. G. Campbell; Second ward, F. R. Wilson; Third ward, James Clune; Fourth ward, W. Batsford.

1888—Mayor, J. K. Brazill; city clerk, Isaac Cross; treasurer, A. Freeman; assessor, D. C. Bannister. Aldermen: First ward, Martin Larson; Second ward, Fred Brown; Third ward, F. Marguesee; Fourth ward, W. Bennett.

1889—Mayor, J. K. Brazill; city clerk, Isaac Cross; treasurer, A. Freeman; assessor, P. T. Lee. Aldermen: First ward, Martin Larson; Second ward, Fred Brown; Third ward, Martin Cuddy; Fourth ward, F. Marguesee.

1890—Mayor, Stephen Keating; city clerk, Isaac Cross; treasurer, E. R. Shute; assessor, Fred Brown. Aldermen: First ward, S. T. Stafford; Second ward, A. Johnson; Third ward, Peter Lee; Fourth ward, Frank Walls.

1891—Mayor, Stephen Keating; city clerk, Fred. Brown; treasurer, E. R. Shute; assessor, D. C. Bannister. Aldermen: First ward, H. Brandt; Second ward, William Reiek; Third ward, E. W. Brogan; Fourth ward, J. S. Green.

The townships of Clear Creek, Drammen, Ludington, Seymour and Union are without any manufacturing industries, and are settled mainly by a farming community.

CLEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP contains thirty-six square miles, and is bounded on the north by the towns of Washington and Lincoln, on the south by Trempealeau county, on the east by the town of Otter Creek, and on the west by the town of Pleasant Valley. The northern half is watered by Clear, Bear's and Otter creeks. Its population according to the census returns of 1890 was 621.

DRAMMEN TOWNSHIP is identical in size and shape with a township of government survey. It is bounded on the north by the town of Brunswick, on the south by Buffalo county, on the east by the town of Pleasant Valley, and on the west by Pepin county. The water supply is furnished by Rock and Hoyt's creeks and their tributaries. Its population for 1890 was 556.

LUDINGTON TOWNSHIP is sixteen miles in length from east to west, six miles in width, and contains ninety-six square miles, with a population for 1890 of 558. It is bounded on the north by Chippewa county, on the south by the towns of Lincoln and Bridge Creek, on the east by Clark county, and on the west by the towns of Seymour and Lincoln. It is well watered by the north fork of the Eau Claire river, and Twelve Mile, Pine, Sand, Hay and Musk Rat creeks. It is stocked with an abundance of hardwood, and in its west center is located the great maple sugar district. There is a feed-mill at Ludington settlement, operated by Uriah Eaton, and a saw-mill owned by Ephraim

McComber. The mail service is by special supply. H. Grant is the post-master.

SEYMOUR TOWNSHIP is about twelve miles long and three wide, containing thirty-six square miles. It is bounded on the north by Chippewa county, on the south by the towns of Washington and Lincoln, on the east by the town of Ludington, and on the west by the city of Eau Claire. The Eau Claire river runs through nearly the whole length of the southern extremity of the town, and other portions of it are intersected by the river's tributaries. Its population in 1890 was 406.

UNION TOWNSHIP has thirty-four square miles, a little less than a regular township, with a population of 674 for 1890. It is bounded on the north by Chippewa county, on the south by the town of Brunswick (the Chippewa river dividing the two towns), on the east by the city, formerly the town of Eau Claire, and on the west by Dunn county. The post-offices in the county, other than those previously mentioned, are as follows: Anthony, fifteen miles from Eau Claire and nine from Porter's Mills, with a weekly distribution and dispatch of mail. Norseville is eighteen miles southeast of Eau Claire, and eight miles from Osseo, the nearest railroad station. It was settled in 1869, and has a church and school-house, with a population of about forty. The mail is received and dispatched twice a week. There are no stores. Post-offices at Brackett and Nix Corners have been recently established. The residents of the townships in which these post-offices are situated meet there for the discussion of agricultural, political and other topics of local interest. The post-offices at Hedley and Ness have been discontinued. Truax is a station on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway, four miles and a half northwest of Eau Claire, but it has no post-office.

The supreme court was not separately organized until 1853, previous to which time the judges of the circuit court were, *ex-officio*, justices of the supreme court. Eau Claire is in the Eighth circuit, which includes Buffalo, Dunn, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix counties. Its first judge was S. N. Fuller, who was elected in 1855, and served four years, to 1860. He was followed by Henry D. Barron, who held the office for a few months, and was succeeded in the same year, 1860, by L. P. Weatherby, who served up to 1866. His successor in that year, was H. L. Humphrey, who continued in office twelve years, until the close of 1877. E. B. Bundy was chosen as his successor in 1878, since which time there has been no change, his term expiring on the first Monday of January, 1897, except that by the provision of an act recently passed, the distribution of the circuit has been so modified that Eau Claire, Clark and Jackson counties will constitute the Seventeenth judicial circuit. This variation came into operation January 1, 1892, and W. F. Baily was elected judge. His term expires on the first Monday of January, 1898.

The following is a list of the assemblymen elected from the county of Eau

Claire, which was constituted one assembly district in 1871. Up to and including that year it was represented in union with other counties, the particulars of which will be found in Chapter II, as also the representatives in the senate and congress: 1872, Bradley Phillips; 1873, William P. Bartlett; 1874, Thomas Carmichael; 1875, J. G. Callahan; 1876, Hobart M. Stocking; 1877, Thomas Carmichael; 1878-79, Julius G. Ingram; 1880-81, Ira B. Bradford, of Augusta; 1882, Thomas Carmichael. By an amendment to the constitution, endorsed by a vote of the people, at the general election, November 8, 1881, the members of the assembly are to be chosen biennially. At the next election Thomas Carmichael was again selected to represent the county, serving in 1883 and 1884. His successors were: Thomas E. Williams, 1885-86, and Syver E. Brimi, 1887-88. By a new apportionment of the assembly districts, in 1888, the city of Eau Claire was constituted the First district in the county of Eau Claire, and the towns of Bridge Creek, Brunswick, Clear Creek, Drammen, Fairchild, Lincoln, Ludington, Otter Creek, Pleasant Valley, Seymour, Union, Washington, and the cities of Altoona and Augusta the Second district. The members for 1889-90 were: Hobart M. Stocking, First district, and G. T. Caldwell, of Augusta, Second district; for 1891-92, William T. Pugh, First district, and Oscar Finch, of Augusta, Second district.

The following is a list of the county officers:

COUNTY JUDGES—W. P. Bartlett, 1858-61; Ira Mead, 1862; John W. Stillman, 1863-65; H. W. Barnes, 1866-68; George C. Teall, 1869-73; Arthur C. Ellis, 1874-80; George C. Teall, 1881-86, and A. C. Larson, 1887-92.

COUNTY CLERKS—The first elected was Charles F. Babcock, who served from January to November, 1857, and was succeeded by Charles Whipple, whose successors were: De Witt C. Clark, 1859-62; Martin Daniels, 1863-74; M. Arnstad, 1875-76; L. P. Hotchkiss, 1877-82; Lewis Larson, 1883-86, and Robert Sather, 1887-92.

COUNTY TREASURER—Adin Randall, 1857-59; John D. French, 1859-60; A. G. Mappa, 1861-62; D. C. Clark, 1863-64; Levi Slinglaff, 1865-70; B. J. Churchill, 1871-78; S. H. Wilcox, 1879-84; James A. Hume, 1885-86; Robert McLarn, 1887-90; Gustad Gessner, 1891-92.

REGISTRARS OF DEEDS—C. H. Howard, 1857-62; H. C. Putnam, 1863-70; Samuel C. Putnam, 1871-72; Hans Simonson, 1873-76; Roderick Elwell, 1877-78; L. E. Strum, 1879-82; H. J. A. Schaeffer, 1883-86; A. W. Munger, 1887-90, and Arthur S. Bostwick, 1891-92.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS—William P. Batlett, first elected, followed by H. W. Barnes, who served from 1859-61; N. B. Boyden, 1862-63; William P. Bartlett, 1863-64; N. B. Boyden, 1865-66; William P. Bartlett, 1867; Henry Cousins, 1868; George Perkins, 1869; Henry Cousins, 1870-71; Texas Angel, 1872-73; W. F. Bailey, 1874-75; L. Edwards, 1876-78; L. M. Vilas, 1879-81; S. W. McCaslin, 1882-84; Henry Cousins, 1885-86; H. D. Cooley, 1887-90, and W. H. Frawley, 1891-92.

SHERIFFS—M. A. Page, 1857-58; A. S. Bostwick, 1859-60; John R. Wheeler, 1861-62; D. C. Whipple, 1863-64; Justus Hathaway, 1865-66; C. E. Hathaway, 1867-68; Arthur M. Sherinan, 1869-70; D. C. Whipple, 1871-72; D. C. Richardson, 1873-74; D. C. Whipple, 1875-76; George H. Daniels, 1877-78; Isidore Cook, 1879-80; A. W. Munger, 1881-82; Isidore Cook, 1883-84; P. J. Cosgrove, 1885-86; Charles H. Dunn, 1887-88; George W. Churchill, 1889-90, and John H. Fleming, 1891-92.

CIRCUIT COURT CLERKS—J. H. Babcock, 1857-58; James F. Moore, three terms, 1859-64; Martin Daniels, four terms, 1865-72; Harris Searl, two terms, 1873-76. He died before the expiration of his second term and M. B. Hubbard was appointed to fill the vacancy. He was successively elected for the three following terms, 1877-82; L. A. Brace, 1883-84, and Henry McBain, the present incumbent, has been elected for four successive terms, 1885-92 inclusive.

CORONERS—George A. Buffington, 1857-58; J. F. Stone, 1859-60; William Ulrich, 1861; A. Gillett, 1862; S. Marston, 1863-66; G. A. Buffington, 1867-68; C. Alexander, 1869-70; G. A. Buffington, 1871-72; E. W. Robbins, 1873-74; J. L. Johnson, 1875-76; Wales H. Willard, 1877-78; James A. Harmison, 1879-80; Wales H. Willard, three terms, 1881-86; William O'Neil, 1887-88; L. Shaver, 1889-90, and Thomas York, 1891-92.

COUNTY SURVEYORS—H. C. Putnam, 1859; S. J. Fletcher, 1860; John L. Ball, 1861-62; H. C. Putnam 1863-64; Harris Searl, two terms, 1865-68; H. C. Putnam, 1869-73; William Weissenfels, 1874; Russell Hackett, 1875-78; D. P. Simons, 1879-80; Howell A. Drake, 1881-84; William H. Lett, 1885-88; C. E. Bussell, 1889-90, and C. A. Alderman, 1891-92.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS—A. Kidder, 1865-67; W. H. Lockwood, 1868-71; A. Kidder, 1872-73; J. F. Ellis, 1874-75; Agnes Hosford, 1876-81; Bessie M. Reed, 1882-84; J. C. Sherwin, 1885-88; L. A. Pregent, 1889-90, and Anna Smith, 1891-92.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—1857—Bridge Creek, John F. Stone, two years; Louis M. Underwood, two years; Robert E. Scott, one year; E. S. Bills, one year. Brunswick, R. P. Willis and Josiah Shaw. Eau Claire, Merwin Moses.

1858—Bridge Creek, Robert E. Scott, two years; E. S. Bills, two years. Brunswick, Caleb Mills. Eau Claire, John Woodworth, one year; A. G. Mappa, two years; John O'Meara, two years. West Eau Claire, John O. French, two years; Benjamin L. Ball, two years; Gustus Geer, one year; William Cemaghan, one year.

1859—Bridge Creek, John F. Stone, two years. Brunswick, R. P. Willis, one year; Henry Landon, one year. Eau Claire, L. D. Baker. North Eau Claire, E. Henebery. Pleasant Valley, Benjamin Hadley, one year; Ole Peterson, one year; P. Cralsenberg, two years; Warren Graves, two years.

1860—Eau Claire, A. G. Mappa, two years; Daniel Buck, one year. Half Moon, J. D. Fisk. North Eau Claire, Victor Wolf, two years; Thomas Tarrant, two years; J. C. Beers, one year; C. Mooney, one year; W. I. Bridges, two years. Pleasant Valley, R. Burpee, two years; Asahel Goff, two years. Brunswick, Harvey Landon.

1861—Pleasant Valley, A. F. Ellis, two years; Samuel Moon, two years; Miletus Knight, one year; James Riddell, one year. Brunswick, R. B. Willis, two years; Benjamin Chamberlin, two years. North Eau Claire, Charles Mooney, two years; M. Leinenkugel, two years. West Eau Claire, John O. French, two years; T. W. Roworth, one year; A. Kempt, one year. Bridge Creek, Henry Hurd, William Young, T. I. Victory. Lincoln, Daniel Buck, Thomas C. York. Eau Claire, H. P. Graham.

1862—Bridge Creek, John L. Ball, Henry Hurd. Lincoln, Carl Stebb, one year. Brunswick, Harvey Landon, two years; William F. Sellers, two years. Pleasant Valley, R. Burpee, two years. Oak Grove, Andrew Bradt. North Eau Claire, James S. Robertson.

1863—Bridge Creek, F. Kendall, two years; William Young, two years. Lincoln, J. M. Gibbs, two years; S. Wilkee, two years; Thomas Scofield, one year. Eau Claire, B. C. Dunn, two years; E. J. Marvin, two years; J. E. Stillman, one year; W. S. Johnson, one year. Pleasant Valley, M. Knight, two years; George Gallusha, two years; N. H. Benner, one year. Oak Grove, J. C. Rowell. North Eau Claire, J. O. French, two years; John Hanley, two years.

1864—Bridge Creek, R. E. Scott, two years; Henry Hurd, two years. Eau Claire, T. E. Randall, two years; C. B. Lyon, two years; W. S. Johnson, one year. Pleasant Valley,



PHOTO BY BURNS, EAU CLAIRE.

A. B. Galtling

George Dickerson, two years; Henry Knight, two years; D. Sanborn. North Eau Claire, A. Ingerbertson, one year; T. F. Malone, two years.

1865—Bridge Creek, G. N. Link, two years; W. H. Waterbury, one year. North Eau Claire, Victor Wolf, two years; Frank Ihle, two years. Eau Claire, B. C. Dunn, two years. Lincoln, I. M. Gibbs, two years. Brunswick, B. I. Churchill, two years. Pleasant Valley, Benjamin Hadley, two years. Oak Grove, J. C. Rowell, two years. West Eau Claire, T. Devitt, two years.

1866—Bridge Creek, C. F. Warren, one year; W. H. Waterbury, two years; A. D. Tainter, two years. Eau Claire, John C. Barland, two years. Brunswick, J. E. Pritchard, two years. Pleasant Valley, M. Knight, two years; George Dickerson, two years; A. F. Ellis, one year. West Eau Claire, J. H. Warren, two years; F. Kalanguin, two years.

1867—Otter Creek, R. E. Scott, two years; W. H. H. Coolidge, one year. Eau Claire, George C. Teall, two years; B. C. Dunn, two years. West Eau Claire, A. Leonard, one year; R. H. Copeland, two years; G. B. Rickard, two years. North Eau Claire, M. Neher, two years. Oak Grove, J. C. Rowell, two years.

1870—Otter Creek, Orville Stone, two years. Washington, E. F. Avery, two years. West Eau Claire, T. Devitt, two years; J. H. Culbertson, two years.

1871—Bridge Creek, A. E. Murry, one year; H. R. Day, two years; Harris Searls, two years; J. C. Hackett. Lincoln, E. Gessner. Eau Claire, B. C. Dunn, two years; George C. Teall, two years. Pleasant Valley, David Chase, two years. West Eau Claire, G. B. Rickard, two years; N. S. Rathbone, two years. Oak Grove, John C. Rowell, two years; D. Bresee, two years. North Eau Claire, Victor Wolf, two years; T. E. Randall, two years; L. Harsted, one year.

1872—Bridge Creek, A. E. Murry, one year; E. F. Warren. Augusta, R. D. Campbell, two years. Otter Creek, R. E. Scott, two years; Ira G. Bills, one year. Lincoln, A. Wiseman, two years. Brunswick, H. R. Reynolds, two years; Eau Claire City, L. E. Latimer, two years; T. Devitt, two years; D. Bresee, two years; J. L. Johnson, two years; A. C. Fair, one year.

1873—Augusta, J. C. Hackett, two years. Bridge Creek, Silas Perry, two years; A. E. Muzzy, one year; Charles Thayer, one year; John Larebee, one year; William H. Rusebrook, two years; William Sergeant, two years. Lincoln, E. Gessner, two years; T. Schofield, two years; A. Black, one year. Union, L. P. Hotchkiss, two years; J. C. Rowell, two years. Otter Creek, William Arris, two years; E. C. Kneeland, two years; I. G. Bills, two years. Pleasant Valley, George Dickenson, two years; G. H. Galusha, two years. Seymour, James Barney, two years. Brunswick, J. W. Wright, two years; C. H. Dunn, two years. Washington, John C. Barland, two years; J. I. Smith, one year. Augusta, R. D. Campbell, two years. Otter Creek, R. E. Scott, two years.

1874—Otter Creek, William Arris, two years. Eau Claire City, W. F. Cook, two years; L. E. Latimer, four years; J. L. Johnson, two years; B. C. Dunn, two years; T. Devitt, two years. Union, A. B. Ransom, two years. Fairchild, W. A. Bennett, one year; J. McClanathan, one year; W. Sargent, two years; Joseph Travis, two years.

1875—Bridge Creek, H. S. Baldwin, one year; Silas Perry, two years; B. F. Chase; A. E. Muzzy, one year. Lincoln, C. A. Kriesel, two years. Pleasant Valley, George Dickenson, two years; W. W. Jackson, one year; H. P. Marshall, two years. Ludington, M. Pickett, two years. Fairchild, James Hobart, two years; J. P. McClanathan, one year. Drammen, A. E. Peeso, two years. Brunswick, Aaron Wright, two years. Union, J. C. Rowell, one year.

1876—Augusta, H. S. Baldwin, one year. Bridge Creek, S. R. Smith, two years; A. E. Muzzy, two years; H. S. Bullis. Washington, W. Katcham; Levi Rowland, two years. Eau Claire City, Christian Bug; H. M. Culbertson; T. Devitt; Fred Kutzner; B. C. Dunn.

Otter Creek, R. E. Scott, two years; Henry Perkins, one year. Fairchild, J. C. Marvin, two years. Seymour, A. Cartwright, two years. Union, A. B. Ransom, two years. Ludington, George M. Hudson, two years; G. Briggs, two years.

1877—Ludington, M. Pecket, one year. Lincoln, C. A. Kriesel, two years. Clear Creek, W. W. Jackson, two years; George Dickerson, two years. Augusta, B. H. Taylor, two years. Ludington, O. E. Beckwith, two years; Washington, A. E. Blake. Drammen, George E. Sheldon, one year. Fairchild, G. McClanathan, two years. Otter Creek, Henry Perkins, two years; Clark Dodge, two years. Eau Claire City, Peter Stumm.

1878—Augusta, H. S. Baldwin, one year. Bridge Creek, J. B. Button, one year; A. E. Muzzy, one year. Pleasant Valley, J. B. Evans, two years. Fairchild, James Hobart, two years; J. C. Marvin, two years. Union, A. B. Ransom, two years. Eau Claire City, B. C. Dunn, two years; J. D. Thomas, two years; T. Devitt, two years; J. L. Johnson, two years. Ludington, O. S. Pickett, two years. Brunswick, A. D. Quint, two years. Drammen, W. E. Jordon, two years. Washington, Eugene Keef, two years.

1879—Bridge Creek, J. B. Button, two years; Silas Perry, one year. Drammen, George E. Sheldon, two years. Eau Claire City, J. Copeland, two years; Charles B. Swift, two years; R. H. Copeland, two years. Fairchild, D. E. Quackenbush, two years. Lincoln, E. Gessner, two years. Ludington, E. Beckwith, two years; L. N. Bangle, two years. Otter Creek, William Young, one year; C. E. Dodge, two years; M. B. Coon, two years. Pleasant Valley, H. E. Dunham, two years; B. M. Jackson, two years. Union, William Ward, two years. Washington, C. H. Knight, two years. Augusta, J. B. Button, two years; R. D. Campbell, two years.

1880—Bridge Creek, A. E. Muzzy, two years; B. F. Chase, two years; H. S. Bullis, one year. Drammen, A. E. Peeso, two years. Eau Claire City, B. C. Dunn, two years; T. Devitt, two years; J. L. Johnson, two years. Ludington, J. P. Crowley, two years; J. Hattery. Otter Creek, H. McCauley, two years; J. A. Bride, two years. Pleasant Valley, George Dickenson, two years; J. B. Evans, two years. Union, A. B. Ransom, two years; N. A. Meservey, two years; J. B. Holden, one year. Washington, Eugene Keef, two years; D. C. Jackson, two years. Fairchild, J. C. Marvin, two years; G. R. Cooke, two years.

1881—Augusta, J. B. Button, two years; B. F. Chase, two years. Bridge Creek, Silas Perry, two years; J. B. Button, two years. Brunswick, C. H. Dunn, two years. Drammen, A. B. Colby two years; Jacob Johnson, two years. Eau Claire City, J. C. Hovey, two years; J. H. Culbertson, two years. Fairchild, M. J. Ingalls, two years. Lincoln, E. Gessner, two years; B. Wilson, one year. Pleasant Valley, W. H. Corwin, two years; H. E. Dunham, two years. Seymour, J. McQuillan, two years.

1882—Bridge Creek, B. F. Chase, two years. Clear Creek, H. McCauley, two years; T. C. York, two years; A. L. Goddard, one year. Eau Claire City, C. R. Dunn, one year; J. L. Johnson, one year; B. C. Dunn, one year; T. Devitt, one year. Fairchild (town), J. C. Marvin, one year. Fairchild (village), M. J. Robinson, two years; J. C. Marvin, two years. Lincoln, B. Wilson, two years. Ludington, G. M. Hudson, two years; U. R. Eaton, two years. Pleasant Valley, J. B. Evans, two years; George Dickenson, two years; Chris. Sands, one year. Union, John Mayo, two years; Rod. Elwell, two years; A. B. Ransom, one year; J. F. Keat, one year. Washington, Eugene Keef, two years.

1883—Bridge Creek, J. B. Button, two years; Silas Perry, two years. Brunswick, A. Wright, two years. Eau Claire City, D. D. Jones, two years; C. R. Dunn, one year; T. Devitt, one year; J. H. Culbertson, two years; B. M. Jackson, one year; J. L. Johnson, one year. Clear Creek, H. E. Dunham, one year. Drammen, A. B. Colby, two years; J. Johnson, two years. Fairchild (town), James Hobart, two years; M. J. Ingalls, two years; Fairchild (village), G. D. Bartz, one year. Lincoln, C. A. Kriesel, two years. Otter Creek, Henry Perkins, one year; C. E. Dodge, two years. Pleasant Valley, Chris. Sands, two

years; W. H. Corwin, two years. Union, A. B. Ransom, two years. Washington, D. B. Travis, two years. Augusta, J. B. Button, one year.

1884—Brunswick, G. A. Wright, two years. Clear Creek, T. C. York, two years; C. H. Evans, one year. Eau Claire City, Charles Roberts, two years; C. H. Dunn, two years; E. M. Bartlett, one year; T. Devitt, one year; B. M. Jackson, one year; J. L. Johnson, two years. Fairchild (town), William F. Hood, one year. Fairchild (village), R. C. Heine, one year. Ludington, G. M. Hudson, two years. Otter Creek, M. Arrics, two years. Pleasant Valley, J. B. Evans, two years. Seymour, J. Z. Black, one year. Union, R. Elwell, two years. Washington, Eugene Keef, two years.

1885—Augusta, William H. Shaver, two years; R. D. Campbell, two years. Bridge Creek, S. McClutchin, two years; Silas Perry, two years. Brunswick, Aaron Wright, one year. Clear Creek, H. E. Dunham, two years. Drammen, O. W. Simonson, two years. Eau Claire, T. Devitt, two years; J. H. Culbertson, two years; Thomas Butler, two years; E. M. Bartlett, two years; D. D. Jones, two years. Fairchild (town), James Hobart, two years; M. J. Ingalls, two years. Fairchild (village), W. F. Hood, one year. Lincoln, C. J. Lissack, two years; C. A. Kriesel, two years. Otter Creek, C. E. Dodge, two years. Pleasant Valley, W. H. Corwin, two years; Thomas Christie, two years; Chris. Sands, one year. Union, A. B. Ransom, two years; Henry Emmet, two years. Washington, D. B. Travis, two years; A. E. Blake, two years; D. O. Jackson, two years.

1886—Augusta, L. F. Clark, two years. Bridge Creek, Silas Perry, two years. Brunswick, John Mellish, two years. Clear Creek, J. F. Burnell, two years. Eau Claire, H. W. Knapp, two years; John Powers, two years; A. W. Wenberg, two years. Fairchild (village), M. J. Ingalls, two years; R. C. Hine, two years. Fairchild (town), B. H. Taylor, two years; P. Sheldred, two years. Lincoln, J. E. Zetzman, two years. Ludington, Fred Mahr, two years. Otter Creek, L. B. Hawcs, two years. Pleasant Valley, J. B. Evans, two years; George Dickenson, two years. Union, R. Elwell, two years. Washington, Eugene Keef, two years.

1887—Altoona, D. B. Travis, two years. Augusta, R. D. Campbell, two years. Brunswick, Aaron Wright, two years; John Baucher, two years. Clear Creek, J. E. Lawrence, two years; J. D. Marshall, two years. Eau Claire, J. C. Hovey, one year; E. M. Bartlett, two years; T. Devitt, two years; T. E. Phillips, two years; Thomas Butler, two years; Victor Wolf, one year. Drammen, Jacob Johnson, one year. Fairchild (town), James Hobart, one year. Lincoln, C. J. Lissack, two years. Ludington, Roger Olson, two years. Pleasant Valley, W. H. Corwin, two years. Washington, A. E. Blake, two years.

1888—Augusta, J. C. Hackett, one year. Bridge Creek, Silas Perry, two years; S. McClutchin, one year; H. A. Stiles, two years. Clear Creek, Andrew Nix, one year. Drammen, J. E. Stanton, one year; K. J. Syverson, one year; Jacob Johnson, one year. Eau Claire, Victor Wolf, two years; D. P. Candell, two years; B. F. Parks, two years; W. F. Cook, two years. Fairchild (town), M. J. Ingalls, two years. Lincoln, J. E. Zetzman, two years. Ludington, Fred Mayer, two years. Otter Creek, C. E. Dodge, two years; N. Cornwell, one year. Pleasant Valley, J. B. Evans, two years. Washington, Eugene Keef, two years; D. C. Jackson, two years. Union, R. Elwell, two years.

1889—Altoona, D. B. Travis, two years; Sam Barrie, two years. Augusta, J. C. Hackett, two years; R. D. Campbell, two years; H. M. Warren, one year. Brunswick, S. O. Manseth, two years. Clear Creek, Andrew Nix, two years; J. E. Lawrence, two years. Eau Claire, B. F. Parks, two years; E. M. Bartlett, two years; T. Devitt, two years; T. E. Phillips, two years; J. H. Opdale, two years. Fairchild, M. J. Emerson, two years. Ludington, Roger Olson, two years; S. A. Laper, two years. Otter Creek, W. H. Yale, two years; N. Cornwell, two years. Pleasant Valley, W. H. Corwin, two years; George Dickenson, two years; Carl Wester, one year. Union, M. D. Graves, two years.

Washington, A. E. Blake, two years. Drammen, Jacob Johnson, one year; C. O. Burgess, one year.

1890—Augusta, H. M. Warren, two years. Bridge Creek, Silas Perry, two years. Brunswick, E. Evenson, two years; James E. Long, two years. Drammen, Jacob Johnson, two years; C. O. Burgess, two years. Eau Claire, Leroy Dickens, two years; F. L. Morrison, one year. Ludington, A. Summfelt, two years. Lincoln, J. E. Zetzman, two years. Otter Creek, Edgar Fear, two years. Union, R. Elwell, two years. Fairchild, Julius Ewald, one year.

1891—Altoona, D. B. Travis, two years. Augusta, J. C. Hackett, two years. Bridge Creek, H. F. Weltch, two years. Brunswick, George A. Wright, two years. Eau Claire city, N. C. Wilcox, two years; T. Devitt, two years; T. E. Phillips, two years; E. M. Larson, two years. Fairchild, John V. Edson, two years. Lincoln, G. E. Bortz, two years. Pleasant Valley, W. H. Corwin, two years; George Dickerson, two years. Seymour, J. McQuillan, two years. Washington, Julius Fleese, two years.

The population of the county, by cities and townships, according to the census of 1890, is as follows:

Altoona city.....	805	Lincoln	1,786
Augusta city.....	1,187	Ludington.....	558
Bridge Creek	1,122	Otter Creek.....	688
Brunswick.....	1,765	Pleasant Valley.....	737
Clear Creek	621	Seymour.....	406
Drammen	556	Union	674
Eau Claire.....	17,415	Washington	1,138
Fairchild.....	1,215		
		Total.....	30,673

No state or federal figures with reference to the population of the county are given previous to 1860. For and from that time they are: 1860, 3,162; 1865, 5,281; 1870, 10,769; 1875, 15,991; 1880, 19,902; 1885, 34,789; 1890, 30,673. A comparison of the figures shows that during the five years ending in 1890, there was a falling off of 4,116. The assumption is that the figures for 1885 are far too large, as they give an increase during the previous five years of 14,887, which is very nearly seventy-five per cent.

The total indebtedness of the county in 1890 was \$288,000. The assessed valuation of all property, as determined by the state board of assessment, for 1890, was as follows: Land, \$2,697,675; personal property, \$2,474,306; city and village lots, \$5,255,000; total, \$10,426,981. The state tax for the county in 1890 was \$15,681.35.

The total value of the real and personal property in the county for 1890, as equalized by the county board of supervisors, including the city of Eau Claire, \$5,700,206, and the city of Augusta, \$234,315, was \$9,247,620.66. The school expenses of the county, including the cities, were \$50,768.03. The total county taxes, including the city of Eau Claire, \$135,021.03, were \$186,498.43.

CHAPTER IX.

VILLAGE OF EAU CLAIRE AND ITS LUMBER MILLS.

LOUIS DEMARIE'S FIRST TRIP UP THE CHIPPEWA—ORIGINAL SETTLERS—FIRST WEDDING—BUYING A WIFE—INFLUX OF RESIDENTS—BANK STARTED—THE RIVAL MINISTERS—FIRST MURDER TRIAL—A RAILWAY CELEBRATION—VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT—FLOOD OF 1870—THE LUMBER COMPANIES—OTHER INDUSTRIES—PRODUCTION OF LUMBER FOR 1890.

PREVIOUS to any settlement being made on the land on either side of the Chippewa river, at or near the mouth of the Eau Claire river, or the land on either side of that stream, there was a rank growth of brush in nearly every direction. The whole country, as far as the eye could reach, was in a wild state of nature. Not even a track made by man was to be found, nor the rudest hut for a resting place. Yet this spot was to attract hundreds of pioneers in a very few years from the time of the arrival of the first settler. There is, however, authority for the statement that Louis Demarie, with five sons and three daughters, ascended the Chippewa in August, 1832, to establish a trading post with the Indians. He was stopped near the mouth of the Eau Claire river by some members of the Sioux tribe, who demanded \$300 worth of goods as the consideration for a location on either stream, and the privilege of trading with them. This was, doubtless, the cause of his selecting a spot a little in the rear of the west bank of the Chippewa as the site for a log cabin, which he erected nearly opposite the mouth of the Eau Claire river, to serve as a house and store. He had previously gone to the Red River of the North and from thence to Prairie du Chien, where he, with others, had settled. He remained in his new dwelling through the winter, returning to the place from whence he came in the following spring.

The year of Louis Demarie's first trip up the Chippewa river is fixed from the fact that the children by whom he was accompanied observed, as they passed the scene of the battle of Bad Axe (which was fought August 2, 1832), the unburied bodies of the slain. In 1841 a large number of the Sioux nation came up to the mouth of the Eau Claire river, upon the invitation of the Chippewas, where a friendly meeting was held and the pipe of peace smoked, if it can be called smoking. The ceremony is to take in a mouthful or two of smoke and then pass the pipe to the next chief until all those present have indulged in a whiff from the calumet.

No further attempt was made to settle in this locality until the summer of 1845, when Stephen S. McCann, from Spring creek, a tributary of the Menomonic river, near Menomonie, and Jeremiah C. Thomas entered into partnership and erected a claim shanty near the site of what was afterward the Eau Claire Lumber company's water-mill on the Eau Claire river. This corporation has now become merged in the Mississippi River Logging company. Stephen S. McCann also built a cabin near the confluence of the Eau Claire with the Chippewa, which he designated as a warehouse, and another on the site of what was subsequently the American house. These structures were erected for the express purpose of establishing the right of the settler to an uncertain quantity of government land. McCann transformed the last named cabin into a home for his family, who moved into it.

These were the first attempts at civilization in what was subsequently to be the village of Eau Claire, and finally the present city. Thus it will be seen that Stephen S. McCann and Jeremiah Thomas were the first actual settlers in this region. The main object of this firm in locating at this place was to build a saw-mill and manufacture lumber from the logs to be obtained in the pine forests on the Eau Claire river and its tributaries. The product could be easily and inexpensively floated down the Chippewa to markets on the Mississippi river. They had not, however, the adequate means to launch such an enterprise, but were successful in starting two logging camps on the Eau Claire for the winter's work. In the following year Simon and George W. Randall secured a half-interest in the claim of McCann & Thomas at the mouth of the Eau Claire. They associated themselves together under the firm name of McCann, Randall & Thomas. The construction of a dam and saw-mill was at once begun by them on the site of what was, later on, the Eau Claire Lumber company's water-power mill. The dam was completed in October, 1846.

Thomas E. Randall conducted the first religious services here. They were started in September of this year at the residence of S. S. McCann, and were continued each alternate Sunday until the setting in of winter, when a severe illness prevented the continuation of them. The first wedding in Eau Claire took place in the fall of the same year. The parties to it were George W. Randall, a member of the firm of McCann, Randall & Thomas, and Miss Mary La Point, of Prairie du Chien. The ceremony was performed at the home, a very comfortable dwelling in those primitive times, of Mr. and Mrs. McCann, by Jacob W. Bass, of Chippewa Falls, who had received from the governor of the territory a commission as justice of the peace. The marriage was looked upon as a notable event in those days, and was made the occasion of unusual festivities. The bridegroom's brother, Simon Randall, the junior member of the firm, found it desirable to go and do likewise in the same winter. He chose for his bride one of the Indian maidens of the forest, but however securely the nuptial knot was tied, they were not to remain long united. Death stepped in and

claimed the young wife for its own a few months afterward. The funeral service was performed by Thomas E. Randall. He selected for his text, I Cor. xv, 21, 22. "For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead. For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." This was the first funeral that occurred in the settlement.

In the fall of 1845 the first preliminary step was taken to construct a dam and improve the "Lower Dell" of the Chippewa, a short distance north of its confluence with the Eau Claire. H. S. Allen and G. S. Branham were at that time associated in business on Wilson's creek, in close proximity to the now city of Menomonie. They had by their lumbering operations accumulated considerable capital, and in the following winter prospected with the view to investing it in some more extensive enterprise than they had been engaged in. They associated themselves with Simon and George W. Randall under the firm name of Allen, Branham & Randall. After a thorough examination of all the numerous eligible locations, they fixed upon the lower dells as the best place on the river where logs could be safely and economically handled in all stages of the river. Their plan of operations was to erect a dam half the distance across the river, thence a side or wing dam near the raft channel to the head or upper reef of rocks on the dells, and by a low dam across to the opposite bank, raise a sufficient head of water without interrupting navigation for boats and rafts. Every arrangement was made to carry the undertaking to completion. Timber was got out near Half Moon lake for the construction of a large saw-mill there. Having proceeded thus far, the parties, who had personal interests to look after, separated to do so. Work was suspended on the supposition that it would be resumed in the spring. The first news, however, that came up the river when that time came was that the whole project had been abandoned, that the firm had dissolved, and that Mr. Allen, who was the head of it, had associated himself with Mr. Bass at the Falls.

The winter of 1846-47 was long remembered by the then few residents of the embryo village, owing to the intensely cold weather. Scarcely any snow fell, but the rivers were frozen down to their beds. The spring was quite as remarkable for lack of rain, especially during the months of April and May. The evening of June 5 was, however, visited by one of the most terrible thunder storms on record in the Valley. The rain came down in torrents until the following morning was well advanced toward noon, accompanied by vivid lightning and heavy peals of thunder. The storm was reported by eye-witnesses to have been fearful. The Chippewa rose twelve feet and was covered with logs, driftwood and the debris of piers and booms from the Falls. Thomas E. Randall, in his "History of the Chippewa Valley," says: "In my endeavors to save part of my boom I was taken out into the wild and surging current on it as it floated away. I have been on many log drives, and often placed in positions of extreme peril, but never has death stared me more

directly in the face than while afloat on that frail boom—bent, crushed and broken, between masses of logs and driftwood. I could do nothing with it, and on and on, it went, with the rapidity of a railway train, passing repeatedly under the branches of reclining trees. I lay flat on my face and clung to those strained timbers, well knowing that once in that boiling flood no skill in the art of swimming could save me from a watery grave; but, as the fates would have it, my rickety craft shot like an arrow out of the current and went ashore at the eddy where Sherman's mill was since built."

By noon of that day every log, pier and boom on the Eau Claire was swept away by the fast swelling flood. In another hour the new double saw-mill, that had just been erected and was ready to be operated, was borne almost bodily away by the resistless current. The results of the labor and savings of years were gone forever, and the firm of McCann, Randall & Thomas, with liabilities to meet, found themselves in a bankrupt condition. A dissolution of partnership was the result. J. C. Thomas went back to the Blue Mill, and S. S. McCann engaged in farming on Eagle prairie, above the Falls. He died in 1880. George W. and Simon Randall entered into partnership with Philo Stone and H. Cady. They rebuilt the mill on the Eau Claire in the winter of 1847-48.

Philo Stone and his brother Roswell Stone, came from Vermont in 1838, and engaged in hunting on the river and adjacent country. The former was turbulent, but brave to a degree, small in stature and quick as lightning, he never avoided a contest, being always victorious. He had a full-blooded squaw for a house-keeper, whom he trained to considerable domestic usefulness. Such a course was quite common among the early white settlers. He had for a while operated a tavern at Dunnville, previously belonging to Arthur McCann. New settlers were steadily arriving, and among them were J. J. Gage, James Reed and Captain Dix. They purchased the lower mill site, and built a dam and mill where the Eau Claire Lumber company's flouring-mill afterward stood.

The lumbering business continued to gradually increase, but there was no communication with the outside world, except by water, or private conveyance until 1850, when a mail route was ordered by congress from Prairie du Chien, and a post-office shortly afterward established in the village. This was an important event in its history, and gave an impetus to its early progress. From this time to 1854, nothing of general public interest occurred in the settlement. Some changes, however, took place in regard to the ownership of the mill property. H. Cady sold out his interest in the mill on the Eau Claire to a young man named Swim, and Simon Randall parted with his share to a Mr. Pope and purchased that of Captain Dix in the mill on the lower dam. These new firms carried on business under the respective names of Gage, Reed & Randall, and Stone, Swim & Co. Like all other lumbering firms, these men



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were compelled to seek credit for merchandise, etc., during the winter months, while trade was at a standstill with them. Among others who furnished them with goods was a Mr. Sincere, of Galena, then the center for lumbermen's supplies. He had exacted the promise that his account should be liquidated out of the proceeds of the first raft that went down the river in the spring. Several other creditors held similar claims, and Mr. Swim found it necessary to ask Mr. Sincere to wait for payment until the second raft went down. Instead of complying with this request he procured a warrant, under the laws then existing in Illinois, and lodged his debtor in prison, although no fraud had been attempted. There he remained until his partners secured his release.

The Rev. Thomas Barland, a Congregationalist, who had settled at Sparta, two miles from the village, in the fall of 1849, was the first man to conduct a regular Protestant church service in Eau Claire. The meetings were held in Gage & Reed's boarding house (the site of the Eau Claire Grocery company's new building on Eau Claire street), during the winter of 1852-53. The same thing had been attempted by a Methodist minister named Mayne, in the previous summer, but he was not a success. A Catholic mission was, however, established on what was afterward known as the North Side, in 1850, where a town was, a little later on, laid out by Augustus Huysen and W. T. Galloway. The mission flourished and developed into St. Patrick's church. This was the first sacred edifice built in Eau Claire.

In the fall of 1851 a party of German immigrants, among many others, passed through the settlement on their way to the pineries. Among their number was a young woman, whose maiden name was Louisa Ehrmann, and a man who claimed to be her husband. James Reed and Simon Randall were in partnership at this time and engaged the woman as cook and housekeeper, her husband (?) going into the woods for the winter. He was known simply as "John." In the following spring he returned and wanted his wife (?); but Simon Randall did not feel disposed to part with her. Finally he made a deal with John by giving him a note for \$200 to release all claim to the woman. Randall then married her, and their son, Allen Randall, was the first white child born in the settlement. The son is authority for this statement. This event occurred September 13, 1852, although the city of Augusta claims him for its first-born. The note was never paid. Some of John's friends bantered him about the bargain he had made, and he, in a fit of disgust, thrust the note in the fire and thus destroyed it. John left this part of the country shortly afterward and was never again heard of.

In 1855 W. H. Gleason and R. F. Wilson negotiated with the owners, J. J. Gage and James Reed for, and obtained, a half interest in the town plot of Eau Claire. By agreement it was immediately surveyed by the first named parties and recorded at Chippewa Falls, the then county seat, as the village of Eau Claire—the first in the Valley—with the names of W. H. Gleason, R.

F. Wilson, J. J. Gage and James Reedas proprietors. Congress had in March, 1856, passed an act donating all the alternate sections of land embraced within certain parallels along the lines of certain proposed railroads therein described in trust to the state of Wisconsin. One of these roads, commencing at Portage City, was to extend to Tomah, and thence to St. Croix county. This branch was designated in the charter of 1857 as the Western Wisconsin railroad. Ten years was the time fixed upon within which it was to be completed. The Valley had to be crossed at some point, and speculators were everywhere on the alert to know where that particular point was to be, especially as the general supposition was that the road would be constructed forthwith. Some of the wildest and most visionary schemes ever generated in the mind of man owed their births to this land grant, which was conferred upon an organization known as the Milwaukee & La Crosse Railroad company, at the head of which was Byron Kilbourne, of Milwaukee. Stock was issued to the extent of several thousand dollars. The undertaking was boomed to the utmost extent. Various routes for the road were considered, some crossing the Chippewa from above and others below the falls. Reports were circulated that surveys were being made in several directions and speculation was rife.

Early in the summer of this year Messrs. Stone, Swim & Co. sold the mill owned and operated by them to Messrs. Carson, Eaton & Downs, of Eau Claire. They immediately repaired and remodeled it, putting in the latest improvements in saw-mill machinery, and invested liberally in pine-lands on the streams tributary to the Eau Claire. At this period there was not a dry-goods store, nor even a blacksmith shop, nor any business in fact, outside the manufacture of lumber, existing in the locality. The population was estimated at one hundred. Two houses only were owned in the village, and the whole volume of capital invested there did not exceed \$20,000. Time works wonders. Adin Randall came from Madison and began the erection of the Eau Claire house. E. E. Shaw and Henry Huntington started a store on a small scale, afterward the American house, and now the Hart house, and Chapin M. Seeley erected a residence house. It was finished for occupation in the following spring, and was the first plastered building in Eau Claire. The first death and burial of a white man, William Reed, occurred in June, 1855.

The year 1856 was quite an eventful one, and the new village, proud of its position, began to show unmistakable signs of prosperity. New settlers came in, and there was a general movement forward. An added impetus was created when the legislature, having this year created the county of Eau Claire, selected this village as the county seat.

According to the provisions of the act for the organization of the county an election of county officers was held on the last Tuesday of December, 1856, and the town board of the town of Eau Claire was constituted the county board until the next annual election. The town board was represented by C. M.

Seeley, chairman; E. W. Robbins and M. A. Page, supervisors. The officers elected were: Treasurer, Adin Randall; county clerk, C. F. Babcock; registrar of deeds, C. H. Howard; clerk of the circuit court, Mr. Olin.

Gage & Reed disposed of their entire interest in the mills, pine lands and half the village plat to Chapman & Thorp, who, during the first year entrusted the supervision of the whole business to Gilbert E. Porter, of Michigan, a young man full of energy and capacity, who afterward became a prominent citizen. The Eau Claire house was completed by Adin Randall and opened for business. The first bank was started under the free banking law with the title of the Bank of Eau Claire. W. H. Gleason was president, and C. H. Gleason, cashier. Its principal manager was C. M. Seeley, who had had considerable experience in matters of finance, and was to all appearance cautious and conservative in his business methods. As a consequence confidence was inspired in the institution.

Daniel Shaw located a saw-mill at what is now called Shawtown. He soon proved himself to be an important accession to the village, and his operations were among the first incentives to the growth of the west side to its present dimensions and popularity as a residence location. Ingram & Kennedy purchased the site for their first mill at this time, and a small mill was put up by Adin Randall. He had the west side platted in August of this year (1856) by Messrs. Frank Moore & W. W. Spear, and recorded it as Eau Claire City, but it was more familiarly known as Randall Town for a number of years. The land was covered with brush at this time, without a finished building on it. By the fall of the following year about thirty houses had been erected, but further progress in this direction was ultimately checked for some time, when it was discovered that Adin Randall had executed a mortgage on the whole of the land and no title could be given to intending purchasers. M. Thomas E. Randall in his history, says of him that he was "a strange composition of reckless energy, of daring and enterprise, with a want of punctuality, and an adaptation of means to ends. With many good business traits he lacked some element of success that made him always unsafe, and lost to him the confidence of the business community."

Considerable religious enthusiasm was engendered by the arrival of Rev. W. W. McNair, a Presbyterian minister, in August, and Rev. A. Kidder, a Congregationalist, in October of the same year. They found some twenty houses in process of construction, including a small saloon. A Presbyterian church edifice—the first of this denomination in the Valley—was commenced as a mission station, and completed early in 1857. Mr. Kidder was, however, the first to hold service in it, and considerable friction ensued. He, however, established a church on the West Side the same year. Education is necessary to civilization, and in order to impart this invaluable ingredient to the rising generation of the village, a school—the first one—was started in the winter of 1856-57 of rough boards, inclosing a single room.

Permission was given to Adin Randall by the board of supervisors in the following March to operate a ferry across the Chippewa river, between what was subsequently known as the East and West sides of the city. Reed's hall, which became famous by reason of the meetings held in it, was erected in 1857, and opened to the public September 15, of that year. It was burned down in April, 1869. In the following winter, 1857-58, a school was opened in what is now the Second ward. This building was afterward known as the Universalist church. The seed of the First Methodist Episcopal church was sown on the East side in the fall of this year, 1858, which also has to its record the arrival of the first Norwegian settler, S. A. Lund. As soon as there is a possibility of a newspaper making a living for its owner it is launched on the world. The motive power is that business must be advertised, as, if a man has anything to sell he must make it known. A paper is, therefore, the cheapest and often the only medium whereby this object can be carried out. So the Eau Claire "Times" was started in August, 1857, and the Eau Claire "Free Press" in the following October. The latter is in existence to-day, the oldest newspaper in Eau Claire, the "Times" having suspended. A number of efforts were made to establish similar enterprises about that time, and for a year or two afterward, but they lacked support, as the market became overstocked with more than one, and after struggling with the inevitable for a few months they ceased to exist. Another bank came into existence this year, that of Hall & Bro., who were non-residents. Its manager was D. R. Moore. This, with the one previously mentioned, were banks of issue.

The terrible convulsions in the financial and commercial world that set in this year came with a crushing effect upon these institutions, and they were forced to go into liquidation. W. H. Gleason, who was president of the Bank of Eau Claire, and R. F. Wilson were proprietors of half the village on the East side. Flushed with the success of their speculations during the previous eighteen months, they were ambitious for fresh operations. Unfortunately for them and their connections, they acted precipitately on an unverified report that the Tomah & St. Croix railroad would cross the Chippewa at O'Neil's creek, and invested \$20,000 in lands at that point. A village plat had been laid out and recorded as Chippewa City, a few lots sold, a saloon or two started and a state bank. That was all. Byron Kilbourne's organization vanished into air, and, like the baseless fabric of a vision, left not a cent behind. The bank of Mr. Gleason, it was claimed, was compelled to suspend mainly by reason of the withdrawal of deposits to embark in Chippewa City property.

The firm of Chapman & Thorp had, early in the season of 1857, purchased the entire interest of Messrs. Carson & Eaton in the Eau Claire mill, pine lands, water power, etc., for \$125,000, and began the construction of a steam mill on the site of their lower mill. The subsequent tightness of the money market forced them into pecuniary difficulties, and they were only saved

from bankruptcy through the temporary assistance of friends in the east. The first shipment of wheat from this point occurred this year. It is true that it was only a few hundred bushels, but in 1861 it had increased to 150,000 bushels, and this quantity has been more than doubled annually since that time.

A bill was introduced in congress this year by C. C. Washburn for the creation of a new land district in and in close proximity to the Valley, with Chippewa Falls as its headquarters. Just before its final passage Eau Claire was offered as a substitute. A strong fight was made by the respective partisans of each village. Ultimately it was agreed to refer the point to the president of the United States, who decided in favor of Eau Claire. Dr. W. T. Galloway was appointed registrar, and N. B. Boyden receiver. The Methodist Episcopal church inaugurated a school on the West side, in 1857, known as the Methodist Institute, and erected the necessary building, aided by a local subscription and a contribution from an eastern educational fund. It was conducted with considerable ability for several years, and did a large amount of good. The introduction of the public graded school system superceded its usefulness, and it was ultimately sold to the city, and is now occupied temporarily by the high school of Eau Claire.

Among the settlers in the village, in 1857, were the Rev. A. Kidder and family, Joseph G. Thorp and family, Peter Wyckoff, the Jackson brothers, John Wilson, George A. Buffington, Dr. F. R. Skinner, W. P. Bartlett and Alex. Meggett. During the winter of 1857-58 many of the villagers had to mutually assist each other, owing to the depressed condition of the money and commercial markets. Credit was, temporarily, an unknown quantity.

The first trial upon an indictment for a capital offense which had ever occurred in Eau Claire county, was that of Charles Naither for the murder of Andrew Seitz on the evening of April 30, 1858. The two men, Germans, lived together, and Seitz upbraided Naither for neglecting to wash the dishes after eating his supper. An altercation ensued and he was thrown down stairs. He went and purchased a knife and returned to the rooms Seitz and he occupied over the office of the receiver of public money, on Eau Claire street. Another war of words ensued, and Naither was again ejected from the room. The parties clinched over the threshold of the door and in an instant Naither plunged his knife into the abdomen of Seitz. He died from the wound on May 11 following. The trial took place at the June term of the circuit court. The accused was unable to employ counsel, and Mr. Alexander Meggett was assigned to that duty. Judge S. S. N. Fuller presided. District Attorney Bartlett and Mr. George Mulks conducted the prosecution. The jury were unable to agree upon a verdict and were discharged. On a second trial the prisoner was found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree and sentenced to four years and twenty days imprisonment in the penitentiary with hard labor. Two years afterward Gov. Alex. W. Randall pardoned him out.

The first Protestant Episcopal services in the village were held in the summer of 1858, and from the small congregations that assembled at that time grew the present Christ Episcopal church on Farwell street. It was in this year that the first school-house was erected on the west side. Miss A. Kidder was the teacher. Late in the fall Mrs. Edwin Wilkins issued a card of invitation to all Universalists and other liberally inclined religious people of Eau Claire and its vicinity to meet at her residence on the evening of a certain day and confer on the subject of their religious welfare and future advancement. It was responded to heartily, and resulted in the organization of a Universalist sociable to meet once a week, with the ultimate object of establishing a Universalist church. In July, 1859, Rev. Dolphus Skinner, of Utica, N. Y., came to Eau Claire on a visit to his son, Dr. F. R. Skinner, and held divine service on Sunday mornings at Reed's hall, and in the afternoons on the West side. The sociables were well sustained, and the contributions received were permitted to accumulate until there was a handsome fund in the treasury. As a consequence Rev. Joseph O. Barrett was, in February, 1860, engaged to minister to the spiritual needs of the congregation. Regular services were at first held in Reed's hall, but building lots were soon purchased and an exchange made with the East side, or Second school district for the house, and the lot on which it stood, next to Christ church. The house of learning was thus transformed into a house of worship. The organization was considered to be in a prosperous condition, but dissensions arose, and many of the influential supporters of it removed to other localities until, at last, nothing was left but the building. It is now rapidly approaching dissolution, with scarcely a perfect light of glass in it.

The lands of the Fox River Improvement company were in the market to a limited extent in 1859, and the business of disposing of some of them was transacted at the land office on Eau Claire street. By the terms of the grant the lands could not be pre-empted by actual settlers, but could be covered by land warrants, which were issued in considerable quantities. N. B. Borden was the receiver at this period. One night, near the time the returns were due at Washington, the office was broken into by burglars, the safe blown open and a large sum of money abstracted. The loss fell upon the government. A stage route was established in this year between Eau Claire and Waubasha, and the first graded school opened on the West side, where the Alexander school is now located. The second Methodist Episcopal church was established on this side of the river in 1860, and the first Baptist church organized in 1861. What is now the Eau Claire National Bank was originated by C. C. Spafford in this year.

Reference has already been made to a grant of land by congress in 1856, for the construction of a railroad from Portage City to the Mississippi at La Crosse, with a branch from Tomah to the St. Croix river. The scheme collapsed.

In March, 1863, several business men of St. Croix, Dunn, Chippewa, Eau Claire and Jackson Counties, among whom were D. A. Baldwin, Capt. William Wilson, J. G. Thorp, H. S. Allen and W. T. Price, promoted a new organization to construct the road. It was incorporated, under legislative powers, at the date named, with the title of the Tomah & St. Croix Railway company. The first meeting was held at Durand on June 9, of the same year. At the next session of the legislature, the land grant was conferred upon the company with the right of way and the privilege of locating the line on its present course. The grant was renewed and the land exempted from taxes until 1870 by congress. The preliminary expenses in surveying the route, etc., were \$20,000. D. A. Baldwin, of Hudson, had sufficient confidence in the success of the undertaking to advance the money. The work was done and the necessary maps prepared in 1864-65. The next step was to find capitalists who would invest the requisite funds to construct and equip the road. Mr. Baldwin was selected by the directors of the company to carry on the negotiations in this direction. After trips had been made to the principal eastern cities, and the Atlantic twice crossed, Mr. Baldwin's efforts were, after the labor of two years, crowned with success. Mr. Jacob Humbird, of Baltimore, a prosperous railroad contractor, furnished the entire funds to complete the first thirty-two miles of track to Black River Falls, the payment of which, and all other sums for contract work, was secured by first mortgage on the road-bed. Before commencing operations, the name of the company had been changed to the West Wisconsin Railway, by an act of the legislature.

The road was completed to Augusta early in 1870, and in the following August the then welcome sound of the locomotive which connected it with the east was heard in Eau Claire. It was made the occasion of such a rejoicing, as has never been equaled in Eau Claire. A meeting of citizens was held at Marston's hall on the evening of July 25, 1870, when the subject was discussed, and the following committee appointed with full power to make all necessary arrangements to celebrate the event in a proper manner: Alexander Meggett, H. P. Graham, Daniel Shaw, Martin Daniels, George A. Buffington, John Woodworth Nelson, Texas Angel, Orrin H. Ingram, D. E. Brown, Ole Bruden and Matthias Leinenkugel. The reception and entertainment took place in the Public Park, on the West side. Provision was made for the free entertainment by private hospitality of not less than 300 persons for not less than two days. The amount raised by voluntary subscription was \$1,500 and was sufficient to defray the entire expense of the occasion. Not less than 3,000 guests were provided for and dined in a sumptuous manner, ladies presiding at the tables.

The following were the officers of the day: President, Joseph E. Thorp; vice-presidents, from Eau Claire county, Daniel Shaw, H. P. Graham, D. C. Clark, H. W. Barnes, J. F. Moore, S. Marston, O. H. Ingram, A. Kidder, W. T. Galloway, R. F. Wilson, John Gunn, T. Barland, Simon Raudall, R. F.

Stone, R. E. Scott, E. W. Robbins, E. Gesner, J. G. Cleghorn, G. L. Frizzell, R. F. Skinner, Seth French; from Chippewa county, H. S. Allen, A. Jackson, B. F. Mannahan, R. Palmer, J. Brunett, J. I. Gilbert, L. C. Stanley, A. E. Pound; from Dunn county, William Wilson, William Carson, B. B. Downs, Walter Crocker, D. Weston, C. Lucas; from Pepin county, V. W. Dorwin, H. P. Farrington, J. Frazer; from Jackson county, W. T. Price, James O'Neill, C. Boardman; from St. Croix county, H. L. Humphrey, John Comstock, H. A. Taylor; from Pierce county, J. S. White, M. A. Fulton, Senator Ives; marshal, H. Clay Williams; assistant marshals, A. M. Sherman, Colonel E. M. Bartlett, Capt. Victor Wolf, G. A. Buffington, J. B. Stocking.

The words of welcome and congratulatory address were delivered by Mr. Meggett to an audience of not less than 4,000. Among those on the platform were: D. A. Baldwin, president, and Jacob Humbird, superintendent of the West Wisconsin road; G. L. Becker, president of the St. Paul & Pacific railroad; E. F. Drake, president of the St. Paul & Sioux City railroad; J. C. Burbank, president of the Chamber of Commerce; O. E. Dodge, secretary; General Sanborn, C. D. Strong, H. S. Moss and P. Berkey, St. Paul; Governor Fairchild, General Atwood, Judge Cole, Judge Orton and Attorney-general Barlow, of Madison; General Rusk, of Viroqua; Mayor Joseph Phillips, councilors C. M. Sanger and John Black, Alderman E. Durr, John Nazro, Senator Deuster, Professor Jewett, L. Everingham, A. R. Matthews, G. W. Chandler, C. A. Buttles and wife, C. A. Fulsom, H. Neidecken, F. D. Inbush, W. J. McDonald, D. D. Goodrich, of Milwaukee; Colonel Rodolf, Judge Lord, Capt. Joe Elwell, W. W. Jones, J. J. Cole, and A. E. Tenney, of La Crosse; Captain Condit and Thomas Tyler, of Sparta; Senator Kershaw, of Adams county; Senator Price, D. J. Spaulding and J. V. Wells, of Black River Falls; Senator Sat. Clark, of Horicon; Capt. William Wilson and J. H. Knapp, of Menomonie; A. E. Pound, J. A. Bate, H. S. Allen and John Brunett, of Chippewa Falls; S. T. Webster, of the Board of Trade, Chicago. The West Wisconsin railway now forms a part of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway system.

The first congregation of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in 1864, and the Second district school was established this year on Farwell street. It became well-known as the Bartlett high school.

The village was the scene of another murder, the second one, in September, 1864. A man named Sloan, a resident of what is now the town of Seymour, in Eau Claire county, got into an altercation with John Stoepler. In a fit of passion he picked up a maple stick and struck Sloan over the head with it, fracturing his skull. The result was death. Stoepler was immediately arrested and indicted. He was held for trial on April 6, 1865. The district attorney, W. P. Bartlett, conducted the prosecution, assisted by Alexander Meggett. The accused was ably defended by Horace W.



Barnes and N. B. Boyden, but the evidence against him was conclusive, and he was found guilty of murder in the third degree and sentenced to three years and a half and one day's solitary confinement in the state prison, but he was recommended by many influential citizens to executive clemency, and two years of his term were remitted.

A destructive freshet occurred in 1866 on the Chippewa river. Jams of ice, logs and driftwood came down in such force that booms, piers and all other obstruction to the irresistible flood were carried away. Many thousand logs were deposited on the islands of the Mississippi.

The principal firms engaged in lumber operations at Eau Claire up to this time have already been referred to. Full details of each of them and the development of their respective enterprises will be found at the close of this chapter. The recognized source of business of all these firms and their successors was and is the pine timber growing upon the lands drained by the Chippewa and Eau Claire rivers and their tributaries. It becomes an absolute necessity, wherever mills are located, to place piers or other obstructions in the stream, in order to secure the logs that are floated down it. To acquire this privilege it is necessary to obtain the sanction of the legislature, or proceed under the general charter law, so that the construction of such works may be in accordance with the legal provisions relating to restrictions and otherwise. Where two or more restrictions are located on the same stream a conflict of interests is, sooner or later, sure to arise. This was the case on the Chippewa, the mills at Eau Claire clashing with those at and above the Falls. Bitter jealousies were the result. To comprehend the magnitude of the several interests involved, it may be as well to state that at this time the mill of Pound & Halbert, at the Falls, and those at Jim's Falls, on the Yellow river and at O'Neil's creek constituted the mill or manufacturing interest at and above the Falls. The mills at Eau Claire included those of Ingram & Kennedy, Daniel Shaw & Co., and Smith & Buffington, all on or near Half Moon lake, with Sherman Bros.' mill at the Big Eddy, and Charles Warner's at Porterville.

As far back as 1842, H. S. Allen and George W. and Simon Randall selected the lower "Dells," as the location was then and is now called, as the proper and only place where logs could be rescued from the current and successfully handled with security during all stages of the water. A company was formed in 1857, as previously stated, to accomplish the desired result, but scarcely anything was done, owing mainly to the financial panic of that year, and the commercial depression that followed it. The matter was, of necessity, permitted to lie dormant until after the close of the war, when it was determined to push it to a conclusion. Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls were in the same assembly district until 1866, so that there was little for Eau Claire to hope for from that source, especially as T. C. Pound, the member representing it for the preceding two years, was also a partner in the firm of Pound & Halbert, who owned the mill at the Falls.

In 1866 the reorganization of the state placed the two villages in different districts. Fayette Allen, of Pepin county, was elected to represent the Eau Claire interests in the session of 1867. J. G. Thorp, of Eau Claire, was at the same period in the senate for the Thirty-second district. A stock company was organized with a capital of \$100,000. The necessary bill for a charter was prepared granting corporate powers, the right of domain and authorizing the construction of a dam across the Chippewa river at a given point, with piers, booms and all necessary works for the object to be attained, and imposing such restrictions and provisions as would insure the free navigation of the river. Petitions were presented urging its necessity, numerous signed by the residents of the lower valley, and a strong contingent was sent to Madison to assist in lobbying the bill. The services of J. C. Gregory, of the capital city, were engaged to present its claims and merits before the committees. The opposition was, however, equally as vigilant in its efforts to defeat it. On its final passage in the senate it received a small majority, while the assembly was strongly against it.

To a proper understanding of the whole subject it is necessary to refer, briefly, to the organization of the Beef Slough Manufacturing, Booming, Log Driving and Transportation company, which was incorporated on April 27, 1867, with a capital of \$100,000 by a number of lumbermen, mostly from Michigan, Fond du Lac and Oshkosh. The headquarters were at Alma, Buffalo county, Wis. Their object was the establishment and maintenance of a sheer boom at the head or entrance of Beef slough, near the mouth of the Chippewa river, and a cross or jam boom at a suitable point below, with the requisite works for sorting and handling logs. An agent, Mr. J. H. Bacon, was detailed to negotiate and carry out the business department of the scheme, while the necessary steps were taken to obtain a charter from the legislature granting the desired privileges. All the mill owners on the river united in opposition to this project, and the bill was defeated on a direct veto in the assembly. Another bill was, however, introduced, and, notwithstanding the strenuous objections that were arrayed against it, it became a law. The rates of toll were fixed at seventy-five cents per thousand feet of logs and timber, two cents for railroad ties and one cent for fence posts. The works were completed with a capacity of 200,000,000 feet.

About 50,000,000 feet of logs were contracted for by the agent of the company in 1868, and early in the spring a driving force of 125 men was placed on the river, and a watchman at every boom and mill to protect the interests of the new corporation. The effort to pass the Dells bill at the next session of the legislature, in 1869, witnessed the renewal of the old struggle. The Chippewa Falls interest wavered for some time as to the course it would take and then joined the Beef slough organization to defeat the measure. The final charter of this company did not receive the approval of the legislature.

until the season of 1870. By this time it was in a bankrupt condition, and the whole of its plant, including the grants contained in the charter, was ultimately leased to the Mississippi River Logging company.

Another attempt was made in 1870 to carry the Dells bill through the legislature, the purport of which was to obtain the necessary authority to incorporate the Chippewa River Booming and Manufacturing company. The result was, "Defeated in the senate." One more effort was determined on in 1871, and success so far followed it that a majority in both houses voted in its favor. When, however, it went before Gov. Lucius Fairchild for his approval he vetoed it. The end was not yet, and what that was will be found in the chapter devoted to the city of Eau Claire.

The music hall at the corner of Barstow & Kelsey streets was erected in 1867 and destroyed by fire in 1871. After the lapse of three or four years what is known as the Music Hall block was built on its site, and that part of it which is devoted to amusements was called the City opera house until the Eau Claire opera house was built, in 1883. It was designated by its former title, the Music hall. Dramatic and variety performances are given there occasionally. It has a good stage and is fitted with scenery and the usual appointments, with a seating capacity of 800. Alfred Kahn and Peter Truax are its owners.

As soon as a village begins to assume anything like fair proportions as to size almost the first thing to be provided for is protection from fire. It was so with reference to the village of Eau Claire, and a volunteer department was organized on the West Side as far back as 1868, with the following officers: First foreman, James Tarrant; secretary, W. E. Demming. Engine company No. 1—J. Scott, Fred Rawlins, Jerry Murphy, Benjamin and John Wells. Wales H. Willard, now of the City Water Works, was the first engineer. The engine was named after W. F. Bailey, a noted lawyer in those days, and now just elected the first circuit court judge of the new district. Soon after the village was incorporated into a city, Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 was organized. At a meeting held April 29, 1873, at the then city rooms, in the Gleason block, the following officers were appointed: William Bonell Sr., foreman; Peter Girneau, first assistant; W. F. Cook, second assistant; H. Slingluff, secretary; John Joyce, treasurer, and Captain John Kelly, fire warden. Among the members were: John Bubser, John Hancock, John Foster, Hugh Fitzpatrick, Philip Fitzpatrick, George Sebenthal, William Bonell Jr., D. C. Whipple, William Dean, Andrew Oleson, John McCool, Charles Lang, M. R. Brown, Matt Stoddard, A. D. Wyman, T. E. Johnson, S. W. Brackett, W. M. Bell, M. H. Donaldson, Henry Hendricks, Den Callahan, W. G. Butterfield, F. B. Buell, I. Norman, James Graves, L. Barnard, George Wyman, D. Merriman, Elisha Ross, James McMahan, D. H. Murphy, T. Gilbertson, D. G. McDonald, Jacob Kuhn, P. Yeager, J. H. Hartman, John Hallman, N. Sloggy, John Hancock and Charles Mabbit.

At a meeting of the "Fire Laddies" held June 25, 1873, at the West side engine house, the City Volunteer Fire department was organized, when the following officers were elected: Eugene Bullard, chief; William Bonell Sr., first asst.; Jerry Murphy, second asst.; W. E. J. Demming, secy.; and John Joyce, treas. In 1874 Capt. A. M. Sherman was chief. The changes in 1875 were the appointment of W. F. Cook as chief and Edward Oliver as second assistant. John T. Tinker was chief in 1876, and Julius Churchill held that position in 1877. The city purchased an additional steamer in April, 1875—G. E. Porter No. 2. It was assigned to the members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and they changed the name of their organization to Hook and Ladder Company No. 2. Engine Company No. 1 was continued up to the time the city took charge of the department.

The franchise granted by the city to the immediate predecessors of the Eau Claire Water Works company provided that they should erect 200 fire hydrants. The contract was completed in December, 1885. Since that time 142 hydrants have been added to the original number. The hose is connected directly with the hydrants, thus dispensing with the use of the steam engines, although they are still retained, but neither of them has been called out during the last four years. G. D. Daniels is the chief of the department, and he has held that position for four years. He has a staff of twenty-five men, furnished and paid by the city, with six hose carts, at six different houses, located in or in close proximity to all the wards, supplied with 7,000 feet of hose; two chemical extinguishers, a hook and ladder truck, and fifteen horses. The whole equipment is valued at \$12,000, and the real estate and buildings of the department at \$23,000. Its headquarters are in the City Hall building on Eau Claire street.

This village was visited by another sudden and destructive flood in August, 1870. On the morning of the twenty-second of that month it commenced raining simultaneously along the whole length of the Chippewa river. The watery element came down in torrents, and continued many hours. The stream began to rise, and rapidly increased in volume, until it reached fifteen feet above its ordinary level at this point. It is estimated that over 20,000,000 logs were lost, the greatest sufferers being the mill and boom owners located in and near this city and lower down the river. Their booms were destroyed by the force of the current, and everything within its reach swept away. Considerable damage was also done to property along the banks of the stream.

The lumber interest is the "be all and end all" of the rise, growth and prosperity of the whole Chippewa Valley, and it has been since its settlement, and is still, paramount at Eau Claire. The water facilities at this point for saw-mills, especially on the river of that name, is what first attracted lumbermen to this locality. From one little mill started in 1846 by McCann, Randall & Thomas, there has grown up a number of what may justly be called

mammoth institutions. The almost insurmountable difficulties some of them have had to contend with by reason of floods, the natural courses of the rivers and financial depression are noticed at length elsewhere. Foremost among them, the most extensive on the river and one of the largest lumbering corporations in the world, is the Mississippi River Logging company. It owes its origin to the saw-mill just referred to and the dam constructed to operate it. This mill was destroyed by the flood of 1847, and another one was erected in its place in the winter of 1847-48 by George W. & Simon Randall, in association with Philo Stone and H. Cady. The last named disposed of his interest to Mr. Swim, and Simon Randall's share went to Mr. Pope. This was early in the "fifties." The firm thus became Stone, Swim & Co., and they parted with the property in the spring of 1855 to Messrs. Carson, Eaton & Downs.

The second saw-mill was built on the Eau Claire river, by J. J. Gage, James Reed and Captain Dix, in 1848. This property, with large tracts of pine lands and one-half of the village plat, became vested in the two first named parties. After operating the mill for several years the whole property was placed on the market. Adin Randall came to Eau Claire in the summer of 1855 and undertook to find a purchaser. As a preliminary step he obtained a bond from the owners agreeing to dispose of the property at a fixed price. His negotiations resulted in Nelson C. Chapman and J. G. Thorp becoming the owners, in May, 1856, for \$42,000, although they did not come to Eau Claire and take possession until the following year. Shortly afterward they purchased the entire property of Carson, Eaton & Downs, and thus became the proprietors of both the mills. Nelson C. Chapman was born in Durham, Greene county, N. Y., in 1811. Removing to Norwich, Chenango county, when sixteen years of age, he remained there, doing a successful business, until 1846, when he removed to Oxford in the same county, and entered into partnership with J. G. Thorp. His birthplace was Butternuts, N. Y., and the date, 1812. He entered the store of Ira Wilcox, at Oxford, in 1829. Seven years afterward he was taken into partnership and the firm was known as I. Wilcox & Co. In 1846 the senior member disposed of his interest to N. C. Chapman, and thus was formed the firm of Chapman & Thorp. The business was carried on in the same place until 1857, when Mr. Thorp removed to Eau Claire and Mr. Chapman went to St. Louis, where he continued the business of the firm until his death in 1873.

An amusing incident grew out of the contract with Gage & Reed, at least to those who were not affected by it. A certain sum was paid down and the balance was to be liquidated by installments. Gold was plentiful at this time and did not command a premium, so no stipulation was made as to the mode in which the accruing sums were to be discharged. Before the last payment became due money in any shape, but especially gold, was not to be found in the west. Messrs. Gage & Reed, having signified their determination not to

accept anything else, looked forward to a foreclosure, particularly as the sum amounted to \$9,000. When the day for settlement came their astonishment can be more readily imagined than described when the money, principal and interest, was handed to them in American gold. Such was the manner in which this firm conducted their business. By adhering to this system they established a name and credit that carried them, not only through the monetary crisis that existed from 1861 to 1865, while thousands became bankrupt, but to success. Not only did they surmount all difficulties, but in ten years they had made very valuable accessions to their real estate.

In 1866 the Eau Claire Lumber company was incorporated, with a paid-up capital of \$160,000, with Joseph G. Thorp as its president. Such was the magnitude of its rapidly increasing business that in 1880 its capital had increased to \$3,000,000. In addition to the lumber mill plant, it had at one time machine shops, flouring mills and an elevator in Eau Claire, besides mills at Maridean and Alma, giving a combined capacity of 100,000,000 feet a year. As much as 40,000,000 feet of lumber have been cut in one year. The company erected a large brick store in 1874, to replace the one destroyed by fire that year, for the retailing of general merchandise, at a cost of \$30,000. At one time the transactions of this branch of the business amounted to \$350,000 a year. It has since been discontinued.

The losses of the company at various times by fire and flood would aggregate a very large amount. The extensive flour mill was destroyed by fire in 1877, when a loss of \$50,000 was sustained, with an insurance for \$27,000. On December 19, 1878, the machine shop was also burned down. A year afterward the boiler of the planing mill exploded, killing J. Wright Hoskins (the engineer), Anthony Gallagher and Michael Helping. Thomas Hall was also injured. The mill was badly shattered. The shingle mill went up in flames in June, 1890, inflicting a loss of \$15,000. It has not since been rebuilt. The Mississippi River Logging company purchased the whole of the property in 1887, and the business has since been conducted by them. The main office is at Trenton, Ohio. The officers for 1891 are: President and treasurer, Frederick Weyerhaeuser; vice-president, Artemus Lamb; secretary, Thomas Irvine. The company has extensive yards at St. Louis, to which point a large quantity of lumber is shipped. There are 1,500 men regularly employed in the business, and in the winter of 1890-91 450 men were in the lumber camps.

Another successful mill enterprise is that inaugurated by the late Daniel Shaw at, what was named after him, Shawtown. He located his plant at the outlet of Half Moon lake in 1856. Born in 1813, at Industry, Franklin county, Me., he chose lumbering as a vocation, and engaged in business in Allegany county, N. Y. He was successful in the selection he had made, but, desiring to enlarge his sphere of operations, he came to Wisconsin in 1855, and traveled through the Chippewa Valley pine district. Satisfied

with the outlook, he, in association with Mr. Clark, the father of Dewitt C. Clark, purchased a large quantity of pine lands and removed to Eau Claire with his family in the following year. Another element that induced him to take this course was that he had been successful in associating himself with Messrs. Ingram & Kennedy, Messrs. Smith & Ball and Adin Randall, and obtaining a charter from the legislature authorizing them to excavate a race or canal from the river to Half Moon lake, and establish a sheer boom at a suitable point, and so stock the mills at Shawtown. The whole work was pressed forward with commendable dispatch, but the terrible collapse in the commercial centers of the west, and the almost total prostration of the lumber trade in the next succeeding years, placed an effectual check on these operations, and presented obstacles to running the mill with satisfactory results that few men could surmount; but he battled with them all and came out the victor by associating himself with Mr. C. A. Bullen. The firm finally succeeded in establishing the business on a solid basis when the mill was destroyed by fire in August, 1867. Nothing daunted, the firm rebuilt the mill in the same year on a more extensive scale and with improved machinery, augmenting their resources by taking into partnership with them Messrs. Newell & Ferguson.

The institution was incorporated in 1874 as the Daniel Shaw Lumber company, with a capital of \$500,000. The first officers were: Daniel Shaw, prest.; C. A. Bullen, vice-prest.; C. S. Newell, treas., and G. B. Shaw, secy. Additions have since that time been made to the plant, which now occupies 200 acres of land, with twelve buildings. The output for 1890 was 20,000,000 feet of lumber 20,000,000 shingles and 5,000,000 laths. Employment is given to 250 men. The officers for 1891 are: C. A. Bullen, prest.; Eugene Shaw, vice-prest. and general manager; George B. Shaw, secy.; D. H. Ferguson, treas. and C. S. Newell, supt.

The Empire Lumber company also had its works at Shawtown. A mill was erected there by Messrs. Ingram, Dole & Kennedy, in 1856. Mr. Dole retired soon afterward, and the firm became known as Ingram & Kennedy. They were previously operating in Canada. The hard times of 1857 taxed their resources to the utmost, and to add to the impediments in the way to establishing a successful business the mill was, about two years later on, consumed by fire. This loss was, however, overcome, and after struggling through the depression that existed during the war period, business gradually improved under the able management of the senior partner, who by this time had earned an enviable reputation as a straightforward reliable man, and the institution became a lucrative one.

In 1869 they purchased of Arthur M. and John S. Sherman what is known as the "Eddy" mill, which is located northeast of Mount Simon on the Chippewa river. The mill was moved and rebuilt on its present site, in the following

year. The members of the firm ultimately associated themselves with the Charles Horton Lumber company, of Winona, Minn., and Dulany & McVeigh, of Hannibal, Mo., and organized the Enterprise Lumber company, on March 26, 1881, with a capital of \$800,000. The combined capacities of the two plants, which are designated as the "big mill" and the "little mill" are 200,000 feet in eleven hours. The actual cut for 1890 was about 24,000,000 feet. The aggregate number of men employed is 200. The officers are as follows: President, O. H. Ingram, Eau Claire; vice-president, D. M. Dulany Sr., Hannibal, Mo.; treasurer, W. H. Dulany, Hannibal, Mo.; secretary, Charles Horton, Winona, Minn.; assistant secretary, C. A. Chamberlain, Eau Claire; directors, Charles Horton, John C. Pinkum, Eau Claire; D. M. Dulany Sr., J. H. McVeigh, and G. W. Dulany, Hannibal, Mo.

The saw-mill erected by Adin Randall, in 1856, on what, later on, became Menomonie street, "Randall's Land," passed shortly afterward into the hands of Messrs. Smith & Ball. George A. Buffington, who came to Eau Claire, in 1856, from Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and ran a livery and kept a hotel, purchased the interest of the junior member of the firm in the mill property in 1859. The institution was thenceforth, and until March 5, 1872, operated by Messrs. Smith & Buffington, when it was incorporated as the Valley Lumber company, with a capital of \$250,000. The first officers were: George A. Buffington, prest.; C. M. Smith, vice-prest.; and C. M. Buffington, secy. The old mill was removed in 1874, and one of the largest steam-mills in the Valley erected on its site. The capacity of the plant is 25,000,000 feet of lumber, 20,000,000 shingles and about 15,000,000 laths and pickets a year. The number of men employed is 200, including the mill hands and those engaged in the lumber camps. The officers for 1891 are: President and treasurer, William Carson; vice-president, George A. Buffington; secretary, T. G. Foster.

In 1868 a small rotary saw-mill was built on an island above the Dells, three miles and a half from Eau Claire, but within the city limits, by Prescott, Burditt & Co., with a daily capacity of nearly 40,000 feet. A few years afterward, 1873-74, this mill was torn down and replaced with a gang and rotary mill, having a daily capacity of 100,000 feet. It was operated until and including the year 1889, cutting from 10,000,000 to 16,000,000 feet of lumber each season. The business was, in 1879, organized as a corporation under the name of the Dells Lumber company, with a capital of \$100,000, and the following officers: President, H. P. Graham; vice-president, George W. Prescott; secretary, A. Burditt. In the fall of 1889 the company purchased the property of the defunct Pioneer Lumber company, and have since that time operated its mill, letting the Dells mill remain idle for the time being. A new shingle mill was recently erected with a daily capacity of 100,000 shingles and 40,000 laths. The officers for 1891 are: President, G. W. Mason; vice-president, secretary and treasurer, A. Burditt.



*Yours truly,
J. A. Quale*

A gang and rotary mill was built by R. F. Wilson on the west side of the Chippewa river, a short distance north of the Madison street bridge, about twelve years ago. It was burned down about two years afterward, but rebuilt forthwith by the Pioneer Lumber company, now out of existence. This organization operated it for a time. It then remained idle for about four years and was sold to the Dells Lumber company in 1889. It has a daily capacity of 150,000 feet. The cut for 1890 was 23,000,000 feet of lumber.

The brothers, Arthur M. and John S. Sherman, settled in Eau Claire in the winter of 1856-57, and in 1860 commenced the erection of a mill at the Big Eddy, now known as the Eddy mill. It was sold by them to Messrs. Ingram & Kennedy in 1869. The brothers then engaged in the logging business and bought an interest in what was known as the Boyd mill, which went out with the flood of 1880, and was landed in a completely demoralized condition seven miles down the river. In the fall of 1880 they began the erection of the Sherman saw-mill on the east side of the Half Moon lake, which was completed in July, 1881. After operating it about a year it was burned down. It was then rebuilt by the owners, who sold the controlling interest in it to the Chippewa Logging company, of Chippewa Falls. They ran it for several years under the name of the Sherman Lumber company. The Logging company then purchased the interest of the Sherman brothers in the property and shut down the mill. It was next sold to John S. Owen and R. E. Rust, who associated themselves together and organized the West Eau Claire Mill company in 1887, with a capital of \$42,000. The Sherman mill thus became merged in this company. The present officers are: John S. Owen, prest.; Peter Truax, vice-prest.; R. E. Rust, secy. and treas. Employment is given to about fifty men, and the cut for 1890 aggregated 18,000,000 feet of lumber. This company cuts the logs of the Westville Lumber company, which owns a controlling interest in it. It owns no lumber of its own, nor cuts any for itself.

The Westville Lumber company was incorporated in 1882, with a capital of \$100,000, for the manufacture and marketing of lumber. Its office is in Eau Claire. The officers for 1891 are: John H. Rust, prest.; John S. Owen, vice-prest.; R. E. Rust, secy. and treas. The volume of business transacted in 1890 aggregated \$207,000, and the number of men employed is about forty. A surplus of \$86,000 has been absorbed in the business since the formation of the company.

The Rust-Owen Lumber company was incorporated in April, 1882, with a capital of \$300,000. There is a surplus now of about \$1,000,000. The mills are at Drummond, Bayfield county, Wis. The principal office is in Eau Claire. The officers for 1891 are: John S. Owen, prest.; F. Drummond, vice-prest.; R. E. Rust, secy. and treas. The volume of business for 1890 aggregated \$400,000.

The Davis & Starr Lumber company was organized in June, 1886, with

a capital of \$100,000, which has been increased to \$250,000. The principal office is in Eau Claire. The first officers were: William J. Starr, prest.; H. B. Walmsley, vice-prest.; George S. Davis secy. and treas. There has been no change in this direction, except that Mr. Walmsley retired in the fall of 1890, severing his connection with the company. The vacancy has not since been filled. The corporation owned and operated a small old mill at Little Black, Taylor county, on the Ashland division of the Wisconsin Central railway, which was burned down in the spring of 1889. A new plant, with the latest improvements, was erected during the summer of the same year. The cut in 1890 was 22,000,000 feet of lumber, and employment is given to 125 men.

The Montreal Lumber company was incorporated, with its principal office at Eau Claire, in August, 1887, with a a capital of \$500,000. The works are at Gile, a suburb of Hurley, on the Montreal river, Ashland county, Wis. The mill has a capacity of 20,000,000 feet a year, and the product is marketed through the North Western Lumber company. The officers are: D. R. Moon, prest.; James McCrossen, vice-prest.; J. T. Barber, secy., and Alex. Stewart, of Wausau, Wis., treas.

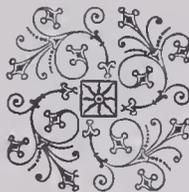
The Sterling Lumber company was incorporated in March, 1888, with a capital of \$100,000. Its principal office is in Eau Claire. The mill is located at Sterling, Clark county, Wis., and is on the Wisconsin Central railway. The capacity of the plant is 10,000,000 feet of lumber a year, and the output is marketed through the North Western Lumber company. The following are the officers: President, J. T. Barber; vice-president, S. T. McKnight; secretary and treasurer, D. R. Moon.

The offices of the North Western Lumber company are located in this city. Its plant is at Porter's Mills and is described at length in the chapter devoted to "The County of Eau Claire." The office has telephonic communication with the works, and some of the officers of the company reside in the village.

. It is claimed that this city is the largest lumber-producing point in the world. Be this as it may, the output of the Eau Claire mills and those at Badger's Mills and Porter's Mills for 1890, show the following totals. They are their own witnesses, and there can be no question as to their veracity:

	LUMBER.	LATH.	SHINGLES.
M. R. Logging company.....	26,000,000	4,980,000	1,300,000
D. S. Lumber company.....	20,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000
Empire Lumber company.....	24,000,000	10,000,000	12,000,000
Valley Lumber company.....	23,000,000	7,000,000	17,500,000
Dells Lumber company.....	22,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
W. E. C. M. company.....	18,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000
Totals Eau Claire mills.....	133,000,000	37,980,000	59,800,000
North-Western Lumber company.....	45,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000
Badger's Mills.....	15,000,000	3,500,000	6,500,000
Grand totals.....	193,000,000	51,480,000	86,300,000

The value of this whole product is estimated at \$2,800,000, and the total number of operatives employed aggregated 1,800.



CHAPTER X.

THE CHURCHES OF EAU CLAIRE.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS—ROMAN CATHOLICS FIRST IN THE FIELD—PRESBYTERIANS AND CONGREGATIONALISTS—METHODISTS AND PROTESTANT EPISCOPALIANS—THE COMING OF THE BAPTISTS—SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERANS—ADVENT OF THE UNITARIANS—SCHOOLS AND SOCIETIES.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—A mission was founded by the English and German-speaking Catholics of Eau Claire in or about the year 1850. It was under the direction of the Rev. Father Smedding, of Chippewa Falls. During his administration he began the erection of the first church on the North side, on what is now North Barstow street. At the expiration of two years he was succeeded by Rev. Henry Rainhardt, now procurator of St. Francis Seminary, near Milwaukee, Wis. He was the first settled pastor of the parish, and through his efforts, extending over many years, the church building was completed, and by him named St. Patrick's. The Rev. M. De Beke was appointed his successor in 1868. He was followed, at the expiration of two years (in 1870), by Rev. Henry Campshaar. The next rector was Rev. A. Moder, and he, in turn, was succeeded, in 1873, by Rev. Father Koke. After him came Rev. Joseph Keenan, in 1874. The Rev. G. Keller performed the duties of rector during the months of January and February, 1875. About this time the German-speaking members of the congregation separated from the parish and built a church and school-house of their own on the west side of Dewey street. The Rev. M. Connolly was appointed to the rectorship in March, 1875. He opened a new school on the North side. Previous to this time the school, which was removed, had been conducted by the sisters of Notre Dame, from Milwaukee. He secured the services of the Franciscan sisters, of Joliet, and they have continued in charge of the school to the present time. Father Connolly continued his administration until February, 1880, when he was succeeded by Rev. C. B. H. Conroy, who remained until September of that year.

Rev. John J. Collins, who followed, sold the old church property to the city in 1882, and a public school was built upon it. Lots were purchased on Oxford avenue and Fulton street, on the West side, and a new frame church erected thereon, the corner-stone of which was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on Sunday, June 26, 1881. The dedication took place December 3,

1882. This structure was, however, destroyed by fire on October 8, 1884. A handsome, spacious, brick building, with a tall spire, was erected on its site in 1885. It is the largest sacred edifice in the state, being one hundred and seventy by sixty feet, and has a seating capacity of about 2,000. The congregation exceeds 600 families. In the rear is a commodious frame school-house, and on the west side a parochial residence of brick. The present rector, Rev. T. A. Kelly, succeeded Father Collins on July 19, 1889. The average attendance of school children is over 300. In connection with the church are many societies, including the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, 120 members; the Ancient Order of Hibernians, eighty members; the Temperance and Total Abstinence Society, ninety-five members; the Choral Aid Society, 100 members, and the Holy Rosary Society, eighty members.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The advent of Methodism in this city was the appointment, by the Wisconsin conference in the summer of 1852, of Rev. Mr. Wayne, an Englishman, to conduct services at Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire. Of gentle and unassuming manners, although thoroughly earnest in his work, he was utterly unqualified to compete with the rough and illiterate element with which those places were at that time infested. After performing his duties for several months he was driven to discontinue them. The final cause for this step was his life being jeopardized by a boat's crew of cowardly miscreants, from the the Falls, attacking him with stones and other missiles while he was addressing a meeting in the boarding-house of Gale, Reed & Co., at Eau Claire. It is now the kitchen of the Galloway house. The first gathering of Methodists in this city of which there is any definite knowledge was a prayer meeting at the house of D. S. Hastings, in the fall of 1857. Eight persons were present. This mode of worship was continued until the arrival of Rev. William Darnell, who established a preaching appointment in Eau Claire once in every four weeks. Shortly after his arrival he organized a class composed of the following members: William Martin and wife, Riley Martin, Brother Congdon and wife, Samuel Wells and wife, D. S. Hastings and wife, B. C. Dunn and wife, and Mary A. Silvers. The meetings for regular service were held primarily in the Presbyterian church, and afterward at the school-house. Rev. Chauncey Hobart was the first presiding elder.

The earliest official mention of Methodism in this city is the report of the removal, in 1859, of Rev. J. S. Anderson from Menomonie, to which place he had been sent as colleague to Rev. J. L. Dyer, to Eau Claire. He reported, at the end of the year, forty-nine members, seven probationers, and a Sunday-school of thirty-six pupils. This charge was, in 1860, divided into East Eau Claire and West Eau Claire, with Rev. E. C. Cobban pastor of the former, and Rev. W. A. Chambers holding the like position in the latter. A subscription was started in the conference year of 1862-63, by Mr. Cobban, for a

church building. A lot was secured in the following year, and the foundation stone of the edifice laid by Rev. Isaac Springer, the then pastor. The building was completed in 1867-68, during the pastorate of Rev. H. W. Bushnell. The Ladies' Aid Society did valiant work in this connection. The church was dedicated February 9, 1868. The dedication oration was delivered by Rev. J. H. Chaffee. During the pastorate of Rev. C. R. Kellerman the building was enlarged to meet the increased membership. Parsonage lots were secured and the erection of a residence initiated, between the years 1868 and 1870, under the auspices of Rev. G. D. Browne, the then pastor.

In the spring of 1891 the trustees of the church, under the leadership of Rev. S. W. Trousdale, began an improvement on the building at a cost of \$2,500, by making a new front to it, and providing a church parlor, dining-room and kitchen, which will completely change the appearance of the church, and greatly increase its convenience and utility. The numerical growth of the organization has been, on the whole, a very satisfactory one, notwithstanding that it has suffered considerably at times by removals. There is but one charter member living—Mrs. M. G. Dunn. This church has been greatly blessed by having connected with it a few faithful members, mostly women, who have constantly worked and prayed for the prosperity of Zion. The names of the pastors, in the order of their service are as follows: William Darnell, J. I. Anderson, Robert Cobban, Isaac E. Springer, A. W. Cummings, H. W. Bushnell, G. D. Browne, C. C. Swartz, A. J. Davis, J. B. Bachman, H. W. Bushnell, E. E. Clough, E. Tasker, C. R. Kellerman, William Hamilton, W. W. Hurd, J. D. Brothers and S. W. Trousdale, the present pastor, who is now serving in his fourth year. The church edifice is located on South Barstow street, and is known as the Barstow Street Methodist Episcopal church. The membership now numbers 149, eighty-three of whom have joined the organization during the past three years and a half. The church is in a prosperous and growing condition.

SECOND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The regular services of this organization were, during the first years of its existence, held in what was then known as the Seminary building on the West side of the city, now the high school. They began in 1860. The Rev. W. A. Chambers was the first pastor. Early in 1870 the efforts of Rev. A. J. Davis, the then pastor, seconded by his successor, Rev. E. E. Clough, to raise the necessary funds for the erection of a church structure were so encouraging that on September 19 of that year the corner-stone of a large and beautiful edifice was laid. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Fallows officiated. The building is constructed of wood and veneered with brick, with a handsomely decorated interior. It is located on Fourth avenue and Lake street, and is familiarly known as Lake Street Methodist Episcopal church. The total cost was \$15,000. It was dedicated September 15, 1872, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Haven conducting the services.

In this church the annual conferences of 1872, 1877 and 1884 were held. The Rev. M. B. Balch was the pastor during 1874 and 1875. He was succeeded by Rev. William Hamilton, who served one year, then Rev. W. J. McKay was the next appointee. He remained three years—1877, 1878 and 1879—and was followed by Rev. John Tresider, who served for a similar period. His successor was Rev. A. M. Pilcher, whose pastorate also continued for three years—1883, 1884 and 1885. The present pastor, Rev. H. Goodsall, was called in 1886, and he has had pastoral charge of the church up to the present time. The membership roll contains 162 names. There was a parsonage attached to the church, but it was burned down in the fall of 1884, when all the church records were destroyed. The residence was rebuilt in the same fall.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—In the summer and fall of 1856 Rev. W. W. McNair, of the Presbytery of Winnebago, was employed by the board of domestic missions of the Presbyterian church to explore that part of the state



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EAU CLAIRE.

of Wisconsin lying between the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers. This was the effort made by the Presbyterian church to occupy this section of the state. The larger portion of it was found to be entirely destitute of ministers of any denomination. In the prosecution of this work Mr. McNair visited Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls in the latter part of August, and again toward the end of September. He spent a week at these places, preaching at each of them on alternate Sundays, and also at Chippewa City. At this time Eau Claire was a new village of about a year's growth, and consisted of ten or twelve houses of all descriptions. There were only two or three buildings on the west side of the Chippewa river, and these were unfinished. At this time there was no minister of any religious denomination at Eau Claire or Chippewa Falls. The whole region was unoccupied missionary ground. Mr. McNair, therefore, at the request of the people, made arrangements with the board of missions to settle at Eau Claire and preach each alternate Sunday at that village and the Falls. He took up his residence at the former place in November, 1856.

During the winter of 1856-57, and the following spring, services were held first at the hotel and then, for a while, in an unfinished shanty school-house. There was also occasional preaching on the West side, in the bar-room of a hotel there, and in an unfinished private dwelling. In the spring of 1857 a subscription was started for the erection of a house of worship. In July of the same year, at two different meetings, one held on the East side at the school-house, and the other on the West side, at the residence of O. H. Ingram, the following persons were organized, by Mr. McNair, into a church to be called the First Presbyterian church of Eau Claire, and to be under the care of the Presbytery of Chippewa: Mr. and Mrs. Jacob S. Cook, Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Charity McNair, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, Mr. McVickar, Mrs. O. H. Ingram, Mrs. Hendershot and Mr. Donald Kennedy. In November of the same year Rev. Bradley Phillips settled at Chippewa Falls and Mr. McNair began preaching every Sunday at Eau Claire; part of the time on the East side and part on the West side.

The work of the church building was retarded and embarrassed by the financial crisis of that year and the difficulty of obtaining stone and seasoned lumber. Through the liberality of the village proprietors and the earnest efforts of the ladies, the pastor and the people, the edifice was completed in the following year at an outlay of about \$7,000. Festivals were frequently held to raise the necessary funds to meet this cost. At one of these gatherings, held in the fall of 1857, speeches were made by Messrs. N. B. Boyden and Alexander Meggett, and Rev. W. W. McNair. In the course of his remarks Mr. Meggett said: "We are met here, my friends, to contribute of our substance that the first temple of religion reared in this Valley may be appropriately adorned, and it may be, as we have participated in these scenes, and witnessed the arrangements made by fair hands and willing hearts for our enjoyment, that present admiration, rather than reflection, has crowded from our minds all thoughts of the transcendent importance of the work before us. Man is eminently a religious being, and, though often departing from the immutable principle of right, his loftiest aspirations, his tenderest emotions, his finest feelings and sublimest conceptions have their foundation in and are most intimately connected with his religious nature, the avenue through which you must approach him in order to wield the power of revealed truth, if you would save him from the grossness of sin and secure to him the joys of a pure and holy life. Without religious culture his whole life is a moral waste, a desert unrelieved by a single oasis of virtue and high-toned thought and aspiration. Nothing could argue so well for our people as the early erection of a temple of worship under circumstances so disheartening; but now the work is nearly completed, and to you, sir, its pastor (addressing Mr. McNair), who have watched over it from its first inception, we, as a community, owe a debt of gratitude we can never pay."



Photo by Burns, Eau Claire.

L. Hoyne

It was, however, anything but plain sailing for Mr. McNair in the near future. The Rev. A. Kidder, from the Empire state, a Congregationalist of the more advanced and liberal school, had settled in the village while the church was being built. In the temporary absence of Mr. McNair, the new comer, on the invitation of the people, preached in it on its completion, but before its dedication. He became a great favorite with nearly every one, owing, mainly, to the earnestness with which he performed his work. As a consequence, they claimed the right to tender him the pastorate. Two factions arose, as is usual in such cases, and a bitter feeling was engendered. Oil was, however, thrown on the troubled waters on its being determined that Mr. Kidder should have a Congregational church on the West side. The Presbyterian church was dedicated on the first Sunday of 1858. It still stands on the corner of Barstow and Emery streets, and is the oldest sacred edifice in the city. At a meeting of the members of the organization, held August 1, 1868, the following officers were elected: Ruling elders, Joseph D. Thorp and Charles Pringle; deacons, Donald Kennedy and J. G. Callahan. They were ordained on the following Sunday.

Mr. McNair closed his labors in this church June 1, 1865, and was succeeded by Rev. W. H. Lockwood, who was hired for one year from February 1, 1866, as "stated supply." He continued to hold the office until January 1, 1890, a period of twenty-four years. This fact, of itself, is unimpeachable evidence of the ability with which he filled the pastorate, and the esteem in which he was held by his congregation. The Rev. W. N. Sloane was called to succeed him in April, 1890, and commenced his labors on the third Sunday of the following June. He was installed pastor by a committee of the Chippewa Presbytery, appointed for that purpose, on September 24, 1890. The church is a frame building. A new structure of brick is in contemplation, to be built in the near future.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This institution was organized by Rev. W. W. Sloane, Dr. W. D. Thomas and Elder B. J. Churchill, on December 23, 1890, with sixteen members. Two elders were elected—Hugh McRae and John Tilley. Services were held during the winter. They were conducted by Rev. G. K. Knudson. A board of trustees was elected, and the necessary charter obtained to hold property. A lot on the North side hill was secured on which it was contemplated to erect a church building during the summer of 1891. The Rev. D. C. Jones, a graduate of Princeton University, has been assigned to the church as stated supply.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—In October, 1856, Rev. A. Kidder, pastor of a Congregational parish in Friendship, N. Y., made a vacation trip to Eau Claire. On the second Sunday of the month he, on invitation, preached in what was afterward the bar-room of a saloon. Another service was held on the following Sunday. At the conclusion of the meeting he received a unani-

mous call to abide in the new settlement. The invitation was accepted, and he entered immediately upon his labors, preaching on both sides of the Chippewa river. The result was that a Congregational church of seven members was organized in December of that year, and a building, sixteen by twenty-four feet, to be used as a church and school-house, erected. It was of green, rough boards, with a board roof. In this structure on the east side of the river, and in an unfinished room, over a store on the west side, services were held until the ensuing autumn, when Reed's block was finished, and a convenient hall in the second story used. During the previous summer Rev. J. C. Sherwin, then of La Crosse, made a horseback tour of the Valley, going as far as Chippewa Falls. He was then negotiating for a supply for Eau Claire. The Rev. R. Hall, of St. Paul, Minn., then superintendent of missions for western Wisconsin, visited Eau Claire in the winter of 1856-57. He approved of the work done by Mr. Kidder, and secured for him a commission from the A. H. M. society. In the winter of 1857-58 he preached in the new Presbyterian church as previously recorded. Early in 1858, pursuant to the arrangement before referred to, Mr. Kidder was to devote his energies exclusively to the settlers on the west side of the river.

In March, 1858, a Congregational society was organized there. Steps were at once taken to erect a house of worship forty by sixty feet. Owing to the prostration of business at that time, only sufficient funds were raised, by the persistent efforts of the pastor, to put up and enclose the building. Thus it remained throughout the winter. In the spring of 1859 a new subscription was inaugurated under the auspices of John A. French. The Church Building Fund furnished \$300. The structure was finished free from debt. Rev. J. C. Sherwin conducted the dedication services in December, 1859. He was then missionary superintendent of northwest Wisconsin. The Chippewa convention was organized in December, 1861, consisting of the Revs. Philo Canfield, A. Kidder, Thomas Barland and J. M. Hayes, with the churches of Chippewa Valley. The Revs. J. M. Hayes and Philo Canfield were dismissed from the convention in 1863. Mr. Kidder was thus left sole Congregational minister of the Chippewa Valley, as Thomas Barland was not ordained to the gospel ministry until 1866. The ceremony took place in this city. He has never had any special charge, but has done considerable missionary work. He still lives on his farm at Sparta, two miles from Eau Claire, at the ripe age of eighty-two years.

Mr. Kidder resigned the pastorate of the church in October, 1862, after serving it six years. The Rev. A. B. Spaulding, of Iowa, became its pastor in the following year. After twelve months' service he was compelled to resign by reason of impaired health. His successor was Rev. George Spaulding, who served the church five years. The Rev. J. F. Dudley became pastor in 1869, and has continued his labors until the present time. Under his

influence the church has become the wealthiest and most powerful religious organization in the city. A new edifice was erected in 1886 and dedicated in January, 1887. It is located on the corner of Third avenue and Broadway, opposite Randall park. It is built of Dunnville stone, and is the only church in the city constructed of that material. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 600. The lecture and Sunday-school rooms are of modern style and well furnished. There is a convenient kitchen in the basement. The entire cost of the building was \$40,000. It presents a very handsome and rich appearance, and is the finest edifice of its kind in Eau Claire.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—At a meeting of the directors of the Eau Claire Young Men's Christian Association, held May 2, 1882, the need for religious instruction in the Sixth ward was discussed, and steps were directed to be taken to meet the want. Soon afterward, through the instrumentality of Rev. J. F. Dudley, a sufficient sum was subscribed to purchase a lot and erect a building upon it. The former was procured by the Eau Claire Missionary Association from Mr. E. W. Blatchford, of Chicago, who generously contributed fifty dollars when informed of the purpose for which the lot was to be used. The Eau Claire Missionary Association was incorporated on September 19, 1882. Soon afterward a mission chapel, in which the Sunday-school was to be held, was erected. A committee was appointed by the Association in December, 1882, to begin work on the chapel. A Sunday-school was organized in 1883. R. H. Chute was chosen superintendent and V. W. Bayless secretary and treasurer. The Rev. A. Kidder was invited to canvass the district in September, 1883, and ascertain whether sufficient interest existed among the citizens to warrant the holding of Sunday services. The result was that that gentleman was engaged to conduct a service every Sunday. This he did until November, 1884, holding some additional meetings and assisting in the Sunday-school work during this period. In January, 1885, F. A. Towne was elected superintendent and secretary and treasurer of the Sunday-school. The Rev. C. A. Payne, the present pastor, graduated from the Chicago Theological seminary in April, 1885, and immediately afterward took charge of the mission work.

After mature deliberation and advice, it was determined to organize the Second Congregational church of Eau Claire. The whole work was taken charge of by the members of the First church, and they have contributed generously toward its support. A council was convened at the chapel on Tuesday, June 30, 1885, when the organization was perfected, with sixteen members, eight of them by letter, from various denominations (only one, besides the pastor and his wife, from the Congregational sect), and eight others on confession of faith. Mr. Payne was invited to become their minister and teacher, and the preliminary work of the establishment of the church was performed by him. During the first year the institution grew quite rapidly,

but at the close of that time a very severe financial depression occurred in the city, especially in the ward where the church is located. The membership being composed largely of the laboring classes and their families, many of them were compelled to remove to other places to obtain employment. As a consequence the church had members scattered in twelve different towns and cities when it was a year and a half old. This untoward circumstance very much injured and crippled its growth. For a short time it was a question whether or not the church could live. The work was continued, however, and the membership increased gradually.

In the winter of 1887-88 a revival occurred which added largely to the number and strength of the association. This was followed by the organization of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. At the Thanksgiving prayer meeting, in the fall of 1888, it was decided to take steps toward the erection of a church edifice. The pastor was authorized to appoint a building committee, which he did. During the winter this body met frequently and discussed the methods to be pursued in raising the necessary funds. In the spring of 1889 the chapel and lots were purchased of the Eau Claire Missionary Association by the church organization. The old structure was taken down and the new one built. The erection of the church was an exceedingly difficult undertaking, by reason of its members being in straitened circumstances. It was, however, carried on with great faith and heroic effort; its successful accomplishment far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of any of its members. Its total cost approximated \$4,000. It has a seating capacity of 350; besides six rooms for Sunday-school and other purposes. The church was dedicated, free from debt, on December 29, 1889. It is a handsome frame building, seventy-two by thirty-nine feet, on the corner of Maxon and Bellinger streets. Since its completion the growth of the church has been quite rapid. Fifty new members have been received on confession of faith, and a small number by letter. The total membership is 106, after dismissing about forty who have migrated to other churches in other cities.

The Chippewa convention was reorganized in September, 1868, and was, in 1886, united with the St. Croix convention, forming the Northwest Wisconsin convention, with about twenty churches and ministers. In 1891 it numbered twenty-seven of each.

CHRIST PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The first Episcopal service held in Eau Claire was in the summer of 1858, by Rev. A. B. Peabody, of Star Prairie, St. Croix county. Robert Tolles was the only communicant present. Mr. Peabody organized a parish. Vestrymen and wardens were appointed. During the following eight years services were only occasionally held, but the parish was made a mission in 1866, and Rev. C. H. Headley came and took charge of it. He remained one year—through 1867. From that time to 1870 the parish was vacant, and it was only now and then that services were held.

The majority of them, during all these years, were conducted in the Reed boarding house. On May 1, 1870, Rev. R. S. G. Page took charge of the parish in connection with Zion church, Chippewa Falls. He held services in the old Universalist church, which then stood on the adjoining lot to the present Christ church edifice on Farwell street, and in Marston's hall. The last named building was destroyed by fire, and with it all the books and furniture belonging to the church, including a valuable cabinet organ. Divine worship was next held in a hall over a saloon on Barstow street, where the present "Leader" office now is.

The struggles and perseverance of the Protestant Episcopalians of those days are something to be admired. To compensate them for the difficulties and obstacles with which they had contended for so many years, they were at last enabled to procure sufficient subscriptions to justify them in commencing the erection of a memorial to their perseverance in the shape of a home of their own in which to hold Divine worship. The corner-stone of Christ church was laid September 10, 1873, by Rt. Rev. William E. Armitage, S. T. D., bishop of Wisconsin, and was his last official act in that capacity. He was assisted by Rev. M. L. Kern, rector of Zion church, Chippewa Falls, and Rev. R. S. G. Page. A severe blow was given the organization when Mr. Page sent his resignation to the bishop in August, 1874, and removed to the diocese of Illinois. He was a Christian gentleman, and the church flourished under his administration. Rev. P. B. Morrison, B. D., was appointed a missionary September 13, 1874, and at once entered on his duties in this parish.

The first official act performed by the Right Rev. Edward Randolph Welles, S. T. D., third bishop of Wisconsin, was delivering a sermon in the hall on Barstow street, the first week that Mr. Morrison was in charge. He continued the services through that winter and until the fall of 1875. Divine service was held in the church for the first time on November 14, 1875. The Rev. W. H. H. Ross, of Grace church, Menomonie, officiated. After a rectorship of three years and a half Mr. Morrison resigned charge of this parish March 22, 1878. Through his efforts the church building, which had lain dormant on the foundation for two years previous to his coming to the parish, was finished and the interior completed for occupation, including the handsome memorial window erected to the memory of the Rt. Revs. Jackson Kemper, D. D., and William Edmond Armitage, the first and second bishops of Wisconsin. During his ministry he did a great deal of missionary work in the Valley, notably at Menomonie, Baldwin, Rice Lake, Black River Falls, Durand and Tiffany Creek. The mission at Altoona, a suburb of Eau Claire, was conducted principally by him during the years 1884, 1885 and 1886, as also the work of the North side mission for the same period.

The Rev. Joel Clark followed Mr. Morrison and continued the work for three years. He was a man of brilliant qualifications, and many improve-

ments in the church were made during his rectorship. After an interregnum of six months the parish was placed temporarily in charge of Rev. Henry A. Skinner. The Rev. Charles S. Starkweather succeeded him as rector on September 1, 1883, and resigned September 30, 1884. The Rev. Reginald Heber Weller Jr. was elected rector on the same day and sent in his resignation a year later. He was succeeded by Rev. B. F. Cooley, who remained twelve months. After an interregnum of a year, during which time the Rev. P. B. Morrison took charge of the church work, Rev. C. A. Cummings, the present incumbent, was elected rector. The parish now possesses a fine church property, free from debt. The fine organ was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Starr, and cost \$3,000. The altar is a memorial from Mrs. Betsy Moffatt to her sister, Miss Jessie Moore, of San Francisco. The seating capacity of the church is 300 and the present membership numbers 160.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—This church was organized March 31, 1861, by Rev. A. B. Green and six members. Two days afterward he was appointed their pastor. He continued to serve in this capacity until November 30, 1862, when he accepted the chaplaincy of the Thirtieth Wisconsin regiment. His successor was Rev. Alexander Hamilton, who served as pastor about three years. It was through his untiring perseverance and zeal that sufficient funds were raised with which to build the first meeting-house. This was done during his pastorate. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Y. Aitchison, May 1, 1868, who served two years, and was followed by Rev. A. A. Drown, who was called May 1, 1870. He remained for a similar period. The Rev. D. C. Adams was appointed August 31, 1872. His term of service was two years. On June 30, 1874, Rev. R. Telford took charge and continued his work for three years, when Rev. J. Y. Aitchison was recalled and entered on his duties August 1, 1878. After serving a further term of three years, he was succeeded by Rev. W. A. McKellop, the present pastor.

The congregation ultimately outgrew the accommodation afforded by the meeting-house erected early in the sixties, and the present edifice was built in 1887-88, and dedicated Sunday, May 6, 1888. It is located on Fourth avenue, opposite Randall park, and is 105x56 feet. The main audience-room is fifty-eight feet square and the seating capacity is 550. The prayer-meeting room is twenty-four by fifty-eight feet, divided by folding doors. The baptistry, with adjoining robing-rooms, pastor's reception-room and library are all admirably arranged. Memorial windows have been placed in the church for Rev. A. B. Green, its founder, and for Rev. A. Hamilton. The present church property is valued at \$10,000. The organization sustains two flourishing missions, one at Altoona and the other at Washington, both about four miles distant from the city. Since the organization of the church eight young men, members of it, have entered the ministry and one young woman has gone as a missionary to Nemure, Japan.

NORWEGIAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The first Norwegian settler in Eau Claire was S. A. Lund, who came here in 1857 and took up his abode on the east side of the river. Several other Norwegians arrived before the close of the year. During the next two or three years the arrivals were few and far between. In 1860, however, the numbers increased in a marked degree. For the first six or seven years no church work was done among them. At the end of that time Kanred Salveson, a layman, came to the village and commenced religious work among the Scandinavians. He was afterward ordained in the Norwegian Augustana, and labored with some success as a missionary. No congregation was, however, organized until 1864, when Rev. L. Norem arrived from Bostwick Valley, Wis. He had charge there, but removed to Elk Mound, where he also organized a congregation. From that place he made occasional visits to Eau Claire. As the congregation was without a church edifice the services were held in a small building which then stood on the southwest corner of Barstow and Wisconsin streets. It was used at that time as the town hall and school-house in what was then known as Galloway Town.

In that structure a congregation was organized on February 1, 1864, under the corporate name of the First Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church of Eau Claire, Wis. The Rev. L. Norem was then called as the regular pastor. He did not take up his residence there but held services every third or fourth Sunday. His duties elsewhere prevented his performing all the requisite functions for the congregation. It was necessary, therefore, that some one else should be found to take his place. This was done in the winter of 1865, when Rev. Ammon Johnson was installed as the regular, settled pastor. He was a graduate of Springfield Theological Seminary, Ill., and had charge of a congregation in Leland, Ill., before he received a call to Eau Claire. Under his administration the organization was perfected. A final constitution was adopted on July 26, 1865, and a certificate of incorporation obtained under the laws of the state. This church was associated with the Big Elk creek, Little Elk creek and Running valley congregations. They united together and passed a resolution to build a parsonage on the corner of Hudson street and Fifth avenue. The services since Rev. Ammon Johnson was called were held in the school-house in Galloway Town, and sometimes in the house of Isaac Anderson. It was next proposed to obtain subscriptions for the erection of a church. Instead of so doing, a school-house was built in 1868 on the same lot where the church now stands, on Hudson street and Fifth avenue.

In the following year the corporation began building a church on the North side, at the corner of Wisconsin and Dewey streets. Mr. J. G. Thorp donated the lot, and money was raised by subscription to defray the cost of the edifice. It was not finished until 1871, and was dedicated in 1873. The annual convention of the Norwegian-Danish Evangelical Lutheran church of America

was then held in this church. It is a frame building, and was originally fifty by thirty-five feet. The congregation at this time felt the need of a parochial school for their children, and Robert Sather, the present county clerk of Eau Claire, took charge of it. He had just arrived from Norway, and worked very successfully with his pupils for nine years. The congregation resided on both sides of the river, and as the members increased in number those on the West side came to the conclusion that the time had arrived when they should have a building of their own in which to hold divine service. The requisite funds were raised by subscription. The school-house was removed and sold, and on the lot where it stood a church was built in 1872. The structure is a frame one, and was originally sixty by forty feet.

After laboring very successfully for nearly twelve years in Eau Claire, and witnessing the rapid and prosperous growth of the corporation he had established, Rev. Ammon Johnson was called to take charge of the congregation at Aurelia, Iowa, where he still resides. His successor is Rev. G. Hoyme. He was called from Menomonie in 1876, and has carried on the work of the Eau Claire church ever since that time in a very satisfactory manner, so much so that he is highly respected, not only in the city but throughout the Valley. His influence is widespread, and is the fruit of his untiring industry in the interests of his congregation and their churches. These two churches constitute one congregation only, and Mr. Hoyme is their pastor. Both structures have been enlarged several times. That on the North side has now a seating capacity of 1,000, while the one on the West side will seat 1,300 persons. They are the largest sacred edifices in this connection in the city.

ST. JOHN'S GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN EMMANUEL CHURCH.—This community was founded in this city in 1872. It was small and modest in its pretensions during its infancy. Its members, however, through strenuous perseverance, soon succeeded in collecting sufficient funds wherewith to build a small church on Galloway street. The congregation during the early years of the church was ministered to from Chippewa Falls, but they were soon in a position to secure the services of a pastor of their own. This was done by the appointment of Rev. P. Mertens to the pastorate, which he filled for two years. He was succeeded by Rev. Th. Meier, who remained for two years. His successor was Rev. George Recknagel, who conducted the affairs of this community until September, 1890. In 1882 the old property was sold, and three lots on Dewey street were purchased. Shortly afterward a fine brick church was erected. This was followed by a rectory and a school-house. The present minister, Rev. A. F. Augustin, was installed October 1, 1890. The community now numbers 130 families, or about 500 members. During the existence of the church there have been 960 baptisms, 300 confirmations, 185 marriages and 330 interments.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS.—The German members of this



PHOTO BY R. HNS, EAU CLAIRE.

Annette J. Shaw, M. D.

institution at the date of its inception were, from about 1850 to 1875, associated with the English-speaking Catholics of Eau Claire in what became known, in those years, as St. Patrick's parish. They worshiped in one church as one body, and the children of both people received instruction in the same school. In the last named year the German members of the congregation thought fit to separate themselves from the parish, and, numbering about sixty families, erected a new frame building and school-house on the west side of Dewey street. Thus was founded the church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. This was done under the superintendency of Rev. P. Geyer, now the pastor of the Catholic church at Marshfield, Wis. He was succeeded May 27, 1877, by the present rector, Rev. Joseph Boehm, who laid the corner-stone of the present brick structure August 22, 1880. It was completed in June, 1881, and is one of the finest church edifices in Eau Claire, with a pleasing interior. It is 105x47 feet, and has twin spires 105 feet high. They have been twice damaged by thunder storms. It has eighty-eight pews, with a seating capacity of 400. Standing on rising ground, the building is one of the principal landmarks of the city. There were, in 1875, about forty children in the parochial school and one teacher. The old building was moved and enlarged in 1884, a large hall being added to the other rooms for the benefit of the following societies, which one after the other have been founded by members of the parish: The Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, the Sacred Heart Society, and the Diocesan Society of La Crosse. The parish acquired a burial ground of its own in 1885. Five school sisters of the congregation of Notre Dame were necessary to instruct the school children in 1887, their numbers having increased to 300. An additional sister gave instruction in music, and two more were engaged in housework. According to the census of the parish, taken in 1887, the families numbered 236, with 690 children. In February, 1890, the land was purchased for the hospital of the Sacred Heart, which was erected the same year at a cost of \$5,000.

OUR SAVIOUR'S SCANDINAVIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH OF EAU CLAIRE.—This organization was inaugurated April 22, 1876, through the instrumentality of Prof. H. G. Stub. He represented the Norwegian Lutheran Synod in America. He gave his services until Rev. I. P. Dietrichson, of Chicago, Ill., accepted the pastorate. This was in the same year. Those persons who took the initiative in founding the church were: M. J. Argard, Louis Everson, C. P. Johnson, John Kragstad, Even Olson, J. O. Gilbert, Mads Aobren, Robert H. Segler, Ole Anderson, John C. Nelson, A. M. Johnson, A. R. Bergh, C. Berg, H. R. Kjorstad, P. O. Lochen, Magne Olson, A. P. Mortensen, H. Ulstrup, J. Reid, Soren Johnson, A. Pederson and Ole P. Onstad. In the summer of 1877 the congregation purchased a lot on Oxford avenue and Fulton street and erected their church. It was built by the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, at a cost of \$2,653. A school-house was erected on the church lot in the summer of 1881,

at an expenditure of \$1,600. It became the parochial school of the church. When an evening school for Scandinavian immigrants, to teach them the English language, was promulgated a large number of citizens contributed generously to the undertaking. This branch of education has been carried on ever since the school-house was erected.

Since the congregation was organized the pastorate has been filled as follows: By Rev. I. P. Dietrichson up to June, 1879, when he was succeeded by Rev. Harald Haakenson, who served five years, to 1884. His successor was Rev. U. C. Hermstard, who remained three years, and was followed by the present pastor, Rev. J. W. Preus, in 1887. In the summer of that year a parsonage was erected on the church lot, at an outlay of \$1,500. Notwithstanding the expenditures mentioned the organization is in such a flourishing condition as to be entirely free from debt. It has now a voting membership of seventy-five, and a congregation of about 300. The parish is not incorporated with any of the present Norwegian Lutheran church bodies, but has always been and is ministered to by a pastor from the Norwegian Lutheran Synod of America. Instruction is given in the parochial school during four months in the year, with an attendance of from seventy-five to 100 pupils.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN EMANUEL CHURCH.—This organization was formed in 1883, when the following trustees were elected: C. M. Jonson, Olof Carlstrom and John Boman. The first permanent pastor was Rev. C. G. Norstrom. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. C. A. Bar, who graduated at the seminary at Rock Island, Ill., and was ordained at Jamestown, N. Y., in 1890. The church building was erected in 1886, on Beach and Mill streets. The communion membership is now eighty-six. A school-house and parsonage were erected near the church in 1891.

NORWEGIAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—A class of Norwegian Methodist Episcopalians of this city was formed in 1885, under the direction of Rev. O. Jacobson. The organization of this church was the result. The meetings and services were held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Rev. E. Hanson was the first pastor. He was appointed in that year. Under his administration a lot was purchased on Chestnut street and Fifth avenue and a church built in 1887. It is a frame structure, with a seating capacity of 300. There is also a class-room which will accommodate from seventy to eighty persons. After performing the duties of his office for two years and establishing the organization on a solid basis, Mr. Hanson was succeeded by Rev. P. Hangan, who served two years. He was followed by Rev. M. Kjelstad, who remained one year. His successor was Rev. O. Kristensen, whose term was a brief one—nine months. The present pastor, Rev. F. A. Scarvie, was then called. This was early in 1891. The church has a small charge attached to it at Downsville and another at Run-

ning Valley, both in Dunn county. It has also a charge at Mondovi, in Buffalo county. The services are held in the Methodist church there.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.—The first meetings in this city of this denomination were held in 1886 in the Second Congregational church, when its organization was consummated and Rev. William Pfefferkorn was selected as the first pastor. The membership rapidly increased until it became desirable that the association should have a church of its own. With this end in view a subscription was raised among the members, who are wealthy, under the auspices of Rev. Charles F. Finger, Mr. Pfefferkorn's successor to the pastorate. A lot was purchased on Babcock and Beach streets, and the church built in 1887. It is a frame structure, thirty-two by fifty-two feet, with a seating capacity of 300, and the association has a membership of sixty-six. Mr. Finger continued in charge of the pastorate until the spring of 1890, when he was succeeded, on May 1, by Rev. William Kaun, the present pastor.

UNITY CHURCH.—Early in the spring of 1888 a meeting was held by the Unitarians of this city, and a church was organized as the First Unitarian society. The Rev. H. D. Maxon, of Menomonie, was appointed pastor and services were held in Banner hall. Steps were subsequently taken to erect a church edifice. A lot at the southwest corner of Barstow and Gray streets was selected as the site, and a frame building erected thereon. While handsome externally, the interior is very plainly finished. It was dedicated in December, 1889. At a meeting of the members, held February 25, 1889, the name of the organization was changed to the Unity church of Eau Claire. The members aggregate 100, and the building has a seating capacity of 300.

SCANDINAVIAN BAPTIST CHURCH.—This organization was instituted in October, 1890. The pastor is Rev. C. J. Olson. The services are held in a hall at No. 208 Wisconsin street. Negotiations are pending for the purchase of a lot on the West side, on which to erect a church building.

The majority of the churches in the city have Sunday-schools attached to them, with a liberal number of the customary associations, including guilds, brotherhoods, auxiliaries to missions, mite societies, young people's clubs, etc.

CHAPTER XI.

THE CITY OF EAU CLAIRE.

A TOWN ABSORBED IN A CORPORATION—DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY, WITH ITS OFFICERS—THE DELLS DAM—BOARD OF TRADE—THE FLOODS OF 1880 AND 1884—ADDITIONAL RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE “SAWDUST WAR”—YOUNG MEN’S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—THE SCHOOLS, POST-OFFICE AND HOTELS—TRAGIC DEATH OF FRED HANSON—NEWSPAPERS AND BANKS—CITY WATER SUPPLY—PUBLIC LIBRARY—ELEVATORS—INCORPORATED COMPANIES—SECRET, BENEFIT AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

IN March, 1872, the residents of Eau Claire obtained a charter from the legislature whereby the village became a city. Taking the county building as its center, Eau Claire is bounded on the north by the town of Wheaton, in Chippewa county; on the south by the towns of Washington and Brunswick, in Eau Claire county; on the east by the towns of Washington and Seymour, and on the west by the town of Union, all in Eau Claire county. Thus it will be seen that what was once the town of Eau Claire has now become a city. It is picturesquely situated in the valley of the Chippewa river, and is protected on the northeast and northwest by two ranges of hills, or series of bluffs, through which the river runs. Directly in front of them, and due north, is Mount Simon, the highest of the hills. On the south is a sweeping range of bluffs which turn to the southeast, and, turning again due east, form the southern bank of the Eau Claire river, with Mount Agnes in the southeast corner and Mount Tom due east. West of Half Moon lake is another range of bluffs, so that the city is surrounded by hills, except at the inlet and outlet of the Chippewa river. The city is well watered by the river named, and the Half Moon lake on the west, in the center of which is Island Park—a bright emerald, set in a silver ring. It is being surveyed and platted into lots.

The city is divided into three parts, known as the North, East and West sides. They are all well laid out in streets, especially on the West side, most of which run from north to south and east to west. They are nearly all graded, and aggregate sixty-five miles in length. The principal business thoroughfares on the East side are Barstow, Kelsey, Eau Claire, Gibson and River streets. On the North side, North Barstow, Galloway, Madison and Wisconsin streets. On the West side, Water, Bridge, Bellinger and Menomonie streets. The majority of the business houses are of brick. The leading residence

streets on the East side are Farwell, State and River, and Summit, Marston and Gilbert avenues. Those on the West side are Niagara, Hudson, Lake and Bridge streets, Broadway and Second, Third and Fourth avenues. On the North side are Wisconsin and Galloway streets. The finest residences are on the West side, and in the southern part of the East side. Most of them have brick or stone basements and frame stories, with spacious grounds, and in some instances park-like surroundings, well stocked with handsome shade trees and well-kept lawns. There are six parks—Randall park on the West side, with its lofty oak shade trees; Wilson park on the East side; that owned by the Eau Claire Park Company on the plateau south and southeast of the Chippewa river, which promises to be the largest and finest park in the city; University park on the hill above Kelsey street; the park on the bluffs overlooking the southern bank of the Eau Claire river, and Putnam park on the North side.

The whole city is well lighted by electricity, the power for which is obtained from the Dells dam, on the Chippewa, and the dam of the Mississippi River Logging Company, on the Eau Claire. There are five commodious cemeteries, one at Forest Hill, on the East side; Lake View cemetery, on the plateau immediately beyond the bluffs west of Half Moon lake, and three on the North side—two Catholic and one Norwegian. The city has a thoroughly adequate natural drainage. The street grades are good, and have a sufficient fall to rapidly clear themselves of water in time of storm. The soil is extremely porous, thus making it possible for the city to be healthy without as complete a sewerage system as would otherwise be necessary. There is abundant means for the disposal of sewage. With the Chippewa river running through the city from north to south and the Eau Claire passing through much of the thickly inhabited portion, together with the Little Niagara stream, south of the East side, which will, in the future, be very valuable as a sewage receptacle for that portion of the city, and Half Moon lake, which can be used at any time when necessary, the complete sanitation of the city is at all times assured. There are nearly eight miles of sewers, including six separate and distinct systems, each having an outlet of its own. All the paved streets are well provided with catch-basins for conducting the water from their surface to the sewers, which empty themselves into the two rivers. The sewage is thus transported via "The Father of Waters" to the Gulf of Mexico.

The area of the city is sixteen and one-quarter square miles. The highest point under the established grade, that is the highest street that has a grade established on it, is 151 feet above the low water level of the Chippewa river. The levels are all run, taking the low water mark of this river as a base or level datum. This base is 180 feet above Lake Michigan, which is 589 feet above sea level. Hence the city is 769 feet above sea level at the low water mark of the Chippewa river, and the main portion of it thirty-one feet above this mark, so that, on an average, it is 800 feet above the sea level. The cli-

mate is pleasant, healthy and invigorating, the yearly mean temperature being forty-six degrees Fahrenheit. The average mean temperature of winter is twenty degrees, of spring and autumn forty-seven, and of summer seventy-two. The prevailing winds in the spring are from the northeast, in the summer from the south and southeast, and in the autumn and winter from the west. According to the reports furnished to the state board of health and vital statistics, Eau Claire is one of the healthiest cities in the United States.

The different sections of the city are linked together with eight highway bridges, two iron and six combination structures. The average cost of the latter was \$10,000. There is one iron and one wooden structure across the Eau Claire, four over the Chippewa and two over Half Moon race, one of which is iron, and five combination. The maintenance of the bridges across the rivers has entailed a heavy outlay on the part of the city, as some of them have been washed away several times. The first one, crossing the river at the foot of Kelsey street, was opened for traffic April 1, 1869. The contract price for it was \$35,000. Other expenses, such as approaches, etc., carried the cost up to \$37,542. The structure was of wood, 569 feet in length, and was supported by the abutments and four piers. It was originally a toll bridge, but, after persistent agitation on the part of the citizens, it was made free on April 5, 1873. It was, however, partially swept away by the flood of 1880, and rebuilt at a cost of \$11,000, and again opened for traffic on Thursday, November 18, 1880. The east end lodged on the old abutment, but the west end was placed half a block up the stream, to connect it directly with Bridge street. It was carried away again by the flood of 1884, and at once replaced with the present structure.

In January, 1857, preliminary instructions were given by the board of supervisors for the construction of a bridge across the Eau Claire river, between Chapman & Thorp's and Carson & Eaton's mills on the north side and opposite Dewey street on the south side. There was \$750 appropriated for this purpose, and the bridge was opened to the public in 1859. For some years previous and up to this time a ferry had been operated between the two points by Adin Randall. A new structure was erected in 1874 by the Eau Claire Lumber Company at a cost of \$2,947, and the present iron bridge was substituted for it in 1887 at an outlay of \$10,000. The bridge, a wooden structure, across the Eau Claire at Barstow street was washed away by the flood of 1884 and a new one built in its place. The other bridge in the heart of the city is that at Madison street, and connects the two northern sections of Eau Claire together. There are also two bridges in the southern and southwestern sections of the city, across the Chippewa. The Mississippi River Logging Company has two foot-bridges over the Eau Claire, one at its lower mill and the other at its upper mill.

According to the act approved March 28, 1889, revising the original charter of the city and the several amendments thereof, the territory and limits of the city are all of sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-eight, twenty-nine and thirty of township twenty-seven north, of range nine west, and lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight, and the east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-five and the east half of section twenty-four of township number twenty-seven north of range ten west.

The city is divided into eight wards, as follows: The First ward is all that portion of the city lying north of the Eau Claire river and east of the Chippewa river, and east of a line commencing at the Eau Claire river, in the center of Dewey street, thence northerly on Dewey street to the center of Galloway street, thence westerly on Galloway street to the center of Farwell street, thence northerly on the line of Farwell street to the east and west quarter line of section seventeen, town twenty-seven north, range nine west; thence on said line to the center of said section; thence north on the north-and-south center line of said section to the Chippewa river. The Second ward comprises all that portion of the city lying south of the Eau Claire river and east of the Chippewa river, and north of Jones street, together with lot six of section sixteen and lots one, two, three and four of section twenty-one and lot five of section twenty of town twenty-seven range nine west, excepting lot one, block forty-six of the plat of the village. The Third ward is all that portion of the city lying south of the Second ward and east and south of the Chippewa river. The Fourth ward takes in that portion of the city lying north of the Chippewa river and south of the east-and-west quarter line running through section nineteen of town twenty-seven, range nine west, and section twenty-four of township twenty-seven, range ten west, and west of center line of Ninth avenue, together with lots seven, eight and nine of section nineteen aforesaid. The Fifth ward is all that portion of the city lying north of the Chippewa river, east of the center line of Fifth avenue, and south of the center line of Bridge street. The Sixth ward is that portion of the city lying west of the Chippewa river and not included in the Fourth, Fifth and Seventh wards. The Seventh ward is that part of the city lying north of the Chippewa river, west of the center of Fifth avenue, south of the center of Bridge and State streets, extending to Half Moon lake, and east of the center of Ninth avenue. The Eighth ward is that part of the city lying north of the Eau Claire river and east of the Chippewa river not included in the First ward.

The population of the city, according to the state census of 1890, was as follows:

First ward.....	3,078	Sixth ward.....	3,893
Second ward.....	1,604	Seventh ward.....	2,128
Third ward.....	1,975	Eighth ward.....	2,164
Fourth ward.....	1,035		
Fifth ward.....	1,538	Total.....	17,415

Under the provisions of the charter of March, 1872, the first city election was held in the following April. The following is a list of the officers elected since that time:

MAYORS—1872, H. P. Graham; 1873, J. P. Nelson; 1874, G. E. Porter; 1875, G. A. Buffington; 1876, L. M. Vilas; 1877, W. F. Bailey; 1878-79, George W. Chapman; 1880, J. F. Moore; 1881, Dr. E. T. Farr; 1882-83, W. F. Bailey; 1884, H. D. Davis; 1885, D. W. Day; 1886, John Grinsell; 1887, W. A. Rust; 1888-89, George B. Shaw; 1890, John Hunner; 1891, John Ure Sr.

CITY CLERKS—1872-79, Charles R. Gleason; 1879-81, John Hunner; 1881-82, George W. Churchill; 1882, H. Lamb; 1883, Thomas Carmichael; 1884-86, George W. Churchill; since which time M. W. Owens has held the office.

TREASURERS—1872-78, E. H. Playter, who was succeeded by B. S. Phillips, since which time there has been no change.

CITY ATTORNEYS—1872, L. M. Vilas; 1873-74, W. R. Hoyt; 1875, Alex Meggett; 1876, H. H. Hayden; 1877, L. R. Larson; 1878-80, M. Griffin; 1881, E. M. Bartlett; 1882, James H. Culbertson; 1883, H. A. Marsh; 1884, A. J. Marsh; 1885, H. H. Hayden; 1886-90, V. W. James; 1891, L. A. Doolittle.

CITY SURVEYERS—William Weissenfelds was elected when the city was organized, and held the office until 1885; C. T. Purdy received a majority of the votes in 1885 and 1886; G. W. Baldwin was their choice in 1887, and C. E. Bussell in 1888 and 1889. In this last year the office of city surveyor was changed to city engineer, under the provisions of the amended charter of the previous year, and C. A. Alderman was elected to this office in 1890, and again in 1891.



PHOTO BY BURNS, EAU CLAIRE.

Geo J Warren

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

The following aldermen have been elected since the organization of the city to the present time. According to the original charter the city was divided into six wards. They were increased to eight in 1876:

YEAR.	First Ward.	Second Ward.	Third Ward.	Fourth Ward.	Fifth Ward.	Sixth Ward.	Seventh Ward.	Eighth Ward.
1872	F. McDonough	H. Schlegelmitch	A. J. French	D. Kennedy	G. W. Denning	Texas Angel	M. Arnstad	A. Huggen
1873	R. Tolles	Peter Hart	M. V. B. Barron	C. A. Bullen	T. Carmichael	J. H. Demarest	G. W. Denning	M. E. O'Connell
1874	F. McDonough	H. Schlegelmitch	C. W. Spanding	D. Kennedy	G. W. Denning	Texas Angel	M. Arnstad	A. Huggen
1875	F. McDonough	P. Joyce	A. Smith	Charles Newell	G. W. Denning	H. J. Lehnkuangel	G. W. Denning	E. Horgan
1876	George Oleson	J. M. Kelly	G. B. Chapman	D. Kennedy	T. Carmichael	M. B. Wynnan	H. M. Culbertson	Victor Wolf
1877	George Oleson	R. F. Wilson	R. F. Chapman	H. G. Free	S. W. McAslin	M. B. Wynnan	G. W. Denning	A. S. Bostwick
1878	George Webster	W. T. Galloway	F. W. Woodward	H. G. Free	S. W. McAslin	M. B. Wynnan	G. W. Denning	A. S. Bostwick
1879	George Webster	R. F. Wilson	H. Cousins	G. B. Shaw	G. W. Denning	D. A. Kennedy	G. W. Denning	A. S. Bostwick
1880	R. Horgan	D. Schaefer	F. W. Woodward	Frank Brahm	W. L. Kepler	A. M. Childs	G. W. Denning	A. S. Bostwick
1881	George Webster	W. T. Galloway	H. Cousins	G. B. Shaw	Theo. Hothman	M. B. Wynnan	G. W. Denning	A. S. Bostwick
1882	T. P. Wentworth	W. T. Galloway	J. E. Cass	Frank Brahm	G. A. Buntington	D. A. Kennedy	G. W. Denning	A. S. Bostwick
1883	John Nichols	D. Schaefer	F. W. Woodward	G. B. Shaw	W. L. Kepler	Jacob Stamm	G. W. Denning	A. S. Bostwick
1884	T. P. Wentworth	W. T. Galloway	Arthur Smith	G. B. Shaw	G. A. Buntington	Jacob Stamm	G. W. Denning	A. S. Bostwick
1885	F. Palte	J. F. McGrath	J. E. Cass	G. B. Shaw	G. A. Buntington	E. C. French	G. W. Denning	A. S. Bostwick
1886	F. McDonough	W. T. Galloway	N. C. Wilcox	W. Wynnan	G. A. Buntington	W. W. Downs	G. W. Denning	A. S. Bostwick
1887	F. McDonough	H. Schlegelmitch	Arthur Smith	G. B. Shaw	G. A. Buntington	E. C. French	G. W. Denning	A. S. Bostwick
1888	F. McDonough	W. T. Galloway	N. C. Wilcox	G. B. Shaw	G. A. Buntington	W. W. Downs	G. W. Denning	A. S. Bostwick
1889	F. McDonough	H. Schlegelmitch	Arthur Smith	G. B. Shaw	G. A. Buntington	E. C. French	G. W. Denning	A. S. Bostwick
1890	F. McDonough	W. T. Galloway	N. C. Wilcox	G. B. Shaw	G. A. Buntington	W. W. Downs	G. W. Denning	A. S. Bostwick
1891	F. McDonough	H. Schlegelmitch	Arthur Smith	G. B. Shaw	G. A. Buntington	E. C. French	G. W. Denning	A. S. Bostwick

PRESIDENTS OF THE COUNCIL—1872, Texas Angel; 1873, George W. Deming; 1874, Donald Kennedy; 1875, Frank McDonough; 1876-77, F. W. Woodward; 1878-79, George W. Deming; 1880, George B. Shaw; 1881, W. P. Bartlett; 1882, Frank McDonough; 1883, T. F. Frawley; 1884-85, G. B. Shaw; 1886, T. F. Frawley; 1887, G. B. Shaw; 1888-89, T. F. Frawley; 1890, G. A. Buffington; 1891, George C. Teall.

The Sherman house, on Barstow street, was built about 1874 and operated as a hotel for twelve years. It was then, in 1886, transformed into a theater, with seating capacity for an audience of 600, and so conducted for a year and a half. After being vacant for a while, the first floor was metamorphosed into a furniture store, while the upper part of the building is utilized as a typewriting school.

The efforts made from time to time to secure the necessary legislative authority to utilize the Dells as storage for logs has been narrated in a previous chapter, up to the time that the then proposed bill was vetoed by Governor Fairchild in 1871. The village having become a city, had, as a consequence, acquired a more powerful influence in the legislative chamber and otherwise. There are, too, more ways than one by which to accomplish a given object, when it is determined to do so, no matter what the obstacles in the way to its achievement. What was desired by the mill interests of Eau Claire was brought about in the shape of an amendment to the city charter, which was strongly supported by Senator Graham and Assemblyman Callahan, backed by a powerful lobby. The necessary bill passed both houses and became a law in 1875; within two weeks after its introduction. It authorized the city, in its corporate capacity, to erect a dam sixteen feet high across the Chippewa river, to place piers, booming and sorting works in the river at suitable points, and to lease the water power and works to responsible parties, and bound the city to make and operate, free of charge, a lock for the passage of steamboats, a safe and suitable raft-slide for two strings in width of rafts over the dam, and an unobstructed raft channel past the booming works at all times, and to pay all damages incurred by any and all parties from the erection of the works. The question of the issuance by the city of bonds to the amount of \$100,000 for the construction of the dam, etc., was voted on by the electors of the city May 11, 1875. The result was almost wholly in the affirmative.

The Eau Claire Dells Improvement Company was incorporated in 1876, with a capital of \$200,000. The city at once granted to it the privilege of constructing and maintaining the existing dam for ninety-nine years under certain restrictions and reservations, and contributed, in bonds, \$95,000 to that enterprise. J. McIntire, of New York city, was the contractor for the work. Several difficulties were encountered during the progress of the undertaking, notably the carrying away of a part of the coffer dam above the permanent

structure through a sudden rise in the river on January 3, 1877. The dam was, however, completed in the following spring, notwithstanding the attempt by parties at Chippewa Falls to obtain a perpetual injunction restraining the city from issuing the bonds and constructing the works. Estimates of the volume of water passing over the dam at low stages fix its capacity at 4,200 horse power. The original cost of the dam was about \$250,000, to which about \$150,000 has since been added in improvements. The Dells Company has also constructed a canal from the Chippewa river above the city to Half Moon lake for the passage of logs to the latter place. The work was begun in 1879 and carried to completion forthwith. This water-way is one mile and a half in length, and carries over its course 100,000,000 logs each season. It starts just south of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad track, on the west bank of the river, runs south close to the stream, and then turns due west and empties itself into the head of the lake. The company also handles and sorts at its upper works about 800,000,000 logs each year. When the business gets fairly started in the spring as many as 10,000,000 logs are sent down the Chippewa in a single day. The officers of the company for 1891 are: President, W. A. Rust; vice-president, Eugene Shaw; secretary, C. M. Buffington; treasurer, O. H. Ingram.

The organization of the Eau Claire Board of Trade was perfected by the adoption of a constitution and the election of officers November 1, 1879. The first officers were: President, F. W. Woodward; vice-presidents, J. M. Brackett and F. McDonough; secretary, George B. Shaw; treasurer, V. W. Bayless; executive committee, R. F. Wilson, chairman; August Huyssen, D. R. Moon, C. F. Mayhew, H. H. Hayden, A. D. Chappell, W. H. Smith and Alex Kempt. The object of the organization was to encourage industries to locate in the city, and to facilitate railway shipments, etc. The first and only report was made in January, 1886. The general statistics then compiled relating to the growth of the city and its manufactures, etc., are the only ones known to be in existence. They were prepared by Mr. H. H. Waggoner. The present officers of the institution, which is, for all practical purposes, in abeyance, are Frank McDonough, pres.; Charles R. Gleason, secy., and W. F. Coffin, treas.

One of the most disastrous floods with which Eau Claire was ever visited occurred in the first week of June, 1880. The Chippewa river rose twenty-two feet and swept through the lower part of the city, particularly on the East and West sides, with overwhelming force. The residents on River, Barstow and their cross streets suffered severely. The water was so high that those thoroughfares were navigated by boats, in order to render assistance to the occupants of the houses and stores from which they were driven by the rapidly rising flood. An immense amount of damage was done. The logs came down the stream in enormous quantities and were carried by the force and height of the water over the banks in all directions. Thousands of them were left

high and dry when the river receded to its normal condition, in very many instances at considerable and surprising distances from the regular channel of the stream. Buildings were washed from their foundations, and their contents—furniture, merchandise, etc.—swept away by the remorseless and irresistible current. The Kelsey street bridge and one other were wrecked and went down with the flood. The total loss exceeded \$100,000.

In 1875 the Chippewa Falls & Western railroad company constructed a road from Chippewa Falls to Eau Claire. The Wisconsin & Minnesota railroad from Abbottsford to Chippewa Falls was built in 1880 and opened for traffic late in that year. It connected with the Chippewa Falls & Western railroad. That portion of the Wisconsin Central system extending from Chippewa Falls to New Richmond was built by an organization originally known as the St. Croix & Chippewa Falls railroad company. This line extended from Chippewa Falls to Lake St. Croix, and connected there with a road running to St. Paul, built by the St. Paul & St. Croix railroad company. Both of these companies were incorporated in the spring of 1884. They were consolidated into the Minnesota, St. Croix & Wisconsin railroad company in June of that year. The road is now owned by the Wisconsin Central company, but is leased to and operated by the Northern Pacific railroad company. Prior and up to April 1, 1890, it came into Eau Claire jointly with the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway for about a mile outside the city. From that date to December, 1890, the trains of the Wisconsin Central came in on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road. Since that time the Wisconsin Central company has used its own terminal, and has now the most complete and ornamental depot in Eau Claire.

Eau Claire has been exceptionally free from inconvenience through labor strikes of any importance, except on one occasion, and this became known all over the country as the "Sawdust war." It was inaugurated on Monday, July 11, 1881. Scarcely any warning was given as to what was to come. Suddenly, at a given signal, several hundred men, employed by the Eau Claire Lumber Company, quit work shortly after the mills had been put in operation for the day. They demanded a reduction in the time of labor to ten hours. This was refused. A procession was formed and the strikers went round to the several mills. They compelled all the men to quit work and join the ranks of the discontented. They were successful at every mill but one, and that exception was Sherman Bros.' mill, on the east side of Half Moon lake. Here they were met by one of the members of the firm, who told them that he was running the mill on the ten-hour system. It was sufficient. The crowd of strikers moved on. The fires were put out at some of the mills, and, in several instances, considerable physical persuasion was resorted to to induce the workers to leave. The excitement became intense, especially as continual threats were made to set fire to the mills. Gov. William E. Smith was ulti-

mately informed of the condition of affairs. He came immediately to the city and personally investigated the trouble. The result was that he ordered a few companies of the state militia on the scene. Those who came were Company A, Janesville guards; Company B, Bower City guards; Company A, Governor's guard; Company B, Guppey guard; Company C, Lake City guards, and Company D, Watertown guards, making in all about 375 men. Just before their arrival several of the more prominent among the strikers were arrested. Some of the companies encamped on the West side park, while others were quartered in the county building. They remained until July 30, by which time the strike was amicably adjusted, the men returning to work on the old time—eleven hours a day.

The Chippewa Valley and Superior railway company was projected early in 1881, and the construction of its line of road from Wabasha to this city was commenced shortly afterward. The officers of the company were: J. C. Easton, prest.; A. J. Easton, secy.; John Johnston, treas.; William R. Sill, chief engineer, and C. R. Jackwitz, auditor and paymaster. The road was completed and opened for traffic in November, 1882, and was transferred to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company on November 15 of that year. It now forms the Chippewa Valley division of that company's system, and follows the course of the Chippewa river a distance of fifty miles. It has stations at Shawtown and Porter's Mills, where all trains stop. The extension to Chippewa Falls was opened for traffic December 31, 1883.

The first and only opera house in the city was built in 1883, at a cost of \$65,000, including the lot on which it stands, by the Eau Claire Opera House Company, which was incorporated in the same year with a capital of \$45,000. The structure is of brick and has a seating capacity of 1,100. It was opened by the late Emma Abbott October 1, 1883, with the opera "A King for a Day." The officers of the company for 1891 are: President and treasurer, D. R. Moon; secretary, George B. Shaw; manager, J. E. Cass.

This city was visited by another flood in September, 1884, the last one to the present time. It began to rise on the night of the ninth of that month. On the following morning (Wednesday) it had risen from two to eleven feet, and so continued until it reached the unprecedented height of twenty-seven feet above low-water mark at eleven o'clock on Thursday morning, exceeding the rise of 1880 by four feet. Many thousand dollars' worth of property was swept away, and heavy damage done by the overflowing of the manufacturing and business portions of the city, to say nothing of the injury sustained by the partial submersion of hundreds of dwellings along the banks of the wildly resistless torrent. Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon of that day the floating logs, lumber and fragmentary masses of timber crashed against the bridges until, at half past three, a raft of lumber from the Dells mill struck and carried away the east section of the Price street wagon bridge (now known

as Madison street bridge). The disjointed section was by the force of the current impelled with overwhelming force against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Valley division, railway bridge destroying it instantly. Kelsey street bridge was next swept away, and Water street bridge followed it with the lower Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway bridge, and the Shawtown wagon bridge. All the bridges across the Chippewa at this point were destroyed except that of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minnesota & Omaha railway, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul bridge above the Dells. The latter was, however, carried away during the forenoon of the following day, and mingled with masses of timber and debris, houses, furniture, the carcasses of horses, cows and hogs, and a heavy run of logs from the broken booms above. The damage to property within the city limits was estimated at \$500,000, and in the Valley at \$1,500,000. All the city bridges were immediately rebuilt. The cause of the flood was the giving way of the dam on Duncan creek at Bloomer, in Chippewa county.

In the whole northwest there are only three collections of what have been termed the true aristocrats of Flora's lovely kingdom—*orchideæ* or *orchidaceæ*, popularly called orchids. One of these collections is in this city. It has been gathered together, in the course of many years, by Mr. F. W. Woodward, an old citizen. Although our own fields yield some beautiful terrestrial orchids, such as the lovely *Cypripedium*, *Spectabile*, *habanaria militorie* and other well known specimens, yet it is chiefly in the *Epiphytes* of regions of great humidity that the truly gorgeous types are found. Daring collectors climb the Andes to the snow line, and others the peaks of Borneo, or search the Malayan jungles, risking their lives to wrest these treasures from nature's unwilling hands. Mr. Woodward's collection embraces several hundred varieties of these chaste and beautiful plants, from nearly every tropical land trod by civilized man. His orchid houses are constructed with the special object of ministering to every want of his pets, and they seem as much at home there as if clinging to their native rocks and trees thousands of miles away. Here in Eau Claire are to be seen the glorious *Cattleyas*, from Brazil, a vision indeed to the novice, the kingly *Sobralias*, the *Stanlioepa* of rich perfume, the *Peristeria elata*, the Holy Ghost flower, superb *Vandas*, *Phalaenopsis*, *Oucidium*s, *Aerides*, etc., yielding, each in its season, its wealth of bloom. This famous collection is yearly visited by hundreds of admirers.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF EAU CLAIRE.—This institution was organized August 23, 1881, by the late W. E. Lewis, and was incorporated March 6, 1882. Its first home was over No. 110 Kelsey street, but, as it grew too large for those premises it was found a new abiding place in the Post-office block, in August, 1882. Elijah Swift was the first president. He served two years, to 1883. His successor was J. G. Thorp, from 1883 to 1886. He was followed by D. P. Simons, from 1886 to 1888. R. H. Chute was his successor,

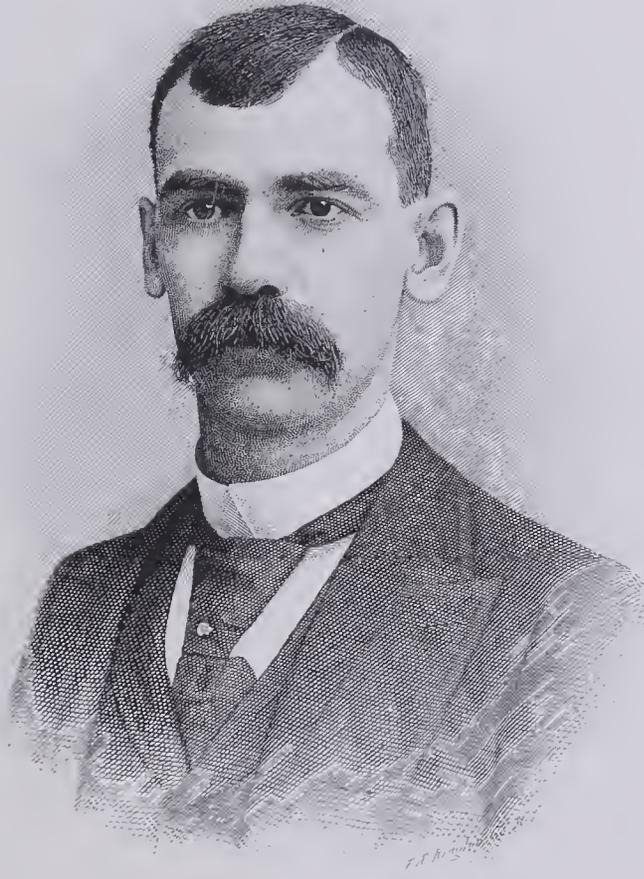
and has continued in office to the present time, 1891. The first general secretary was A. S. Abbott, for one year. His successors were: W. E. Lougee, four years, and John Coldwell. He was called from the Chippewa Falls association, and remained until March, 1891. There is a large general reading-room, supplied with seventy-five newspapers and periodicals, free to all, as also free writing materials and a public correspondence table. The parlor, lecture hall, gymnasium and bath-rooms are free to members. The average daily attendance is seventy-five and the total membership 234. The present officers are as follows: President, R. H. Chute; vice-president, J. T. Tinker; treasurer, B. A. Buffington; recording secretary, F. N. Wetherby; general secretary, John Coldwell.

SCHOOLS.—The first school-house built in the village of Eau Claire was in the winter of 1856-57. It was sixteen by twenty-four feet, of green, rough, boards, and located on what is now Barstow street, near Kelsey street. John E. Stillman was the first teacher, and was followed by Miss Mary Arnold in the next summer. She had fifteen pupils. It was in this primitive structure that Rev. A. Kidder held the first services of the Congregational church during that winter. It was the only place then in existence there suitable for the purpose. In the fall of 1857 a school-house was erected on the Sparta road, three miles from the village, in what was then known as the Olin and Bebee neighborhood. In 1856 the board of supervisors voted \$400 for a school-house for school district No. 2, which had then lately been constituted. It was built in the winter of 1857, on Farwell street, next to where Christ Episcopal church now stands. In that year the treasurer of the board, Adin Randall, paid to the treasurer of the school district \$199.31, the presumed cost of the structure. It was twenty-eight by forty feet, and contained one large room, fairly finished. It is there yet, and is now known as the old Universalist church. In its present dilapidated condition it is but the shadow of its former glory. It continued to be used for school purposes, as well as a church, for several years, and until the present East side school-house on Farwell street, between Emery and Earl streets, and opposite the park, was erected in 1864. It is now called the Bartlett high school, and was the first institution on the East side organized under the laws of the state, whereby the town board in each town of the county has power to organize a school district. In accordance with the same authority the east side of the village was known as school district No. 2. The Rev. J. O. Barrett was the first principal of this school, and so continued until April, 1868, when he was succeeded by Mr. H. C. Howland, who remained in charge of the schools of the district until January 1, 1889. The Thorp school was built in 1884 on the southeast corner of Barland and McGraw streets. It has four departments. The Lockwood school, a frame building, erected in the summer of 1889, has two departments.

The high-school department of this district was located in the Bartlett

school until September, 1890. About 100 students graduated from it during the principalship of Mr. Howland—the first class in 1872. After his resignation the school district was in charge of Mr. S. Steffens until the close of the school-year in June, 1889. His successor was Mr. Charles Friedel, up to June, 1891. The whole of the west side of the village was included in school district No. 3, which was originally a joint district, composed of portions of the towns of Half Moon and Oak Grove. The first school-house erected on that side of the river was in 1858, on Niagara street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Miss A. Kidder was the first teacher. In the summer of 1859 another school-house was built on the West side, on Fifth avenue and Broadway, where the Alexander school now stands. The old building was moved to the opposite side of the street in the summer of 1869, and is now, after being cut down, occupied as a dwelling-house. This was the first graded school on the West side. The Rev. A. Kidder taught there for four years, commencing in 1862. His successor was Mr. Hutton, who remained for several years. While occupying this position a free state high school was organized in this district and he was appointed its first principal. He went to the Plattville normal school as one of the faculty, and was succeeded by Mr. McGregor, the present school superintendent, in 1879. He continued to hold the office until 1890. The next school erected on the West side was at Shawtown, on the northwest corner of Michigan street and Avenue C. This was in or about the year 1868. Additions have been made to it from time to time, and it is now known as the Jefferson school. There are four other graded schools on the West side—one in the Sixth ward, on Cameron and Babcock streets, built about 1876, and now the Lincoln school (which was, in 1891, enlarged to double its former capacity); the Lucy Larcom school, on Fifth avenue and Walnut street; the Washington school, on Fifth avenue and Broadway, and the Garfield school, on Seminary street between Lake and Bridge streets. This last structure was purchased of the Wesleyan Methodist society, and is now being used temporarily as the high school of Eau Claire, of which Professor M. S. Frawley was appointed principal in 1890. It is in contemplation to erect a new building on the same lot in the near future, at a cost of \$40,000. Two temporary schools are located on Water street in rented buildings.

The north side of the village was originally the first school district; or, at least, a part of it. A little school-house at the Dells, erected many years ago, was the first building in that section in which instruction was given to the children of Protestant residents. Miss Bessie Read was the first teacher. Its cost was defrayed out of \$400 voted by the board of supervisors in 1856 for a school-house for school district No. 1; the treasurer of the board paying to the treasurer of the district the sum of \$303, which was the probable cost of the structure. It was rebuilt in 1884, is an ungraded school and has one teacher. The high school of the district is located on Wisconsin and North Dewey



E. J. Foster

streets. It was destroyed by fire in 1884, together with its records, and was immediately rebuilt. Prof. M. S. Frawley was appointed principal of it in 1880, and continued to hold that position until 1890, when he resigned to take charge of the free high school on the West side. In 1882 the city purchased of the congregation of St. Patrick's church their building and the lot on which it stood on North Barstow street, and in 1887 converted it into a graded school of four departments. It is now known as the Frawley school. The Summit street school was built in 1885, and enlarged in 1888. It has four departments.

The manual training department of the schools was instituted in 1885. Mr. J. F. Ellis is the originator of and has since taken great interest in it. It is located in the Alexander school. Mr. Kennealy was the first teacher in this department. He was succeeded by Mr. Barnes, and he by Mr. Swearingen, the present principal. It has been a very successful undertaking, the results far exceeding the expectations. A levy of \$800 was made to start with, but the whole of that amount was not required to support the school for the first year. A sum of \$1,000 was appropriated for the second year, and that was more than enough to meet the expenses. It has been demonstrated that it costs about \$900 a year to run the department. A class of forty to seventy-five boys has been entered ever since it was started, and is still increasing.

It is provided by the recently amended charter of the city of Eau Claire that on and after the first Monday in July, 1889, the territory within the city shall constitute one school district, to be known as "The School District of Eau Claire." The school commissioners therein provided for are to constitute "The Board of Education of Eau Claire." It is also provided that on the same day each ward in the city shall elect one school commissioner; and on the first Monday in July, 1890, and biennially thereafter, a similar election shall be held in each of the even-numbered wards of the city; and on the first Monday in July, 1891, and biennially thereafter, a similar election shall be held in each of the odd-numbered wards of the city, all school commissioners so elected to hold office for two years, except those elected on the first Monday in July, 1889, by the even-numbered wards, who were to hold for one year. All property vested in either of the school districts shall become vested in the school district of Eau Claire, the board of education to have the organization and general management of the schools. The first board was composed of the following members: R. H. Chute, president; C. R. Gleason, secretary; First ward, F. M. Donough; Second ward, C. R. Gleason; Third ward, H. C. Howland; Fourth ward, D. Ferguson; Fifth ward, Charles Alexander; Sixth ward, R. H. Chute; Seventh ward, J. F. Ellis; Eighth ward, T. F. Frawley. The schools in the old districts were managed during the first year of the change by the principals of the free high schools. Mr. McGregor was elected in July, 1890, and since that time he has had supervision of all the schools. The high schools that had been previously maintained in the city were on the State Uni-

versity accredited list for three years before their union. The high school, as a result of the union, is on that list also.

The number of pupils enrolled in the schools for 1890 were: Males, 1,610; females, 1,567; total, 3,177. There were six principals and fifty-eight teachers. The expenses of the schools for the same year amounted to \$40,763.42, of which \$26,099 was absorbed in salaries to the teachers and \$5,222.93 in repairs to school buildings.

There are six private schools in the city and an academy for young ladies. The number of pupils registered in these institutions is 1,035.

POST-OFFICE.—When the territory of Wisconsin became a state, in 1848, the whole Chippewa Valley was without roads, mails or any regular communication with the outside world. It was not long, however, before the legislature made an appropriation to “lay out and open a road from Prairie du Chien, via Viroqua, Black River Falls and Eau Claire, to Hudson. During the fall of 1849 and the winter of 1849–50 Judge Knowlton, who had the contract for performing the work, had so far succeeded in making the road passable that congress early in the fifties established a mail route over it, with a post-office at Eau Claire. George W. Randall was the first postmaster and his office was called the Clear Water post-office. His successor was J. J. Gage, who kept the office in a store on a thoroughfare now known as Eau Claire street, just east of where the city clerk’s office now stands. He was succeeded by Henry Huntingdon, when the office was removed to where Harts’s hotel now stands. The ground was then occupied by the store of Shaw & Huntingdon. The latter held the office from 1857 to 1859, when he was followed by Peter Wychoff, who removed the office to the corner of Barstow and Gibson streets, where the Star Clothing store now is. His term of office was for two years, from 1859 to 1861, when, owing to a change in the administration, John T. Tinker was appointed his successor. This was in the fall of the last named year. Under his administration the post-office was located about where Tabor Thompson’s drug store, on Barstow street, now is. In 1863 Mr. Tinker assisted in organizing a company for the Sixteenth Wisconsin regiment, for which he received a commission as first lieutenant. He went south in the fall of that year, and appointed as his substitute in the postmastership Robert Cobban.

The question arose as to whether a man could hold two commissions from the government at the same time. In the end Stephen Marston became the postmaster of Eau Claire in the place of Mr. Tinker, and held that office from 1863 to 1871. During the absence of the latter from the village and before Mr. Marston’s appointment the post-office was destroyed by fire. It was afterward removed to the latter’s store on the corner of Barstow and Main streets, and ultimately to the Music Hall block on the former street. Finally it was taken to its present location on the corner of River and Kelsey streets, January 6, 1875, and the present substantial brick block built in 1877. Mr. Mars-

ton's successors were : E. S. Chase, four years to 1875; James M. Brackett, 1875 to 1886; Charles R. Gleason, 1886 to 1888; H. P. Graham, 1888 to 1890, and then the present incumbent, W. W. Winterbotham, who was appointed to the office under the Harrison administration, May 12, 1890. His assistant is J. B. Demarest.

The Eau Claire post-office was made a money order office July 1, 1865, and the first order was issued to Alexander Kempt. The order business for 1890 amounted to \$20,682.63. It was made a free-delivery office in 1884. There are now eight carriers and sixty-three mailing boxes. The letters mailed in 1890 numbered 802,580, with 114,232 postal cards and 356,522 pieces of second, third and fourth-class matter; registered letters mailed, 2,436. The letters received for delivery during the same period numbered 398,818; postal cards, 110,278; and second, third and fourth-class matter, 695,197.

HOTELS.—Eau Claire is well supplied with hotels, there being about thirty of them in all. Only a few of them have, however, what may be considered a history. First and foremost in this respect is the Eau Claire house, on Barstow and Eau Claire streets. The original structure was of frame and built in 1858, by Adin Randall. The three lots on which it stood were given to him in 1856 by G. A. Reed, Henry Gleason and R. F. Wilson for this express purpose. It contained nine sleeping-rooms, and was noted in its early days for the political and other meetings, religious services and festive gatherings held in it. It changed hands several times and was ultimately purchased by William Newton in 1865. He operated it for several years, closing it in 1875 to take charge of the Galloway house, which he ran for two years. He re-opened his own house in November, 1878, and removed it in 1879 to make room for a brick building which he erected in that year. Additions have since been made to it, and it has now between sixty and seventy sleeping-rooms. Mr. Newton carried on the hotel until 1882, when it was leased to Messrs. Foster Bros. They occupied it until 1887. Then Messrs. Foster & Parkinson conducted it for two years, and it is now being operated by Messrs. Parkinson & McGillis, under whose management it has achieved great notoriety throughout the northwestern part of the state, especially among commercial men, who make it their resting-place from Saturday to Monday. Mr. Newton still retains the ownership of it.

The Galloway house was built by Dr. William T. Galloway. Operations were begun upon it in 1872, but it was not completed and ready for occupation until 1875, when it was opened by William Newton, owner of the Eau Claire house. He carried on the business for two years, when the house was closed, to be re-opened by Mr. Barrup, who ran it for about three months. It was then operated by a traveling salesman named La Vergne, who remained about six months, and was succeeded by Mr. Fred. Hanson, an enterprising hotel man from Hastings, Minn. He conducted it successfully until he met a tragic death in November, 1887. He had been married three or four years to the divorced

wife of a man named E. Richardson, then a resident of St. Paul, Minn., but formerly employed as cook at the hotel. Trouble arose in the family over the possession of a child of the marriage, by Richardson, and he had often threatened to kill Mr. Hanson. The former came to Eau Claire in the month named, indulged freely in intoxicants, and while under their influence shot Mr. Hanson in the Galloway house and then himself. The property was purchased from the Hanson estate by Fred. S. and G. D. White, and the hotel is still managed by them in an excellent manner. It has 100 sleeping-rooms and an enviable reputation among travelers.

The Hart house has a story to tell. The frame part of it is what was known as the old Eau Claire house. When it was removed from its original site by Mr. Newton in 1879, it was placed temporarily on a vacant lot on Barstow street. Peter Hart, its present owner, purchased it in 1880 and moved it to its present location on Farwell street. He formerly kept a flour and feed store, in partnership with Thomas E. Randall, from January 1, 1866, to the fall of 1869. Hart then turned the store into a boarding-house and operated it until 1875. In 1880 he opened the Hart house in the old Eau Claire house structure and built a brick addition on the site of the boarding-house and has run it ever since. It has twenty-five sleeping-rooms. The first building erected on the site of the Hart house was a hardware store constructed by Messrs. Shaw & Huntingdon in 1857. They did a prosperous business. Desiring to re-stock the premises, they went to Pittsburgh and loaded a vessel there with goods destined to Eau Claire. In a fog a few miles below St. Louis another vessel ran into her and sank her. This untoward accident ruined the firm, as it had no insurance on either vessel or cargo. Mr. Shaw ran the business for a few months, then closed out and emigrated to Iowa, where he operated a hotel and died there. Mr. Huntingdon lives on a farm within the city limits.

Mathias Kneer, the owner of the Kneer house, is the oldest German settler in Eau Claire. He came to the embryo village in 1856, moved his family from Watertown and has remained ever since. He put up a little frame building on the site of the Kneer house, in 1861, and called it the Chippewa house. Four years later he erected a brick building next to the hotel, and operated a grocery store in it. This he did until 1881, when he tore down the frame structure and replaced it with a brick building as it now stands, transformed it all into a hotel and named it the Kneer house. It has twenty sleeping-rooms.

The McAllister house, on the North side, is a handsome brick edifice built in 1884 by Daniel and R. D. McAllister, and they have operated it since that time. It is fitted up with all modern conveniences and has twenty-two sleeping-rooms.

NEWSPAPERS.—The first newspaper started in Eau Claire was the Eau Claire "Times." The initial number was issued August 21, 1857. It was a spicy little daily sheet of democratic proclivities, owned and edited by E. B. Spen-

cer, and became the official paper of Eau Claire county. Another candidate for existence was the "Telegraph," edited by Mr. Delany. The "Weekly Patriot," published by Stephen D. Carpenter, was the official paper in 1858, and another paper, the Eau Claire "Herald," was running early in the sixties. The first publication of the Eau Claire "Argus" was in 1865. R. H. Copeland was its editor. There was still another, the Eau Claire "Tribune," but none of these ventures appear to have been long-lived.

The enterprise that, as time proved, came to stay was the Eau Claire "Free Press," a newspaper devoted to the republican cause. It was started in October, 1857, as a weekly. Charles G. Patterson was its editor in 1858. After running a few months it proved to be unremunerative, and when on the point of suspension was purchased by Gilbert E. Porter, who ran it successfully until 1864. It then passed into the hands of J. B. and H. M. Stocking, who continued it until January 1, 1870, when James M. Brackett became editor and joint owner with Mr. Rodman. It was published by them until the beginning of 1871, under the firm name of Rodman & Brackett, when, on February 19 of that year, a stock company was organized, with a capital of \$15,000. The officers were J. M. Brackett, pres.; John Hunner, vice-pres.; John B. Stocking, secy. and treas. Mr. Brackett continued to occupy the editorial chair until October, 1879, when failing health caused him to retire. He was succeeded by A. J. Whitmore, who continued in charge of the paper until the summer of 1881. George A. Barry then acted as manager and editor for a few months, and was, for a number of years, secretary of the company. Henry Slinghuff was employed at various times, covering a period of several years, as city editor. A controlling interest in the paper was purchased, in 1881, by James H. Waggoner, of Richland Center, and Julius H. Keyes, of Watertown, the former becoming editor-in-chief and the latter business manager. In the autumn of 1887 Mr. Waggoner bought out Mr. Keyes and J. G. Thorp, a stockholder, and the property became vested in Mr. Waggoner, the president of the company; Mrs. Susan Waggoner, vice-pres., and Miss Mary E. Waggoner, now Mrs. Mary E. Van Hovenberg, sec'y. The paper and printing material were sold to H. C. Ashbaugh, of Rock Island, Ill., March 1, 1890, but the franchise and other property of the company were retained. The headline of the daily was then changed to the "Evening Free Press." From the autumn of 1881 to the present time the following gentleman, other than those already named, have filled the position of city editor: John Hunner, F. W. Phillips, Charles M. Hyskell and William P. Welch; the last named being still engaged in that capacity. The "Free Press" continues to be a flourishing, widely circulated and influential newspaper within and without its party.

The Eau Claire "Leader" was started in 1881, as an independent newspaper, but it has since developed into a democratic organ. From that time, to 1885, it changed hands several times. In the latter year it came under the

control of W. K. Atkinson, who has since conducted it. It is now owned by The Leader Company, which was incorporated, in 1889, with a capital of \$10,000. The officers for 1891 are: David Drummond, pres.; W. K. Atkinson, vice-pres. and treas., and Percy C. Atkinson, sec'y. It claims to be "The Great Daily of the Chippewa Valley, with a daily circulation of 3,000 and a weekly circulation of 5,000."

The Eau Claire "News" was established in 1869, by Flavius Mills and H. C. Van Hovenberg. It is a weekly democratic paper of eight-column folio. Mr. Van Hovenberg disposed of his interest to W. F. Bailey in the following year, and Messrs. Mills & Bailey sold out to R. H. Copeland in 1874. He parted with a share of his interest to George O. Mills in 1876, and the balance to S. S. Kepler. The former died in May, 1881, and his interest went to W. S. Cobban early in 1884. Fred W. A. and M. A. Pauly became the owners, by purchase, in 1887, from Messrs. Kepler & Cobban of a two-third's interest in the paper, and in the following year obtained from them the remaining interest. They have been since that time the sole owners of the property, and under their management, it is in a prosperous condition. "Reform" is a weekly, eight-page and six-column newspaper, published in the Scandinavian language under the management and editorship of O. B. Olson. It was started in 1888, and champions general reform, with a strong tendency toward prohibition. The circulation is given as 2,700. "The Workman's Gazette" is a weekly independent newspaper established in 1884, and is owned by George Williams, who is also its editor.

The Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls "Herold" was established in 1886. It is a weekly democratic newspaper printed in the German language and published in the interest of the German residents of Eau Claire and the adjoining counties, especially Chippewa, among whom it circulates. The proprietor and editor is Joseph Weiss. The Chippewa "Anzeiger," a weekly newspaper, printed in the German language, was started in 1873. Its publication was continued for about ten years when it ceased to exist. T. Friedlander was the owner and editor of it.

BANKS.—One of the first banks in Eau Claire was that of C. C. Spafford, who started it in 1861. In 1866 he entered into partnership with D. C. Clark. The business was carried on under the firm name of Spafford & Clark, and so continued until January 1, 1873, when Mr. Spafford transferred his interest to O. H. Ingram. The firm name became Clark & Ingram, and no change was made in it until 1882, notwithstanding the previous death of Mr. Clark, when the institution was incorporated as the Eau Claire National Bank, with Mr. Ingram as president, and he has continued to fill that position up to the present time. The other officers are: William Carson, vice-pres.; W. K. Coffin, cashier, and C. A. Stouch, asst. cashier. The capital is \$100,000, surplus \$18,000, undivided profits \$24,000, and deposits up to April 16, 1891, \$480,000.

Messrs. W. A. Rust and F. W. Woodward founded a bank in Eau Claire in 1872, which, in the following year, was organized as the First National Bank, with a capital of \$60,000, and the following officers: President, F. W. Woodward; vice-president, W. A. Rust; cashier, G. T. Thompson. In May, 1878, it was re-organized and incorporated, under the laws of the state, as the Bank of Eau Claire, with the same officers and the following directors: H. H. Hayden, George B. Shaw and B. J. Churchill. On January 1, 1885, W. A. Rust was elected president, H. H. Hayden, vice-president, and C. W. Lockwood, cashier. There has been no change in the officers since that time. According to the official statement made January 5, 1891, the loans, cash and moneys due from banks amounted to \$138,316.84; the deposits, \$369,764.64; capital, \$30,000; surplus, \$50,000 and other assets, \$4,575.78. The Chippewa Valley Bank was instituted in July, 1876, as a private bank, with H. C. Putnam, president, and V. W. Bayless, cashier. It was incorporated under the laws of the state in January, 1885, with the same name and a capital of \$30,000. The first officers were: H. C. Putman, prest.; George T. Thompson, cashier, and E. B. Putnam, asst. cashier. There has been no change since that time. James H. Allen and Frank C. Allen commenced a banking business on Water street, on the West side, near Shawtown, in March, 1883, and subsequently moved it to North Barstow street. It was incorporated in May, 1890, as the Commercial Bank of Eau Claire, with a capital of \$30,000, and an authorized capital of \$500,000. The following are the officers: James H. Allen, prest.; Frank C. Allen, cashier; and J. Annendson, asst. cashier.

WATER WORKS.—When Eau Claire was first settled, and for about forty years afterward, the residents had to rely solely upon wells that were sunk for the supply of water for domestic purposes. The construction of suitable water works was, however, constantly agitated, and March 22, 1880, the city council approved of a contract with Messrs. Gray & Swift for the erection of the necessary works, with twelve miles and a half of mains, for \$170,000. The flood of that year led them to believe that the work was not capable of accomplishment, and they gave up the contract and the franchise. The latter was, in February, 1885, granted to Messrs. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., of Chicago, on the condition that they should construct a system of water works, including seventeen miles of water mains, to which were to be attached 200 fire hydrants. Messrs. Fairbanks, Morse & Co. immediately assigned their franchise to the Eau Claire Water Works Company, which was incorporated in 1885. The present officers are: President, O. H. Ingram; vice-president, Peter Truax; secretary and treasurer, C. A. Sharpe; superintendent, Wales H. Willard. The contract was completed December 15, 1885. The power for operating the water works is obtained at the Dells dam, in the northern part of the city. There are two pairs of duplex power pumps, with a daily capacity of 600,000,000 gallons. These pumps are driven by two forty-eight inch new American

turbine water-wheels under a head of nineteen feet. There is also a 2,000,000-gallon duplex steam pump, made by the Smith & Vaile Company, of Dayton, Ohio. Steam is obtained from two sixty-inch by sixteen feet boilers. The supply of water is from the Wheaton springs, situate two miles and a half from the pumping station, on the west side of the river. The water flows from the reservoir at the springs by gravity into the reservoir in the pumping station, from which it is forced through the mains.

PUBLIC LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.—The Eau Claire public library was organized in 1876, and is located on River street. It is open every day in the year, except Sundays and legal holidays, from 9:30 A. M. to noon; from 1:30 to 5:30 P. M., and from 7 to 8:30 P. M. It started with donations of books from the residents, but for several years past the city council makes an annual appropriation for its support, which varies from \$1,200 to \$1,500, out of which, after paying the running expenses, from 300 to 500 volumes a year are purchased. At the close of 1890 the library contained about 5,000 volumes, consisting mainly of books of reference and standard works. For several years past the books drawn out annually aggregate 18,000 volumes. The reading-room is spacious, very conveniently fitted up and well supplied with newspapers from all parts of the United States, magazines, periodicals and illustrated publications. As a consequence the institution is well patronized. Miss Jessie F. Hoyt is the librarian. The present officers are: President, H. C. Howland (who has held this office ever since the organization of the library); vice-president, Rev. J. F. Dudley; secretary, M. S. Frawley; directors, F. W. Woodward, H. C. Howland, B. A. Buffington, C. A. Bullen, Rev. J. F. Dudley, M. S. Frawley, L. A. Doolittle and Revs. W. H. Lockwood and G. Hoyme.

EAU CLAIRE CHILDREN'S HOME.—Early in 1889 a number of ladies associated themselves together to found a home for children needing protection, employment and assistance until other and permanent abiding places and means of support could be secured for them. With this object in view the Children's Home was organized April 28, 1889. The following are the officers: President, Mrs. Daniel Shaw; vice-president, Mrs. D. R. Moon; second vice-president, Mrs. Jane Rust; secretary, Mrs. J. E. Cass; treasurer, Mrs. C. M. Buffington; directors, Mrs. Fitch Gilbert, Mrs. McGrath, Mrs. T. F. Frawley, Mrs. John Smith, Mrs. Wales H. Willard, Mrs. Smith Robertson, Mrs. Joseph Bletcher, Mrs. Frank McDonough, Mrs. S. S. Kepler, Mrs. Elijah Swift, Mrs. D. W. Day, Dr. Annette Shaw, Mrs. A. A. Cutter, Mrs. Abercrombie, Mrs. D. Ferguson, Mrs. A. Kidder and Mrs. Nils Holm. The greater number of these ladies were or had been connected with an aid society, which had existed for more than twenty years, for the relief of the poor. A red brick house on Farwell and Seaver streets was rented of the owner, the late Sigvald A. Qvale, and the home started. It is supported by voluntary contributions. In 1890,



PHOTO BY BURNS, SAU CLAIRE.

A. Smith

and shortly before his death, Mr. Qvale deeded the house and lot, worth \$3,000, to the association. During the two years of its existence it has provided for fifty-two children, whose parents were not capable of the care of them. There were twenty-one inmates in the spring of 1891. It is in contemplation to build a much more commodious home next year, and Mrs. Daniel Shaw has promised to donate five acres of ground at Shawtown for the purpose.

ELEVATORS.—The first elevator and feed-mill in Eau Claire was built by Thomas E. Randall. It was on the North side, opposite the passenger depot of the C., St. P., M. & O. R. R. After running it for several years it was disposed of to the Eau Claire Lumber Company, who in turn, sold it to Charles W. Churchill in 1889. It was burned down in March, 1890, and rebuilt the same year. It has a capacity of 20,000 bushels. A cylindrical elevator, with a capacity of 25,000 bushels, was built in 1879, on the North side, near the tracks of the C., St. P., M. & O. R. R., on the corner of North Dewey and Madison streets, by G. B. Chapman, Nelson Wilcox and B. J. Churchill. It was sold to the Ideal Land and Loan Company in 1890, and they handle coal and wood in connection with it. The Lakeside elevator and feed-mill, on Ninth avenue and Broadway, was built in 1880, by a stock company that has practically gone out of existence. The property passed into the hands of W. F. Bailey in the same year, and was sold in 1882, on a lien judgment, to W. A. Kinnear, Theodore Hoffman, J. F. Ellis, A. R. Watson (since deceased), J. F. Moore and George W. Mason. It was operated by them for a while, and is now being run by G. W. Mason and Allen Burdett, under a lease granted to them in 1890. It has a storage capacity of 30,000 bushels. The Wabasha elevator and feed-mill, located on the south side of Fulton street, near Fifth avenue, was built in 1883, by the Wabasha Elevator Company under the superintendence of E. A. Richards. It was operated for a few years, and in 1887 passed into the hands of the Eau Claire Commission company, who still own it. The storage capacity is 40,000 bushels, and the grinding capacity twenty tons of feed a day.

In addition to the mammoth lumber productions of the city there are a number of other manufacturing industries, the majority of which are operated by incorporated companies. They with their officers for 1891, are included in the following list, which also contains those organizations whose principal offices are in the city, but whose works are located elsewhere.

Ætna Building and Loan Association. Incorporated November 29, 1889, Authorized capital, \$5,000,000. President, Charles Alexander; vice-president, Peter Hanson; secretary, Theodore N. Porr; treasurer, Allen Burdett; attorney, J. F. Ellis.

Canadian Anthracite Coal Company. Incorporated in 1886. Capital, \$1,000,000. President, J. G. Thorp, Cambridge, Mass.; vice-president, A.

Stewart, and secretary, L. Crannell, of Ottawa, Can.; treasurer, O. H. Ingram; general manager, A. Pugh, St. Paul, Minn. The main office of the company is at Ottawa.

Citizens' Loan and Building Association, of Eau Claire. Incorporated June 25, 1889. Authorized capital \$5,000,000. President, R. J. Kepler; vice-president, W. A. Heyssen; secretary, Charles B. Swift; treasurer, W. K. Coffin; attorney, M. B. Hubbard.

Co-operative Mercantile Association. Incorporated April 22, 1889. Capital, \$5,000. President, Oscar Hanson; secretary and manager, Henry Selover. This organization was established for the sale of groceries and provisions.

Eau Claire Book and Stationery Company. Incorporated December, 1885. Capital, \$30,000. President and treasurer, G. C. Wetherby; secretary, H. B. Walmsley; directors, W. J. Starr and H. C. Putnam.

Eau Claire Electric Light and Power Company. Incorporated in 1884. Capital, \$25,000. President, Frank McDonough; vice-president, John McDonough; secretary and treasurer, T. F. Frawley.

Eau Claire Grocery Company. Incorporated October 13, 1883. Capital, \$100,000. President, B. A. Buffington; vice-president, W. A. Rust; secretary, William Rowe; treasurer, George Johnson.

Eau Claire Investment Company. Incorporated December 12, 1884. Capital, \$50,000. President and treasurer, T. F. Frawley; secretary, Patrick Hynes.

Eau Claire Street Railway, Light and Power Company. Incorporated in 1890. Capital, \$100,000. President, Qeston Lewis; vice-president and general manager, A. F. Gerald; treasurer, W. G. Maxcy. The Eau Claire Street Railway Company, which was incorporated in 1879, built a track about four miles in length, and began running horse cars upon it December 11, of that year. It was so operated until 1887, when it was purchased by a new corporation, with the same title. It was then changed into an electric railway, and operated on what is known as the Sprague system. It has been running in the same manner since that time. In the fall of 1890 it was sold to the first named company, and is now operated by it. The Eau Claire Water Power Company, which was incorporated in 1881, with a capital of \$75,000, was absorbed by the Dells Water Power Company, incorporated May 22, 1889, with a capital of \$100,000, and this corporation became merged in the first named company, which has also purchased the property of the Eau Claire Brush Electric Company, incorporated January 30, 1883, with a capital of \$30,000. The Eau Claire Street Railway Light and Power Company furnishes electric light, both arc and incandescent, to the city. The railway will be extended during the summer, a line being in contemplation easterly, possibly to Altoona, and northerly, into the Sixth ward.

Eau Claire Savings, Loan and Building Association. Incorporated August

7, 1877. Authorized capital, \$2,000,000. President, H. C. Howland; vice-president, Edwin Greene; treasurer, C. W. Lockwood; secretary, Milo B. Wyman; attorney, George C. Teall.

Home Building and Loan Association, of Eau Claire, Wis. Incorporated October, 1886. Authorized capital, \$2,000,000. President, H. C. Howland; vice-president, Edwin Greene; treasurer, George T. Thompson; secretary, Milo B. Wyman; attorney, George C. Teall.

Eau Claire Linen Company. Incorporated in March, 1888. Capital \$50,000. President, H. C. Putnam; vice-president, S. S. Kepler; treasurer, George T. Thompson; secretary and manager, J. H. Keyes. This organization manufactures linen, crash and Turkish towels, employs seventy-five hands and has recently put in new machinery, in order to increase production.

Eau Claire Mill Supply Company. Incorporated June 27, 1885. Capital \$25,000. President, H. P. Graham; vice-president, F. H. Graham; secretary, C. B. Daniels; treasurer and manager, C. L. Tolles. The business of this company is the handling of all kinds of loggers', blacksmiths', machinists', molders', and other tools, and the material used in connection therewith.

Eau Claire Pulp and Paper Company. Incorporated January 1, 1882. Capital \$100,000. President, H. H. Hayden; vice-president William Carson; secretary, S. H. Wilcox; treasurer, C. F. Mayhew. The mills are on the Chippewa river at the Dells dam, north of the C., St. P., M. & O. R. R. bridge. The main building is fifty-eight by one hundred and sixty feet, with an L thirty by seventy-two feet, and the wood-pulp buildings, respectively thirty-six by fifty feet and twenty-four by sixty feet. The product consists mainly of book, news and print papers. Forty men are employed. The quantity of paper made in 1890 aggregated 2,751,500 pounds.

Eau Claire Sash and Door Company. Incorporated in 1887. Capital \$75,000. President, J. G. Thorp; vice-president, O. H. Ingram; secretary and treasurer, George Merrill.

Eau Claire Gas Company. Incorporated February 1, 1882. Capital \$45,000. President, D. R. Moon; vice-president, M. Griffin; secretary, J. T. Barber; treasurer, David Drummond.

Eau Claire Furniture Company. Incorporated January 1, 1885. Capital \$25,000. President, C. J. Lenmark; secretary, Andrew Stensaas; treasurer, Jacob Amundson.

Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Company. Incorporated in 1881. Capital \$500,000. President, T. K. Kerr; vice-president, D. R. Moon; secretary, G. T. Thompson; treasurer, W. A. Rust; general manager, Peter A. Prince. The mills are at Calgary, Albert, North West Territory.

Ideal Land and Loan Company. Incorporated in 1890. Capital \$1,000,000. President, George A. Qvale; secretary and treasurer, Alfred Cypreansen. The late Sigvald A. Qvale, by his will, gave all his property, valued at over \$1,000,000, to these gentlemen.

McDonough Manufacturing Company. Incorporated January 1, 1889. Capital \$100,000. President and treasurer, Frank McDonough; vice-president, P. J. Holm; secretary, Emmett Horan. The product of this institution is saw-mill machinery. The main building is 75x200 feet, foundry 90x100 feet, and the wood-working department 75x150 feet. Sixty men are employed.

Madison Street Manufacturing Company. Incorporated March, 1885. Capital \$25,000. President, Sam C. Converse, secretary and treasurer, E. A. Churchill. The main building, or factory, is thirty-two by sixty-four feet, with an addition, fourteen by forty feet. The office and finishing-room is sixteen by thirty feet. The corporation manufactures sashes, doors, blinds and interior house and store hardwood finishings. Employment is given to forty men.

National Electric Manufacturing Company. Incorporated in 1889. Capital \$100,000. President, H. H. Hayden; vice-president, Fitch Gilbert; secretary, Ralph E. Rust; treasurer, D. R. Moon; general manager, George B. Shaw.

Northwestern Sewer Pipe Company. Incorporated in 1885. Capital \$40,000. President, John Proctor, of Neenah; secretary and treasurer, E. M. Proctor, of Oshkosh; local manager, G. B. Proctor. The company has now in operation four plants in the following cities: Oshkosh, St. Paul, Eau Claire and Neenah. The Eau Claire plant was started in 1885, and now occupies two warehouses, respectively, thirty by thirty feet and twenty by forty feet, a factory thirty by sixty feet, and three drying kilns, each twenty by twenty feet, giving employment to twelve men.

Phoenix Manufacturing Company. Incorporated October 13, 1873. Capital \$100,000. President, H. P. Graham; vice-president, William Dean; secretary C. B. Daniels; treasurer, F. H. Graham. This company manufactures artistic furniture for banks, offices, churches, saloons, etc.

Pioneer Furniture Company. Incorporated January, 1888. Capital \$75,000. President and treasurer, David Drummond; vice-president, W. H. Watson; secretary, D. C. Calkins.

Rice Lake Lumber Company. Incorporated in 1882. Capital \$600,000. President, O. H. Ingram; vice-president, William Carson; secretary, C. A. Chamberlin; treasurer, W. K. Coffin. This company operates two mills at Rice Lake, Barron county.

Southwestern Land Company. Incorporated in 1887. Capital \$55,000. President and treasurer, J. F. Ellis; secretary, C. L. Allen. It owns and deals in farming lands and farm produce.

Washington Mill Company. Incorporated in 1886. Capital \$25,000. President, Seth Fish; secretary and treasurer, C. F. Mayhew. The mill for production of flour and feed is nearly three miles south of Eau Claire on Lowes creek, in the town of Washington.

Wisconsin Refrigerator Company. Incorporated September 6, 1888. Capital \$50,000. President, William J. Starr; vice-president, George F. Davis; secretary, treasurer and general manager, George W. Lawrence. It manufactures "Wisconsin Peerless" refrigerators and employs about 100 men. The factory is of brick 65x190 feet, and two stories high. The two warehouses are each 40x125 feet.

There is also the planing-mill and sash and door factory of E. M. Fish & Co., which was established in 1867, by Messrs. Bangs & Fish. The firm was changed in 1883, to its present name, and the members are E. M. Fish, Ole Arnstad and Ferd. Folsom. The plant is on River street, and about 100 men are employed all the year round.

The secret, benefit and other organizations of the city are quite numerous. Among them are the following:

A. O. U. W.—Banner Lodge No. 17, organized January 4, 1878, with twenty-eight charter members, present members, 210. The principal officers for 1891 are: M. W., James Notman; recorder, Charles H. Coxen; financier, Rev. P. B. Morrison.

A. O. U. W.—Security Lodge No. 28, organized April 23, 1878, with twenty charter members. Present membership 102. The following are the principal officers for 1891: M. W., R. R. Bly; recorder, J. Gran; financier, H. P. Adams.

Ladies Degree of Honor, No. 12, organized March 26, 1891, with eighty-three charter members. Chief Lady of Honor, Mrs. Louisa Fort.

I. O. O. F.—Freiden Lodge No. 254, Chippewa Lodge No. 140, Eau Claire Lodge No. 129, Josephine Lodge of Rebecca No. 102, Myrtle Lodge of Rebecca No. 67, Wilderness Encampment No. 22.

Knights of Pythias—Eau Claire Lodge No. 16, Germania Lodge No. 49, Columbia Castle; Oden Lodge No. 43.

National Union—"Old Abe" Council No. 226.

Royal Arcanum—Eau Claire Council No. 1004.

Modern Woodmen of America—Camp No. 475.

Bar Association of Eau Claire county—Organized March 22, 1876.

Catholic Knights of Wisconsin—Lodge No. 8, organized in 1883. Branch No. 26, organized January, 1885.

Eau Claire County Bible Society.

Eau Claire Woman's Suffrage Association—Organized November, 1886.

Eau Claire County Medical Association—Organized in 1877.

Independent Order of Good Templars—Union Lodge No. 245.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Eau Claire Traveling Men's Social Club—Officers: President, J. P. Cooper; vice-president, J. H. McGuire; secretary, D. Tees Jr.; assistant secretary, W. W. Lilly; treasurer, T. J. Kelly.

The Griffin Rifles—Organized April 20, 1888. The officers for 1891 are: Joseph M. Ballard, captain; Thomas P. Cochrane, first lieutenant; Samuel F. Crabbe, second lieutenant.

Eau Claire Light Guard—Organized May, 13, 1889. The following are the officers for 1891: John Beisang, capt.; Christopher Schlosser, first lieut.; Otto H. Kitzman, second lieut.

The advent of Freemasonry in this county, and, indeed, in the Chippewa Valley, was very unpretentious in its appointments and organization. A dispensation for a lodge in the village of Eau Claire was granted in December, 1858, to L. B. Foote as W. M.; D. R. Moon, S. W.; and W. P. Bartlett, J. W. The lodge was instituted March 26, 1859, the officers in the work being assisted by R. W. Grand Lecturer McMillan. The communications were held in a room over the stage office, on the northeast corner of South Barstow and Gibson streets. The first made Mason of the lodge, and the first one in the Chippewa Valley outside of Pepin county, was Alexander Meggett. He received the third degree in April, 1859. The organization was chartered June 15, of the same year, under the name of "Eau Claire Lodge No. 112." Early in the sixties the lodge-room was removed to the third story of a wooden building erected by P. H. Rose, near the middle of the block between Gibson and Kelsey streets, on the east side of South Barstow street. It was burned in the great fire of May 1, 1864, when the lodge-room and records were destroyed. Deyarman's hall, in West Eau Claire, was the next location of the lodge. It remained there until January, 1866, when it was removed to the second story of a building owned by J. Bugar, at the northeast corner of South Barstow and Kelsey streets, now occupied by Cutter's shoe store. A fire, which started on May 21, 1869, in what was then known as the Chandler house, nearly destroyed the Bugar building. The records and the furniture of the lodge were saved. The hall of Lodge No. 29 of the I. O. O. F., in the building next south of the present store of John Kelly, was then occupied and so continued until early in 1871, when a new location was secured, then known as the Cook & Gleason, but later as the Skinner block, on the east side of South Barstow street. The lodge continued its meetings there until early in 1882. In the meantime other Masonic bodies, mainly the offspring of this parent lodge, had been instituted in Eau Claire county, as follows: West Eau Claire Lodge No. 162, Augusta Lodge No. 181, West Eau Claire Chapter No. 36, Chippewa Commander No. 8. The two lodges, Nos. 112 and 162, the Chapter and the Commandery, under an agreement for consolidation as to location, secured, in March, 1882, convenient quarters in Chappell's block, on Kelsey street, which became known as the Masonic Temple. This arrangement remained undisturbed until the fire of January 28, 1888, which more or less damaged or destroyed nearly all the furniture and fittings and rendered the temple untenable. The records and regalia, etc., were rescued from the

flames. The building was reconstructed, and is now one of the finest Masonic halls in the state. The first communication of Eau Claire Lodge No. 112, was held in it on June 18, 1888, and there, as the parent lodge of Masonry in the Chippewa Valley, it has enjoyed continued prosperity, numbering a membership of 190, and ranking as the fifth in size in Wisconsin.

West Eau Claire Lodge No. 162 was organized August 3, 1866. Its principal officers were: James F. Moore, W. M.; H. H. Deyarman, S. W.; Noah Shaw, J. W. The meetings were held in Deyarman's hall, on the north side of Water street, until October, 1867. The lodge was then removed to Mead's hall, in which West Eau Claire Chapter had just been instituted. It remained there until, with the Chapter, it took possession of the Pioneer block, to which the Commandery had removed from Chippewa Falls in December, 1871. The next location of these organizations was in the Masonic Temple, from 1882 to the present time. The membership of Lodge No. 182 has aggregated from its commencement, 150, and it is now in a prosperous condition.

West Eau Claire Chapter No. 36 was instituted October 7, 1867, at Mead's hall. By resolution of March 2, 1882, the name of the Chapter was changed to Eau Claire Chapter No. 36. It aggregates 150 members.

The Chippewa Commandery of Knights Templar, No. 8, was instituted at Chippewa Falls, April 13, 1870, there to remain until arrangements could be made for its permanent accommodation at West Eau Claire. Its charter members were Sir Knight James A. Bate, Noah Shaw, A. E. Pound, Alexander Meggett, W. T. Galloway, C. C. Spafford, E. M. Bartlett, E. R. Hantsch, G. A. Buffington, L. E. Latimer, C. R. Gleason, Levi F. Martin and George C. Teall. The conclaves were held at Chippewa Falls until December, 1871. The first conclave in West Eau Claire took place on the fifth of that month in the Pioneer block.

A building site has been secured for a contemplated Masonic Temple on the southeast corner of South Barstow and Main streets, to be erected in the near future.

CHAPTER XII.

PEPIN COUNTY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION—THE OLD TRADING POST AND MISSION OF MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL AT STOCKHOLM—EARLY SWEDISH SETTLERS IN THE VILLAGE—OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY—MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—POPULATION AND ASSESSED VALUATION—THE WHEELER-CARTER MURDER CASE.

BY a special act of the legislature approved February 25, 1858, the county of Pepin was formed from a portion of Dunn county, and contains 244 square miles, or 145,127 acres. The county-seat was located on section twenty-five, in township twenty-three, range fifteen west, or, in plain language, the village of Pepin. The county itself is located in the western portion of the state, and is bounded on the north by Dunn and Pierce counties, on the southwest by Lake Pepin, on the east by Eau Claire county, on the southeast by the Chippewa river, which separates it from Buffalo county, and on the west by Pierce county. It is well watered by the Chippewa, Eau Galle and Roaring rivers, and a number of tributaries to those streams, including Arkansaw, Cranberry, Porcupine, Plum, Bear, Fall and Rock creeks. The territory was occupied by the Chippewa and Sioux Indians alternately, and the last battle between them was fought here in 1851. The formation of the county is very irregular, and its general surface is fairly level, although undulations are frequent in some sections, with a few ranges of hills and bluffs in others. The eastern towns are principally prairie lands, composed chiefly of a rich loam, with oak openings, hay marshes and tamarack swamps. The bottoms of the Chippewa and Eau Galle rivers are a series of natural hay meadows, from which prolific crops are obtained. In the western section the ground is more undulating, and covered with large forests, principally of hardwood timber, including red and white oak, ash, elm, hard and soft maple, basswood, hickory, butternut and birch, while the soil is a heavy loam, with a clay subsoil.

About one-third of the land in the county is under cultivation, and the soil is particularly adapted to raising wheat, corn, oats, hay and potatoes. Dairying is also carried on to a considerable extent, and is rapidly increasing. Vegetables, berries and small fruits grow abundantly. The farm products of the county for 1890, according to the official returns are as follows: Wheat, 116,943 bushels; corn, 212,290 bushels; oats, 194,918 bushels; barley, 38,844 bush-



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els: rye, 25,811 bushels; potatoes, 72,921 bushels; root crops, 1,432 bushels; cultivated grasses, 5,024 tons; butter, 156,518 pounds; cheese, 10,000 pounds. A plentiful supply of speckled trout is to be obtained from the creeks, and a great variety of the fresh-water finny tribe in the rivers. Potsdam sandstone and magnesian limestone are found in various parts of the county. The latter produces a good quality of lime. Between the hills the soil varies from a few feet to a hundred feet in thickness above the sandstone, and is composed mostly of drift-earth and stones of various kinds and sizes. Numbers of Indian mounds are scattered throughout the county. Skeletons have been found in many of them, some of unusually large proportions, together with implements of war, and different kinds of pottery, suggesting that many hard-fought battles have occurred in this locality in a by-gone age.

The county is divided up into the following townships: Albany, Durand, Frankfort, Lima, Pepin, Stockholm, Waterville and Waubeek.

ALBANY TOWNSHIP is of regular government size containing thirty-six square miles, and is bounded on the north by Dunn county, on the south by Buffalo county, on the east by Eau Claire county and on the west by the town of Lima. It is watered by Rock and Dutch creeks and a tributary of the Buffalo river. East Pepin is on Rock creek, about eight miles from Caryville, the nearest shipping point. There is a post-office here, and about fifty inhabitants. The township had a total population of 459 in 1890.

DURAND TOWNSHIP is much less than a regular government township, and is bounded on the north by Dunn county, the Chippewa river, which runs in a southwesterly direction nearly the whole length of the township; on the south by Buffalo county and on the east by the town of Lima. Besides being watered by the Chippewa, Bear creek courses through the township from southeast to northwest. Sleeping Rock is in the southwest corner. Its population in 1890, exclusive of the city of Durand, was 253.

FRANKFORT TOWNSHIP is less than the regulation size, and irregular in formation. It is bounded on the north by the town of Waterville, on the south by the town of Pepin, on the east by the Chippewa river and on the west by Pierce county and the town of Pepin. Plum creek runs through it from northwest to southeast, and it is also watered by Elk, Little Plum and Porcupine creeks, both tributaries of the former. There was a post-office at Ida, eight miles from Durand, but it has been discontinued. Dead lake is in this town, and is supplied by springs. It is about four miles in length by half a mile in width. Its outlet is the Chippewa river. Porcupine is a hamlet, with about 100 inhabitants, and located eight miles southwest of Durand, the nearest shipping point. There is a post-office, with a mail service twice a week, and a steam saw-mill, with a capacity of 20,000 feet a day, owned and operated by J. P. Flagg. It was built in 1880. Ella is on the banks of the Chippewa river just above Round Hill, and eight miles from Durand. It was surveyed and

platted in October, 1871. There are about fifty residents here, with a post-office, general store, Lutheran and Methodist churches, district school and a saw-mill, owned and conducted by Messrs. Magill & Minder. Round Hill was formerly called Meredith. It was surveyed and platted in April, 1858, under that name, but nothing ever came of it. Nicholas Bowman erected a small saw-mill here many years ago and operated it until he died. It is now utilized as a boarding-house by the Mississippi River Logging company. The first store in the county was opened in 1853 in this township by J. S. McCourtie. It had a total population of 648 in 1890.

LIMA TOWNSHIP is of regulation size and is bounded on the north by Dunn county, on the south by Buffalo county, on the east by the town of Albany and on the west by the town of Durand. It is watered by Fall and Bear creeks and Dry brook. It had a population in 1890 of 765.

PEPIN TOWNSHIP is very irregular in construction. It is bounded on the north by Pierce county and the town of Frankfort, on the south by Lake Pepin, on the east by the town of Frankfort and the Chippewa river, and on the west by the town of Stockholm. Bogus and Lost creeks and Roaring river meander from the north in a southerly direction, the two first named discharging themselves into the lake and the other into the river. The village of Pepin, the first white settlement in the county, is on the lake of that name, or, more properly speaking, on the left bank of the Mississippi river from its source. It has also a station on the Chicago, Burlington & Northern railway. The surrounding scenery is very romantic, especially from its variety. Across the river are the verdure-clad bluffs of Minnesota in their everlasting majesty. On the Wisconsin side the village is in the midst of undulating hills and stretches of prairie land, occupied by a prosperous farming community. The village has now a population of about 400, although it is reported to have had as many as 1,200 in 1878.

William Boyd Newcomb, a river pilot, was the first settler at this point. It was then, and for some years afterward, known as North Pepin. He came into this vicinity from Fort Madison, Iowa, in 1845, and the next year staked out his claim where the village now stands. The first dwelling place was built by him. It was constructed of logs. He moved into it with his family. It was on the same lot as that now occupied by the office of the Pepin "Star." He received a patent from the land office at Hudson of the property on which the main part of the village now stands. At this period the nearest post-office was 200 miles away, at Prairie du Chien. The population of the embryo village increased rapidly. Among the early settlers were Ebenezer Thompson, Otis Hoyt, James Little, Elias Brock and B. O'Connor. S. Carlos Fayerweather came in 1853 and engaged in farming. The first frame house was built by Elias Brock in 1853 and the first school was taught in it in the winter of that year by Louisa Ingalls. There were about twenty scholars. A post-office was

established in the winter of 1854-55. John Newcomb was the first postmaster. His successors were Benjamin Allen, H. D. Barron, Joseph Manning, W. B. Newcomb, M. B. Axtell, Minas Richards, Solomon Fuller and William Dunlap, the present incumbent.

Pepin was surveyed and platted as a village in 1855 by W. B. Newcomb, Otis Hoyt and Benjamin Allen. A. W. Miller, then a resident of Hudson, was the surveyor. Elias Brock was the first purchaser of the village lots. B. O'Connor opened the first store in this year. It was erected by Ebenezer Thompson. George W. Brant built and opened the first blacksmith shop at the same time. The first hotel was also put up and operated by Ebenezer Thompson, and a warehouse was built by A. C. Allen and others. It was afterward transformed into a hotel and conducted by J. A. Dunn, and now by Mrs. Ella Dunn. The first religious services were held at the residence of W. B. Newcomb in 1850 by Rev. Mr. Hancock, from Red Wing, Minn. The first house of worship was erected by the Methodist Episcopalian organization in 1856. It was, too, the primal one in the county. It was demolished in 1864 and the present commodious brick structure erected on its site and dedicated in 1867. The Rev. Mr. Smith is the present pastor. His immediate predecessor was Rev. Mr. Chase. A large store and warehouse was built in the same year, 1856, which has since been remodeled and refitted into an elevator. It has a capacity of 20,000 bushels. In 1874 a small elevator was erected by F. Stahl, with a capacity of 15,000 bushels.

The first school-house was built by E. W. Gurley in 1857. The cost of it was raised by subscription. When Pepin was established as a school district under the laws of the state this building was utilized as a district school and subsequently as the high school. It has five departments. Daniel E. Cameron is the principal. In the same year, 1857, a newspaper was started by U. B. Shaver, called the Pepin County "Independent." After publishing it for two years Mr. Shaver removed to Wabasha and the county was without a newspaper until the "Home Mirror" entered the field at Durand in 1860. The "Hesperian Monthly" was established here in 1858 by Richard Copland, but it was short-lived. Up to this time Pepin had grown rapidly. Building after building was erected in quick succession. Hotels and a number of business houses were running. Two banks were started under the free banking laws of the state. One was the Oakwood bank, with B. O'Connor, president, and A. C. Allen, cashier, and the other the Chippewa bank, with E. Lathrop, president, and J. C. Mann, cashier.

The anticipations were that a flourishing city was a certainty in the future at some point near the mouth of the Chippewa, and the best efforts of the pioneers were exercised to make Pepin that city. Everything was done that judgment and foresight could suggest to encourage trade by the settlement of the surrounding country. In association with H. S. Allen & Co. a wagon

road was opened to Chippewa Falls, and a stage and mail route established. At least one great obstacle was in the way that could not be overcome. It was one of nature's impediments. The Mississippi river is very shallow for a considerable distance from the shore at this point, so that it was very difficult to make a landing for steamboats, especially when the water was low. That source of business had, therefore, in a great measure to be abandoned. The financial crisis of 1857, however, put a stop to everything in the way of enterprise. Business stagnation followed, and Pepin lost the impetus of progression never to regain it. It had, too, a powerful rival in Durand, on the opposite side of the Chippewa river to battle with. The citizens of Pepin did not, however, lose their energy nor abandon their hopes until the endeavor to win the fight for precedence was hopeless. A shorter route was opened, by way of Durand, between Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire and the Mississippi. Steamboats with a light draft were built expressly for the navigation of the Chippewa river. So much patronage was, in this way, taken from the Chippewa Falls and Pepin stage that that means of conveyance had to be withdrawn. Then the construction of a railroad on the Minnesota side of the Mississippi river, caused travel, and trade with it, to migrate to those places where transportation was the most convenient. The greatest blow of all has yet to be related. The act of the legislature for the organization of the county, in February, 1858, fixed the county seat at this place. Durand claimed, in 1860, that it ought to be located there. The question was submitted several times to the vote of the people, and ultimately taken to the courts of law, when Durand was declared the legal county seat by judicial decision rendered at La Crosse in 1865.

The first term of the circuit court for the county was held at Pepin in the spring of 1858, before Judge S. S. N. Fuller. Among the attorneys present were H. C. Williams, Frank Clark, H. D. Barron, A. D. Gray, H. E. Houghton and John Fraser. By a special act of the legislature, approved in 1859, Pepin was incorporated as a village. The first officers were: W. B. Newcomb, president; Joseph Manning, Dudley Manning, Peter B. Granger and H. D. Barron, trustees; U. B. Shaver, clerk. Its municipal existence was maintained for four years, when the charter was relinquished.

Two miles away on Roaring river was an old saw-mill built in 1856. It was owned and operated by Philip Pfaff until his death in 1890. It was destroyed by fire in the fall of that year. He also erected a steam feed mill in 1871, which is now owned by his widow, Mrs. Pfaff.

A church structure was erected by the German Methodists in 1860, of which the Rev. Mr. Eberhardt is the pastor. The Chicago, Burlington & Northern railway was thrown open for business on August 23, 1886, but it was of no material benefit to the village.

The Pepin "Star" is a weekly independent journal owned and published by Messrs. Axtell Bros.

The German Evangelical church building was erected in 1889 under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Shapnitt, and he has had charge of the organization since its formation.

There is a lodge of the F. & A. M., instituted in 1855; a lodge of the United Workmen, organized in April, 1877; a Good Templars lodge, established in the spring of that year, and a Chosen Friends society, organized in March, 1881.

Lakeport, originally called Johnstown, is a very pretty place of half a dozen houses, on the banks of Lake Pepin, about two miles north of the village of Pepin. It was settled by John McCain, a raft pilot on the Mississippi, in the spring of 1846. W. B. Newcomb, John's cousin, helped him build the log house erected on his claim—the first one in the county. A brick house now stands on its site, and is occupied by Mrs. William McCain and family—John's brother's family. It was John who gave the place the name of "Lakeport." At this time the nearest neighbor was fifty miles distant, at Point Prescott. Fountain City, fifty miles southeast, had two log cabins. In the fall of 1847, Robert, William, Samuel and J. Hix, came from Illinois and settled four miles east of McCain, on Roaring river. In the next year James White, from Beloit, and S. S. Newcomb, from Fort Madison, Iowa, settled two miles north of the McCain farm. In 1853 Isaac Ingalls and Melville Mills built the first grist-mill on Roaring river. The embryo village was surveyed and platted by McCain before the county was organized, as no entry of it is made in the records at Durand. An addition was made to it by him in 1857. An effort was made to make this place the principal town on the lake shore, and at one time it was a larger settlement than Pepin, but it fell through. There is not even a post-office here. The population of the township was 1,491 in 1890.

STOCKHOLM TOWNSHIP is not half the size of a regulation township, and is irregular in formation. It is bounded on the north by Pierce county, on the southwest by Lake Pepin, and on the east by the town of Pepin. The middle of the north side of the lake, and what is believed to be within the limits of this township, was selected as the site for a trading post, on the invitation of the Sioux Indians, in 1727. The necessary expedition was fitted out and placed under the command of Sieur de la Perriere, as the representative of the French government. He reached the spot selected on September 17 of that year. A fort, so called, was erected forthwith, and completed on the fourth day. It consisted of three buildings, respectively, thirty, thirty-eight and thirty-five feet long, by sixteen wide. They were secured in an enclosure 100 feet square, which was surrounded by pickets twelve feet high, with two good bastions. The expedition was accompanied by Father Guignas, who established the mission of Michael the Archangel at this point. The place was abandoned at the expiration of two years by reason of the threatening attitude of the Foxes, through whose territory the traders had to pass to reach this

spot. Some authorities have thought it fit to treat this post as a garrisoned fort, but there is no basis for the assumption that it was ever anything more than what it really was—an enclosed trading post.

The village of Stockholm is on the shore of Lake Pepin, and has a station on the Chicago, Burlington & Northern railway, with about 200 inhabitants, nine-tenths of whom are Swedes, or of Swedish descent. The first man to settle here was Eric Peterson. This was in 1851. After remaining a brief period he went back to Sweden, the land of his birth, entered into the bonds of matrimony, and returned here with his wife in the fall of 1854. The day of their arrival Mrs. Peterson gave birth to a girl, Matilde, the first white child born in the settlement. In the spring of that year a number of other Swedes settled here, including Jacob Peterson, John Anderson, Eric Frieck, Lars Olson and Frank Nelson, with their families. The majority of them came from Sweden the previous year, and, wintering in Illinois, came to Stockholm, which they had fixed upon as a permanent home. Their first dwelling-place was a log shanty, which they erected as an abiding place until they could build residences.

The first frame house was put up in the same year by John Anderson. The first marriage took place in the spring of 1856; the parties to it were Abram Josephson and Annie Peterson. George Rickerd, another settler, built a hotel in 1856 and conducted it. The organization of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church was accomplished in 1856 by Rev. Mr. Norerius, a missionary from Red Wing, Minn., and a house of worship erected. It was subsequently sold and converted into a school-house, in which the first school was taught by Amelia Smith, in the summer of 1859. A new church building was erected two miles north of the village. The present graded district school-house, with two departments, was built in 1877. The village was surveyed and platted in 1858 by Eric Peterson. A. W. Miller was the surveyor. A post-office was established in 1860. John Rosenberg was the first postmaster. About this time Eric Peterson erected a steam feed-mill and grain warehouse, which he operated for many years. It is now owned and conducted by Messrs. Linn Bros. A grain warehouse, built by A. D. Post in 1873, was purchased by Martin Nelson in 1876. Its capacity is 30,000 bushels. The railroad was opened for traffic in 1886. There are four or five good stores in the village, which is located in the midst of a fine agricultural country, including a wagon factory and a blacksmith shop. There is also an Independent Order of Good Templars organization—Stockholm Lodge No. 263. Lund is a farm-house post-office, six miles north of Stockholm, with a semi-weekly mail service. The population of the township, according to the census returns of 1890, is 711.

WATERVILLE TOWNSHIP is a regulation township, and is bounded on the north by Dunn county, on the south by the town of Frankfort, on the east by the town of Waubeek, and on the west by Pierce county. It is well watered by the

Eau Galle river, and, among other small streams, Arkansaw, Little Arkansaw and Porcupine creeks. Arkansaw is four miles west of Durand and two and a half miles from the Chippewa river, and just on the edge of a large tract of hardwood timber lying in Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix counties. The village was first settled by George and W. F. Holbrook in the spring of 1853. The latter built a log house, moved into it and began the erection of a saw-mill and furniture factory on Arkansaw creek. He operated the plant until 1870, when he entered into partnership with James Pauley, of Read's Landing, when the mill was enlarged and a new factory and store, etc., built. The mill was sold to the present owner, E. C. Bill, in 1881, and the factory discontinued in 1886. The next year (1854) H. M. Miles built a small water-power roller, flour and grist-mill. It was destroyed by fire and rebuilt, to be washed away by the flood of 1880, when Mrs. Miles re-instated it and gave it an enlarged capacity. Previous to this time a few settlers had selected a location on Dead Lake prairie, a short distance from Arkansaw, in Frankfort township, but the latter place presented better facilities for the expenditure of capital and labor, with a substantial equivalent for it, and the majority of them moved into it. There are now about 200 inhabitants. A little school-house, twelve by sixteen feet, with one room, was built in 1856, and the first teacher was Miss Minnie Kelton, now Mrs. T. N. Swartz. It was destroyed by the flood of 1880. A new district graded school, with two departments, was erected in 1883.

The village was surveyed and platted by W. F. Holbrook, in October, 1857, and Anson Kelton's addition to it was made in November, 1881. A post-office was established in 1858 and A. R. Humphrey was the first postmaster. The first marriage was solemnized November 30, 1857. The contracting parties were W. F. Holbrook and Mary Ames, but it was not until March, 1855, that the first child was born—that of Mr. and Mrs. Grant Stevens. The first religious services were held in a log house on Dead Lake prairie in 1855, by Rev. Mr. Kellogg. The only church in the village is owned by a Methodist Episcopal organization and was built in 1869 at a cost of \$2,500. It is thirty by forty feet. The pastors of it have been as follows, in the order named: The Revs. William Masseur, G. D. Browne, N. C. Bradley, G. W. Smith, William Masseur, F. I. Borgia and the present incumbent, L. B. Akers. The first hotel, the Cropsy house, was built in 1870. It is now used as a private dwelling house. Stephen Cliff erected a hotel in 1872, and has operated it since that time. A small water-power flour-mill was built in 1870 by Abel Parker, who ran it until he died, in 1883. Since that time it has been operated by his son, Joseph Parker. By a vote of the people at the general election in November, 1881, Arkansaw became the county seat, and at the general election in 1886 it was voted back to Durand. A steam planing-mill for the manufacture of furniture and lumbermen's supplies was constructed by W. F. Holbrook in 1885. He operated it until his death, in 1887, when it was purchased by S. F.

Plummer, who has conducted it to the present time. A creamery, owned by him, was established in 1889. It is completely fitted up, with a capacity of a ton of butter a day. The population of the township for 1890 was recorded as 1,287.

WAUBEK TOWNSHIP is another small township. It is bounded on the north by Dunn county, from northeast to southwest by the Chippewa river, and on the west by the town of Waterville. Nine Mile slough and Nine Mile island are in this township. Truman Curtis settled here in 1849. There is a farmhouse post-office at Waubeek settlement, four miles from Durand. This place was surveyed and platted in January, 1857. The population of the township in 1890 was 164.

By the act for the constitution of the county, the governor was authorized to appoint the necessary officers to serve until January 1, 1859. His selections were as follows: County judge, Henry D. Barron; sheriff, Edward Livingstone; county clerk, U. B. Shaver; treasurer, Ebenezer Lathrop; district attorney, Benjamin Allen; surveyor, J. C. Wolcott; registrar of deeds, Lucius Cannon; clerk of the circuit court, N. W. Grippin; coroner, W. F. Holbrook.

The first election for county officers took place November 2, 1858. The following is a list of them from that date to the present time.

County Judges—M. D. Bartlett occupied this position until 1862, when he was succeeded by S. L. Plummer. No change occurred until 1881, when A. D. Gray was elected. He was followed, in 1889, by J. D. Eldridge, the present incumbent.

Sheriffs—1859-60, Lyman Gile; 1861-62, Edwin Hill; 1863-64, A. W. Miller; 1865-66, Alphonse Vautrot; 1867-68, M. B. Axtell; 1869-70, N. O. Murry; 1871-72, S. P. Crosby; 1873-74, Walter H. Walbridge; 1875-76, Horace Richards; 1877-78, Charles Coleman; 1879-80, Louis Peterson; 1881-82, A. F. Peterson; 1883-84, M. Knight; 1885-86, Henry Buchanan; 1887-88, Ira A. Fuller; 1889-90, Charles Stille; 1891-92, Henry Buchanan.

County Clerks—1859-60, U. B. Shaver; 1861-62, John Holverson; 1863-64, Edwin Hill; 1865-66, H. E. Houghton; 1867-72, L. D. Baker (three terms); 1873-74, C. N. Averill; 1875-76, William Boyd; 1877-78, William Boyd, Jr.; 1879-80, M. Knight; 1881-84, J. J. Morgan (two terms); 1885-86, W. E. Plummer; 1887-88, S. L. Edwards; 1889-92, H. D. Dyer (two terms).

County Treasurers—1859-60, George B. Rickerd; 1861-68, J. H. Rounds (four terms); 1869-72, Thales Burke (two terms); 1873-74, Phil Scheckel; 1875-76, C. N. Averill; 1877-78, W. B. Newcomb; 1879-82, D. W. Phelps (two terms); 1883-92, Thomas P. Huleatt (five terms).

District Attorneys—1859-60, M. B. Axtell (at the election in November, 1859, Ebenezer Lathrop was chosen to fill vacancy. Seven votes only were cast, of which the successful candidate received four); 1861-62, Fayette Allen; 1863-64, D. C. Topping; 1865-66, B. Allen; 1867-68, John Fraser; 1869-72, H. E. Houghton (two terms); 1873-74, A. D. Gray; 1875-76, H. E. Houghton; 1877-78, John Fraser; 1879-80, H. E. Houghton; 1881-86, John Fraser (three terms. In November, 1885, O. F. Bartlett was elected to fill vacancy); 1887-88, J. J. Morgan; 1889-90, William E. Plummer; 1891-92, John Fraser.

County Surveyors—1859-60, A. W. Miller; 1861-62, G. C. Walcott; 1863-66, N. Plummer (two terms); 1867-70, L. G. Wood (two terms); 1871-74, N. Plummer (two terms); 1875-76, Erastus Reid; 1877-78, L. G. Wood; 1879-84, N. Plummer (three terms); 1885-88, A. W. Miller (two terms); 1889-90, N. Plummer; 1891-92, A. W. Miller.



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Registrars of Deeds—1859-60, E. B. Livingston; 1861-62, W. F. Prindle; 1863-64, L. G. Wood; 1865-66, H. Barber; 1867-68, Joseph Manning; 1869-70, James Barry; 1871-72, A. R. Humphrey; 1873-74, W. B. Newcomb; 1875-76, Louis Peterson; 1877-78, E. J. Erickson; 1879-80, Frank Goodrich; 1881-82, J. Newcomb; 1883-84, James Turner; 1885-90, H. M. Miles; 1891-92, Frank Ecklor.

Clerks of Circuit Court—1859-60, B. T. Hastings; 1861-62, N. S. Clapp; 1863-64, D. W. Montgomery; 1865-66, J. Scott; 1867-84, A. G. Coffin (nine terms); 1885-86, Henry Barber; 1887-88, H. D. Dyer; 1889-90, Henry Murman; 1891-92, N. S. Belden.

Coroners—1859-60, John Rosenberg; 1861-62, A. Swcarengen. George Babcock was elected in November, 1861, to fill vacancy. 1863-64, E. G. Stevens; 1865-66, G. W. Nichols; 1867-68, Joseph Hakes; 1869-70, Orlando Skinner; 1871-72, Erastus Reid; 1873-74, H. A. Knapp; 1875-76, M. Machmeire; 1877-78, P. C. Topping; 1879-80, William Dunlap; 1881-82, W. W. Holden; 1883-84, George Hutchinson; 1885-86, William Dunlap; 1887-92, F. J. Gobar.

Superintendents of Schools—The first superintendent, M. B. Axtell, was elected in November, 1861. He served two years, to the end of 1863. James B. Hanan was the next superintendent. He held the office until the close of 1867 (two terms). His successors were: 1868-69, George Van Waters; 1870-73, D. F. Reid (two terms); 1874-75, M. B. Axtell; 1876-81, J. H. Rounds (three terms); 1882-84, William E. Barker; 1885-86, J. D. Eldridge; 1887-88, L. A. Sahlstrom; 1889-92, Jennie Goodrich (two terms).

A vote of the citizens of the county was taken at the election in November, 1859, for the removal of the county seat from Pepin to Durand with the following result: For, 348; against it, 351. Another similar vote was taken at the election held in November 1861, when the result was the other way. For the change, 429; against it, 327.

The question of the removal of the county seat from Durand to the village of Arkansaw was voted on at the general election held in November, 1881, and resulted as follows: For the removal, 697; against it, 648. In November, 1882, a vote was taken to remove the seat back to Durand, with the following result: For, 357; against it, 764. At the general election in November, 1886, the same question was again voted on with the opposite result: For, 937; against it, 618.

The erection of the county building or court-house in Washington Square was begun in 1873, and completed in 1874, at a cost of \$12,000. It has a fine façade and portico. Standing on rising ground it is the most conspicuous public building in the city. The offices and court were in Topping's hall previous to this time.

The county is in the Eight judicial circuit, and a list of the judges since the organization of the county to the present time is given in the chapter entitled "The County of Eau Claire."

The counties of Dunn and Pepin were, under the apportionment of 1871, constituted one assembly district. Previous to and including that year Pepin was represented in union with several counties, the details of which will be found in Chapter II; as also the representatives in the senate and congress. The members of assembly since 1871 are as follows: 1872, Elias P. Bailey,

Menomonie; 1873, H. E. Houghton, Durand; 1874, S. L. Plummer, Arkansaw; 1875, Rockwell J. Flint, Menomonie; 1876, Mensus R. Bump, Rock Falls. A new apportionment was made in the last named year whereby the counties of Pepin and Dunn were constituted separate assembly districts. The assembly men representing Pepin county since that date are: 1877-78, V. W. Dorwin, Durand (two terms); 1879, James Barry, Pepin; 1880, William Allison, Durand; 1881, George Tarrant, Durand; 1882, N. O. Murray, Pepin. An amendment to the constitution was approved by the vote of the citizens at the general election in November, 1881, whereby the members of assembly are to be chosen biennially. W. H. Huntington, of Durand, received a majority of the votes at the election in November, 1882, and represented the county in 1883 and 1884. His successors since that time have been: V. W. Dorwin, Durand, 1885-86; John Newcomb, Pepin, 1887-88; V. W. Dorwin, Durand, 1889-90 and W. E. Plummer, Durand, 1891-92. By the new apportionment in 1891 the county of Pepin and the towns of Diamond Bluff, Ellsworth, Hartland, Isabelle, Maiden Rock, Salem, Trenton, Trimble, Union and the villages of Ellsworth and Maiden Rock, in the county of Pierce, constitute one assembly district.

The whole population of the county, by townships, according to the census returns of 1890, is as follows:

Albany.....	459	Pepin.....	1,491
Durand (town).....	253	Stockholm.....	711
Durand (city).....	1,154	Waterville.....	1,287
Frankfort.....	648	Waubeek.....	164
Lima.....	765		
		Total.....	6,932

Antecedent to 1860 no state or federal figures are furnished of the population of the county. For and from that date they are as follows: 1860, 2,393; 1865, 3,002; 1870, 4,659; 1875, 5,816; 1880, 6,226; 1885, 6,972; 1890, 6,932. There is an apparent discrepancy in the figures for 1885, or in those for 1890. The increase in population during the five years ending in 1885 appears to have been 746; while for the five years ending in 1890 there has been a decrease of 40.

The assessed valuation of all property in the county in 1890 as determined by the state board of assessment is as follows: Land, \$921,557; personal property, \$361,165; city and village lots, \$163,600; total, \$1,446,322. The state tax for the county in 1890 was \$2,175.15.

This county was in March, 1866, the scene of a most remarkable tragedy. If ever there was any romance connected with crime, outside the fertile imagination of the novelist, then it was so in this instance. Ira Bradley Wheeler, commonly called "Brad" Wheeler, lived on the bank of the river at a place known as "Five Mile Bluff." He was over forty years of age, married, with

two children. His wife was twenty-three, a well-developed woman, and comely to look upon. Her name was Margaret E. Wheeler, generally known as "Mag" Wheeler. A young man, James E. Carter, lived at Wheeler's, and was in partnership with "Brad" Wheeler. They supplied the river steamboats with fuel. Carter's immediate relatives were neighbors. On Saturday evening, March 24, 1866, Wheeler proposed that they should all go to the home of Carter's sister to play cards. Mrs. Wheeler expressed her willingness to be one of the party if he, Wheeler, would promise not to cheat. He denied that he ever did so, and a war of words ensued, in which Carter took Mrs. Wheeler's part. Finally the men quarreled, and Mrs. Wheeler told them to go outside and finish their wrangle. They did so, and the altercation grew furious. Accusations were made with reference to the integrity and otherwise of the men and the members of their respective families. His passion worked up to the highest pitch, Wheeler seized a club lying partly beneath a log. Carter, to protect himself, picked up a gun barrel standing near the door, and struck Wheeler over the head with it, and killed him. Carter entered the house and told Mrs. Wheeler, and she wanted to go immediately and tell her sister. Carter persuaded her not to do so, otherwise they would both have to suffer the consequences of the crime, which they decided must be covered up. A log partly in and partly out of the river was where Wheeler was in the habit of going to split wood for the house. This spot was selected to hide the terrible secret. There was a hole in the ice on the river. In the dead of night the lifeless body of Wheeler was dumped into it. The next morning, early, Wheeler's horse and old cutter were backed partly into the hole. Later Mrs. Wheeler and Carter went round to the stores for provisions, and to visit neighbors. Suddenly attention was called to the horse and cutter. Wheeler could not be seen nor found. He must have fallen into the river and been accidentally drowned. Mrs. Wheeler and Carter were arrested on suspicion. An investigation took place. There were no witnesses to the perpetration of a crime, so the accused were discharged. They lived together as man and wife.

Later in the season, after the ice had left the river, the body of Wheeler was discovered. An examination revealed the fact that his head had been split open. Mrs. Wheeler and Carter were again arrested. An indictment for murder was found against them at Durand. As there was no jail there in which the accused could be safely incarcerated they were taken to Eau Claire to await trial. When the case was called at Durand, in March, 1867, the prosecution applied for and obtained a change of venue to Dunn county, from whence it was removed to La Crosse county on the application of the counsel for the defense. On the trial before Judge Flint, in May, 1868, both the accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. District Attorney John Frazier conducted the prosecution, assisted by Allan Dawson, of Hudson. The prisoners were defended by Alex Meggett, of Eau Claire, and J. W. Losey, of La Crosse.

After the case had been opened, it became evident that one, and one only, of the defendants had dealt the fatal blow. The theory of the prosecution was that Mrs. Wheeler had struck her husband with a hatchet. This it was endeavored to prove. The contention of the defense was that the injury had been inflicted with a gun barrel. Suddenly, and without any warning to the court, Carter withdrew his plea of not guilty and interposed that of guilty. A profound sensation was the result. This was heightened when he was called to the stand by Mr. Meggett, Mrs. Wheeler's counsel, as a witness on her behalf. His evidence proved, incontestably, that he alone killed Wheeler, but it did not clear the woman in the eyes of an ignorant, narrow-minded jury. They found both prisoners guilty of murder in the first degree. The sentence was imprisonment for life. Mrs. Wheeler's counsel immediately applied for a new trial for her on the ground that the changing of the venue from Pepin to Dunn county was unconstitutional and therefore illegal. The case was carried to the supreme court. Mrs. Wheeler was removed to Eau Claire and given a temporary home at the residence of the sheriff. She was on parole, in fact, having given her promise not to attempt to escape. She was engaged to a young man before her marriage, but was coerced into wedlock with Wheeler by her friends. Now that he was dead her first love appeared on the scene and again urged his suit. The next step was to get her released from custody on a writ of *habeas corpus* on the ground that the court had failed to order her to be committed to safe keeping. Her counsel was out of the city for a few days. She was anxious to get married and could not brook delay. Another lawyer was obtained. He made the application on Saturday. The case was adjourned to the following Monday. In the meantime the sheriff of Pepin county heard of what was going on. Mrs. Wheeler was released from custody, and was immediately re-arrested by an officer from Durand. On being advised that there was no chance of her being acquitted in Pepin county, as the prejudice was so strong against her, she escaped. Fleeing south with her lover they were married. After serving five years, Carter began to take steps to secure his pardon. He claimed that there was an arrangement between Mrs. Wheeler and himself that he should remain in prison five years, and that she should use her utmost efforts to obtain his release at the expiration of that time. This she failed to do. In his application to the governor of the state he claimed that he had been advised to plead guilty to killing Wheeler, while the truth was that the fatal blow was struck by Mrs. Wheeler. He obtained his pardon. The last heard of him was that he was married, with a family, and foreman in a lumber-mill on the Chippewa river. Mrs. Wheeler died in the latter part of April, 1891, at Venice, Ill.

CHAPTER XIII.

DURAND.

FROM SETTLEMENT TO CITY—ITS FOUNDATION BY MILES DURAND PRINDLE—AN INDIAN OUTRAGE—CELEBRATING THE GLORIOUS FOURTH—SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND NEWSPAPERS—THE COLEMAN BROTHERS' TRAGEDY AND LYNCH LAW—A CHRISTMAS DAY CONFLAGRATION—A CHARTERED CITY AND ITS OFFICERS—THE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT—SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

DURAND is in the center of an agricultural region, about twenty miles from the Mississippi river, where the crops are as fine as in any part of Wisconsin. The city is on the east side of the Chippewa river, which is more than a quarter of a mile wide at this point, and very picturesquely located. East of it is a range of sandstone bluffs, which is thickly studded with trees, whose summer foliage tends to make a charming background to the general view. North of the city is Waubeek Mound, on the west side of the river. Towering above everything else, it forms a conspicuous landmark. The climate of Durand is considered one of the finest in the country. The softness and dryness of the atmosphere is remarkable, making the city very healthy. It is said that no one dies here except from old age. Durand was not settled until 1855, and there was no stopping-place for travelers and others between Eau Claire and the Mississippi. This want of accommodation was a great hardship, as the only means of transportation was by small boats, or a wild path along the banks of the Chippewa river, with nowhere to rest for the whole distance. The need of a settlement between the two points was, therefore, seen not only to be a necessity but a probably safe investment by Perry Curtis. He and a few associates started, in 1855, to establish a hamlet, which was called Chippewa, at the mouth of Bear creek, a short distance above Durand, but they were deceived by a dry season. The bottom lands on which they built are annually overflowed. Although there were nearly thirty buildings there at one time, including a hotel, a store and a house erected by Jesse Hardy, a post-office, and two or three other stores, the attempted settlement at that spot had to be abandoned.

John Holverson built the first house there. In the next year, 1856, Miles Durand Prindle came into the region from the Pine-Tree state. After looking the country over he secured a tract of land, and surveyed and platted the village of Durand in July of that year, in association with Charles Billings.

The surveying was performed by L. G. Wood. A board shanty on the bank of the river, erected by Billings for use in traveling up and down the stream, was the first structure built in the village. There was a German family living in a cabin which they had erected in the immediate neighborhood several years previously named Babatz. Mrs. Babatz was the first white woman, and one of her offspring was the first white child born here. A most inhuman outrage was inflicted upon her by a party of Sioux Indians in the presence of her husband. Having bound him, ten of the savages violated her person. On Independence Day, 1856, a board was put up on which was the word "Durand;" the village was named after Prindle. These pioneers evidently meant business. The first wedding took place the following month. The first boarding-house erected was that of Peter Carver, in the same year. Prindle and Babatz's addition was surveyed and platted in August, 1857; James M. Burgess' addition in 1859; Nicolai and Babatz's in 1860; Smith and Prindle's in 1862, and Maxwell's in 1883. The first store was that of M. D. Prindle and Charles Weatherbee, which was opened in 1856, as was also the blacksmith shop of Alonzo Allen. A keel boat called the "Dutch Lady" was built in 1856 by M. D. Prindle. It was run for several years between Read's Landing, Durand and Eau Claire.

The following were among the first settlers here: W. E. Hays, W. F. Prindle, Peter Gerber, N. Plummer, George Ellsworth, R. R. Root, D. C. Topping, Capt. V. W. Dorwin, George Babcock, J. J. Stafford and P. E. Hardy. All of them were industrious, persevering, enduring and enterprising men, otherwise it would have been impossible for them to surmount the obstacles in the way to their advancement, or endure the hardships attendant upon settling in a region away from any civilization, except that which existed among themselves, and many miles distant from any place where the comforts of life could be procured, assuming that they had the means to do so. The struggle was a long and arduous one for several years, but success crowned the efforts of many of them in the end, as their positions to-day will testify. They found time occasionally, however, for social enjoyment and the celebration of public anniversaries.

The "Glorious Fourth," in 1857, was commemorated in the well-known fashion. The services of Mr. Brown, of La Crosse, had been secured and the customary patriotic speech was delivered. Henry Eaton was the chairman of the meeting. The festivities concluded with a dance in the evening. Christmas of the same year was celebrated with a barbecue, a large steer being roasted whole.

The first hotel, if it could be so called, was erected in 1856, by Caspar Hugg. It was known as the "Bean Sandwich." It was in this building that the first sermon was preached by a traveling minister from Winona. The first school in the village was opened in this house in the summer of 1857. The first teacher was Miss Emma Ide, now Mrs. H. R. Smith, whose husband is

the proprietor of the "Little Inn," M. D. Prindle's Tontine house. Dan Rankin commenced to build a hotel on the site of the Casler house, in 1858. It passed through the hands of several parties before it was finished by A. W. Grippin, and opened in 1859. It was called Grippin's hotel, and was the first one in the village worthy of the latter name. It changed owners several times, its name being altered almost as often. It came into the possession of A. Casler in 1871. He operated it until April 1, 1874, when it was purchased by Joseph Barton. He conducted it until his death, on March 11, 1886. His widow, Mrs. Barton, managed it until 1889, and since that time it has been under the direction of Max Kemmenitz.

In 1857 a small saw-mill was erected by W. F. Prindle, George Ellsworth and W. E. Hays, with a capacity of 15,000 feet a day, to supply the needs of the surrounding country, which was fast developing into an agricultural region. The plant passed into the hands of William Dorckendorff in 1865. He enlarged and added new machinery to it, and conducted it for several years to considerable advantage. He sold it, in 1870, to Francis Kinney. After he had run it for three or four years it became the property of the Eau Claire Lumber company, and they sold it to Frank Griffin in 1876. He operated it on a small scale until 1889, when it was purchased by the Davis & Starr Lumber company, whose principal office is in Eau Claire. They remodeled the plant, furnishing it with a new engine, boiler and machinery for planing lumber and sawing cull lumber for furniture and wagon stock. The company has a lumber-yard in connection with the mill. The former was established in 1888.

In the spring of 1858, and shortly after the flood that had drowned out the rival village of Chippewa, on Bear creek, the post-office was removed here. D. C. Topping was the first postmaster. The office was in his store, in what was afterward known as the old Barton block. He was succeeded by W. F. Prindle in 1861. After him came C. J. Smith. Myron A. Shaw was the next to hold the office. He was followed by H. D. Dyer, who continued to serve the public for twenty-one years. A. W. Hammond did the same thing for three years, when W. L. Bachelder was appointed postmaster. This was in 1889, and he has continued to handle the mail since that time.

The Rev. Mr. Morse, from Gilman, came occasionally to preach in John Stafford's house, but the first religious denomination established here was the Methodist Episcopal church, which was organized from what was the Bear Creek mission, afterward the Maxwell mission, and then the Durand mission, in 1857, by Rev. S. Bolles, presiding elder of the St. Paul district. The first duly appointed minister was Rev. Sylvester H. Webster, a local preacher, who volunteered his services in 1858. He was aided in his work by two newly licensed local preachers, Edward Doughty and G. S. Havens. They had a great revival in the Valley, extending over part of four counties—Pepin, Dunn,

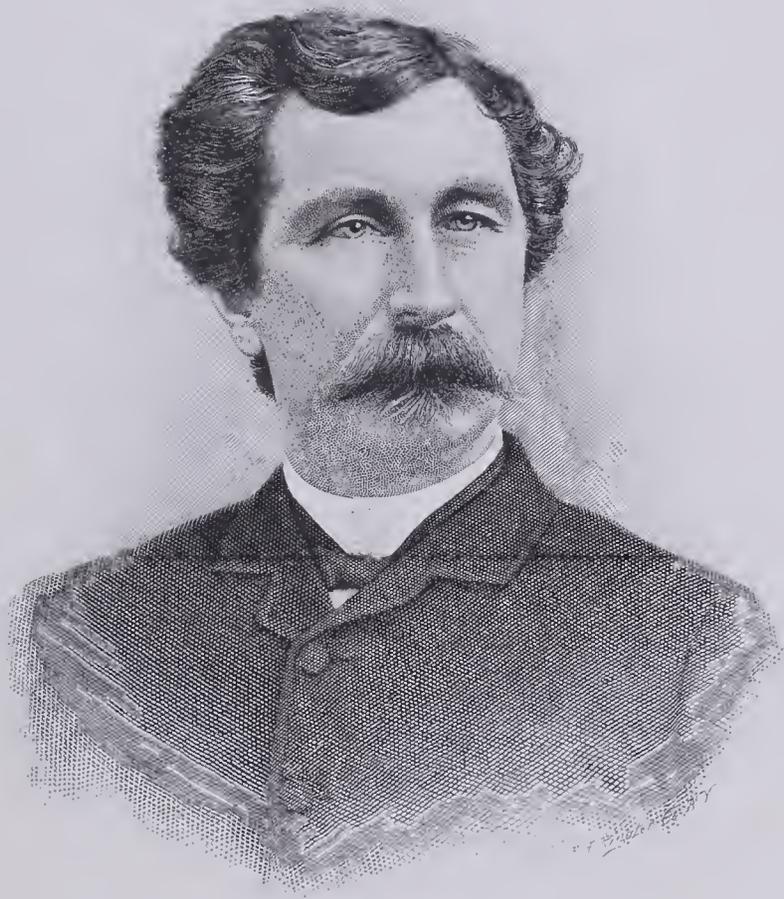
Eau Claire and Buffalo. To indicate the hardships endured by these itinerant ministers in a new country, among an impecunious people, their allowance was \$934. The receipts were \$323; deficit, \$611. The appointments that followed were: Rev. D. W. Downs, 1860; Rev. Thomas Harwood, 1861; Revs. C. P. Hachney and J. S. Akers, 1862; Rev. C. P. Hachney, 1863; Revs. M. Woodley and James Gurley, 1864; Rev. J. E. Springer, 1865-66. Up to this time the meetings were held in the school-house. The last named pastor commenced the erection of the church edifice, which was forty by sixty feet, and expended \$1,200 upon it. It was completed during the term of Rev. A. J. Davis, 1867-68, and dedicated by Rev. J. B. Richardson, presiding elder of the La Crosse district. Its cost aggregated \$4,000.

The successors of Mr. Davis were: Rev. H. W. Bushnall, 1869; Rev. W. T. Boughton, 1870; Rev. G. D. Brown, 1871-73. The church was left to be supplied in 1874. Rev. W. W. Wheaton ministered to the pastorate in 1875-76. He was followed by Rev. C. C. Swartz, in 1877-78. The next pastors were: Rev. W. C. Ross, 1879-80; Rev. J. Harrington, 1881; Rev. N. G. Bradley, 1882; Rev. G. D. Brown, 1883-84; Rev. P. K. Jones, 1885-86. The last named minister improved and restored the church building, and erected a good parsonage, leaving the organization encumbered with a considerable indebtedness. His successor in 1887, and the pastor to the present time is Rev. John Holt. Under his administration the church has been freed from financial embarrassment, and is now in a prosperous condition. The members and probationers number 170.

Samuel L. Plummer, who settled north of Bear creek early in the spring of 1855, erected a water-power saw-mill on the creek, and sold it the next year to his cousin, Nathan Plummer, who ran it as long as there was pine in the vicinity to convert into lumber.

A ferry was established across the river, in 1857, by Jacob Kuhn and John Schell. It was a pole ferry, and was so operated until 1860, when Sol. Crosby established a horse ferry. It was subsequently purchased by George Babcock. Then the Goodrich brothers became the owners of it, and they afterward sold out to Carlisle & Smith, who introduced the first steam-ferry boat. H. R. Smith purchased his partner's interest in the enterprise, and operated the ferry until the bridge was built across the river. M. D. Prindle instituted mail routes in several directions where travel of any kind was an arduous undertaking. A yard was started and several boats and barges of draught adapted to the Chippewa river trade were built. These vessels carried many tons of freight up that stream and its tributaries.

Four miles up the river east of Durand is the water power grist-mill on Bear creek built by V. W. Dorwin in 1859. It was a small old-fashioned stone mill. In 1879 several additions and improvements were made to it, and it is now operated by the V. W. Dorwin Mill Company, which was organized in



J. H. Millier

1880. V. W. Dorwin is the president and manager, and W. V. Dorwin the secretary and treasurer. The capital is \$25,000. The company also owns and operates a carding-mill built in 1876 and a cheese factory erected in 1871 on the farm belonging to Mr. Dorwin. A new factory was built in 1891, and production commenced in it in May of that year.

The first district school-house, with one department, was built in 1860. It was known as the stone school-house, and is located opposite the Methodist church. Since 1873 it has been occupied as a dwelling. The district school-house on Burgess' addition was substituted for it when the high school was established under the free high school law of the state. It was moved about a mile out of the city, in 1876, and converted into a residence. The present commodious school building was erected in that year, and is one of the foremost among the public institutions of the city. The grounds upon which it is located constitute the block between Madison, Wells, Spring and Charles streets, and are handsomely laid out, and decorated with trees, shrubs and flowers. A large spring rises in the basement and flows in a stream through the yard. The school has five departments. C. D. Bon was the first principal, and J. W. Nezbit is the present one.

The first newspaper published in Durand was the "Home Mirror," in 1860. It was owned and conducted by Myron Shaw. He sold an interest in it to George Van Waters in 1862, when its name was changed to the Durand "Times." In 1863 Mr. Van Waters secured his partner's interest in the undertaking, and continued the publication of the paper until 1868, when he sold it to Messrs. Powers & Foster. One year later Mr. Foster became sole proprietor, and, in October, 1873, disposed of the property to W. H. Huntington. He, in turn, parted with it to Messrs. Matteson & Bon. Shortly afterward the former obtained the latter's interest in it and published it alone until November, 1878, when the office and plant were destroyed by fire. The Pepin county "Courier" was started by Mr. Huntington in December, 1877, and in November of the following year he secured the subscription list, etc., of the "Times" from Mr. Matteson and changed the name of his paper to the Pepin county "Times and Courier." In January, 1880, Mr. Huntington dropped the word "Times" and his paper again became the "Courier" only, under which name it is still published. In January, 1885, Messrs. Eldridge & Morsbach became the owners of it, and in 1890 Mr. Huntington bought out Mr. Eldridge. Its political principles are strongly republican. The paper is well patronized, and well conducted in every department. The "Lean Wolf" was issued here in 1869 by Mr. Van Waters. After running it about three months it was removed to Menomonie. One other paper is published here. It is the Durand "Zeitung," and is printed in the German language. Robert Morsbach is the editor.

St. Mary's German Catholic church was organized in 1860, and was a mis-

sion from Eau Galle. Services were held once a month in a little frame building which stood on the site of the present St. Peter's hall, which is owned by a society of that name, an organization for mutual assistance. The first regular priest was Rev. Richard Mandell, who came in 1876, at which time a small frame church, twenty-two by fifty feet, was erected at a cost of about \$2,000. The next pastor was Rev. Joseph Fleming. He was appointed in 1878, and remained until the close of 1880, when the present incumbent, Rev. Joseph M. Bauer, took charge of the organization. A new and handsome church edifice of brick was built in 1885, and the old one is now used as a school. It has ninety registered pupils, to whom instruction is imparted by three sister teachers of St. Francis, of Silver Lake.

A brewery was erected by Messrs. Harstoff & Stending in 1863, and purchased by P. Lorenz in 1866. It was destroyed by fire in 1874, when a new building was put up, twenty-six by twenty-two feet, and two stories high. In the fall of 1890 the Durand Brewery company was organized and the property leased to them. The officers are: President, Frank Baur, secretary and treasurer, N. T. Mertes.

Durand had grown to such an extent at the expiration of fifteen years from its inception that an organization for its management, especially in relation to needed improvements, became indispensable, and by a special act of the legislature, in March, 1871, it was incorporated as a village.

The leading hotel in the city is the Tontine house, a conglomerated semi-Swiss structure. M. D. Prindle commenced building it in 1872, but it was not completely finished until 1888. He and his family resided in a portion of it for the greater part of that time. It was conducted by him as a hotel from 1880 until the end of April, 1889. Since that date it has been managed by H. R. Smith.

The Congregational church owes its existence to Rev. A. Kidder, of Eau Claire, who commenced missionary work here in February, 1874. In the following September the Chippewa convention was held in the village when a church of ten members was organized. Caleb Spooner was unanimously chosen the first deacon. There was a revival in 1875, when the members increased to twenty. The services were held in the court-house until the frame house of worship, thirty-three by sixty-six feet, with a seating capacity of 280, was erected in 1879-80, at a cost of \$4,500. Mr. Kidder was mainly instrumental in securing sufficient aid for this purpose. The dedication took place October 17 of the latter year. The Rev. F. B. Doe officiated at the ceremonies, and raised the balance of indebtedness, \$700, whereby the organization was free from pecuniary obligation. Mr. Kidder resigned in 1883, having served the organization for nine years and a half. He was followed by Rev. J. A. Wood, who remained two years, retiring July 26, 1886. His successor is Rev. E. L. Morse, who has supplied the church since that time. During the inter-

missions the services were conducted by members of the congregation. There is now a membership of seventy.

What is now known as the North Western Lumber Company's lumber yard was started in 1875 by M. Maxwell. He operated it for eleven years and then sold it in 1886 to the company. He has been conducting it for them ever since. A fire in September, 1888, damaged the sheds and stock to the extent of \$4,000. The sheds were reinstated and the stock replenished and everything again in running order within thirty days. The principal office of the company is in Eau Claire, and the works at Porter's Mills, on the Chippewa river, in the town of Brunswick, Eau Claire county.

The Pepin County Agricultural Society was organized here in March, 1878. The first officers were: President, S. L. Plummer; secretary, W. H. H. Matteson; treasurer, George Tarrant. Shortly after its formation the citizens of Durand fitted up the grounds with funds raised by subscription. There is a fine half-mile track and spacious buildings. The first fair was held in September of the same year. They take place annually early in the fall. The present officers are: President, P. J. Ryan; secretary, W. H. Huntington; treasurer, A. W. Hammond.

A terrible tragedy was enacted in this city on Sunday evening, July 10, 1881. Ex-Sheriff Charles G. Coleman, a resident here, and his brother, Milton Coleman, deputy sheriff of Dunn county, two brave men and in good standing with the community, were shot and instantly killed by a couple of desperadoes named Williams, who had been prowling about this part of the state for some months. They had recently stolen two horses from Illinois, one of which was captured the previous week by Deputy Sheriff Miletus Knight, of Durand. From a conversation they had with Frank Goodrich, who met them on their way to the river, it was supposed they came over after the horse, as they made particular enquiries as to the location of the jail and if Knight was at home or absent. They came down the river and had William Goodrich put them across it about six o'clock in the evening. Goodrich did not know them, but suspected who they were and came back down town to notify the authorities. Milton Coleman had just returned from Wabasha, where he had been after another criminal, and, with Charles, started after the law-breakers, knowing who they were from descriptions given of them by parties who had seen them when they crossed the river, and afterward. The Colemans went toward the upper part of town and got ahead of the thieves. Coming back, the officers met them just in front of J. T. Dorchester's house. Milton called upon them to halt. Before he got the words fairly out of his mouth or could raise his gun Alonzo Williams shot him, and Edward Williams fired at Charles. Milton fell instantly, shot in the neck, but Charles emptied both barrels of his shotgun at the murderers and staggered a few feet toward the road and then dropped. They were both dead before any one could reach

them. Charles was forty years old, had served in the army during the rebellion, and was a gallant and intrepid soldier. A reward of \$1,700 was offered for the capture of the criminals.

Edward and Alonzo Maxwell, *alias* Williams, for the latter was an assumed name, were notorious characters. They had served terms in Joliet. Their father, David R. Maxwell, resided at Oscar, Kearney county, Neb. They had a brother living at Macomb, Ill. Not more than a day or two had passed before 250 armed men were engaged in the search for the culprits, who were believed to be in the woods around Eau Galle. Edward Maxwell was arrested November 8, 1881, at Grand Island, Neb., by Sherriff Killian. The prisoner was conveyed to Durand, and November 19 an examination took place. He was committed for trial. Without delay the officers started to conduct their prisoner back to the jail. Just as the party reached the bottom of the court-house stairs some one cried, "Hang him." In an instant the officers were forced on one side. A noose was placed round the murderer's neck, although he fought like a tiger. A cry from the leaders of the lynchers of, "Haul away" tightened the rope round Maxwell's neck so as to deprive him of strength. He was hurried to an old oak tree just east of the court-house and in a moment was suspended thirty feet in the air. His handcuffs were on and a heavy pair of shackles dangled from his left foot. In fifteen minutes the lifeless body of the assassin was cut down by the officers and buried in the Potter's field of the cemetery. Alonzo Maxwell is believed to be still at large somewhere in Nebraska.

The Durand elevator, near the depot, was built in 1882 by Messrs Lawrence & Krick. It passed through several hands, and was ultimately purchased by the H. J. O'Neill Grain company, of Winona, in 1890. Its capacity is 30,000 bushels. The shipments in 1890 amounted to 60,000 bushels, mostly wheat; in 1889 to 100,000 bushels, and in 1888 to 125,000 bushels. Considerable interest was given to the trade of the city when the Chippewa Valley division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway was opened for traffic in 1882, and so connected Durand, via Wabasha, with Chicago and the east, and St. Paul and the west and northwest. The planing-mill of Louis Zeisinger, was erected by him in this year. Its dimensions are twenty-four by fifty feet, and it is operated by steam power, with a capacity of 25,000 thousand feet a day.

On Christmas day, 1882, the village was visited by a most disastrous conflagration. It broke out about two o'clock in the afternoon. The destruction was so rapid that in an hour and a half, four blocks in the main business section, two on each side of the street, including the Ecklor house, owned and operated by W. H. Huntington, were reduced to ashes. There was no help to be obtained. The fire started in the roof of the hotel, at the rear end, near the chimney. All the buildings destroyed were frame, and were thus an easy

prey for the flames. The damage sustained, particularly to the stocks in trade, was placed at \$100,000. The total insurance was \$48,000. The buildings annihilated were the Ecklor house and barns, the old Barton store, meat market and ice-house, owned by Mons Anderson; the shoe store of F. A. Hoeser, the harness shop of Joseph Schue, two small store buildings, a tenement house and barn, owned by H. E. Houghton; the store building of J. D. Tiffany, occupied by Messrs. Wells & Harrison, railroad contractors; the dwelling-house and barns of Peter Gerber, one of the first residences built in the village; the store owned and operated by Messrs. Tarrant & Dorwin; S. J. Humphrey's drug store, Jake Van Norman's hardware and harness shop, the meat market of P. W. & H. Goodrich; E. B. Parkhurst's store building, occupied by Hudson & Son, druggists; S. M. Scott's saloon, E. Oestereicher's meat market and ice-house, the confectionery store of William Seely; the hardware and tin shops of Vantrot Bros.; Messrs. Wallace & Hammond's hardware store; A. A. Hutchinson's building, occupied by Batchelder's photograph gallery; D. C. Topping's dry goods store; R. B. Gough's dry goods store, and H. D. Dyer's building, in which the post-office was located. Each of the Freemason, United Workmen, Temple of Honor, Good Templars and Odd Fellows organizations had handsomely furnished lodge rooms — everything was lost except the charters.

When the blocks were rebuilt, the business houses were substantially constructed of brick, as this product is easily obtainable. James T. Dorchester operated a brick-yard a short distance northeast of the city, with an output of several hundred thousand each season. It was established in the summer of 1880.

The "Bank of Durand" was incorporated March 4, 1884, with a paid-up capital of \$25,000, and the following officers: President, A. W. Hammond; cashier, A. J. Fowler. The officers named are unchanged. The directors for 1891 are A. W. Hammond, A. J. Wallace, George Tarrant, A. R. Dorwin, A. J. Fowler, George F. Benson and James G. Lawrence.

What adds to the general appearance of the city is the bridge across the river, which was built and opened for traffic in the spring of 1884 by the Chipewa Bridge company. The structure is composed of wood and iron, with four spans of 200 feet each, and a draw 100 feet in the clear, spanning 225 feet. Its total length is 1,240 feet. The city gave the necessary charter for its construction to the company, and \$3,000 in cash was raised by subscription and presented to it. It is a toll bridge, with five cents for foot passengers and twenty-five cents for teams, or forty cents both ways. It connects the west side of the river and the country beyond with the city. The first man to cross the bridge on horseback was Judge A. J. Coffin, who rode over it before all the planks had been laid, escorted by the whole force of workmen.

Durand became a chartered city by an act of the legislature approved in the spring of 1887. The first election of officers took place in April of that

year. The following are those who secured a majority of the votes of the citizens at and since that time:

1887—Mayor, A. Vantrot; city clerk, W. H. Huntington; treasurer, P. W. Goodrich; assessor, A. G. Coffin. Aldermen—First ward, E. Oestereicher, J. H. Parkhurst and Henry Bruen; Second ward, H. A. Knapp, G. W. Dunlap and H. E. Stanton.

1888—Mayor, George Tarrant; city clerk, W. H. Huntington; treasurer, P. W. Goodrich; assessor, A. G. Coffin. Aldermen—First ward, E. Oestereicher, Henry Bruenn and William Sommerfield; Second ward, H. A. Knapp, G. W. Dunlap and H. M. Orlady.

1889—Mayor, E. Oestereicher; city clerk, Horace Fraser; treasurer, A. E. McKee; assessor, R. B. Gough. Aldermen—First ward, A. G. Kelton, John Boehn and William Sommerfield; Second ward, H. M. Orlady, F. H. Boehrer and H. A. Knapp.

1890—Mayor, E. Oestereicher; city clerk, W. H. Huntington; treasurer, A. E. McKee; assessor, A. G. Coffin. Aldermen—First ward, A. G. Kelton, John Boehn and P. Vantrot; Second ward, H. M. Orlady, F. H. Boehrer and C. A. Spooner.

1891—Mayor, George Tarrant; city clerk, J. J. Morgan; treasurer, Christian Bruenn; assessor, A. G. Coffin. Aldermen—First ward, A. G. Kelton, John Boehn and P. Vantrot; Second ward, C. A. Spooner, E. N. Sabin and G. W. Kees.

The creamery of George Tarrant & Son, at the corner of Bashford and River streets, near the bridge, was erected in the spring of 1888. It is a frame building forty by thirty feet, with a capacity of 3,000 pounds of butter a day. They also own a separator factory, located about eight miles out of the city, on Bear creek. It is known as the Bear Creek creamery, and was built and commenced running in the spring of 1891. Its capacity is 4,000 pounds of butter a day.

The Durand Volunteer Fire department was inaugurated in the summer of 1889. The city initiated it by furnishing the whole equipment, consisting of a Sibley engine, a horse hose cart with 1,500 feet of hose, and a hook and ladder wagon. The engine company has thirty-four active members, and the hook and ladder company twenty-eight. The officers are: Chief, W. C. Hammond; assistant chief, A. E. McKee; foreman of engine company, Eugene Bibbins; foreman of hose cart, Walter Schier; foreman of hook and ladder wagon, G. Brown.

The city has now a fine, commodious building for the accommodation of its officers, and the conduct of its business. It was erected in the fall of 1890, is brick veneered, two stories high, with an engine-room in the basement. The hall on the second floor is thirty by sixty-five feet.

There is a very interesting "Museum of Natural History" in this city. The collection has been made, and is owned, by E. L. Brown, taxidermist. It consists of all the known birds and small animals in this state, Minnesota and Dakota.

The population of the city in 1890 was, as appears by the census returns, 1,154. The assessed valuation of its real estate for the same year was \$133,152, and its personal property 91,103.

The following are among the secret and benevolent societies of the city:

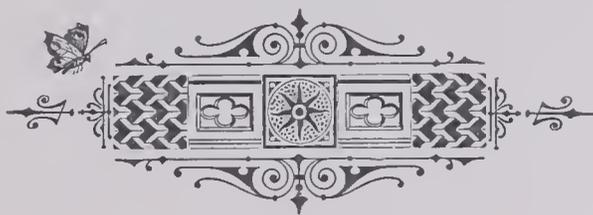
Durand Lodge No. 149, F. & A. M., chartered June 15, 1864. Officers for 1891: W. C. Hammond, W. M.; William H. Smith, S. W.; George Tarrant Sr., J. W.; A. W. Hammond, S. D.; H. D. Tanner, J. D.; Christian Bruenn, secy.; F. A. Haeser, treas.

Durand Chapter 61, R. A. M., organized in March, 1885. Officers for 1891: A. J. Wallace, H. P.; A. W. Miller, K.; William Goodrich, S.; George Tarrant Sr., C. P.; A. W. Hammond, P. S.; W. C. Hammond, R. A. C.; A. G. Kelton, G. M. F. V.; William H. Smith, G. M. S. V.; Charles Smith, G. M. T. V.; George Tarrant Jr., secy; William B. Smith, treas.

Durand Lodge No. 59, A. O. U. W., organized March 10, 1879. Officers for 1891: D. G. Raitt, M. W.; P. W. Goodrich, F. and R.; A. W. Hammond, R.; W. H. Huntington, P. M. W.

Durand Lodge No. 157, I. O. O. F., instituted November 10, 1869. Officers for 1891: F. A. Roehm, N. G.; J. J. Auer, V. G.; W. L. Bachelder, R. S. and P. S.; William Seely T.; S. M. Scott, W.; Otto Rehle, I. G.

Charles G. Coleman Post No. 82, G. A. R., organized in June, 1883. The officers for 1891 were: Commander, W. C. Hammond; S. V. C., W. M. Atkins; J. V. C., B. Bradford; chaplain, R. H. Newton; adjt., M. A. Shaw; Q. M., W. E. Hill; officer of the day, C. M. Story; Q. S., William Seely; S. M., Henry Doughty.



CHAPTER XIV.

BARRON COUNTY.

HOW THE DISTRICT WAS FORMED—ELECTIONS OF TOWN AND COUNTY OFFICERS—ASSESSED PROPERTY VALUATION AND POPULATION FOR 1890—SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY—CITY OF BARRON—JOHN QUADERER, THE ORIGINAL PIONEER SETTLER—FIRST SCHOOL-HOUSE, CHURCH, STORE AND MANUFACTORY—INCORPORATION OF THE CITY—THE TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGE OF CHETEK.

BY an act of the legislature, approved March 19, 1859, townships thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six and thirty-seven north, in ranges twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen west, were detached from Polk county and formed into a new county, with the name of Dallas, in honor of George M. Dallas, vice-president of the United States, from 1845 to 1849. It was attached to Polk county for all civil and judicial purposes, with the county seat at the village of Manhattan. In 1860 townships thirty-two to thirty-seven inclusive, in ranges ten and eleven west, were detached from Chippewa and annexed to Dallas. It was in the same year taken from Polk and attached to Dunn, for civil and judicial purposes. The first election for town officers took place in 1862, at the house of John Banks, who was the first man to settle here for farming purposes. He located in the southern part of the county in 1855. Those elected, however, failed to qualify, and no further steps were taken in this direction until 1868, when an election was held at John Quaderer's camp. S. P. Berger, James Vennette and John Banks were chosen supervisors, John Quaderer, treasurer, and James Neville, town clerk.

In 1863 range fifteen of Dallas county, was, by an act of the legislature, on a vote of the constituents, annexed to Polk county. From and after January 1, 1869, Dallas county was organized for county and judicial purposes, under an act approved March 2, 1868. The county was continued as one town with the name of Dallas, and the first Tuesday in the following November (1869) was fixed for the election of county officers. The county seat was, by the same act, located on section twenty-six, in township thirty-four, range twelve west, upon which the city of Barron has been built, and the governor was authorized to appoint the first county officers, until the next general election, with the following result: County judge, Francis Finley; county clerk, D. F. Boswell; treasurer, James Bracklin; registrar of deeds, James G. Neville; superintendent of schools, Alfred Finley. The supervisors were Roseman Kellogg, C.



John Quaderer

P. Fuller and S. P. Barker. By an act of the legislature in 1869, the name of the county was changed to Barron, in honor of the late Henry D. Barron, of St. Croix Falls, Polk county, at that time judge of the Eighth judicial circuit, in which this county was included.

The following is a list of the county officers since that time:

County Judge—Francis Finley, 1870-73; H. J. Sill, 1874-81; William P. Swift, 1882-90, and H. S. Comstock, 1891-94.

County Clerk—O. Brayton (two terms), 1870-73; W. S. Grover, 1874-75; N. M. Rockman (two terms) 1876-79; Fred Telke, 1880-84; S. E. Washburn, 1885-86; C. N. Gunnison, 1887-88; L. J. Breen, 1889-92.

County Treasurer—John Quaderer, 1870-71; M. W. Heller, 1872-73; Henry Sawyer, 1874-75; W. Bird (two terms) 1876-79; N. M. Rockman, 1880-90, and J. E. Horsman 1891-92.

Registrar of Deeds—W. J. Smith, 1870-71; A. Mero (two terms), 1872-75; Walter Speed (three terms), 1876-81; Ole Christopherson, 1882-84; A. J. Barton, 1885-88; J. W. Stone, 1889-92.

District Attorney—E. M. Sexton, 1874-75; J. H. Ives, 1876; Charles S. Taylor, 1877-82; H. J. Sill, 1883-84; T. E. Kinsley, 1885-86; H. S. Comstock, 1887-88; C. C. Coe, 1889-90, and H. G. Ellsworth, 1891-92.

Sheriff—A. Benton, 1874-75; A. J. Barton, 1876; W. W. Dietz, 1877-79; A. J. Barton, 1880-81; J. N. Plato, 1882-84; Silas Speed, 1885-86; J. W. Stone, 1887-88; W. W. Dietz, 1889-90, and Silas Speed, 1891-92.

Circuit Court Clerk—W. L. Morrison, 1874-75; F. C. Donnelly, 1876; Fred Telke, 1877-79; W. L. Morrison, 1880-84; Peter Wachter, 1885-88; Henry Radermacher, 1889-92.

Coroner—K. Whitman, 1870-71; T. W. Hickok, 1872-73; S. K. Young, 1874-75; F. G. Beckwith, 1876; N. Washburn, 1877-78; L. Paradise, 1879; A. F. Skinner, 1880; G. C. Hodgkin, 1881; H. Lampman, 1882-84; George McLeod, 1885-86; Charles W. Moore, 1887-88; Joel Richardson, 1889-90, and William Small, 1891-92.

County Surveyor—O. Brayton, 1870-73; W. Bird, 1874-75; B. Quaderer, 1876-77; H. Brewer, 1878-79; A. O. Connor, 1881; D. A. Russell, 1882-92.

Superintendent of Schools—O. Demars, 1870-71; A. B. Finly, 1872-73; W. Bird, 1874-75; H. J. White, 1876-81; S. R. Finly, 1882-86; N. E. Carver, 1887-92.

The early records of the county were lost in the Menomonie (Red Cedar) river by James Bracklin, the first county treasurer, who was at the time agent for Knapp, Stout & Co. The satchel in which the documents were contained, as well as a certain sum of money belonging to the county, fell overboard on the occasion of one of his trips down the river.

The representatives in the congressional and senatorial districts in which this county has, from time to time, been included, will be found in Chapter II of this work, as also the judges of the circuit court.

In 1870 Barron formed a part of the assembly district, which included Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas and Polk, and was represented by Samuel B. Dresser, of Osceola Mills. His successors were: Samuel S. Vaughn, of Bayfield, 1871; Henry D. Barron, of St. Croix Falls, 1872-73; Samuel S. Fifield, of Ashland, 1874-76; Woodbury S. Grover, of Prairie Farm, 1877; Canute Anderson, Grantsburg, 1878; William J. Vincent, of St. Croix Falls, 1879;

Lars L. Gunderson, of Cumberland, 1880; George D. McDill, of Osceola Mills, 1881-82. By a new apportionment the counties of Barron, Bayfield, Burnett and Douglas were made one assembly district. Its representative was Canute Anderson, 1883. The districts were again re-apportioned, and Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas and Washburn counties became one assembly district. It was represented by Charles S. Taylor, of the city of Barron, 1885-88. In 1888 the county of Barron was constituted one assembly district, and since that year it has been and is now represented by Charles W. Moore.

The members of the county board used to hold their meetings in John Quaderer's logging camp until 1873. In that year the county seat was removed to Rice Lake, and at the general election, which took place in the next year, the people voted in favor of its return to Barron, and this was done. The question of its being again removed to Rice Lake is now the subject of litigation.

The county building, or court-house, as it is commonly called, was erected in 1876. It is a convenient structure for the purposes to which it is applied, and, standing on rising ground, it is the most conspicuous edifice in the city.

The jail, built in 1877, is a small frame building of two stories, opposite and north of the county building. On the west side is a smaller frame addition. The ground, or the first floor, of the main structure, is the jail proper, with a door in the center. The small windows on each side are closely barred, and there is a notice beneath the easterly one, "Talking with prisoners positively forbidden." The inference is that it is the most primitive, dilapidated looking and most insecure jail in the country. There are two cells, and into them as many as fourteen prisoners were confined in the winter of 1890. The last female law-breaker in the building was charged with adultery. Her companion in crime was behind the same bars at the same time. The culprits are now in the state prison paying the penalty of the law. The rooms on the second floor are occupied by the sheriff and his family. He fills both offices—sheriff and jailer.

The county is indebted to the extent of \$16,000 only. The amount was, originally, \$20,000, and it was incurred, principally, in building the court-house and making other necessary improvements.

The assessed valuation of property for 1890, according to the returns of the state board of assessors, was as follows: Land, \$1,967,970; personal property, \$643,939; city and village lots, \$194,217; total, \$2,806,126.

The total population of the county by cities and towns, as appears in the census returns for 1890, is as follows:

Barron (town), 400; Barron (city), 829; Cedar Lake, 531; Chetek, 1,728; Clinton, 479; Cumberland (town), 1,546; Cumberland (city), 1,219; Dallas, 1,033; Maple Grove, 976; Oak Grove, 608; Prairie Farm, 1,047; Rice Lake, 2,130; Stanford, 589; Stanley, 748; Sumner, 365; Turtle Lake, 874; Vance Creek, 314; total, 15,416.

No state or federal figures are given of the population of the county previous to 1860. For that year they are stated at 13, and none are given for 1865. For and from 1870 they are as follows: 1870, 538; 1875, 3,737; 1880, 7,023; 1885, 13,596; 1890, 15,416.

The county is located in the northwestern part of the state, on the high table land or water-shed between the Chippewa and St. Croix rivers. It is bounded on the north by Burnett and Washburn counties, on the south by Dunn and Chippewa counties, on the east by Chippewa county and on the west by Polk county. In area, it is thirty miles square, containing 900 square miles, or 543,103 acres. Speaking generally, the surface is just rolling enough to secure good natural drainage, with a predominant southwesterly declination. The combination of generally sloping hills, with vales between, adds much to the natural beauty of the landscape. The county is dotted with innumerable fresh-water lakes, forming the headwaters of several large streams, and a considerable number of brooks, which thread this region like a silver network. The principal river running through the county is the Menomonie (Red Cedar) river, which rises in the extreme northeastern part of the county, draining Cedar lake, and flows in a generally southwesterly direction, until it is joined by the Chetek river, and empties itself into the Chippewa, in the adjoining county of Dunn. In the upper part of its course, it passes through a magnificent chain of lakes. Tributary to the Menomonie (Red Cedar) are the Yellow river, which has its headwaters in Granite and Silver lakes, in the northern part of the county, and flows in a southeasterly direction through the central part, and Hay river, another fine stream, which drains Beaver Dam lake, and runs nearly south, until it joins the Menomonie (Red Cedar), about fifty miles from its source. Vermillion river is the outlet of the lake of that name, a few miles east of Cumberland. It flows to the southeast, until it discharges itself into the Yellow river. These waters abound in fish, including brook trout, bass and pickerel. Game is plentiful, such as bear, deer, prairie chickens, partridges, squirrels and rabbits.

This county is classed among the timbered, as distinguished from the prairie counties of Wisconsin. The greater part of its surface was covered with a magnificent forest growth before man began to denude it of its timber. A small portion of the extreme southern part of the county is composed of what is known as "oak openings," but practically speaking, the whole land was originally covered with a dense growth of mixed pine and hardwood, comprising almost every variety of tree growing in this latitude. Everywhere the pine was found, interspersed among a lusty growth of red and white oak, rock and water elm, yellow birch, sugar maple, ash, butternut, basswood and other deciduous trees. Upon this vast forest the lumbermen have been making unceasing inroads for nearly fifty years. It is estimated that there are now between two and three billion feet of merchantable pine, at the least, and

nearly as much more hardwood, standing in this county. The soil is a rich, clayey loam, enriched by the forest mold of centuries, owing to the constant accretions of decaying vegetable matter. It varies somewhat in different localities. In the northern and western sections of the county it is heavy, and better adapted to the production of wheat, oats, rye, barley and hay, while in the southern and southeastern portions it is comparatively light, owing to a large admixture of sand. It is better adapted, therefore, to the cultivation of corn and similar crops.

Taking the county as a whole, the land seems to be more suitable to the production of oats, potatoes and root crops than anything else. Garden produce grows easily, and well repays the cultivator. All the small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, cranberries, whortleberries, blackberries, currants and plums yield profitable crops. Dairying is a rapidly increasing industry, and will doubtless become one of the principal occupations of the farmer, owing to the excellent pasture in the woods and "slashings." A number of cheese factories and creameries have already been established in various parts of the county. The official report of the farm products grown in it, in 1890, is as follows: Wheat, 25,306 bushels; corn, 67,918 bushels; oats, 316,360 bushels; barley, 1,135 bushels; rye, 5,651 bushels; potatoes, 198,477 bushels; root crops, 38,768 bushels; hops, 1,400 pounds; tobacco, 764 pounds; cultivated grasses, 14,167 tons; butter, 305,610 pounds; cheese, 3,050 pounds.

Large formations of cathimite, or pipestone, are found in the eastern portion of the county, and Potsdam sandstone in the southern towns. In the northern section the azoic granite outcrop announces its presence and granite bowlders are scattered about in all directions.

The North Wisconsin division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway, running from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Ashland and other points on Lake Superior, passes through the western part of the county. The Chippewa Falls & Northern division of the same system, running from Eau Claire to Duluth, traverses the eastern section and crosses the North Wisconsin at Spooner Junction, a short distance beyond the county line. The road of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railway, usually termed the "Soo" line, running from Minneapolis to the Sault Ste. Marie, where it connects with the Canadian trunk lines to the seaboard, goes through the center of the county from east to west.

When this region was first visited for the purpose of settlement is somewhat doubtful. Tradition says that at a very early date its first occupants came from Montreal and engaged in trade with the Indians. A post was established a few miles northeast of Rice lake by, according to some authorities, the grandfather of August Cadott, while others give the name as Corbine or Cordott. The ditch, or stockade, enclosed a space 50x100 feet. Near the post a dam, 300 feet long and eight feet high, was constructed, apparently by the same parties,

across the Menomonie (Red Cedar), which flows into the lake from the north-east. It has never been ascertained what the object was for its construction. The legend is that the old trader was assassinated by the Sioux, in one of their raids, and the post plundered. In proof of the story a grave, or what is said to be one, which is still visible near the dam, is pointed out as containing his remains. What may be looked upon as a certainty is that the first logging was done about 1848. It is an established fact that Capt. William Wilson came fifty miles up the Menomonie (Red Cedar) river in that year, and it was the forests he then beheld that induced him to advise Mr. Knapp to secure an interest in Mr. Black's saw-mill at Menomonie. The lumbermen of Knapp, Stout & Co. were shortly afterward sent up into this region, and several of them determined to settle here. Among them were John Quaderer, James Bracklin, S. P. Berger, Hiram Storey, John Myers and C. P. Fuller. Its settlement for agricultural purposes began about 1855, when such pioneers as George Jones, Edward Delong, S. K. Young and Thomas Snyder commenced farming in close proximity to John Banks. The number increased rapidly, and many of those who came into the district as loggers remained to become farmers.

When Barron was first organized as a county it consisted of ten townships, namely: Barron, Cedar Lake, Chetek, Clinton, Dallas, Lakeland, Maple Grove, Prairie Farm, Rice Lake and Stanford. Since that time some of them have been divided up, or otherwise partitioned off, by which means five townships have been added—Dover, Stanley, Turtle Lake and Vance Creek. Lakeland has been changed to Cumberland, Rice Lake to Stanford, and part of Stanford to Oak Grove.

BARRON TOWNSHIP is of regulation size, containing thirty-six square miles, and is bounded on the north by the town of Stanford, on the south by the town of Maple Grove, on the east by the town of Stanley, and on the west by the town of Clinton. The Yellow river runs through it in a devious course from the northwest to the southeast. Quaderer's creek traverses it in a southeasterly direction until it empties itself into the Yellow river; and part of the southern border is watered by a tributary of the Menomonie (Red Cedar).

The city of Barron is located at the confluence of the Yellow river and Quaderer's creek, so named after John Quaderer, and on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railway. He came here in 1860 to a logging-camp, and was the first white settler, building a frame shanty of rough boards on the south bank of the creek, which stands there yet. It was then the logging headquarters for miles round. He came to this country from Germany, when a boy, and landed in New Orleans. From thence he worked his way northward until he reached Menomonie, where he was employed by Knapp, Stout & Co. They sent him, in 1854, to a logging-camp on the Hay river, in the southwest part of what is now this county. In 1856 he commenced lumbering

on the Menomonie (Red Cedar), and has followed that business ever since. He has the reputation of having superintended the banking of more logs on that river than any other man. His unostentatious charity is well known, and the evidence of his public spirit is recorded in the fact that he donated the ground on which the court-house stands, the mill site of ten acres, where the mill and dam of the Parr Manufacturing company is built, and forty acres of land almost in the heart of the city, to the railway company.

The first post-office was established here in 1868. It was in a shanty, the only one in the place besides that already mentioned. James Bracklin, superintendent for Knapp, Stout & Co., used to carry the mail to and from Menomonie. S. P. Berger was the first postmaster. He held the position four years, and then John Quaderer was appointed. He retained it for six years.

Just east of and three miles from the city, on the east bank of the Menomonie (Red Cedar), is a lonely grave in which lies all that is left of the first white woman—Miss Philander Ball—who died in Barron county in 1859. She came from Michigan, and the general belief is that her death was caused by poison administered to her by some squaws, who were jealous of her charms.

The birth of the first white child in the settlement occurred in 1865. She was the daughter of Michael Jones.

The Barron County "Shield," a weekly republican organ and the second oldest paper in the county, was established October 6, 1876, by A. Dewy. It was originally a six-column folio, but was afterward enlarged to a six-column quarto. It became the property of Walter Speed & Co. in 1880, and since 1882 Senator C. S. Taylor has been the proprietor of it.

The first school-house was erected in 1877, and Miss Margaret Clark was the first teacher. It was located a mile from the camp, and was burned down in 1881. Another one was erected in its place in 1882. It is located on Franklin street. In the fall of 1884 it was made a district school, with two departments. Since that time three departments have been added to it. It was made a free high school in 1886. The school-house on La Salle street was erected in 1889. They are included in joint school district No. 1 of the city and town of Barron, under the district school system of the state. The pupils average 200 in number, and there are five teachers. The principal is F. F. Wood.

The Barron Methodist Episopal church was organized in 1876 by Rev. F. A. Fillmore. It was part of the Rice Lake circuit at that time, and remained so until 1884. A Barron circuit was then organized, including the towns of Barron and Chetek, and in 1888 Barron was made a station. The church, a frame building, was erected in 1884, at a cost of about \$2,000. Mr. Fillmore remained one year. His successors were as follows in the order named: Revs. M. Taylor, James H. McManus, W. E. Robinson, James Conner, John Hall and Moses Allen. The present pastor, Rev. G. W. Pepper, was appointed to

the charge in 1887. The organization has 100 members, and the seating capacity of the church is 300.

The pioneer merchants of Barron were J. J. Smith and John Conner. They came from Shell Rock, in the fall of 1878, and opened a store in the only available place in the settlement. It was a seven by nine feet building. A suitable structure was erected by them shortly afterward, and this was twice enlarged to accommodate their trade. The firm name was Smith & Conner. Later on they built a commodious store on La Salle street. Mr. Conner was appointed postmaster in 1881, with Mr. Smith as his assistant. They retained these positions until a change in the administration caused their retirement.

The first manufacturing plant located here was the water, saw, shingle and planing-mill of George Parr, John Post and S. J. Parr, trading under the firm name of Parr, Post & Co. This mill was originally built on Yellow river by J. J. Smith and N. Carpenter in 1878. They sold it a year or two later to the Speed Brothers, and they disposed of it to Parr, Post & Co. The mill was entirely rebuilt, new water wheels and new machinery furnished and the dam reconstructed. This work was done under the supervision of Mr. Post, with the millwright work in charge of his father, James Post. The plant consisted of a double rotary, with a capacity of 30,000 feet a day, a shingle mill of 35,000 production, a planer, lath and picket machines, a re-saw for the manufacture of siding, and a turning lathe for both wood and iron. Thomas W. Parr purchased John Post's interest in the property in 1882, and the firm became George Parr & Son. In 1884 the latter retired and went into the drug business, and in May, 1889, the firm became merged in the Parr Manufacturing Company. The mill property was reduced to ashes September 17, 1890, when the company bought the entire machinery and fittings of the steam saw-mill at Turtle Lake, formerly belonging to Joel Richardson, and set it up near the site of the old mill. The new plant has a capacity of 40,000 feet a day, and employment is given to about thirty men. The company also purchased, in the spring of 1891, the shingle mill of J. W. Stone, of Turtle Lake, and erected it in close proximity to their other mill. It has a capacity of 40,000 shingles a day. The officers for 1891 are: President, George Parr; vice-president and treasurer, S. J. Parr; secretary, L. C. Tansley.

In the estimation of John Quaderer, the owner, the settlement had grown sufficiently to warrant him in having it surveyed and platted as a village. This was accomplished in November, 1880.

Barron Lodge No. 220, F. & A. M., was organized June 7, 1881. The officers for 1891 are: J. F. Coe, W. M.; W. H. Ellis, S. W.; C. D. Coe, J. W.; J. W. Stone, S. D.; L. J. Wetzell, J. D.; H. Radermacher, secy. and Ed C. Coleman, treas.

A Presbyterian mission was formed here, in 1881, by Rev. Mr. Smith. He

conducted the services until 1886, when a church was organized by his successor, Rev. Mr. Chapin. He continued to minister to this church, and the one at Chetek, until the fall of 1887. From that time the pastorate has been vacant.

The Rev. J. Waage, of Prairie Farm, a pastor of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church used, previous to 1882, to occasionally hold services in the village. In that year Rev. T. O. Jude came to reside here, and organized the First Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church of Barron in the following year. The site for a church building, on the corner of La Salle and West streets was purchased by him in 1884, and he continued to conduct the services until 1888. In the spring of 1890 Rev. Mr. Orke, of Chetek, commenced holding meetings once a month, and has so continued up to the present time. They have heretofore been held in the Methodist church building, but the Lutheran church structure has just been erected, and the organization has now its own house of worship. Ten families belong to it, but the attendance is much larger.

The construction of the track of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railway was initiated at Turtle Lake in the spring of 1884, and carried forward to Rhinelander, to which point the road was completed in 1886. The first forty-six miles of the road was opened for traffic in 1884, and then the village of Barron began to grow. Up to this time it was nothing more than a logging camp, but, with this impetus given to it, it advanced with rapid strides. Manufactories and business houses sprang into existence in quick succession.

The next manufacturing institution inaugurated was the flour-mill of J. W. Taylor. It had previously been in operation at Cameron, and was moved here and rebuilt in the fall of 1884, and started on January 1, 1885. Its capacity is seventy-five barrels a day. This plant is worked by water-power furnished by a dam constructed jointly by Mr. Taylor and his brother, Charles S. Taylor, on Yellow river, about one mile and a half, by the course of the stream, below the mill of the Parr Manufacturing company. The dam was built in 1884. It provides a head of eight feet, and furnishes ample power for the flour and a woolen-mill. A log chute is provided for the passage through this dam, as is also that of the company, of the ten or a dozen million feet of pine logs which the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company annually run down the Yellow river. Both are furnished with the celebrated Parker gate, which enables a boy to open and close a water chute twenty feet wide with an eight-foot flow of water.

The works of the Barron Woolen Mills company are operated by the same power as the flour-mill. They were begun in 1884 and completed in 1887. The building is forty-two by sixty feet, one story and a half in height, with a basement under a portion of the structure, and a separate dye-house and boiler-house. The capacity of the mill is from 7,000 to 8,000 yards a month. The



James Bracklin

product consists of cassimeres, flannels, dress goods, mackinaws, blankets, hosiery, yarns, etc. From twenty-five to thirty operatives are employed. The organization was incorporated in February, 1884, with a capital of \$50,000. The present officers are: President, Charles S. Taylor, secretary and treasurer, L. Taylor.

A two-story building was erected by T. W. Parr, in 1885, which he occupied as a drug and stationery store. The Quaderer house, the principal hotel in the city, was built by John Quaderer and Simon Christerson, in this year, on the corner of La Salle and Seventh streets. It is now owned and operated by the latter. The Bank of Barron was also established in the same year by J. F. Coe, his brother, C. D. Coe, from Dixon, Ill., and F. J. and W. C. McLean, of Menomonie. It was operated as a private bank until May 2, 1887, when it was incorporated as a state institution, with the name of the Bank of Barron. It has a paid-up capital of \$50,000. The officers for 1891 are: President, F. J. McLean; vice-president, W. C. McLean; cashier, C. D. Coe, assistant cashier, J. F. Coe.

In 1886 W. B. Judd erected a large saw and stave-mill. Its capacity is about 40,000 thousand feet a day, largely of hardwood. The stave and heading factory of J. W. McKesson was established by him in the same year. It is operated by steam, and cuts about 25,000 staves and 10,000 headings a day. Twenty men are employed. The theater hall, on the corner of Third and Division streets was also built in this year by N. Carpenter, who still owns and operates it. It is fitted with a commodious stage and handsome scenery.

So much progress had been made in developing the village into a manufacturing and business center, with a corresponding increase in its population, that a city charter was applied for and obtained in March, 1887. The city comprises "all that district of country known and described as the northeast quarter of section twenty-six, sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight, township thirty-four, range twelve, in the town of Barron." It is, by the charter, divided into four wards, to be known as the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, which are limited and bounded as follows: "All that portion of said city south of the center of La Salle street, as designated on the recorded plat of the village of Barron, and the several additions thereto, and east of the center line of Second street, as designated in said plats, shall constitute the First ward. All that portion of said city north of the center of La Salle street, and east of the center of Third street, as designated on said plats, shall constitute the Second ward. All that portion of said city north of the center of Division street, as designated on said plats, and west of the center of Third street, shall constitute the Third ward, and that portion of the city not included in the First, Second and Third wards, shall constitute the Fourth ward."

The first election of officers took place in April, 1887. They are as follows from that time to, and including 1891:

1887—Mayor, Ed. C. Coleman; city clerk, Henry Olson; treasurer, J. J. Smith; assessor, A. M. Blodgett; justice of the peace, Fred. B. Kinsley; city attorney, J. F. Coe; marshal, C. T. Webster. Aldermen and supervisors—First ward, John Quaderer; Second ward, John Conner; Third ward, George Parr; Fourth ward, De Witt Post.

1888—Mayor, John Quaderer; city clerk, Henry Olson; treasurer, C. D. Coe; assessor, A. M. Blodgett; justice of the peace, Fred. B. Kinsley; city attorney, J. F. Coe; marshal, C. T. Webster. Aldermen and supervisors—First ward, Simon Christerson; Second ward, W. F. Grover; Third ward, W. H. Dodge; Fourth Ward, W. H. Smith.

1889—Mayor, C. D. Coe; city clerk, Henry Olson; treasurer, John Post; assessor, C. A. Doe; justice of the peace, Fred. B. Kinsley; city attorney, J. F. Coe; marshal, C. T. Webster. Aldermen and supervisors—First ward, Simon Christerson; Second ward, D. McKee; Third ward, George Parr; Fourth ward, C. S. Taylor, supervisor; W. H. Smith, alderman.

1890—Mayor, C. D. Coe; city clerk, Henry Olson; treasurer, John Post; assessor, C. A. Doe; justice of the peace, Fred. B. Kinsley; city attorney, J. F. Coe; marshal, E. W. Pierce. Aldermen—First ward, Simon Christerson; Second ward, D. McKee, supervisor; S. R. Wiley, alderman; Third ward, Ed. C. Coleman; Fourth ward, C. S. Taylor.

1891—Mayor, J. W. Stone; city clerk, Henry Olson; treasurer, C. D. Coe; assessor, C. A. Doe; justice of the peace, Fred. B. Kinsley; city attorney, no appointment; marshal, E. W. Pierce. Aldermen—First ward, Simon Christerson; Second ward, S. R. Wiley; Third ward, George Parr; Fourth ward, C. S. Taylor.

The Barron Opera Company was incorporated in 1889, with a capital of \$3,000, and the opera hall on the corner of La Salle and Fifth streets erected in the same year. It has a seating capacity of 400, and is fitted up with a spacious stage and pretty scenery. The officers for 1891 are: President, John Post; secretary, Fred B. Kinsley; treasurer, C. D. Coe.

The Barron County "Republican" was started in May, 1890, by J. H. Williams & Son. It is a weekly paper, devoted to the republican party, and is meeting with good success.

The population of the city, according to the census returns of 1890, was 829, and that of the township 400.

CEDAR LAKE TOWNSHIP is equal to two regulation townships and contains seventy-two square miles. It is bounded on the north by Burnett and Washburn counties, on the south by the town of Sumner, on the east by Chippewa county and on the west by the towns of Oak Grove and Stanfold. In the northeastern quarter is Cedar lake, which extends from north to south nearly six miles. Its greatest width is about two miles. The Menomonie (Red Cedar) river runs from the lake in a southwesterly direction, and is joined by one of its tributaries shortly before it leaves the township. Several creeks empty themselves into the lake from the east and northeast, while Pekegema creek and its branches traverse the southern half of the township in almost every direction from east to south and southwest. There is a district school and a post-office at Ironwood, on the Menomonie (Red Cedar), with a semi-weekly mail service. It is nine miles northeast of Rice Lake, the nearest shipping point. The population of the township in 1890 was 531.

CHETEK TOWNSHIP (sometimes spelled Shetek and Chetack) is nine miles in length from east to west and six miles in width from north to south. It contains fifty-four square miles and is bounded on the north by the towns of Stanley and Sumner, on the south by the town of Dover, on the east by Chippewa county and on the west by the town of Maple Grove. There are several lakes, the two largest being Prairie lake and Lake Chetek. The Menomonie (Red Cedar) river runs through the southwestern section. The Chetek river takes a southwesterly course from the lake of that name. Moose Ear creek passes from the northeast corner into Lake Chetek, and Pekegema creek flows from the northwest corner into the same lake. The village of Chetek is pleasantly located on the tableland about fifteen feet above and on the west shore of the lake of the same name, and has a station on the Chippewa Falls and Northern Division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway. The lake is a little less than a mile and a half in length from north to south, and its greatest width from east to west is a mile and a quarter. It connects with Pekegema lake, due north of it, and is united with Prairie lake to the northwest of it, by a stream about a mile and a half in length. The last named lake is nearly five miles long, and its greatest width is half a mile. The Chetek river, of which the lake of that name is the source, takes a southwesterly course from the village for six miles and there joins the Menomonie (Red Cedar).

The annual exhibit of the Barron County Agricultural Society is held here, the organization owning grounds comprising about forty acres, with all necessary buildings and an excellent half-mile track. They are distant about half a mile east of the village.

The place was first settled in 1870 by a few farmers. Among them were W. W. Flynn and Daniel Beagle. Soon afterward the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company started a logging camp here, and they, in association with E. M. Sexton, had the village surveyed and platted in October, 1875. "North Chetek" was surveyed and platted by direction of the owner, Robert Stewart, in October, 1881. In 1876 the company erected a steam saw and planing-mill. They operated it until 1888, when it was shut down in consequence of their having exhausted the pine timber in the locality.

The first school was kept in a log house, in 1874. Four years later a frame district school-house was built. Miss Strong was the teacher. It was sold to the Catholic church organization in 1884, and they transformed it into a house of worship. A new graded school building, with four departments, was at once erected at an outlay of \$10,000, and, in September of that year, made a free high school. R. H. Mueller is the principal. It is an institution of which the citizens feel proud. The daily attendance of pupils averages 125.

The post-office was established in 1888, and Daniel Beagle was the first postmaster. A water-power grist-mill was constructed by the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company in 1880, with a capacity of fifty barrels a day. It has been in operation ever since that time.

A Methodist Episcopalian mission, in connection with the Rice Lake circuit, has been established here ever since the Indians took their departure in 1881. There has been a service every Sunday evening, held by Rev. E. T. Sanderson, of Rice Lake, who has charge of the organization. The erection of a church building was begun in 1890 and completed in 1891. In 1883 a Presbyterian church edifice was erected, and services are held every Sunday evening by Rev. T. M. Waller, of Rice Lake. The Catholic Mission church, which was also established in 1883, is in charge of Rev. P. Becker, of St. Joseph's Catholic church, Rice Lake. The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church edifice was built in 1884. The Rev. Mr. Orke is the resident pastor—the only one in the village. The First Day Advent church organization holds its services in Stewart's hall. They are conducted by Rev. C. A. Slocum. All the church buildings are frame.

The Chetek "Alert," a weekly republican paper, was started in 1882, by Walter Speed. He has owned and edited it since that time. A steam saw-mill and a planing-mill were erected by Willis Glaze in 1888. He operated them both for a year and then moved the former to a location on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railway. The planing-mill has been idle from that date.

Another institution of which the citizens of Chetek speak with considerable enthusiasm is the self-supporting circulating library of 2,000 volumes, which was established in 1888. This will be the more readily understood when it is brought into connection with the fact that the total population of the village is not more than 550.

It is in truth no more than nine years old, having developed from a logging-camp since the opening of the railway in 1882. During that time it has become a favorite summer resort, the principal attraction being the three lakes and the surrounding scenery, which is charming during the summer and early fall months. The lakes and streams teem with fish, including pickerel, pike, bass and trout. Game, too, is plentiful. The village is in the center of a fine agricultural district, in which special attention is being paid to dairying, owing to the rich pasture that prevails in almost every direction. The total population of the township for 1890 was 1,728. These figures include the population of Dover township, which, until recently, formed the southern half of this township.

CLINTON TOWNSHIP is nine miles in length from north to south, and six miles in width from east to west, containing fifty-four square miles. It is bounded on the north by the town of Cumberland, on the south by the town of Prairie Farm, on the east by the towns of Barron and Maple Grove, and on the west by the town of Turtle Lake. In the center of the northern half of the township is Lake Poskin. Vermillion river runs into it from the north, and out of it in a southeasterly direction. Hay creek flows through the whole western

half of the township, from north to south, in a most devious fashion. Half way down it is joined by Lightning creek from the northwest. A branch of Vermillion river rises in the southeastern section, and takes a northerly course until it unites with the main stream. Poskin Lake, on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railway, was formerly called Cosgrove, and it was surveyed and platted with that name in August, 1887. The Poskin Lake Lumber Company have a steam saw-mill there. The post-office name is Poskin. Lightning City is also another station on the same line of road, between Poskin Lake and Turtle Lake. The township had a population, in 1890, of 479.



CHAPTER XV.

BARRON COUNTY (CONTINUED).

CUMBERLAND TOWNSHIP AND ITS ISLAND CITY—WAITING FOR THE MAIL—THE “LILY OF THE WOODS”—RAPID GROWTH OF THE SETTLEMENT—ADVENT OF THE CHURCHES—THE VILLAGE BECOMES A CITY—DALLAS, DOVER, MAPLE GROVE, OAK GROVE AND PRAIRIE FARM TOWNSHIPS—RICE LAKE, ITS INDUSTRIES, ETC—THE VILLAGE OF TURTLE LAKE.

CUMBERLAND TOWNSHIP is equal to four regulation townships, and contains 144 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Burnett and Washburn counties, on the south by the towns of Turtle Lake and Clinton, on the east by the towns of Oak Grove and Stanfold, and on the west by Polk county. It contains numerous lakes, including Clear, Beaver Dam, Granite, Silver, Loon, Crystal and Vermillion, with several streams flowing into and out of them, including the Yellow river and its tributaries.

Barronett, formerly named Foster, is a manufacturing village in the northern part of the township. It was settled in 1880, and has a station on the Northern division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway. There are about 200 inhabitants. The plant of the Barronett Lumber company is located here. This organization was incorporated in the spring of 1881, with a capital of \$150,000. The officers of the company are: President, Artemus Lamb; vice-president and general manager, W. R. Bourne; secretary and treasurer, David Joyce. The main office of the company is in St. Paul. The mill has two band saws. There are also lath and shingle-mills. From eighty to 100 men are employed. The annual product of lumber is about 10,000,000 feet. In close proximity to the village is the extensive bed of brick-clay and works of J. F. Fuller, of Cumberland. The output of brick averages 4,000,000 each season.

Comstock is a small settlement on the same line of railway, with about fifty inhabitants. It has a church, a district school and a post-office, with a steam saw-mill, owned and operated by Messrs. Griggs, Foster & Miller, of Cumberland.

The city of Cumberland is built on an island, at the lower extremity of Beaver Dam lake, which is encircled for the most part with rugged hills, whose slopes and summits are adorned from spring to autumn with the brilliant foliage of a variety of trees and shrubs, including the pine, oak, birch and elm;

the whole forming a series of magnificent pictures, the perfection of nature's handiwork, from almost numberless points of view. Fifteen years ago this island and all the territory adjacent to the beautiful Che-wa-cum-ma-towan-gok, or "Lake made by the beavers," as Beaver Dam lake was called in the Chipewewa language, was an unbroken wilderness, save the clearings and the cabins of two or three adventurous pioneers. In this period a city has grown up that is a surprise to the visitor. What was a tangled forest of trees, shrubs, wild creeping plants and flowers, weeds and grass, is now a business and residence center that demands volumes of praise for the enterprise of the citizens. With wide and graded streets, substantial sidewalks, handsome homes, fine stores, electric lights and a complete system of water-works in operation, astonishment that so much could be accomplished by the brain and hand of man, in so short a time, is but natural.

In December, 1874, the first settlement, within what are now the limits of the city, was made by Gunder Dahlby. He entered a homestead on the north side of the island, and erected his claim log shanty, a very primitive structure, twelve by sixteen feet. O. A. Ritan, who came with him, helped him build it. It was near where A. B. Estabrook's residence now stands. Here, with their families and C. C. Clauson, they passed the winter of 1874. The first residence on the island was built by Mr. Dahlby, in the following spring. It was then that Mr. Ritan and Mr. Clauson moved on the homesteads they had entered just south of the town. In June of that year this little band of pioneers was joined by G. C. Hodgkin, who homesteaded the land about his present residence, and the next month brought his family from his old home in Trempealeau county by wagon across the country, cutting the first wagon road, or rather trail, through the woods to his new abiding place. On November 14 of the same year A. J. Cook arrived and entered land in the northern part of the settlement. His son, George B. Cook, accompanied him. They, with their family, consisting of Mr. Cook and his wife, their son, George, and son-in-law, John Hopkins, his wife and two little children, lived in a cloth tent, twelve by sixteen feet, through the winter of 1875-76. They secured homesteads across the lake, where Mr. Cook still resides. They were soon joined by Chris. Finson, J. C. Bonett and others.

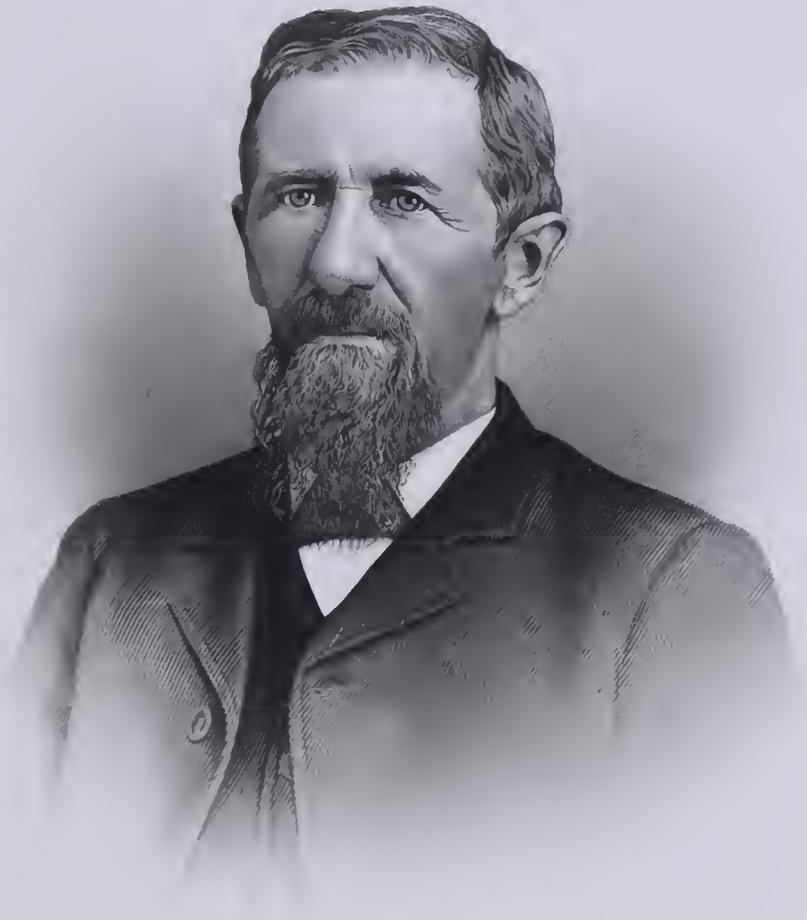
During the next four years they experienced many hardships, but as they had already proved themselves to be brave men and true women, with the hope of a bright future before them, it was comparatively easy for them to make the best of their present circumstances and struggle on as best they could. Fish and game were abundant, including the different species of bass, pickerel, wall-eyed pike, sunfish, horned-pout, red-horse, partridges, rabbits, raccoons, porcupines, deer, bears, foxes, wildcats, etc. The pioneers were visited occasionally by the families of Powagams, Wabesesh and Okka-Tuccom, who usually came in a body when they favored their neighbors with a call, which usually lasted

from three to four hours, and was remarkably entertaining, interesting and instructive.

What seemed harder to bear than anything else with these lonely islanders was the having to wait so long for letters and papers, but the mail always reached them if they only waited long enough. It would be sent from one logging-camp to another until, finally, some one would bring it to them. Sometimes the envelopes would be nearly worn out, and the letters so defaced and dirty that it would take all the members of a family to decipher them. It was always a gala day when letters and papers were received from relatives and friends. After a while L. L. Gunderson built a log house, near where the North Cumberland bridge now is. He was appointed postmaster in 1878, and used to go to Rice Lake, through the woods, every week, and carry the mail on his back. He also put in a small stock of groceries and dry goods, purchasing them in St. Paul and having them shipped by rail to Clayton, the then terminus of the road. They were brought the rest of the way by team. The building was fourteen by eighteen feet; and served for a store, post-office and dwelling-house for the family. The post-office was in three or four different locations until it found a permanent one, where it is now, in 1886. C. F. Kalk is the postmaster.

There was no school-house on the island in the early days. To meet this want Mrs. Hodgkin established one for her own children, teaching them at certain hours of the day. This method of tuition soon became known to her neighbors, and they asked and obtained permission to send their children to her for instruction, paying her \$1 a month for each pupil. This system of education was continued until a school district was formed and a log school-house built, near where Mr. Willard now lives. Miss Ida Schofield was hired to teach the first term of school. She performed her duties for two months and then retired. Miss Carrie Fay, of Prairie Farm, was engaged to finish the term and remain during the next one. The present school-house was built in 1881 as a graded institution, with four departments. It was made a free high school in 1889, and has an average attendance of 300 scholars, with five teachers. Prof. A. E. Brainerd is the principal.

The first white child born on the island was Mae Jenet Hodgkin. This event occurred September 10, 1876. She was christened by the natives, the "Lily of the Woods," and presented when a year old, with a pair of beaded moccasins by "Little Pipe." Hugh McDonald, fourteen years old, a son of Alex McDonald, was the first person who died on the island. A short time afterward, a young man was killed in Messrs. Mansfield & Lang's saw-mill, they having purchased Mr. Dahlby's homestead for its site. The first hotel was kept by Jack Collingwood, who afterward built the Collingwood house, which is still in existence, and is owned and managed by Frank Anderson. There are now several hotels in the city, including the Merchant's, Sherman



Engr'd by J.R. Rice & son, Phila

J. F. Miller.

house, the Jaffer's house and the Hotel Cumberland. The last named was erected in 1890, and completely furnished for occupation, and opened to the public in the spring of 1891, by the Cumberland Hotel company, at a cost of about \$15,000. It has been leased for five years by J. H. Kahler, of Northfield, Minn. The architect was L. S. Hicks, of Oshkosh. The size of the frame structure is eighty-two by forty-eight feet, and its height, from the sidewalk to the top of the flag-staff, seventy-five feet. It has three stories and a basement, with wide verandas extending along two sides of the building, and two ornamental towers. There are forty-six rooms. The officers of the company for 1891 were: President, S. H. Waterman; secretary, J. F. Fuller; treasurer, J. F. Miller.

There were no religious institutions in the city during its infancy, but, occasionally, a Methodist preacher would visit the island and conduct services. In warm weather the meetings would be held in the open air, and in winter in one of the log cabins. On one occasion, one of these itinerant ministers came on to the island at night. It was very dark, and the rain came down in torrents. Not knowing his way, and seeing no light to guide him, he was compelled to remain in the woods until daylight. Tired, wet and hungry, he reached a settler's cabin in the morning, and not in the least discouraged, preached the next evening, before all the inhabitants of the island and surrounding country—not a large congregation. The first church organized here was of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. This was accomplished in October, 1882, by Rev. Richard A. Clother. In that year a small frame church building was erected on Second street. It was the first sacred edifice in Cumberland, and has a seating capacity of 250. The ministers who conducted services here were the Revs. George I. Constance, W. B. Hopkins, David Ingle, Isaac Bull, A. H. Kellermann and J. F. Miller. The Rev. J. H. McManus was the first pastor in charge, and he closed his ministry here in September, 1883. His successors were the Revs. M. J. Robinson, G. W. Smith, G. W. Empey, and L. A. Willsey, the present pastor. The membership numbers ninety, with twenty probationers.

Special attention was called to the island as a desirable location, when it became known that a line of road was to be constructed by the North Wisconsin Railroad company, from Hudson to Spooner, which would pass through it. It was the intention of that organization to build as far as Cumberland during the summer of 1875, but litigation into which it was forced, over its land grant, compelled it to temporarily suspend operations. The road did not reach this point until the fall of 1879, when the rails were laid over the bridge. The station was erected immediately afterward, and the track in working operation in the spring of the following year. In the meantime the settlers were forced to obtain provisions, clothing and everything they needed, and carry them on their backs, from Rice Lake, Barron or Clayton, those being the nearest trad-

ing points. During the summer of 1878, David Ingle, in company with his brother, opened the first grocery store on the island, in a shanty erected by some of the men constructing the road-bed of the railway, and a man named Gregg established the first dry goods store. In February, 1879, the railway company laid out what is known as the original plat of the village, as owners of the land. The name of the island was originally Lakeland, and when the post-office was established, it was so named. The designation was changed to Cumberland by Jacob Humbird, the president of the North Wisconsin Railway company in commemoration of his native home—Cumberland, Md.

In the spring of 1880 a complete steam saw-mill, with planers, and lath and shingle-mills were erected by Messrs. Mansfield & Lang, at what was then North Cumberland. They manufactured their own lumber. From this time the hamlet began to increase rapidly in population and importance. The firm operated their plant for about two years, when it was purchased by S. G. Cook & Co. They leased it to E. G. Oliver & Co., who managed it for a brief period, when Cook & Co. took possession of it. After running it for nearly a season it was destroyed by fire on August 15, 1884. N. L. Hunter then bought the site and what was left of the plant and built the present works, which are operated by steam with eighty and thirty-five horse-power engines. They have a capacity of 60,000 feet of lumber, and 120,000 shingles a day. He saws by contract. The logs come from a radius of twelve miles around the chain of lakes.

The leading manufacturing industry on the island is the steam saw-mill built, in the fall of 1880, by T. P. Stone and J. C. Maxwell. They had that year purchased about 100,000,000 feet of pine timber in the vicinity. The next season the plant became merged in the Cumberland Lumber company, and a few months later was transferred to the Beaver Lake company. The officers, and principal stockholders were: President, H. E. Southwell; secretary, Jeff. T. Heath. treasurer, L. B. Royce. An extensive business was transacted. The product for five years was as follows: 1883, 16,500,000 feet of lumber; 1884, 21,500,000 feet; 1885, 21,300,000 feet; 1886, 25,000,000 feet; 1887, 23,450,000 feet. On January 1, 1888, this corporation was absorbed by the Beaver Dam Lumber company, which had just been organized, with a capital of \$200,000. In the fall of 1879, Messrs. Griggs & Foster, of St. Paul, established an extensive general store here, and, early in 1880, it was placed in charge of J. F. Miller. The firm also engaged largely in the purchase of cordwood, piling and railroad ties. In the summer of 1881 they consolidated with the lumbering firm of Stone & Maxwell, and both became merged in the Cumberland Lumber company. In December of that year the association disposed of its pine land and manufacturing plant to the Beaver Lake Lumbering company, and in the following month sold all its remaining interests to the firm of Griggs, Foster & Miller, and wound up its corporate existence. In the early

part of the winter of 1887-88 the firm purchased an extensive tract of pine timber land, and January 1, 1888, became incorporated under the style of the Beaver Dam Lumber company, with J. F. Miller as vice-president and general manager. In the spring of 1891 this organization erected a new band mill and made extensive improvements in their plant. Its capacity is now 60,000 feet of lumber and 175,000 shingles a day. The machinery is run by a 150 horse-power engine, and employment is given to 125 men. The officers for 1891 are: President, Col. C. W. Griggs, of Tacoma, Wash.; vice-president and general manager, J. F. Miller; secretary, L. B. Royce; treasurer, A. G. Foster, of Tacoma.

What is now the Cumberland "Advocate" was established as the Cumberland "Herald" June 22, 1881, with C. H. Clark, proprietor, and M. P. Morris, editor. September 21, 1881, C. A. Lamereaux purchased Mr. Clark's interest in the property, and the firm name became Morris & Lamereaux. This partnership was dissolved December 6, 1883, Mr. Lamereaux retiring—Mr. Morris continuing the business. He disposed of it March 19, 1884, to L. L. Gunderson, who continued the publication of the paper as editor and proprietor. July 3, 1884, A. F. Wright became associated with Mr. Gunderson as one of the publishers, and the firm name became Gunderson & Wright. Mr. Wright severed his connection with the paper November 6, 1884, and Mr. Gunderson continued its publication. S. S. Hull became the owner of the property April 2, 1885, and changed the name of the paper to the Cumberland "Advocate." Early in the spring of 1886 Mr. Hull sold the publication to the Cumberland Publishing company. The property again changed hands in November of the same year, H. S. Comstock and David Russell acquiring the stock. The paper was then published by Comstock & Russell, with the former as editor and manager. In September, 1887, Mr. Comstock bought out Mr. Russell's interest in the business. July 19, 1888, T. F. Ball became the proprietor, and September 28 of the same year F. F. Morgan secured a half interest in the undertaking, and the firm became Ball & Morgan. The latter member became sole proprietor on September 19, 1889, and has since that time conducted alone. During these years the paper has grown from a modest beginning to a large and influential journal, having been a strong factor in the development and growth of the city and county—almost from its first settlement. The paper is now an eight-column folio weekly, and republican in politics.

The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in 1883. The services were held in the Methodist church building. There was no regular pastor until the organization erected its own edifice in 1888, when Rev. N. B. Olson was appointed to that position. He had conducted the services from the beginning, and remained until the spring of 1889. The Rev. Mr. Bordall, of Minneapolis, then performed the duties of the charge, once a month,

to the close of April, 1891, since which time there has been no service. The church has 100 members.

St. Mary's Catholic church was established, in 1883, by Father De Paradis. Services were held occasionally in the church building before its completion in 1884. Rev. Father Oderick, a Franciscan, attended from Superior for some time. Rev. George Keller was the first resident priest, and was succeeded by Rev. Michael Schoelch in 1886, who remained until August, 1887, when he was followed by Rev. Peter Becker, who served until July, 1889. The present rector, Rev. Charles L. Jungblut, was then appointed. He resides here. The church building is furnished with 400 seats, and there is a membership of twenty-five families.

The Bank of Cumberland is a private institution, and was established by J. F. Miller, the proprietor, October 8, 1883. C. F. Kalk is the cashier.

All Souls Protestant Episcopal church was organized in 1884, and a small frame house of worship erected shortly afterward. Rev. A. P. Peabody has been the rector since its foundation.

In March, 1884, the greater portion of the lower part of the village was consumed by fire.

Cumberland was incorporated as a city in the spring of 1885. The officers for that year and those succeeding, are as follows:

1885—Mayor, L. B. Royce; city clerk, T. M. Purtell (he resigned the office before the expiration of his term, and was succeeded by A. J. Olson); treasurer, E. V. Benjamin; assessor, A. F. Wright; city attorneys, Messrs. Mead & Wright; justices of the peace, R. H. Clothier and S. W. Alderson. Aldermen—First ward, James Griswold, two years; T. A. Johnson, one year; supervisor, J. H. Smith; Second ward, S. H. Waterman, two years; M. D. Richards, one year; supervisor, J. F. Miller; Third ward, W. L. Hunter, two years; W. C. Pease, one year; supervisor, Robert Corbett.

1886—Mayor, T. P. Stone; city clerk and city attorney, H. S. Comstock; treasurer, G. C. Hodgkin; assessor, W. H. Nalty. Aldermen—First ward, T. A. Johnson; supervisor, J. H. Smith; Second ward, N. D. Richards; supervisor, J. F. Miller; Third ward, A. J. Cook; supervisor, Thomas H. Oakes.

1887—Mayor, W. C. Pease; city clerk and city attorney, H. S. Comstock; treasurer, G. C. Hodgkin; assessor, A. F. Wright. Aldermen—First ward, Peter Hocum; supervisor, F. A. Weiblen; Second ward, August Wolff, James M. Boyden (to fill vacancy); supervisor, J. F. Miller; Third ward, W. L. Hunter; supervisor, Thomas H. Oakes.

1888—Mayor, L. B. Royce; city clerk, A. J. Olson; treasurer, G. C. Hodgkin; assessor, William Schultz; city attorney, H. S. Comstock. Aldermen—First ward, F. A. Weiblen; supervisor, A. H. Kellermann; Second ward, William Roberts; supervisor, J. F. Miller; Third ward, Frank Algeo; supervisor, Thomas H. Oakes.

1889—Mayor, W. L. Hunter; city clerk, William Schultz; treasurer, C. F. Kalk; assessor, P. A. Johnson; city attorney, H. S. Comstock. Aldermen—First ward, John Doar; supervisor, P. Hocum; Second ward, George L. Luff; supervisor, J. F. Miller; Third ward, C. E. Foote, H. C. Doolittle (to fill vacancy); supervisor, Thomas H. Oakes.

1890—Mayor W. L. Hunter; city clerk and city attorney, H. S. Comstock; treasurer, C. F. Kalk; assessor, William Schultz. Aldermen—First ward, Frank Anderson; supervisor, Charles Hagborg; Second ward, F. P. Hunter; supervisor, J. F. Miller; Third ward, J. L. Hunter; supervisor, A. J. Cook.

1891—Mayor, Peter Wachter; treasurer, C. F. Kalk; assessor, H. Z. Shepherd; city clerk and city attorney, H. S. Comstock. Aldermen—First ward, Peter A. Johnson; supervisor, P. G. Jacobson; Second ward, S. W. Hines; supervisor, J. F. Miller; Third ward, Frank Olcott; supervisor, F. A. Weiblen; Fourth ward, J. F. Fuller, two years; L. Kirby, one year; supervisor, G. H. Irwin.

The Swedish and Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in 1885. The services were held once a month until 1888, when the frame church edifice was erected. Since that time the services have been held twice a month, and are conducted by Rev. A. Benson, of Shell Lake. He has been the regular pastor of the organization for the past year only. The building has seating accommodation for 200 persons, and there is a church membership of ninety.

The Cumberland Agricultural and Driving Park Association was organized May 29, 1888, under the provisions of the revised statutes of the state. The officers are: President, H. L. Williams; vice-president, W. A. Hall; treasurer, W. B. Hopkins; secretary, G. H. Irwin. The association has fine grounds including a race-track. The fair is held annually in September.

In May, 1888, a Congregational Sunday-school was instituted, and in August of the same year Rev. T. F. Murphy came to the city and conducted services. In the following October a Congregational church was organized, with fourteen members. The services were held in Miller's hall. In the spring of 1889 the congregation purchased a building which had been formerly used as a gymnasium, and altered and fitted it up for church purposes. Mr. Murphy has been in charge from the beginning. The membership of the organization has increased to thirty-four.

The Baptist church was organized in the spring of 1890, with forty members. Services have, since that time, been held every Sunday in Stone's hall. They are conducted mostly by college students. Rev. E. D. Bennett is now in charge of the association.

A steam grist-mill 100x28 feet, with a produce warehouse and elevator, was built, in the winter of 1890-91, by the Cumberland Milling company, a recently incorporated institution, with a capital of \$10,000.

St. Anthony Hospital is what is termed a provident institution, with a capital stock of \$100,000. It provides to men and women an annual membership ticket for \$10, which entitles the holder to medical and surgical treatment, with free medicines, and, in cases of illness, to board and nursing. Dr. H. D. Jenckes is the surgeon in charge.

Miller's hall, on Main street, owned by J. F. Miller, is utilized for dramatic performances, lectures, balls, meetings, etc. It has a seating capacity of 400, and the stage is furnished with a complete set of scenery, and the usual appointments.

The religious, social, secret, civic and literary organizations in the city are as follows:

Congregational Christian Endeavor Society.
 Baptist Christian Endeavor Society.
 Methodist Epworth League.
 Methodist Ladies' Aid Society.
 Baptist Home Mission Society.
 Young Ladies' Mission Band.
 Congregational Ladies' Home Mission Society.
 Episcopal Home Mission Society.
 Catholic Total Abstinence Society.
 Chatauqua Circle.
 Norwegian Lutheran Home Mission Society.
 Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
 Cumberland Lodge, F. & A. M.
 Cumberland Lodge No. 303, I. O. O. F.
 Island Lodge No. 69, Daughters of Rebekah.
 Cumberland Lodge No. 62, K. of P.
 Cumberland Post No. 225, G. A. R.
 Ladies' Relief Corps.

Modern Woodmen of America.

Cumberland Library Association.

Young Men's Christian Association. Organized in April, 1891. President, G. H. Irwin; secretary, Fred Miller; treasurer, Jay Hamilton.

The population of the city was 1,219 in 1890, according to the census returns.

There was formerly a station on the Northern division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway at Granite Lake, two miles south of Barro-nett, but it has been discontinued. The place was surveyed and platted by the Northern Wisconsin Railway company, as owners, in February, 1879.

Sprague is a small lumber hamlet, with about fifty inhabitants, three miles south of Cumberland. It was settled in 1880, and has a post-office. It had a station on the same line of railway as Granite Lake, but trains have ceased stopping there. Sprague Brothers, after whom the place is named, own and operate a steam saw-mill. A church and district school have been established at this point. The population of the township, exclusive of the city of Cum-berland, was 1,546, in 1890.

DALLAS TOWNSHIP is nine miles in length, from east to west, and six miles from north to south, containing fifty-four square miles. It is bounded on the north by the town of Maple Grove, on the south by Dunn county, on the east by the town of Dover, and on the west by the town of Prairie Farm. There are sev-eral streams running through it, including Upper Pine and Sioux creeks, and their branches. The hamlet of Dallas, formerly Silver Springs, is located on Upper Pine creek, in the center of the township, and twelve miles from Chetek, the

nearest shipping point. Sylvan Springs post-office was established in 1873, with William Haffnail as postmaster. Mail is received from Prairie Farm once a week. Hiram Pelton was appointed postmaster December 31, 1875, and held the office for two years, or until November, 1877, when W. S. Foster was appointed. He removed the office to his store and the name was changed to Dallas. Mr. Foster held the office until January, 1890, when K. Espeseth was appointed and is the present postmaster. The hamlet contains about forty residents. James A. Anderson owns and operates a steam saw-mill and a water-power flour and grist-mill. A church, district school and post-office are located here. The township is well settled with agriculturists, and a population of 1,033 in 1890.

The First Free Baptist church of Dallas was organized with five members, at the residence of Rev. G. A. Taylor, December 22, 1883, and Mr. Taylor was chosen pastor. Since then, its growth has been slow, but sure. Early in 1888 the Ladies' Auxiliary Society was organized, with Mrs. M. A. Cooper as president, and partly through its efforts, a church edifice was erected and is free from debt. The new church was dedicated in June, 1891, at which time its membership numbered fifteen. Rev. G. A. Taylor is still the pastor, serving without salary, but from a sense of duty and love for the cause of Christ.

DOVER TOWNSHIP is nine miles in length, from east to west, and six miles in width, from north to south. It contains fifty-four square miles, and is bounded on the north by the town of Chetek, on the south by Dunn and Chippewa counties, on the east by Chippewa county, and on the west by the town of Dallas. The Chetek river joins the Menomonie (Red Cedar) river in the northwest section, and the latter stream runs almost due south, through the extreme western portion of the township. There are numerous small streams, including Ten Mile creek. The number of inhabitants is included in the figures given in the census returns for 1890 as the population of the township of Chetek, Dover formerly forming the southern half of that township.

MAPLE GROVE TOWNSHIP contains fifty-four square miles, being nine miles in length from east to west, and six miles in width from north to south. It is bounded on the north by the towns of Barron and Stanley, on the south by the town of Dallas, on the east by the town of Chetek, and on the west by the towns of Clinton and Prairie Farm. The Menomonie (Red Cedar) and Yellow rivers traverse its northeastern section, the two streams uniting there, and it is well watered by a number of tributary rivulets. The post-office, formerly at Moony's mill, seven miles southwest of Barron, has been discontinued. The population in 1890 was, according to the census returns for that year, 976.

OAK GROVE TOWNSHIP is equal to two regulation townships, and is twelve miles in length, from east to west, and six miles in width, from north to south. It is bounded on the north by Washburn county, on the south by the town of Stanfold, on the east by the town of Cedar Lake, and on the west by the town

of Cumberland. There are several lakes in this district, including Bear lake and Devil's lake. The principal stream is Bear creek, with its numerous branches. Haugen, formerly Bear Creek, is a station on the Chippewa Falls division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway, and on Bear creek, with a post-office. The population of the township was 608 in 1890.

PRAIRIE FARM TOWNSHIP contains fifty-four square miles, being nine miles in length from north to south, and six miles in width from east to west. It is bounded on the north by the town of Clinton, on the south by Chippewa county, on the east by the towns of Maple Grove and Dallas, and on the west by the towns of Turtle Lake and Vance Creek. The Hay river flows through it from north to south, and has several branches running in various directions, including Dorrity creek, on the east, and Turtle creek on the west. The hamlet of Prairie Farm, sixteen miles southwest of Barron, was settled by Knapp, Stout & Co., in about 1868, when they erected a water-power saw-mill, and subsequently a grist-mill at this point, on the Hay river. The latter is now owned and operated by J. Hoffman. There is an organization here called the United Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran congregation. It was instituted in 1872 by Rev. C. J. Helsem, and he continued to minister to the congregation until 1874, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. Hoyme. He served from 1874 until 1876, residing during that time at Menomonie. Rev. L. Lund filled the pastorate from 1876 to 1879, and was then followed by Rev. H. Z. Hveid, who remained from 1879 to 1881. The charge was then vacant until 1883. Since that time Rev. J. E. Nord, of Rice Lake, has been the pastor. The frame church structure was completed and first used for services in 1887. It is furnished with 300 seats, and the church membership is 377. The Methodist Episcopal church is in charge of Rev. W. S. York. The village was surveyed and platted, in November, 1883, by the owners, the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. Sever Severson owns and operates a shingle-mill. A large quantity of the land in this vicinity has been timber cleared, and is now under cultivation. The township is one of the best in the county for farming purposes, and is well settled with a population of 1,047, in 1890.

STANFOLD TOWNSHIP embraces two regulation townships, being twelve miles from east to west, and six miles in width from north to south, and containing seventy-two square miles. It is bounded on the north by the town of Oak Grove, on the south by the towns of Barron and Stanley, on the east by the town of Cedar Lake, and on the west by the town of Cumberland. The Menomonie (Red Cedar) river flows through it from northeast to southwest. It is also watered by several small streams and two fine lakes—Rice lake and Lake Moontanyss.

The city of Rice Lake is located on the Chippewa Falls division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway, and its site is on a slightly elevated plateau, with an easy declination to the south, on the eastern shore



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of Rice lake, which is more than six miles in length from north to south, and its greatest width, from east to west, is nearly three miles. The Menomonie (Red Cedar) river flows through the city dividing it into three parts—the north, south and west sides. It is thus furnished with an excellent natural drainage. The city is essentially a lumber center. A logging camp was established in this locality as early as 1868 by the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. So far as population and manufactories are concerned, it is the largest city in the county, but for enterprise in building up a city, Cumberland is far in advance of it. The main street of Rice Lake is a fine wide business thoroughfare, two miles and a half in length, and the residence streets spacious, but there is a lack of handsome homes, and the conviction upon the visitor is that the profits of the many industries in successful operation here are not all expended in the city.

The first house was erected by the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company in 1874. It was intended for the county building or court-house, Rice Lake having become the county seat by a vote of the people, but it was moved back to Barron, where it had come from, after the next general election. The building is now occupied by F. M. Angel. C. W. Carpenter erected a house at the same time. It is now located on the corner of Main and Eau Claire streets. The third building was a saloon and residence. Daniel Dargan was the owner. Two dwellings were also built in that year—one by N. C. Abbott, and the other by George Anderson. The first hotel in the settlement was erected and operated by the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. It was known as the Lake house. This was followed by the Pioneer house, built and managed by Auguste Boll. Richard Gillespie was the first permanent white resident, and James C. Smith was one of the earliest settlers and pioneers of this section. He came in 1870, and engaged in trade with the Indians. He subsequently erected the Smith hotel, and operated it until it was burned down December 4, 1885. Soon afterward he erected the Merchants' hotel, which is now operated by R. W. Bull. Another early settler is C. A. Gesell, who came to the city in 1877, in the service of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, and is now the manager of the mercantile department of their business here. George McLeod, the contractor and builder, has been located in the city since 1875, and F. M. Angel came to reside here in that year.

The first plat of the village was made by the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, as owners, in September, 1870. Several changes and additions were subsequently made to it. It was in this year that they erected a water-power saw-mill and a grist-mill. The former was operated by them until 1890, when it was leased to the Rice Lake Lumber company for five years. It has since been remodeled and fitted with new machinery to increase its capacity. This association was incorporated in 1883, with a capital of \$500,000, which has since been increased to \$600,000. They erected extensive saw-mills and planing works, with large lumber yards, and now occupy about sixty-two acres of ground.

Their plant consists, at the present time, of two saw-mills and two planing-mills. The annual capacity of the former is 35,000,000 feet of lumber. Immense quantities of lath and shingles are also manufactured. Employment is given to 200 operatives. The officers for 1891 are as follows: President, O. H. Ingram; vice-president, William Carson; secretary, C. A. Chamberlin; treasurer, W. K. Coffin, all of Eau Claire; assistant secretary, N. B. Noble, of Rice Lake.

The grist-mill was operated by the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company until they erected a water-power flour-mill in the fall of 1879 and the following winter. It was originally a stone mill, but was remodeled and converted into a roller mill in 1888, with five sets of rollers, giving it a capacity of 100 barrels a day. It is known as the Rice Lake Roller Mills. The old mill was transformed into a planing-mill, and is included in the property leased to the Rice Lake Lumber Company. The average number of men employed by the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company is 275. They carry on an extensive log-sled manufactory and general repair shop, and a large general store, besides an immense logging business, under the superintendence of James Bracklin.

When their logging-camp was first located here, and for some time afterward, the mail was brought to the men employed by them whenever the tow teams came up from Menomonie—the round trip was made in a week. In 1874 the mail came once a week from the same place, through Prairie Farm and Barron. In the following year it was distributed twice a week. In 1877 there was a tri-weekly delivery from Chippewa Falls, which came through in a day. When the railway was opened for traffic in 1882 a daily mail service was inaugurated.

The first school was established in 1874, in a private house belonging to the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, on the south side of the city, near where the brewery is now. Miss Cheney was the first teacher. The first school-house was built and opened in 1876, on Newton street, where the railroad now is. A new one, a district school, was erected in 1880, and the old one sold and converted into a dwelling-house. In 1884 a school-house was built on the south side, and another on the west side in 1889. The north-side institution is the free high school, with C. D. Kipp as principal and H. M. Hutton assistant principal. There are now three graded schools of four departments each. The average attendance of pupils is about 580, and they have twelve teachers. P. H. Swift is the city superintendent. The city charter was amended in 1890 to establish, among other things, a board of education for the government of the schools. The members for 1891 are as follows: President, J. W. Rogers; commissioners, James Sims, H. H. Hillicker, M. T. Howard and Horace Drake.

A local newspaper organ is one of the first undertakings to be established on the formation of a village, be its pretensions, in this respect, ever so limited. The "Chronotype" was therefore started in 1874 by A. Carpenter, under the

auspices of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. It is a weekly journal devoted to republicanism. W. P. Swift and D. M. Monteith became its proprietors in 1885. They managed it for six months when P. H. Swift purchased it and ran it until the end of April, 1891, when his son, W. L. Swift, joined him in its publication.

In 1875 there were only five buildings here, the majority of which were occupied by the employes, mostly Scandinavians, of the pioneer company. At this early period in the growth of the city a religious organization was established—the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran congregation, of Rice Lake. It was instituted July 29, 1875, by Rev. C. J. Helsem, the first pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. H. C. Hveid in 1879, and he continued to serve until 1881, when the organization began the erection of a frame house of worship. The pastorate was vacant until the arrival of Rev. J. E. Nord, May 20, 1883, when the church edifice was completed. It is furnished with seats for the accommodation of 250 persons. The membership numbers 153. The local denominations in the different towns are all branches of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church of America.

One of the earliest industries established in the settlement was the brewery of Charles Saile. This was in 1875. It has passed through several hands since that time, and became the property of August Geisert in June, 1890. In the following May he disposed of a share in the business to Anton Miller, and it is now being carried on under the firm name of Geisert & Miller. The brew-house is twenty-four by sixty feet, and the ice-houses sixteen by twenty-four feet and twenty-four by twenty-four feet respectively.

Several Protestant Episcopalian families settled here in 1875-76, and strenuous efforts were made by them to obtain the ministrations of a priest, but it was not until March 23, 1879, that they had an opportunity of listening to a sermon by an Episcopal minister, Rev. P. B. Morrison, of Eau Claire. The service was held in a building now known as the old city hall. Occasional services were held in 1879 by Rev. E. R. Sweetland. The first missionary preacher assigned to the parish was Rev. A. P. Peabody, who visited Rice Lake once a month, from 1880 to 1882. In the fall of 1880 the primal steps were taken to obtain a lot for the erection of a church edifice. Rt. Rev. E. R. Welles, S. D. T., third bishop of Wisconsin, made his first visit to the village May 10, 1881, and confirmed three persons. The service was held in the old city hall building. A mission was organized in June, 1881, and placed in charge of Rev. S. J. Yunt in July, 1882, with Rev. Charles S. Sleight as assistant. September 21, 1883, the corner stone of the church was laid, Bishop Welles officiating. The first services were held in it June 3, 1884, when the Bishop conducted the services. There were four baptisms and four confirmations. Rev. W. H. H. Ross was assigned to Rice Lake and Shell Lake missions on July 1, 1885. The first Episcopal visit of Rt. Rev. Clarence F. Knight,

bishop of Milwaukee, was made on June 15, 1889. The Rev. C. Harrower was, in April of the following year, appointed to succeed Mr. Ross during the summer months. In March of the same year Rev. D. S. Thompson, of Chipewa Falls, commenced conducting services every Monday evening, and they have been continued since that time. The church building has seating accommodations for 100 persons.

The next religious organization instituted in the village was St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church. It was started in 1880, as a mission from Our Lady of Lourdes, Stanfold, by Rev. J. Dole. The brick church building, the only one in the city, was erected in the same year. The first resident pastor was Rev. M. Schoelch. He remained eight months, when the church again became a mission of Stanfold. This method of ministration was continued until July 9, 1889, when Rev. P. Becker was appointed rector, since which time there has been no change. The parsonage was erected in 1889, and St. Joseph's school in 1890. Both are of brick. The latter is thirty by sixty feet, with two stories and basement. The organization has a membership of 110 families, and the church edifice a seating capacity of 270. The average number of pupils in the school is 100, and instruction is imparted to them by five sisters of St. Francis, of Silver Lake, Manitowoc county, Wis.

The Methodist Episcopal church was also established in 1880. Services were held every alternate Sunday. At a meeting of the members on June 28, 1884, the necessary steps were taken for the erection of a house of worship. The Rev. James Conner was then the resident pastor, the first one. The cornerstone of the structure was laid in 1884, and it was finished in 1885, opened in the fall of that year, and dedicated in the spring of 1886. The successors of Mr. Conner were: The Revs. John Hall, in 1886; W. Willsey, 1887; Mr. Alley, 1888; and George Brown, 1889-90. Rev. Edward P. Sanderson, the present pastor, was appointed to the charge in October, 1890. The church building has a seating capacity of 250.

The Rice Lake Dairy farm, an enterprise that was inaugurated in 1881, by E. J. Boddington, and is still operated by him, is located near the city, and occupies 160 acres of land, on which have been erected spacious barns, sheds, and other buildings, for the production of butter and cheese.

The oldest financial institution in the county is the Barron County Bank. It was established in 1882, by N. W. Bailey, and he is still the proprietor. It was originally located on the corner of Humbird and Main streets, but was removed to its present site, on Eau Claire and Main streets in 1888. The capital employed in the business is \$75,000, and A. B. Bailey is cashier.

The Presbyterian church was instituted in 1882, by Rev. W. V. Chapin. The frame church edifice was built in 1884. Rev. Mr. Phoenix was the next pastor. He remained a year, 1888. Rev. William Omelvena had charge of the organization from December, 1888, to December, 1889, when the present

pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Waller, was appointed to it. There are fifteen members, and the building has seating accommodation for 150 persons.

The democratic party in the city and vicinity were without an organ, and to meet the want the Rice Lake "Times" was established in 1883, by Charles W. Angel. After conducting it a year he disposed of it to H. M. Angel, who sold it to the Times Publishing Company in 1885. In the following year it was purchased by Charles F. Bone, its present editor and publisher.

In 1885 the works of James Meiklejohn and W. H. Hatten, trading under the firm name of Meiklejohn & Hatten, for the manufacture of barrel stock, were established here, occupying nearly ten acres of ground, and giving employment to about forty men. The factory is forty by eighty-five feet, the engine room thirty-six by forty-five feet; drying kiln, seventeen by ten feet, and five drying sheds, 36x260 feet each. The proprietors of the works are non-residents, and the institution is under the management of E. Hartel, a Rice Lake citizen.

The Nora cemetery of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Rice Lake was platted in November of this year.

The works of the Reuter Hub and Spoke Company were established in this city in 1886. The business was originated in 1869 at Kaukauna, Wis., by Reuter Brothers. After operating the plant for several years the partnership was dissolved in 1884, and an organization formed by Peter R. Reuter with the above title. The annual output of the plant is 45,000 sets of spokes and 60,000 sets of hubs. The factory is forty-eight by one hundred feet, to which is attached an engine room forty by forty-eight feet. The drying kiln is sixteen by thirty-two feet, and the three spoke sheds twenty-four by one hundred and fifty feet each. Employment is given to fifty men in the summer, and 125 during the logging season. The capital of the company is \$24,000. The officers for 1891 are: President and treasurer, Peter Reuter; secretary and manager, H. Reuter.

Rice Lake Lodge, No. 234, F. & A. M., was chartered June 10, 1887. The officers for 1891 were: C. C. Kile, W. M.; E. Bassett, S. W.; E. Hartel, J. W.; O. J. Anderson, S. D.; John L. Bull, J. D.; F. H. Tuttle, secy.; M. T. Howard, treas., and D. W. McClench, tyler.

Rice Lake was incorporated as a city in the spring of 1887, and the following are its representatives and officers from and including that year:

1887—Mayor, D. M. Monteith; city clerk, F. M. Angel; treasurer, Ole E. Wangnild; assessor, George Colan; city attorney, William P. Swift. Aldermen—First ward, William Boehmer, Nelse Sherve; Second ward, C. A. Gesell, H. Strehlan; Third ward, August Boll, John Schneider; Fourth ward, Henry Wilz, H. W. Drake. Supervisors—First ward, W. C. Miller; Second ward, H. M. Hilliker; Third ward, S. F. Newman; Fourth ward, A. M. Olds.

1888—Mayor, H. M. Hilliker; city clerk, S. A. Peterson; treasurer, N. W. Bailey; assessor, George Colan; city attorney, C. A. Starck. Aldermen—First ward, E. Bassett,

F. S. Noble: Second ward, F. I. De Mers, William Hubert; Third ward, August Boll, John Schneider; Fourth ward, Henry Wilz, Fred Scharlan. Supervisors—First ward, F. R. Conn; Second ward, Ole E. Wangnild; Third ward, S. F. Newman; Fourth ward, F. N. Van Bergen.

1889—Mayor, James Bracklin; city clerk, S. A. Peterson; treasurer, H. Strechlan; assessor, George Colan; city attorney, Robert E. Bundy. Aldermen—First ward, F. S. Noble, C. A. Gesell; Second ward, William Hubert, George Anderson; Third ward, John Schneider, W. W. Bordwell; Fourth ward, Edward Smith, E. Hartel. Supervisors—First ward, C. F. Bone; Second ward, F. R. De Mers; Third ward, P. H. Swift; Fourth ward, I. C. Sargeant.

1890—Mayor, C. F. Bone; city clerk, S. A. Peterson; treasurer, F. S. Noble; assessor, F. R. Conn; city attorney, C. A. Starck. Aldermen—First ward, C. A. Gesell, J. E. Horsman; Second ward, George Anderson, William Boehmer; Third ward, Robert Sykes, W. W. Bordwell; Fourth ward, Edward Smith, E. Hartel. Supervisors—First ward, W. C. Miller; Second ward, F. R. De Mers; Third ward, George H. Blystone; Fourth ward, I. C. Sargeant.

1891—Mayor, James Bracklin; city clerk, C. A. Gesell; treasurer, S. A. Peterson; assessor, C. A. Bunce; city attorney, K. E. Rasmussen. Aldermen—First ward, D. W. McClench, J. C. Signor; Second ward, George Anderson, William Boehmer; Third ward, Robert Sykes, W. A. Leonard; Fourth ward, David M. Monteith, Edward Smith. Supervisors—First ward, C. F. Bone; Second ward, William P. Swift; Third ward, John Schneider; Fourth ward, Thomas Calhoun.

The Rice Lake Manufacturing company was organized in 1889 for the production of hair dusters, clothes racks, fire kindlers and other novelties. The officers of the institution for 1891 are: President, N. B. Noble; vice-president and secretary, A. M. Fessiton; treasurer, E. L. Everts; general manager, J. H. Gates.

The Bank of Rice Lake was founded by E. L. Everts, in October, 1888, and organized as a state bank, in October, 1889, with a capital of \$25,000, and the following officers: President, L. S. Tainter; vice-president, N. B. Noble; cashier, E. L. Everts. There has been no change in the management since that time.

The Norwegian Mission was organized in 1888, and the first church building erected in 1889. It was destroyed by fire in 1890, when the present structure was built. It is furnished with seats for 200 persons. The first pastor was Rev. Ole Myrhe. He had charge of the mission until the winter of 1890-91. Since that time the services have been irregular.

The Rice Lake Volunteer Fire Department was organized in May, 1889, with the following officers: Chief, J. Hornby Butcher; assistant chief, S. S. Morrison; secretary, F. H. Tuttle; foreman of hose, J. P. Schaaf; foreman of hook and ladder, Joseph Manhein; engineer, D. W. McClench. The equipment consists of a Watrous steamer, "Rice Lake No. 1," a hook and ladder truck, a hand hose cart, 800 feet of carbonized rubber hose, 200 feet of rubber-lined hose, and 1,000 feet of linen hose. The officers for 1891 are: Chief, D. P. Hoag; assistant chief, S. S. Morrison; foreman of hose, J. P. Schaaf; foreman of hook and ladder, E. Hartel; engineer, D. W. McClench; secretary, F. H. Tuttle; treasurer, A. A. Gabriel. There are twenty-five active members.

The population of the city in 1890 was, according to the census returns for that year, as follows: First ward, 576; Second ward, 531; Third ward, 351; Fourth ward, 672; total, 2,130. There was a post-office at Stanfold settlement, but it has been discontinued.

STANLEY TOWNSHIP is of regulation size, and is bounded on the north by the town of Stanfold, on the south by the towns of Maple Grove and Chetek, on the east by the town of Sumner, and on the west by the town of Barron. The northern end of Prairie lake extends into this township, and the Menomonie (Red Cedar) river flows through it in a serpentine course from north to south. Rice creek empties itself into the lake, and Cranberry creek runs from north to south, and joins the Menomonie (Red Cedar). The village of Cameron was originally one mile and a half south of where it is now. It was first settled in 1879, when the Chippewa division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway was in course of construction. In the summer of 1882, the year the road was opened for traffic, it was surveyed and platted by the owner, L. C. Stanley. When the "Soo" line was completed in 1884 the village gradually changed its location to the junction of the two roads. There are about 100 inhabitants. A school-house was erected in 1879, and another in 1885. There are two hotels, and four or five general stores. The cranberry swamp, 1,000 acres in extent, near the junction, and through which Cranberry creek runs, is being improved, and promises to become the nucleus of a lucrative industry. A post-office was established here in 1885. The population of the township in 1890 was 748.

SUMNER TOWNSHIP is of regulation size, and bounded on the north by the town of Cedar Lake, on the south by the town of Chetek, on the east by Chippewa county, and on the west by the town of Stanley. Several small streams flow from and into it, including Pekegema creek. Canton is a station on the "Soo" line. It has about fifty inhabitants, with one or two stores, a post-office, and a saw-mill owned and operated by William Bell. It was surveyed and platted in September, 1884, by the owner, L. C. Stanley. Sumner was laid out as a village, and an addition made to it in 1876, and a post-office established, but the latter has been transferred to Canton. There is a grist-mill at the former place. The population of the township was 365 in 1890.

TURTLE LAKE TOWNSHIP is twelve miles in length from north to south, and six miles in width from east to west, containing seventy-two square miles. It is bounded on the north by the town of Cumberland, on the south by the town of Vance Creek, on the east by the towns of Clinton and Prairie Farm, and on the west by Polk county. It has four fine bodies of water—Echo lake, Upper Turtle lake, Lower Turtle lake, and Moon lake, besides several small streams. The village of Turtle Lake is surrounded on all sides by forests of pine and hardwood timber, and located at the junction of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie and the North Wisconsin division of the Chicago, St. Paul,

Minneapolis and Omaha roads. It was settled in 1879 by Stephen F. Richardson, who erected the first saw-mill here. He disposed of it to his brother, Joel Richardson, in 1884, who operated it until Allen, Moon & Co., of St. Paul, and J. W. McCoy, of New Richmond, foreclosed some mortgages they held on the plant, when it was sold in 1890, to the Parr Manufacturing Company of Barron, and removed to that city.

One of the necessities first provided by the early settlers was a school-house. A small one was built in 1879. Mr. Knight was the first teacher. A graded school, with two departments, was erected in 1887, and the old building sold to Charles Brown, who fitted it up as a dwelling-house. Another necessity was a post-office. Stephen F. Richardson built one in 1879, and he was the first postmaster.

The first hotel in the village was the one erected by C. W. Haskins in 1881. It bore his name. He managed it until it was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1888. A new, handsome frame building was put up in its place by W. W. Fisk. He is conducting it, and it is named after him.

The records, which are imperfect, do not show when Turtle Lake was first platted, but additions were made to it in November, 1884.

The first religious organization established here was the St. Ann's Roman Catholic church. This was in 1880. The preliminary work was performed by Father Paradis. He was succeeded by Rev. S. La Plante, the present rector. St. Ann's church cemetery was platted in 1887.

A small frame church building was erected here in 1887, by the United Brethren, under the auspices of Rev. William Smith, the first pastor. He remained a year, when he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Good. After he had served twelve months Mr. Smith returned, and has since that time continued in charge of the organization.

A shingle-mill, feed-mill and saw-mill, the last named with a capacity of 30,000 feet a day, were erected in 1890, by J. W. Stone. The shingle-mill plant was sold to the Parr Manufacturing Company, and removed to Barron in the spring of 1891.

F. E. Creelman, of St. Paul, purchased 5,000 acres of land adjoining the village, of Joel Richardson, in the fall of 1890, for the establishment of an extensive stock farm. Operations were begun in the following spring, and between 400 and 500 head of cattle located there.

The population of the village is estimated at 300, and the town hall is utilized for lectures, meetings, entertainments, etc. It has seating accommodation for 500 persons.

There are several large farms in a high state of cultivation within a short distance of the village with a corresponding product. For instance, John Benson raised from thirty to forty bushels of wheat to the acre in 1890. The potato crop has always been a prolific one.

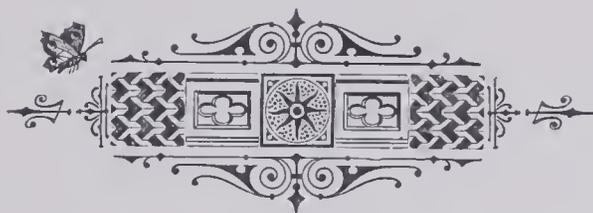


Geo Andersen

Perley is a lumber settlement on the northern division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway, and near Echo Lake, with about fifty inhabitants. The saw-mill of Andrews & Perley is located here, and there is a post-office service. The township had a total population of 874 in 1890.

VANCE CREEK TOWNSHIP is a regulation township bounded on the north by the town of Turtle Lake, on the south by Dunn county, on the east by the town of Prairie Farm, and on the west by Polk county. Several small streams have their source here, including Silver and Jones creeks and tributaries of the Hay river. The population in 1890 was 314.

Besides the post-offices named the following are in the county: Almena, Grattan, Hillsdale and Ulysses.



CHAPTER XVI.

PRICE COUNTY.

INCORPORATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY—THE COUNTY OFFICERS—VILLAGE OF FIFIELD AND ITS INDUSTRY—THE SETTLEMENT OF OGEMA—PRENTICE VILLAGE—THE JUMP RIVER LUMBER COMPANY—THE CITY OF PHILLIPS—JOHN R. DAVIS LUMBER COMPANY—LOCATION OF THE CITY AND ITS WARDS—FIRST ELECTION OF OFFICERS—SECRET AND BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

UNDER an act of the legislature passed in the early spring of 1879, all of that territory of the counties of Chippewa and Lincoln lying north of the south line of township thirty-four, and south of the north line of township forty, and east of the west line of range two, west of the east line of range three east, was detached from the counties of Chippewa and Lincoln and became the county of Price, being so named in honor of Senator W. T. Price. Lying in the very heart of the pineries of Wisconsin, it is bounded on the north by the counties of Ashland and Oneida, on the south by the county of Taylor, on the east by the counties of Oneida and Lincoln, and on the west by the counties of Chippewa and Sawyer. Rectangular in shape, it measures forty-two miles from north to south, and thirty-one miles from east to west, containing 1,302 square miles. It is dotted with numerous lakes, among which are Pike lake in the northeast corner of the county; Butternut lake, five miles in length and a mile and a half in width, abounds with the choicest fish; Elk lake, covering about 275 acres; Long lake, a mile long and half a mile wide, affording, with Elk lake and the river between, a continuous sheet of magnificent boating water, and farther to the south Cranberry and Spirit lakes.

Rapid streams thread their way in every direction, the most important of which are the north and south forks of the Flambeau river, the Jump and Elk rivers with their tributaries. During the logging season it is estimated that from 4,000 to 5,000 men are employed on these streams. The natural growth on the adjacent lands is principally pine timber, and there are many fine tracts of hardwood scattered throughout the county, with now and then fine strips of meadow land.

Its surface may be described as rolling, the greatest variation being about 500 feet. It is crossed by ranges of low rounded hills. Peat beds have grown and moldered until at length a soil has been formed that is rich and productive beyond imagination. In many places the ground is strewn with

granite boulders, some of which are several tons in weight. Ridges from half a mile to a mile wide are covered with a thick growth of black birch and bird's-eye maple rooted in a depth of black loam. Almost everywhere the red clay soil is mixed with gravel. Small areas of sand are found in a few instances. Under all, in a vast unbroken sheet, lies the natural rock of the Azoic age, which is here and there visible in the beds of streams, or jutting out in ledges at some foaming rapid or small waterfall. The aborigines of the county are few in number, and seldom seen. It is only now and then that scattered parties of Chippewa Indians, from the Flambeau reservation in Lincoln county, pay the towns a visit.

The climate is delightful and invigorating. The summer season is soft and balmy, with a dreamy quiet in the pure air, while the winter months are cold and bracing. The waters are alive with pickerel, black bass, muskallonge, etc., while all descriptions of game are found in the forests, including bear, deer, lynx, wild-cats, and an occasional wolf. The county began to be settled in 1876, and several of the pioneers took to farming. As the country has been cleared, agriculture has followed, but only to a limited extent, as will be seen from the following figures showing the principal farm products of the county for 1890. Wheat, 110 bushels (this was more an experiment than anything else, and not satisfactory); corn, 2,035 bushels; oats, 28,292 bushels; barley, 23 bushels; rye, 243 bushels; potatoes, 66,881 bushels; root crops, 47,586 bushels; tobacco, 203 pounds; cultivated grasses, 1,925 pounds; butter, 22,328 pounds; cheese, 258 pounds. The milch cows on the farms numbered 377. Potatoes and root crops grow prolifically and to an immense size, owing to the richness of the soil, while dairy farming is rapidly increasing.

The assessed valuation of property for 1890, as appears by the returns of the state board of assessors, was as follows: Land, \$1,681,818; personal property, \$245,715; city and village lots, \$112,800; total, \$2,040,333.

The total population of the county, according to the census returns for 1890, was as follows:

Brannan (including Prentice, 570).....	1,086
Emery (including Hackett and Georgetown).....	453
Fifield (including Fifield village 646.....)	857
Lake.....	409
Ogema (including Kennan).....	871
Worcester (including Phillips village).....	1,582

Total.....	5,258
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No state or federal figures are given of the population of the county previous to 1880. For that year they are stated as 785, and for 1885 as 3,071.

The first white settler in what is now the county was Maj. Isaac Stone, who located on the Spirit river in the present township of Brannan in the fall of 1860, and engaged in lumbering.

The Wisconsin Central railway traverses the center of the county from north to south, while the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railway, commonly known as the "Soo" line, runs through it from east to west. It was opened for traffic in 1887. When the former road reached the southern extremity of the county, in 1872, a number of families migrated from Oshkosh and settled on the Spirit river, near Major Stone's home. This was the nucleus of what was afterward known as the Spirit river settlement.

The first town election was held in the spring of 1889, in the town of Brannan, then comprising the territory included in the present townships of Brannan and Ogema, with the greater part of Prentice. The following officers were elected: A. Adams, chairman; John Peterson and Andrew Person, supervisors; Langhy Stone, clerk; Frederick Anderson, treasurer, and Michael Whalen, assessor. The vote cast at this election was less than twenty.

The act of 1879 provided that the county of Price should remain a part of the Eleventh senatorial district, a part of the assembly district of Chippewa county, and a part of the Eighth congressional district. In 1882 it was made a part of the Ninth congressional district, and under the apportionment of 1891 it continues to be in that district. The members from these districts will be found in Chapter II of this work.

The Eleventh senatorial district was represented by Thomas Scott, of Grand Rapids, Wood county, from 1878 to 1882, both inclusive. He was succeeded by Charles M. Webb, of the same place in 1883 and 1884, when he resigned, and M. C. Ring, of Neillsville, Clark county, was elected to fill the vacancy, and represented the district in 1885 and 1886. He was followed by George F. Merrill, of Ashland, from 1887 to 1890, both inclusive, and J. T. Kingston Jr., of Ashland, in 1891.

Price county remained a part of the assembly district of Chippewa up to and including 1882. A list of the members from 1879 to that date will be found in Chapter III of this work. By a new apportionment in 1882 Ashland, Lincoln, Price and Taylor counties were made one assembly district and Peter B. Champagne, of Merrill, Lincoln county, represented it in 1883-84. A re-apportionment was made in 1884, whereby Sawyer county was added to the district, and John K. Parish, of Medford, Taylor county, was elected to the legislature for 1885-86, and Henry C. Hetzel, of Merrill, for 1887-88. Another apportionment was made in 1889, the counties of Ashland, Price, Oneida, Forest and Florence constituting one assembly district. Peter H. Leonard, of Fifield, was elected to represent it in 1889-90, and his successor for 1891-92 is Louis Rossman, of Phillips.

By the act incorporating the county it was attached to Taylor county for all judicial purposes. This county was, in 1879, in the Seventh circuit, and G. L. Park was the judge from 1875 to 1884. In 1882 Price was detached from Taylor county, but continued in the Seventh circuit. Charles M. Webb

was elected judge in 1884, and his present term expires in January, 1897. Price county was, however, transferred to the Fifteenth circuit in 1889, of which J. K. Parish has been judge since 1888.

It was provided by the act of 1879 that the governor should appoint, on or before March 10 of that year, all county officers, and that they should continue in office until the first Monday in January, 1881; the county judge until the first Monday in January, 1882. The following is a list of the officers from 1879 to the present time:

County Judge—1879 to 1881 inclusive, Willis Hand; 1882 to 1891 inclusive, Edward W. Murray.

County Clerk—1879 to 1884 inclusive, F. W. Sackett; 1885-86, G. L. Turner; 1887-90, F. W. Sackett; 1891-92, John Morse.

County Treasurer—1879 to 1882 inclusive, David O'Brien; 1883-84, M. Darry; 1885-86, P. H. Leonard; 1887-88, C. M. Gardner; 1889-90, A. McKinnzie; 1891-92, Charles Auley.

Registrar of Deeds—1879-80, Walter Brown; 1881-84, William D. Gumaer; 1885-86, J. R. Remer; 1887-88, Charles M. Durkee; 1889-92, Julius Koehler.

Superintendent of Schools—1879-80, J. D. Wyatt; 1881-82, A. P. Morner; 1883-84, George H. Singleton; 1885-86, A. P. Morner; 1887-90, Anna F. Brosnan; 1891-92, Nettie McDonald.

Coroner—1879-80, Charles H. Raser; 1881-82, Renben Slattery; 1883-84, F. H. Marhein; 1885-86, J. Burgeson; 1887-88, F. C. Hinz; 1889-90, William Fordyce; 1891-92, Matt. Christianson.

County Surveyor—1879-80, W. D. Gumaer. The office was vacant in 1881. 1882-84, John Birtels; 1885-86, William Houghton; 1887-90, W. H. Nichols; 1891-92, C. H. Ripley.

The legislature of 1882 having granted Price county a judiciary of its own, the following officers have, since that time, been elected:

District Attorney—1882-84 inclusive, Willis Hand; 1885-86, J. R. Mead; 1887-90, M. Barry; 1891-92, W. F. Owen.

Sheriff—1882-84 inclusive, A. W. Bond; 1885-86, George Osterman; 1887-88, Eugene A. Martin; 1889-90, Thomas Bailey; 1891-92, A. M. Hunt.

Clerk of the Circuit Court—1883-84, C. H. Darlington; 1885-86, N. F. Norlin; 1887-90, Robert M. Logan; 1891-92, William Nelson.

By the act before referred to, all that territory taken from the counties of Chippewa and Lincoln lying north of the north line of township thirty-five was constituted the town of Worcester, and all that territory taken from the counties of Chippewa and Lincoln lying south of the north line of township thirty-five was constituted the town of Brannan. Power was given to organize other towns according to law. Under this provision the county has been divided up into the following townships: Brannan, Emery, Fifield, Georgetown, Hackett, Kennan, Lake, Ogema, Prentice and Worcester.

BRANNAN TOWNSHIP contains 108 square miles, and is bounded on the north by the town of Prentice, on the south by Taylor county, on the east by Lincoln county, and on the west by the town of Ogema. Many small streams course through it in all directions, the most prominent being the numerous tributaries of the Jump river. Spirit lake is located in the extreme southern portion of the township, and there are several lakelets scattered through it. It is well

wooded, while some portions of it are devoted to agricultural purposes, but it is only sparsely settled.

EMERY TOWNSHIP consists of two regulation townships, and contains seven-two square miles. It is bounded on the north by the town of Worcester, on the south by the town of Hackett, on the east by the county of Oneida, and on the west by the town of Worcester. It is covered with dense forests and well drained by several small streams. The population is only small in number, and, as yet, no post-office has been established in the township.

FIFIELD TOWNSHIP is of irregular size, containing about 250 square miles. The western and northern portions are liberally watered by the north and south forks of the Flambeau river and their tributaries, and the whole township is dotted with picturesque lakelets. It is bounded on the north by the counties of Ashland and Oneida, and the town of Lake, on the south by the town of Worcester, on the east by the county of Oneida, and on the west by the town of Lake and the county of Sawyer. The country is a mass of forest, except where it has been cleared and settled. This represents a very small portion of it.

The village of Fifield is located on the north bank of the south fork of the Flambeau river, a tributary of the Chippewa, and on the line of the Wisconsin Central railway. The south fork of the Flambeau is about sixty miles in length, and penetrates the heaviest timbered section of Wisconsin. An immense volume of logging is done on this river. As a consequent result the village is pre-eminently a lumbering center. It was surveyed and platted by the railway company in October, 1876, to which an addition was made in September, 1888; with another in May, 1891, by F. W. Hinz. The village was named after ex-Lieut.-Gov. S. S. Fifield, of Ashland. From 1876 to 1878, when the Wisconsin Central track was built through from station 101 to Ashland, and gave to this timber region communication with the world of trade, the nucleus of the village was formed. During that period it was simply a signal station established to receive freight for the loggers who operated in this immediate vicinity. A few log buildings supplied the needs of the time for storage room and camps. Only one of these structures, the Whalen place, remains to mark the location of the former signal station. Among these buildings was the log cook shanty of Hiram Pixley. Reuben Slattery and Daniel O'Day built, each of them, a log house in 1876. The first frame structure was erected by Patrick Brassel, and the second one by David Cochran. The first general store was opened by W. F. Hinz. William E. Hoter built the first hotel. It was subsequently enlarged and purchased by Mr. Boyce, when its name was changed to the Boyce house. It was destroyed by fire in 1885.

The first post-office was opened in a log building in 1877. Reuben Slattery was the postmaster. He was succeeded, in 1879, by W. F. Turner, who held the position until June, 1883, when he was followed by Johnson Tarr. He

continued in office until 1891, when George H. Singleton was appointed to the position.

The first school was opened on June 18, 1877, in the old Davis & Smith warehouse. Miss Carrie Goodell was the teacher. The first school-house was built in 1878. It was afterward moved on to the main street and converted into a drug store. It was swallowed up in a conflagration, in June, 1884, which destroyed a whole business block, with the exception of two buildings. The next school-house was erected in 1883, and was sold and transformed into the Congregational church in 1891. The present school-house was built in 1889 at a cost of \$10,000. It has three departments, and C. F. Youmans is the principal.

The town building was constructed in 1882. Additions were made to it in 1888, including a jail, at a cost of \$5,500. The opera hall has a seating capacity of 500, with ample scenery and a commodious stage.

The first religious services were held in the village in 1876 by Rev. Father July, of Stevens Point. He was followed by Rev. A. Schuettelhoefer, who continued his ministrations during the years 1879, 1880 and 1881. In May of the last named year Father Ignatius Schaller was appointed to the work. He performed the duties until the following year, when he was succeeded by Rev. Ignatius Lager, and he by the Franciscan Fathers, of Ashland. The services were held in the houses of the Catholic residents, particularly those of Reuben Slattery and James Sweeney. In 1888 a church building was erected, under the direction of Rev. C. Verngst, and dedicated October 22 of that year by Rev. Father Goldsmith, of Chippewa Falls. Rev. C. Weikman was assigned to the pastorate in May, 1890, and Rev. Ignatius Schaller, in April of the following year. He is the present incumbent, and resides at the parsonage house adjacent to St. Francis church. It has a membership of seventy families and a seating capacity of 220. During the summer of 1887, H. O. Allen, a student of Oberlin Theological seminary, Ohio, came to this village to do Christian work and remained until the fall. Previous to this time little had been done to advance Christ's cause. In the following year another student, C. E. Enlow, came and conducted services for several weeks. He inaugurated a Sunday-school, and the congregation increased rapidly in numbers through his energy and enthusiasm. A series of fellowship meetings were held in the winter of 1888-89. Shortly afterward a Congregational church of fifteen members was organized; also a Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. Pastor Enlow retired from his labors in May, 1889. From that time until the fall the pulpit was supplied from abroad, and in November of that year Rev. J. J. Strong undertook the duties and served until the next January. In the following June Rev. G. Weiss, of New Haven, Conn., took charge of the organization and remained four months. He was succeeded by Rev. H. R. Vaughn, the present incumbent. Under his auspices a public library and reading-room have been established in connection with the organization.

A union church edifice was erected in 1888, and the first services held in it were conducted by Rev. George H. Steuber, of Butternut. It is this structure which is now the Congregational church building.

The village could not well do without a newspaper, and the Fifield "Advocate" was established in 1883 by George E. Sackett. It is independent in principles and enjoys a wide circulation.

The only industry in the village is the Fifield Manufacturing company. It was incorporated December 26, 1889, with a capital of \$100,000. The officers are: President and treasurer, O. D. Van Dusen; vice-president, W. F. Hinz; secretary, F. D. Arnold; superintendent, G. O. Van Dusen. The organization purchased about eighty acres of land along the bank of the river, and at once erected thereon a steam saw-mill with a capacity of 100,000 feet a day, a dam for the storage of logs, and a planing-mill with a capacity of 75,000 feet a day. The last named structure was completed in the summer of 1891. Employment is given to about 100 men.

Among the leading hotels are the Turner house, built in 1885 and owned and operated by W. F. Turner; the Fifield house, erected in 1886, owned and conducted by Daniel Donoghue; the Tremont house, built in 1889, by James Murphy, and operated by G. Gordonnier; and the Commercial house, erected by Peter Vnette, in 1890, and conducted by him.

A private bank was established in 1883, by W. F. Hinz, in a building erected by him for the purpose. After running for five years the business became merged in the Price County Bank, which was incorporated in April, 1888, with a capital of \$25,000. The officers are: W. F. Hinz, president; John Birtels, vice-president, and B. F. Leonard, cashier.

The population of the village, which is a fluctuating one, is estimated at 700.

Coolidge is a small settlement on the Wisconsin Central railway, consisting of two stores, a boarding-house, and three dwellings, with a post-office and a saw and planing-mill, operated by Messrs. Boyington & Atwell, of Stevens Point. It was built by W. H. Coolidge in 1884, and owned by the Coolidge Lumber Company. It has a capacity of about 10,000,000 feet of logs during the season.

GEORGETOWN TOWNSHIP is slightly irregular in formation, and contains about seventy-one square miles. The western portion is traversed by Skinner creek and its tributaries, while the north fork of the Jump river and several small streams course through its southeastern section. Two small lakes are located in the northeastern portion of the township. It is bounded on the north by the town of Worcester, on the south by the towns of Kennan and Ogema, on the east by the town of Hackett, and on the west by the county of Chippewa. It is thickly wooded and settled to a very limited extent, not even needing the services of a post-office.

HACKETT TOWNSHIP is irregular in construction, and contains about seventy-



PHOTO BY BURY'S EAU CLAIRE.

Chas. A. Russer

eight square miles. It is bounded on the north by the towns of Worcester and Emery, on the south by the towns of Ogema and Prentice, on the east by the county of Oneida and the town of Prentice, and on the west by the town of Georgetown. The Wisconsin Central railway runs through nearly the center of it in a southeasterly direction, and many small streams thread their way through the township. One of its lakes forms the headwaters of the north fork of the Jump river, while another and a smaller lake is one of the sources of the south fork of the same river. The township is covered with almost impenetrable forests.

Worcester is a log station on the Wisconsin Central railway. It has a general store and a post-office, with a daily mail. J. A. Carlson is the postmaster. During the construction of the railway this point was the terminus for about a year. It then contained several stores, and was an active business center in a small way. As the road was extended toward completion, the settlers abandoned the place, taking with them everything movable. Considerable land in close proximity to this center has since been taken up by Swedish settlers and utilized for agricultural purposes. Cranberry lake is three miles northwest of the station.

KENNAN TOWNSHIP is slightly irregular in formation, and contains thirty-seven square miles. The northern half is traversed by the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railway, while the land is drained in all directions by tributaries of the Jump river, which passes through the southeastern corner of the township. It is well stocked with timber, and is bounded on the north by the town of Georgetown, on the south and east by the town of Ogema, and on the west by the county of Chippewa. Those of the population who exercised their voting power in 1890 numbered twenty. Kennan settlement is on the line of railway. It has a post-office, and a weekly newspaper, the "Banner," is published there by W. W. Yarham. It is independent in politics. A saw-mill is owned and operated by Rickett Bros., and the site was surveyed and platted in October, 1886, by K. K. Kennan. The formation of a village was contemplated in 1890, to be called Ripley, and its site was surveyed and platted in July of that year, but there are no buildings there as yet.

LAKE TOWNSHIP is irregular in construction, and contains 108 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the county of Ashland, on the south and east by the town of Fifield, and on the west by the county of Sawyer. The Wisconsin Central railway runs through the center from north to south. In the northern section of the township is Butternut lake, from which runs, in a southwesterly direction Butternut creek. There are a number of waterways, which are tributary to the larger streams. The north fork of the Flambeau river enters the township from the east and takes a serpentine course in a southwesterly direction. The country is abundantly stocked with hardwood timber, and there is, within the limits of the township, a very fine tract of farming land, which is being rapidly settled.

Park Falls is a small settlement, with a station on the railway and a post-office. Half a mile north, on the western bank of the Flambeau river, is the wood pulp mill of the Flambeau Water Power company. It was constructed in 1888, and has a capacity of about 10,000 tons a year.

OGEMA TOWNSHIP is irregular in shape. It contains about 192 square miles, and is bounded on the north by the towns of Georgetown and Hackett, on the south by Taylor county, on the east by the towns of Prentice and Brannan, and on the west by the town of Kennan and the county of Chippewa. It is plentifully watered by both branches of the Jump river and their tributaries. The Wisconsin Central railway runs through its eastern extremity, and the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railway from east to west through its extreme northern section. It is liberally timbered, while those portions which have been cleared have been transformed into farm lands.

Morrison and Catawba are simply lumber stations on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railway.

The unincorporated village of Ogema was the first place settled in what is now Price county, and Dennis McGuire, a sturdy son of Erin, was the first settler. It is located on the Little Jump river, and has a station on the Ashland division of the Wisconsin Central railway. It was the building of this railway that caused the place to be settled, and Dennis McGuire was engaged by the company in 1872 to run a boarding camp at this spot for the men engaged in constructing the road. It was known as "Section 89." He built the first frame dwelling in the village. It is now the Ogema house, and is still owned and occupied by him. In the spring of 1873 the company began laying the track as far as "Section 101," and Erne Martin came with the trackmen and settled here. The surrounding country was at this time a dense mass of forest, offering special inducements to lumbermen to settle here. B. M. Holmes took advantage of it, and in July, 1874, arrived with a crew of men, secured the necessary site, cleared the timber, constructed a lumber yard and built a steam saw-mill, with a daily capacity of 50,000 feet, a store, and a residence. The next settlers were A. P. Morner and John Morner. Rev. K. A. Ostergren a regularly ordained Baptist minister, arrived in 1874. He erected a frame house, and began to hold Baptist services in the Swedish language. He was then appointed emigrant agent of the railway company, and was commissioned to locate a Swedish colony on lands a few miles east of this place. To accomplish this object he made two trips to Sweden and also visited Boston and Rhode Island to induce west-bound Scandinavians to settle here. This was in 1878. The result of these journeys was the arrival in the spring of that year of L. P. Cardell, Andrew Mystram, Alfred Johnson, John Nilson, L. P. Tillson, Nels Auly and Charles Auly. The two last named took up homestead claims. Previous to this time there was only one resident homesteader, John Peterson, a soldier. A claim had also been taken up by A. Adams, but he had not yet

moved his family. Isaac Stone was engaged in logging one mile north of Peterson's homestead, and Nels Nelson had taken up a claim, but had not actually settled.

In the summer of 1878 the town of Corney, to which the settlement then belonged, was set off, a school district organized, and a small school-house erected. The early settlers experienced the greatest difficulties in their endeavor to push forward in the march of progress. The windows for the school-house were carried a distance of twelve miles by L. P. Cardell on his back. There was no other means of transportation in those days, except that there was only one span of horses in the locality, and the roads were in such a condition that it took two days to travel twelve miles. These roads were nothing more nor less than imaginary lines through the forest.

The village of Ogema was surveyed and platted in April, 1878, by the Wisconsin Central railway company. Some difficulty was experienced in finding a name for the place. The company suggested that it should be called Holmes, but the owner of that name strenuously objected to it. He was then informed that it would be called Deadham, after the next stopping place south, which it was intended to abandon. He went at once to Mr. McGuire, and, imparting the situation to him, urged that it should be called McGuire. To this consent could not be obtained. As if to meet the trouble an old Indian chief named Ogema happened to visit the settlement, when his name was submitted to the company and accepted. The first store was built and operated by A. R. Carlson. Another store was started in the fall of 1878 by M. M. Byrnes, of Medford, in a building belonging to M. H. Whalen, who had taken up a claim. About this time W. J. Nelson and John Nelson arrived from Boston. Before any post-office was established the mail was distributed by the letters being thrown off the train. Mr. McGuire would collect them and the settlers would come into his boarding-house and receive them. They would leave their letters and they were placed in a cigar box, which would be put on board the train. At this time the settlement was known as "Section 89," and the letters were so addressed. The Ogema post-office was established in 1879. M. J. Burns was the first postmaster. His successors were A. P. Morner, B. M. Holmes, A. Johnston, K. A. Ostergren, John Mackey and John Landsworth, the present incumbent. The first school held in the settlement was in a frame shanty. Nina Ripley was the first teacher. The first district school-house was built in 1877. It had one department. The present handsome high school on the hill was erected in 1888. It has five departments, and Julian W. West is the principal.

The organization of Price county in 1879 materially aided in the development of the country. In the summer of the following year nearly 100 families settled in and around the village. Dwellings were erected, roads were made and the clearings turned into farms. In July, 1880, the Baptist church

of Ogema was organized with twenty-four members, by Rev. K. A. Ostergren. A meeting-house was erected in the following year. Since that time the pastorate has been in charge of Rev. J. Nylander, who was succeeded, in May, 1891, by Rev. Mr. Linden. He subsequently retired and the organization is now without a pastor. The Lutheran church was organized in 1881 with a membership of forty-seven. The foundation of the church building was built in the summer of 1883 and subsequently completed. Rev. J. Julin is the pastor. In the summer of 1888 Mr. Holmes added an extensive steam planing-mill to his plant. The population is estimated at 300, and it is mainly Swedish, there being only one family of an English-speaking nationality.

PRENTICE TOWNSHIP is equal to two regulation townships, containing seventy-two square miles. It is bounded on the north by Hackett, on the south by the town of Brannan, on the east by the counties of Oneida and Lincoln, and on the west by the towns of Hackett and Ogema. It is amply watered by a number of small streams, mainly tributaries of the Jump river, and is densely wooded. The Wisconsin Central railway runs through the greater portion of its extreme western end, while the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railway traverses its center irregularly from east to west.

The site for a village adjoining Prentice, to be called Diamond, was surveyed and platted in May, 1886, by Louis Halstrom, but nothing farther has been done toward its consummation.

Previous to September 1, 1882, the Jump River Lumber Company, of which O. D. Van Dusen is president; F. H. Lewis, vice-pres.; M. T. Alverson, secy. and treas., and C. R. Gallett, supt., was the owner of the lands upon which the village of Prentice now stands. On that day the company began operations for the erection of a steam saw-mill, with a capacity of \$50,000 feet a day. It was completed in due course, and a commodious store was built in the fall of the same year. Several homes were also constructed for the employes, together with the Jump River house, which is owned by the company, and is now operated by G. D. Myers. The village is located on the Jump river, with stations on the Wisconsin Central and "Soo" railways. A steam planing-mill was constructed in 1884, with a daily capacity of 50,000 feet, which has since been increased to 100,000 feet. The saw-mill has also been enlarged to the same capacity. A drying shed has been added, and in 1889 the company built a logging railroad to its timber lands six miles southeast of the village. The average number of men employed by the company is 450.

The village was surveyed, platted and recorded May 24, 1884. The post-office was established in 1883. The first postmaster was Alexander Prentice, after whom the village was named. He held the office for six years, and was succeeded by C. R. Gallett, the present incumbent. The first frame school-house was erected in 1883. It had one department, and Miss Nettie McDonald, the

present county superintendent of schools, was the first teacher. A more commodious school-house was built in 1889, with two departments. Miss Leona Van Dusen is the principal. The first religious organization established in the village was the Swedish Methodist society, and the church building was erected in 1890. Rev. P. A. Johnson is the pastor. The Swedish Lutheran organization erected a church structure in 1891. No regular pastor has yet been appointed. The Swedish Baptist church was also built in 1891, and the pulpit is supplied from outside points. The Roman Catholic church was erected in the same year, and is supplied from Fifield. The Congregationalists have an organization which was consummated in 1891, but they are as yet without a church building. The Prentice "Journal" was started, in 1891, by A. C. Monroe. A spacious public hall, which is used for dramatic entertainments, dances, meetings, etc., was built in 1891 by the owner, Joseph Rabdew. Previous to its completion the large hall over the company's store was utilized for the purposes mentioned. The only other industry in the village is the Prentice Tanning company, which was incorporated in September, 1891. The officers are: James D. Burt, pres.; F. A. Gale, vice-pres.; James R. Plum, secy. and treas. The plant, etc., covers about thirty acres of land, and consists of a main building 308x46 feet; yard, vats, etc., 308x86 feet; boiler-house, bark mills, leach-houses, hide-houses, and twenty double tenements for employes. The capacity is the tanning of 200,000 sides of sole leather annually. The population of the village is estimated at 750. An addition to it was surveyed and platted in September, 1891, by C. R. Gallett.

Cottonwood and Willis are lumber stations on the "Soo" line, and at Knox Junction is a branch road which runs four miles and a half to the saw-mill of W. H. Knox.

WORCESTER TOWNSHIP is irregular in formation and contains about 300 square miles. The Wisconsin Central railway runs through the center of it from the extreme northwest corner in a southeasterly direction. There are numerous lakes dotted over its surface, including Elk and Long lakes. The south fork of the Flambeau river courses through it from the north in a southwesterly direction. The Big Elk river rises in the northeast and flows into Elk lake at the city of Phillips, where the headwater of the Elk river is formed, and the latter runs west in a serpentine course until it empties itself into the south fork of the Flambeau river. The township is bounded on the north by the town of Fifield, on the south by the towns of Georgetown and Hackett, on the east by the county of Oneida and the town of Emery, and on the west by the counties of Sawyer and Chippewa. It is essentially a timber country.

There is a side-track at Wauboo, between Phillips and Coolidge, which is used as a base for supplies for a logging camp, located in close proximity to it.

In 1873 the Wisconsin Central railway was completed to the present site of Worcester. It was then known as "Station 101." Owing to financial difficul-

ties, the terminus of the road remained at that point until the summer of 1876, when operations for completing the line were again resumed. On arriving at Elk lake, the railroad company decided to locate a village on its banks, and to call it "Phillips," in honor of the general manager of the road. The site was surveyed and platted by the company and recorded at Chippewa Falls, September 23, 1876. The D. C. Beebe addition was made in October of the same year, and that of Thomas Bailey in September, 1889. At the time of the advent of the railway the site of Phillips was an unbroken wilderness. It then became the headquarters for supplies for the logging camps on the tributaries of the Chippewa river. Its whole business interests for the first ten years of its existence were solely in connection with logging. Among the first settlers were the following: J. H. Fewell, who built, owned and operated the first general store; Charles H. Roser and Allen Jackson, who erected the first hotel, the Lake View house, and conducted it for several years. Until the hotel was completed and ready for business the wants of the people in this respect were furnished by W. D. Gumaer in a tent with a log annex. Two other hotels were constructed in the same year, one by William Waddell and the other by W. F. Turner—the Turner house. Both were destroyed by fire May 27, 1877. Other buildings were erected by Messrs. Smith & Thomson, E. W. Murray, Mrs. Henan, F. W. Sackett, George Myers, J. H. Lingren, John Sheehan, Tim Burns, A. Alexander, James McKinley, Mrs. Campbell, Messrs. Messic & McConnell and George W. Bartoe. To these must be added some of those whose names have become prominent in contributing those ingredients which have resulted in the present prosperous condition of the city. They are Chris. Dardis, W. Farrell, John and David O'Brien, M. Nicholson, Edward Halnerson, Thomas Callahan, Willis Hand, M. Barry, James Quail, Charles Silvernail, Walter Brown and Dr. J. D. Wyatt.

The leading connection between an embryo village and the outside world is the mail, and to this end a post-office was established in September, 1876, and Edward H. Alverson was appointed the first postmaster. His office was over James Quail's saloon. F. W. Sackett was his successor in the following year, when the office was removed to the "Times" printing establishment. He held the position until 1881, when J. F. Hand succeeded him. His office was in the Campbell building. At the expiration of a year he was followed by Dr. George F. Gay, with the office in his drug store. After twelve months' service he was succeeded by C. H. Roser, whose office was in a building on Maple street, in the rear of the Lake View house. C. C. Kelleher was appointed postmaster, under the Cleveland administration, in 1885, and continued in office until the advent of the Harrison administration, when the present incumbent, C. M. Durkee, was appointed in 1889. The office was in Mills' store until September 1, 1891, when it was removed to the new Masonic brick building.

A disastrous fire occurred in the village May 20, 1877. It was swept out of existence, with the exception of seven buildings. Among the business houses destroyed were those of J. H. Fennell, J. H. Lingren, Messrs. Messic & McConnell, W. F. Turner and Waddell Bros.' hotel. The estimated loss was \$35,000. It was a severe blow to the pioneers, but with their characteristic energy the village was rebuilt with very little delay.

The first school in Phillips, and it was the first one in the county, was organized by F. W. Sackett June 11, 1877. It was held in the warehouse owned by D. J. Spaulding, and Miss Hannah Waddell, now Mrs. Dunn, was the first teacher. Her successor was Miss Agnes O'Brien, now Mrs. C. C. Kelleher. C. H. Roser was president of the school district—which embraced all of Price county as now constituted—and F. W. Sackett, secretary. The first school-house was erected in the same year, with one department, and it is now doing service as the Roman Catholic church. Another school-house was built in 1884. W. F. Owen was the principal, and he organized it into a graded school, with three departments. This structure was torn down in 1891, and a large two-story frame building, with basement, erected on its site, at a cost of over \$10,000.

The first religious services were conducted by Rev. Henry Galloway, of the Methodist Episcopal church of Medford, in 1876, on each alternate Sunday. They were held in a room over Alexander's saloon and in the office of the "Times" newspaper. When Spaulding's warehouse was converted into a school-room the services were continued there for a year. Then Rev. Mr. Cole occupied the pulpit occasionally. In the winter of 1878 the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Brown established an Episcopal service in the village and sent a local minister to take charge of it. The services were conducted by him for a year, when they were discontinued. The field was again taken by the Methodist organization, Rev. Charles Barker, of Medford, occupying the pulpit. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Abley until the Presbyterian society was organized by Rev. J. Patch, representing the presbytery of Winnebago, and taken charge of by Rev. Mr. Richter. This was in 1882. Very little Christian work was done for several years, except that the Methodist, Congregational and Episcopalian denominations supplied occasional services. In 1889 an undenominational church building was erected, and on its completion the Presbyterians engaged the services of Rev. James Todd, the present incumbent. Since that time the church has grown rapidly, and has now fifty enrolled members. The church building was enlarged in 1890 and provided with seating capacity for 225 persons. The Sabbath-school has 125 pupils, with the pastor as superintendent. Attached to the church organization is a Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, with a membership of forty-five.

The first Roman Catholic church services were held in 1878 by Rev. A. Schuettelhoefer at the residence of M. Nichalson, and afterward in the county

building and at J. H. Fewell's hall. The church was regularly organized in the spring of 1885. W. Farrell, C. Dardis, J. H. Fewell and E. W. Murray contributed fifty dollars each as a financial basis upon which to initiate the preliminary steps. The old school building on the corner of Chestnut street and Avon avenue was purchased in that year and converted into a sacred edifice. The first priest who conducted services there was Father N. July. In 1887 the organization was incorporated under the laws of the state, with the name of St. Patrick's society. Up to 1890 the church was ministered to by the Franciscan Fathers from the Bayfield mission. In that year the bishop of La Crosse appointed Rev. C. Weikmann pastor of Phillips, Butternut and Fifield, with a parochial residence at Fifield. He was superseded in the spring of 1891 by Father Ignatius Schaller. The seating capacity of the church building is 220.

Phillips has, since its settlement, given birth to three newspapers. The first one was the Phillips "Times," which was started in January, 1877, by F. W. Sackett, who still continues to publish it in partnership with Mr. Van Dusen. It is a well-established Saturday weekly sheet, and democratic in principles. The initial number of the "Badger" was issued by Charles H. Darlington, July 5, 1881. It was a weekly publication devoted to the republican cause. Mr. Sackett became the owner of it in April, 1884, when it became merged in the "Times." The Phillips "Bee" was commenced in 1884, by George Osterman, who continued to publish it until October, 1890, when it was sold to E. W. Hand and J. D. Rowland. It is republican in principles, and is the official paper of the county.

The village of Phillips became the county-seat of Price county on its organization in March, 1879. A handsome county building was erected in 1880, at a cost of \$10,000, with a temporary jail.

The Phillips Lumber company is the only manufacturing industry in the city. It was incorporated in 1882, and, having become the owners of about 100 acres of land on the bank of the lake, forthwith erected a steam saw-mill, subsequently adding shingle and lath mills, with a completely equipped planing-mill. This mill was, in 1887-88, turned into a box factory, and a new planing-mill erected. There is also a system of eight drying kilns, with a capacity of 75,000 feet daily, besides lath and shingle. The kilns were recently destroyed by fire, and at once rebuilt. The company does all its own railroading, operating twenty-nine miles of road, with its own rolling stock, including two locomotives and sixty cars. The logging operations are carried on in summer and winter, and are done entirely by rail. The yearly product of the company is 600 cars of boxes, 40,000,000 feet of lumber, 12,000,000 shingles, and 12,000,000 lath. The saw-mill is run day and night all the year round, with a capacity of 200,000 feet a day. The number of men employed averages 400 during the year. The company was reorganized in 1888, with the name of the John R. Davis Lumber Company. John R. Davis, of Neenah, Wis., is



Julius Stockley

the president, with B. W. Davis, secretary. There is an extensive general store in connection with the works.

The Lake View house, built by Charles H. Roser and Allen Jackson, was operated by the former until 1888, when it was leased to Jay Campbell, the present tenant. The property was sold in the spring of 1891 to W. H. Hatton and R. T. Brightengross. The Fewell house, built by J. H. Fewell, subsequently became the Nelson, the National, and now the Giles house. It is owned by the John R. Davis Lumber Company, and operated by J. D. Giles, who remodeled and reopened it October 19, 1891.

The opera house was first started as a rink in the spring of 1884, by a stock company. It was converted into an opera house in the following year by Messrs. Sackett, Sullivan & Bartoe, and is fitted with a commodious stage and ample scenery, with the necessary paraphernalia for dramatic representations.

The German Evangelical Lutheran association was founded August 19, 1888, and the church building erected in the same year. Rev. H. Rastin was the first pastor, and he was succeeded in August, 1890, by Rev. Philip Lange, the present pastor. The church will accommodate 300 persons, and the membership consists of thirty-five families.

Phillips was incorporated as a city April 10, 1891, and includes the territory within the following boundaries: All of government lots numbered one, two, three, four, five, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section seven. All of government lot numbered one, and the east one-half of the southwest quarter of section eight. All of government lots numbered one two, three, four, and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section seventeen. All of government lots numbered one, two, three, four, five, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, and the west half of the southeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section eighteen, all in township number thirty-seven, north of range numbered one, east of the fourth principal meridian in Price county. The city is divided into three wards, as follows: All the territory lying west of the center of Beebe street and a northerly continuation thereof to the north boundary line of the city, to the center of Maple street and north of the center of Maple street and a southwest continuation thereof to the west line of the city is the First ward. All the territory lying east of the center of Beebe street and a northerly continuation thereof to the north limit of the city, and north of the center of Maple street and a northeasterly continuation thereof to the east boundary line of the city is the Second ward. All the territory not included within the prescribed limits of the First and Second wards constitutes the Third ward.

The first election of officers of the city was held April 7, 1891, and resulted as follows: Mayor, B. W. Davis; city clerk, W. H. Wilson; treasurer, C. C. Kelleher; assessor, T. J. Meredith; police justice, F. W. Sackett. Aldermen—First ward, A. J. Boyer, William Houghton; Second ward, F. L. Hunt, Thomas Bailey; Third ward, W. P. Sperry, L. O. Solberg.

The following are among the secret and benefit societies of the city:

Phillips Lodge No. 325, F. and A. M.; organized July 12, 1883.

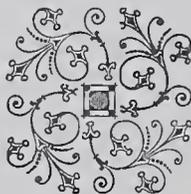
Elk River Lodge No. 306, I. O. O. F.; organized July 13, 1882.

Phillips' Post No. 181, G. A. R.; organized October 7, 1884.

Crystal Fountain Lodge No. 264, I. O. G. T.; organized December 8, 1890.

The city is making rapid progress toward becoming an important business center. A large number of new and spacious buildings were erected in 1891. It is located in about the geographical center of the county. Its streets and business houses are furnished with electric lights, and its population is said to have increased one-third since the census of 1890. In close proximity is a fine agricultural country, which is being rapidly settled and improved.

Two and a half miles west of the city, on Long lake, is a small saw-mill, owned and operated by William Houghton.



CHAPTER XVII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FLOURISHING VILLAGE OF OSSEO, IN TREMPEALEAU COUNTY, AND ITS INDUSTRIES—
MONDOVI, A PROSPEROUS CITY IN BUFFALO COUNTY, AND ITS MANUFACTURES—WOOD-
VILLE SETTLEMENT—THE PICTURESQUE VILLAGE OF BALDWIN, THE CENTER OF AN
EXTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT IN ST. CROIX COUNTY—GLENWOOD AND ITS
INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTIONS—BUTTERNUT, GLIDDEN AND WESTBORO.

OSSEO is a flourishing, well-kept incorporated village, with one main business street, on the Beef river, in the town of Sumner and county of Trempealeau, with a station on the Mondovi branch of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, which was opened for traffic in 1887. It is the center of a prosperous agricultural district, and was settled in 1856. The first pioneers to take up their residence there were E. M. Sexton and W. A. Woodard. The village was surveyed and mapped in the following year. The first post-office was in the Beef river station, a mile away, in 1857, and George Silkworth was the postmaster at that time. He was succeeded by R. C. Field, when the office was removed to this village. This was in or about 1864. After the expiration of a year, W. H. Thomas was appointed to the office. He held it for a brief period, and was followed by F. N. Thomas, who retained it until 1879. His successor was George F. Newell, who served until the advent of the Cleveland administration in 1885, when H. E. Hotchkiss received the appointment. The next change occurred in 1889; under the Harrison administration, Will C. Thomas being the successful candidate for the position. After running the office a year, he retired, in favor of C. H. Shores, the present postmaster.

W. H. and C. G. Thomas built and operated the first store in 1858, and the first school was opened in that year. Hattie Field was the first teacher. The "three R's" were imparted to the pupils in a small log shanty. The first regular school-house was erected in or about 1860, and as the seekers after knowledge increased in number, a new institution was built in 1881. It has two departments, and is the handsomest and most conspicuous structure in the village.

The first industry established was the Osseo water-power flour and grist-mill. It was erected on the bank of the river in 1867, by Messrs. Fuller, Thomas & Hotchkiss. They operated it until 1870, when Mr. Fuller sold his interest to Elias Gay. Shortly afterward the property became vested in

Messrs. Gay & Thomas, and they ran it, in connection with their farms, until 1873. At this time they took into partnership with them George S. Graves. He ultimately sold his interest to E. J. Matchett, and the firm became Gay & Matchett. They operated it for a year, and then Mr. Gay conducted it alone until 1882, when he sold it to Messrs. Gates & Rouse. They disposed of it in the spring of 1884 to F. E. Field & Co., and H. A. & H. H. Field became the owners of it in 1886. They have operated it since that time. It has a capacity of forty barrels a day.

The Sumner water-power flour and grist-mills were erected in 1872, by Messrs. Hotchkiss & Linderman. They operated them until 1876, when Mr. Hotchkiss retired from the business. Mr. Linderman has conducted it since that time. The capacity of the mills is 100 barrels a day.

The Congregational church was first organized in 1869, with Rev. J. B. Thompson as pastor. It was abandoned at the expiration of three years, but reorganized in 1878, by Rev. M. M. McPhail. It was due to his untiring efforts that a handsome frame church structure was erected in 1881, at a cost of \$3,000. He was succeeded in the pastorate in 1887, by Rev. Adam Pinkerton, since which time there has been no change.

The Central house, the principal hotel in the village, was built in 1876, by Ole E. and Ole H. Johnson. It has been enlarged from time to time, and is now owned and operated by J. H. McKenney.

Of course the village has a newspaper—the Osseo “Blade.” It was started in 1886, by D. A. Camp. It subsequently passed into the hands of W. C. Thomas, and then into those of Henry E. Browne. This was in 1890. He is still the proprietor. His printing office was burned out in May, 1891, and two months elapsed before the paper was again published. It is a weekly sheet, well patronized, and independent in principles.

A creamery was established by the Osseo Creamery association in 1883. Andrew Hyslop became the owner of it in 1889, and has operated it since that time. A disastrous conflagration occurred in the heart of the village on the night of May 30, 1891, by which fourteen buildings and the bulk of their contents were destroyed. A loss was sustained of fully \$80,000, to meet which there was an insurance of \$22,000. The population is estimated at 250.

MONDOVI is a handsome and prosperous city, located in the northeast corner of Buffalo county, in the township of Mondovi, on the bank of Buffalo river, at the confluence of Mill creek. It is the terminus of the Mondovi branch of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, which was opened for traffic in 1887. The first actual settler was Harvey P. Farrington. He built a shanty on the site of the village, and was quickly followed by three brothers, P. V., Harlow P., and L. D. Farrington. They all engaged in farming. This was in 1855. Among the other early settlers were William Van Waters, Thomas Glasspool, Harvey Brown, and the Gore and Harvey families. The first frame dwelling

was erected by H. P. Farrington, and he lives on the site now. Harvey Brown located within two miles of the village in 1855. It was surveyed and platted in 1858, by H. P. Farrington, L. T. Bump, and J. Bump. The first child born here was John, the son of E. B. Gifford, who settled in this locality in 1856. The first person who died was a son of James McBride, in 1858. It is not now known where he was buried. The first marriage occurred in 1857. The parties to it were Charles Billings, of Durand, and Mary Fishburn, a widow with four children; she was known as "the sister of the blind lady." The ceremony took place in the shanty of John Callahan on the creek, a mile west of the village. Monroe Webster, a Methodist minister, officiated.

The first postmaster was Robert Nelson. He came to the settlement in 1856. The mail was carried by him to and from Durand, eighteen miles, in 1858. The office was in an old log house. He held the office for many years.

The first school-house was a board shanty. It was started in 1857, and the first teacher is now Mrs. George Sprague. The first district school-house, with one department, was erected in 1860. It was a log building and located about a mile and a half south of the city. Widow Heath occupies it now. A new building was erected in 1871. It had two departments. This was followed by the graded school which was built in 1878, at a cost of \$4,000. It was destroyed by fire in the winter of 1890-91, and a new structure erected on its site, with four departments. Mr. H. H. Moe is the principal.

The Methodist Society was organized in 1859 by Rev. S. M. Webster, and the church building erected in 1865 at a cost of \$2,000, under the supervision of Rev. Thomas Crouch. The parsonage house was built by Rev. John Holt, who initiated several improvements to the church structure. They were completed by Rev. William E. Doughty, who continued in the pastorate for three years. He was followed by Rev. T. W. Stamp, who served two years. Rev. Y. H. Yocum remained one year, then was succeeded by Rev. L. W. McKibben. The present pastor, Rev. G. W. Smithe, took charge of the organization in the fall of 1889. Further improvements were made to the church building in 1882 by Rev. G. D. Brown, and additions were made to it in 1891, at a cost of \$200. It has a seating capacity of 250, and the society has a membership of eighty. A Sunday-school is attached to the church. Mr. Walter H. Thomas is the superintendent.

The Congregational church was organized August 17, 1861, by Mr. and Mrs. Luther Eager, Thomas Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Newton, Mrs. Charles Waste and Miss Hannah Waste. The visiting pastor at this time was Rev. A. Kidder, of Eau Claire. The first resident pastor was Rev. J. M. Hayes. The services were held in the school-house up to 1870, when the church edifice was erected and dedicated on October 30 of that year. Mr. Hayes was succeeded in 1868 by Mr. Kidder, who was followed in 1872 by Rev. D. B. Gordon. His successors were Revs. J. S. Norris, W. B. Williams,

L. L. Radcliff, A. Doremus in 1882, Mr. Kidder in 1885, Rev. George P. Thomas in 1889, and Rev. F. E. Lyon, the present pastor, in May, 1891. A Sunday-school is attached to the church. The average attendance of pupils is seventy, and O. G. Hawkins is the superintendent.

The Baptist church was established in the village about 1858, in which year Rev. B. F. Morse was assigned as its pastor. The church edifice was erected under his direction and dedicated in 1873. He was succeeded by Rev. A. C. Robinson, who served eight years, resigning in June, 1890. The pulpit was supplied until September, 1891, when Rev. George P. Holcomb, the present incumbent, took charge. The church building will accommodate 250 persons, and the membership numbers fifty. There is a Sabbath-school in connection with the church, with thirty-five pupils. J. Darling is the superintendent.

The first industry started in the village was in 1858, when Jacob and Alonzo Gordon constructed their water-power flour and grist-mill. They operated it until about 1870, when it was sold to Walter Brown. After running it a year he disposed of it to S. M. Newton. J. T. Brownlee became the next owner of it, in 1878, and he has since operated it. The plant is known as the Buffalo roller mills.

Another prominent industry is what is known as Fisher's mill. It was built in 1873 by N. K. and Hiram Fisher. The latter died in 1879, and the first named has operated it since that time. It is principally a feed mill, and worked by water power. A planing-mill is run in connection with it. They were both built at the same time. The capacity is 10,000 feet a day. There is also a machine shop, twenty-four feet square, and a wood-working shop filled with scroll and splitting saws.

A cheese factory was built by Mr. Van Auken in 1875. Delmont Robinson operated it a few months. It then became the property of Amos Bates, the present owner. He has conducted it for several years.

The only other industry is the plant of the Mondovi Brick company, a bed of clay in the neighborhood furnishing the material for a fine quality of brick.

The Norwegian Methodist Episcopal church has a small charge here, which is presided over by Rev. F. A. Scarvie. The meetings are held in the Methodist church building.

The Mondovi "Herald" was established in 1876 by W. L. Houser. It passed into the hands of George W. Gilkey in 1877, and then into those of W. H. and C. E. Edes in 1878. George W. Gilkey again became the owner in 1879, and a year later it was published by Messrs. Gilkey & Houser. During 1881 and 1882 it was owned by W. L. Houser alone. He sold it to J. C. Rathbun, who published it for two years, and from early in 1885 to the present time it has been issued by Mr. Houser alone. It is a weekly publication, republican in principles, and exhibits considerable enterprise.

The city of Mondovi was incorporated in February, 1889, and includes the

following territory: The south three-fourths of sections eleven and twelve, and the north three-fourths of sections thirteen and fourteen; all of township number twenty-four north, range number eleven west, being a part of the town of Mondovi. The city is divided into two wards. The First ward embraces all the territory in sections thirteen and fourteen before described, and the Second ward all the remaining lands constituting the city.

The first election of officers took place in April, 1889, and resulted as follows: Mayor, B. S. Lockwood; city clerk, R. Southworth; city treasurer, R. Farrington; municipal judge, W. L. Houser; justices of the peace, H. B. Pace and W. L. Standish. Aldermen—First ward, S. R. Robinson and Charles Ford; Second ward, Jacob Canar and N. K. Fisher.

The following officers were chosen at the subsequent elections:

1890.—Mayor, B. S. Lockwood; city clerk, R. Southworth; city treasurer, C. E. Otis; municipal judge, W. L. Houser; justices of the peace, H. B. Pace and W. L. Standish. Aldermen—First ward, Charles Ford and O. G. Hawkins; Second ward, H. B. Pace and M. K. Fisher.

1891—Mayor, B. S. Lockwood; city clerk, W. H. Thomas; city treasurer, R. Farrington; municipal judge, W. L. Houser; justices of the peace, W. L. Standish and H. C. Barrows. Aldermen—First ward, R. Farrington and O. G. Hawkins; Second ward, M. K. Fisher and H. B. Pace.

The Bank of Mondovi was incorporated January 12, 1891, with a capital of \$25,000. The officers are: J. W. Whelan, pres.; R. Southworth, vice-pres.; F. H. Dillon, cashier, and J. D. Pace, asst. cashier. A handsome new brick building with stone facings has been erected for the transaction of the business, the office being fitted up with all modern conveniences.

A destructive fire occurred on the morning of June 16, 1891, whereby seven stores on the main street were reduced to ashes. The damage was placed at \$20,000, with an insurance of \$9,000.

Among the secret and benefit societies are: Mondovi Lodge No. 37, K. of P., organized in 1883; a lodge of the A. O. U. W., organized in 1878; John Christian Post No. 95, G. A. R., and the Knights of Ladies and Honor No. 604, organized January 14, 1883.

The population of the city in 1890 was, according to the census returns, 1,090.

WOODVILLE settlement is located in the town of Baldwin, in St. Croix county. It has a station on the Chicago & Northwestern railway. The place was originally known as Kelly's switch. It was constructed by A. A. Kelly for the purpose of shipping logs to St. Croix in 1872.

The first settler was J. S. Anderson. He arrived in 1870, and in 1874 erected a steam saw-mill, but it was destroyed by fire January 28, 1876. The next settlers were William T. Evenson and O. C. Meggs. They erected a steam saw-mill in 1877. After operating it for some time they failed, and P.

B. Lacy, of Hudson, the receiver of their estate, sold it to the Woodville Lumber company, which was organized in December, 1879, and incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin, with the following men as corporators: J. G. Ingram, Capt. W. W. Lea and William T. Evensen, and with a capital of \$12,000. The officers chosen were J. G. Ingram, president, and C. W. Richards, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Richards served two and one-half years and was then succeeded by M. J. Campbell, who has held the office since that time. After an absence of two years and a half Mr. Richards, upon his return, was elected vice-president, which office he held until April, 1891. This company has been one of the important factors in building up the eastern half of St. Croix county as well as other sections of the state. They improved the plant of the old mill and increased the capacity from 20,000 feet to 35,000 feet, and have since manufactured nearly all grades of pine and hard-wood lumber, shingles and lath, and they also carry in stock, sash, doors and blinds, and manufacture much inside finish. From the outset to the present time the company has also conducted a general merchandise store, which they started with a small stock, but which has increased with their steady growth in the lumber trade, until they have done a business of \$40,000 per year. At the present time the post-office at Woodville is in their charge. Soon after the company purchased this plant, they began farming and stock raising, and have raised as much as 600 tons of hay per annum. They now have about 4,000 acres of land, and are breeders of fine Norman and Clydesdale horses.

The first post-office was established in 1876. It was then known as "Kelly's Switch," but was subsequently changed to Woodville. J. S. Anderson was the first postmaster, and he held it for seven years.

The first school was started in a shanty in 1879, and two years later the present district school-house was erected, with one department. The pupils average 115, and Annie Saby is the principal.

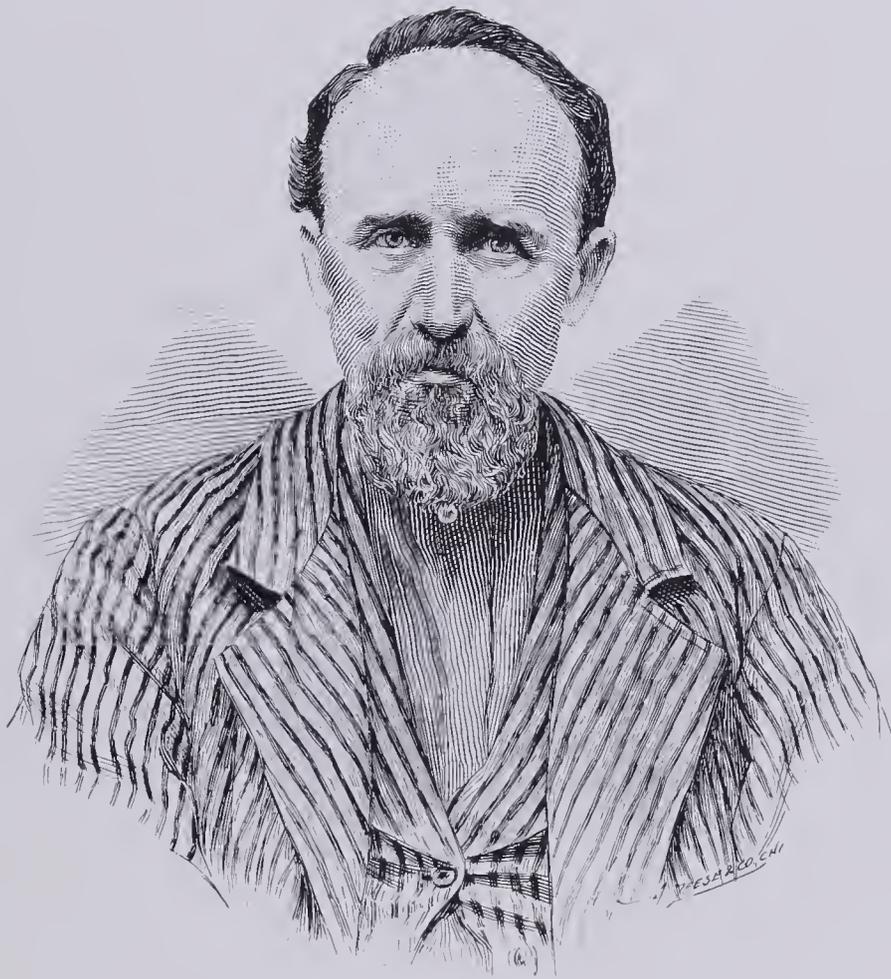
The Methodist Episcopal church was built in 1879. Rev. G. N. Foster was the first pastor. The present incumbent is Rev. Mr. Neil. The structure has a seating capacity for 200, with a church membership of ten. The Sunday-school has sixty members. Peter Christianson is the superintendent.

The Norsk Evangelical church was organized in 1885, and the building completed for use in 1888. It is supplied from Baldwin once in four weeks. The church edifice will accommodate 500 persons. There is a Sunday-school in connection with the organization, and Ole Johnson is the superintendent.

The Lutheran Church society was established in 1887, and the edifice erected in 1889, with a capacity of 500. It is supplied from Baldwin once in four weeks.

The St. Croix hotel was built in 1881 by Jacob Bomish. It is now owned and operated by Andrew Hanson.

There is a population of about 150, which is much less than formerly. As



Harvey Brown

the surrounding country has been almost entirely denuded of timber, many of the residents have departed for "green fields and pastures new."

BALDWIN is a thriving village in the center of a prosperous agricultural district. It is located in the town of Baldwin, in St. Croix county, with a station on the Chicago & Northwestern railway. The place was settled in 1872, at the time the railroad was being built between Eau Claire and St. Paul. D. R. Bailey was the first settler. He arrived in November of the year named, purchased a large tract of land and erected the first buildings. John M. Bartlett was the next settler. He came in 1873. Among the other early pioneers were Ove Olson, H. C. Thompson, Amos Crippen and Sjur Nelson.

On the formation of a new settlement, one of the very first institutions to be acquired is a post-office. This was secured in 1873, and the place was then called Clarksville, but it was ultimately changed to Baldwin. The first postmaster was A. Hirsh. He was succeeded by L. M. Bailey. Then John M. Bailey was appointed to the position, which he retained until 1882, when he removed to Minneapolis, William H. Peabody serving out the unexpired term until the advent of the Cleveland administration. Frank G. Scribner was the next incumbent. He held the office for four years, until 1889, when Henry Anderson, the present postmaster, received the appointment.

The first school-house was originally located three-quarters of a mile south of the village. It was brought within the limits in 1873. Mr. Williams was the first teacher. It served its purpose until the number of pupils outgrew the accommodation it afforded, when, on the Presbyterian church building being repaired in 1876, the basement was utilized for educational purposes. Shortly afterward a small house was rented for school use, and the two places were run together as one institution for about three years. The main part of the present school-house was then built, and enlarged in 1887 to its present capacity. It has three departments.

The first manufacturing industry was the steam, saw and grist-mills and elevator erected by D. R. and L. M. Bailey in 1873. They operated them for some time, and were succeeded by Messrs. Bartlett & Robinson up to 1882, since which period the property has lain dormant. All the machinery was taken out and removed to Red Lake Falls.

A steam grist-mill was erected in 1876 by Henry Hams and A. Gregerson. The former subsequently bought out the latter's interest in the undertaking, and operated it alone until 1879, when he sold it to J. C. Woolsey, who still runs it. The capacity of the mill is 100 barrels a day.

Capt. William Allyne, of Massachusetts, built a steam stave and saw-mill in the spring of 1874. He ran it until his death in 1877, when his son became possessed of the property. The plant was subsequently operated by the Hall & Dunn Barrel company, of Minnesota, and in 1886 the mill was removed to the city of Barron.

The village having been surveyed and platted by D. R. Bailey, its incorporation was effected December 4, 1874. D. R. Bailey was the first president, and T. W. Glasspool, clerk.

The Holland Presbyterian church was organized January 8, 1874. The first pastor was Rev. E. Bos. He was succeeded, in 1880, by Rev. Mr. Vorthoren, and he, in turn, by Rev. J. Hoffman in 1883. After serving six years, he was followed by Rev. J. Roelse. His successor was Rev. J. Vandermeulen, the present incumbent, who was appointed to the pastorate in September, 1890. The organization has a membership of 120, and the church building has seating accommodation for 200 persons. The average number of pupils in the Sunday-school is eighty. The pastor is the superintendent.

The first edifice erected for religious purposes was a union institution. It was used by the Presbyterians and Episcopalians until 1878, when the former purchased the latter's interest in the property for \$500.

The Protestant Episcopal organization was established in 1875, and Rev. Mr. Page was appointed to the rectorship in June of that year. His successors have been Revs. Mr. Kern, Mr. Sweetland, Mr. Van Dusen, Mr. Hendley, Mr. Slidell, Mr. Farris and Mr. Gibson. The last named resigned in the spring of 1891, since which time no one has been appointed to the vacancy. The present church building was erected in 1879, and consecrated February 2, 1881.

As no village is considered to be completely equipped without a newspaper, the Baldwin "Bulletin" was started in January, 1873, by Ed. Borchard. It changed hands many times and passed through numerous vicissitudes until it came into the possession of R. D. Bailey. It was subsequently published by Messrs. Bailey & Peachman, and in 1882 F. Peachman became the sole proprietor and has since published it. It is republican in principles, and a good sample of a village newspaper.

The Norwegian Evangelical Church society was founded in April, 1874, by N. I. Gilbert, Sjur Nelson, William T. Evenson, Ove Olson, Carl Aune, Jacob F. Nelson, John Svendsen, Peter O. Aphlen, O. A. Sangestad, O. E. Schebsted, Ole B. Reitan, Christ Anderson and others, through the instrumentality of Rev. Mr. Hagestad, of the town of Rush River. Under his supervision the church edifice was erected in the same year. The first regular pastor was Rev. H. J. G. Krog. He was appointed in 1875, and continued his ministrations until 1890, when he was succeeded by Rev. H. Rosenquist, the present incumbent. The organization, which was incorporated May 22, 1876, has a membership of seventy, and the seating capacity of the building is 300. The Sunday-school averages forty pupils, and Mr. Rosenquist is the superintendent.

The Baldwin Volunteer fire department was organized in 1876. It is equipped with a large size Babcock chemical fire engine and a hook and ladder truck. The engine-house is a two-story brick building. The upper floor is used as a court-room, and the village lock-up is on the ground floor.

A skating-rink was erected in 1883 by a stock company. When the craze became a thing of the past the property was purchased by Mr. Scribner, who converted it into a music hall. It has a seating capacity of 300, and is fitted with everything necessary for dramatic and other entertainments.

The Bank of Baldwin was organized in September, 1883, with a capital of \$25,000. There is a surplus of \$18,750. The present officers are: President, Oscar Pfeiffer; cashier, J. A. Decker; assistant cashier, Theodore Jessup.

The Congregational society was organized October 21, 1887, by Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Colpitts, Mrs. Start, Mrs. John Wilford, Mrs. Walter Woolsey, Mrs. William Scribner, Mrs. French, Miss R. French and Mrs. J. A. Decker. The frame church structure was erected in the summer of 1888. Rev. G. W. Nelson was the first pastor. He was succeeded in July, 1889, by Rev. Benjamin H. Burt, and he by Rev. B. N. Wyman, the present incumbent, on September 1, 1891. The organization has a membership of thirty, and the building has seating accommodations for 200 persons. The Sunday-school has eighty pupils, and Mr. Emery is the superintendent. A society of Christian Endeavor is attached to the church, with an active membership of twenty-five.

The Baldwin Creamery company was incorporated in 1886, and a plant erected with a capacity of from 800 to 1,000 pounds a day. It was subsequently sold to the Roberts Creamery company, and is now operated by that organization.

The Baldwin Cheese company was incorporated May 10, 1886, and a factory was erected with a capacity of 400 pounds a day. The property was sold in 1889 to H. Ter Haar. It was converted into a creamery in 1891, and is now operated by Messrs. Holle & Ter Haar.

A brick-yard was started in 1889 by Garrett Heebink and John Hessling. The venture has proved a very successful one, as there has been an active demand for all the brick that can be made with the present plant.

The population of the village, according to the census returns of 1890, was 482.

Among the secret and benefit societies are the Collins Lodge No. 192, F. and A. M., organized in 1874, and Baldwin Lodge No. 235, I. O. O. F., organized in April, 1874.

The business portion of the village is located, principally, on the main street, on which are three churches, which, with their tall and uniform spires, give a picturesque character to the place. The weather vanes on the spires present a peculiar appearance, from the fact that the year in which each church was built is indicated upon them. The village is one of the cleanest and best kept in this part of the state. The leading farm products in this section of the country are live stock and all kinds of grain.

GLENWOOD is an enterprising village in the town of that name in St. Croix county. It is located in what is known as the Hay River valley, on a fork of

Tiffany creek. There is a station on the Wisconsin Central railway. The place was settled in 1885, by the Glenwood Manufacturing company, which was originally the Webster-Glover Manufacturing company, with its headquarters at Hudson. A portable saw-mill, store, boarding-house and stave and heading-mill were erected in the year named. Three frame dwellings were erected at the same time by J. F. Marshall, C. N. Cole and George Vincent, and a log cabin by Halvor Anderson. They were employes of the company. The present officers are: President, James Johnston; vice-president and general manager, Alex Syme; secretary and treasurer, R. A. Cleveland; directors, William Johnston, of Richmond, and A. J. Webster, of Menasha. Employment is given to 500 men in summer and 750 in winter. The company operates its own logging railroad, sixteen miles northeast, to the Hay river.

A steam saw-mill, planing-mill, barns, hub and spoke factory, wagon shop and numerous dwelling-houses were built by the company in 1886-87, to which additions have since been made. They owned all the land in the locality at the time. The works are furnished with an electric light plant.

The post-office was established in 1885, with J. F. Marshall as postmaster. He held the office for two years, and was succeeded by E. W. Woodward. P. Gates was appointed to the position in 1889, under the Harrison administration. He retired in 1891, and was followed by K. J. Stoddard, the present incumbent. The village plat was laid out in the fall of 1885 by H. J. Baldwin, civil engineer. The first school-house, a frame building, was erected in 1886. There are three additional buildings in the district. A new brick school-house was built in the village in 1891, at a cost of \$9,000. It has eight rooms with four departments. John Callahan is the principal. There are 600 scholars in the district.

The Roman Catholic church was erected in 1887, with seating accommodation for 300 persons. It is supplied monthly from Chippewa Falls.

A Union church was built in 1888, which will seat 400 persons. All services are supplied from outside points, except the Methodist denomination, whose pastor is resident. The first was Rev. Mr. Robinson. He was followed by Rev. J. F. Ziegler, and his successor is the present incumbent, Rev. J. Limekeller.

Simons' Opera hall was constructed in 1890 by the owner, Charles Simons. It has seating accommodation for 500 persons, and is fitted with a commodious stage, scenery and other accessories necessary to dramatic productions. Odd Fellows Hall was built in 1889, and is owned by H. M. Johnston & Co. The Free Masons are erecting a hall previous to organization.

Glenwood has a newspaper, the "Gleaner." It was started in 1889 by E. P. Huntington. He subsequently sold it to the present publisher, C. J. Augustin. Its principles are republican.

A waterworks system was established by the township of Glenwood in July,

1891, at a cost of \$10,000. The water is supplied from Tiffany creek, and is pumped directly to the village by two engines of 500,000 gallon per day capacity.

The Glenwood Volunteer fire department was recently organized with forty members. Its equipment consists of 2,000 feet of rubber hose and two handsome hose carriages, with a spacious and well furnished engine house.

The Scandinavian Lutheran society was organized in 1891, and the erection of a church structure of its own will be an accomplished fact in the near future. Two miles north of the village the brickyard of Carl Wenzlaff was successfully inaugurated in the summer of 1891.

The bank of Glenwood is a private institution, and was started September 1, 1891. Its officers are: James Johnston, pres.; Alex Syme, vice-pres., and H. J. Baldwin, cashier.

The starch factory of Hendrickson Bros. was started in the summer of 1891. They immediately met with so much success that they at once erected additional premises 100x25 feet.

Included in the secret and benefit societies are Glenwood Lodge No. 148, I. O. O. F., organized in November, 1889, and Lodge No. 48, A. O. U. W., organized in December, 1889.

The population of the township of Glenwood, including the village, was 1,671, according to the census returns for 1890. The citizens of the village are one-third American, one-third Scandinavian and the balance made up of Germans, Poles, Frenchmen and Bohemians.

BUTTERNUT is a thriving village in the township of that name in Ashland county, ten miles north of Fifield, the nearest banking point, in the county of Price. Butternut creek flows through the village, and after running in a southerly course for about a mile, empties itself into the lake bearing that appellation, famous for its abundance of muskallonge, black bass and other fresh-water fish. The site of Butternut was, in 1875, made the temporary terminus of the Wisconsin Central railway, then in course of construction. At this time there were two buildings there, a boarding-house conducted by Messrs. Hart & Barnidge, and a store operated by Messrs. Parker & Stubblefield. Henry Spille and H. Besse were the next settlers in the fall of the same year. Through their representations, several German families from the neighborhood of Milwaukee, took up their residence in the new settlement and inaugurated what was shortly afterward known as the Butternut colony. The village was platted in 1878. A log cabin previously used as an ice-house was in that year utilized for a school, and Miss Hannah Tomkins was the first teacher. She had fourteen pupils. A regulation school-house was erected in the following year. The first industrial institution was the saw-mill, built in 1879, by Messrs. Karke, Russell & Aldrich. Henry L. Besse is now the owner and operator. There is a Lutheran church, of which Rev. F. Randt is pastor.

The population of the township of Butternut, including the village, was, according to the census returns of 1890, 1,210.

GLIDDEN, a fine village formerly called Chippewa Crossing, and then Juniper, is located in the township of Butternut in the county of Ashland, twenty miles north of Fifield, the nearest banking point. The first settlers were Charles B. McLean and John Fraser. They located at this point in 1873. When the Wisconsin Central railway was thus far completed, in 1877, a station was erected, and a school-house built. It is now a graded institution. The leading industry is the plant of the Glidden Lumber company. There are three religious organizations—the Baptist, Catholic and Lutheran. They are served by pastors from outside points. The population in 1890 was, according to the census returns, 225.

WESTBORO, a hamlet in the township of that name in the county of Taylor, and just below the southern boundary of Price county, has a station on the Wisconsin Central railway. It was settled in 1874, by C. C. Palmer, Peter Campbell, and Nelson Salno, and a saw-mill was erected by J. Duncan, William Taylor and James Ritchie. It subsequently became the sole property of J. Duncan, and is still operated by him. Another saw-mill was built by C. C. Palmer. Silver creek runs through the northern part of the settlement. The total population of Westboro township was 541 in 1890, as appears by the census returns of that year.



GENEALOGY AND BIOGRAPHY.

ORAMEL WALKER, retired, Eau Claire, came to Eau Claire county when but few white people had as yet ventured this far into the almost trackless forests. He arrived here in October, 1853, and made his first location on a tract of land near Porter's Mills, now in the township of Brunswick. Mr. Walker is, without a doubt, the first man who entered land in Eau Claire county, at the land office for farming purposes. He entered a quarter section and afterward bought and improved land until, in 1869, when he quit farming and sold out, he had 400 acres under the plow, and it was thought by all to be the finest farm in the river district. At the time of his entry on the river bottoms, there was but one house between his and the Mississippi river. In 1869 Mr. Walker invested in city property and pine land, and since that time has been occupied in looking after his varied interests in the city and county. He is a native of the Granite state, having been born in Hebron, Grafton county, N. H., December 13, 1825, and can trace his ancestry back to the old colonial times, his family being among very early settlers in that state. His grandfather, Bruce Walker, was born in New Hampshire, participated in the Revolutionary war, and was with the colonial army during all of that memorable struggle. He married a Miss Currier, of English descent. The only one of their children of whom we have a record is Daniel, the father of our subject, who was also born in New Hampshire and was a farmer by occupation. He married Miss Hannah Hazleton, also a native of New Hampshire, and their family consisted of nine children, two of whom are still living, Oramel and a brother. Oramel Walker spent his early life on his father's farm in New Hampshire, and attended the common school there. At the age of eighteen years he began work for himself, buying and selling horses. In 1850 the western fever struck him and he came out to McHenry county, Ill., where he remained on a farm for about three years, and in the fall of 1853 came to Eau Claire county as previously related. He was united in marriage, January 6, 1864, with Mary S., a daughter of Ezekiel and Mary A. (Steves) Dunham of New York state. They have had but one child, which died in infancy. Mrs. Walker is a member of the Barstow Street Methodist Episcopal church. Politically, Mr. Walker is an independent and adheres to no party lines.

DANIEL SHAW (deceased) prominent among the honored pioneers of the Chippewa Valley, was born March 30, 1813, in Industry, Me., and died in Eau Claire, October 22, 1881. He exemplified the sterling character of the New England forefathers in many ways, and reflected credit on his early training. His father, Daniel Shaw, Sr., was a native of New England, of English descent and good Christian parentage. He was a farmer in early life, and later, a dealer in meats at Bangor, Me. He was possessed of good executive ability, a man of affairs and a member of the Congregational church, and was beloved for his many admirable traits of character. He died in Industry, Me., at the age of

sixty-eight years. He was twice married, his first wife being Mehitabel Gilman, who died in Industry, aged forty years. She was the mother of ten children, of whom eight reached maturity, namely: Albert, Daniel, Sarah, Emily, Benjamin, Milton, Adeline and Mehitabel.

Daniel Shaw, Jr. was reared on a farm and received a limited education in the common school. He was endowed by nature with a sound head, and he made the best possible use of his opportunities. Among his talents was that of a ready grasp of mathematics, and his proficiency in this line especially adapted him for the large enterprises which he carried to success. He early gained a practical knowledge of lumbering, and operated a saw-mill in Industry before he was twenty years old. In 1851 he went to Honeyoye (now Alma), Allegany county, N. Y., where he owned a mill, and in 1856 came to Eau Claire, where he passed the remainder of his life. This was then a wild region, and the establishment of his large business was attended with many difficulties, but these only spurred him to renewed exertions, which, coupled with sound judgment and practical knowledge, carried him to success. Immediately on his arrival here, in company with his brother-in-law, C. A Bullen, he proceeded to get out logs for sawing, and in the following spring built a mill on the site now occupied by the Daniel Shaw Lumber company. This mill was operated until it was burned in 1867. A new and larger mill was built on the site and was kept in operation by Daniel Shaw & Co. until the firm was incorporated as the Daniel Shaw Lumber company in 1874, with Daniel Shaw, president. In the lumber business, Mr. Shaw was in his right element. He shared the fare of his men, led them through the trackless forest, forded streams, built rude huts and encouraged them by his matchless energy. He had the quality in him to make others do his bidding and trust him.

September 26, 1841, at Industry, Me., were joined for better or worse, Daniel Shaw and Miss Ann Foster Hutchins, and it is the grateful remembrance of the latter that no cross word ever escaped the firm lips of the former, during the forty years they were permitted to spend together. Mrs. Shaw was born at Industry, January 31, 1815, and is the daughter of James and Anna (Sullivan) Hutchins, natives of the same state. The father was a sea captain in early life, and later a merchant, and lived to the age of eighty years. His wife died of consumption at the age of fifty-six years. Of their seven children only three survive, all residents of Eau Claire, namely, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. M. P. West and Mrs. A. S. Piper. The children of Mr. Shaw were Charles, Eugene and George B. The first died at the age of seventeen years, and the others are respectively vice-president and general manager, and secretary of the Daniel Shaw Lumber Co.

Daniel Shaw was a broad-minded man, a stranger to bigotry. His widow is quietly devoted to benevolent enterprises, and many have abundant cause to feel grateful that this worthy couple lived so long in this community. In his charity work Mr. Shaw followed the Bible injunction of not letting his right hand know what his left hand did. Many is the poor man he has helped to pay his rent; many the widow he supplied with wood and flour. In the rough pine countries he has been known to carry a sack of flour on his back for miles, across swollen streams and pathless forests, to relieve some one in distress. Such acts are remembered and live in the minds of men when monuments crumble and decay. Such acts cause men to believe in their fellow-men. He was identified with the Congregational church, although not a member of the organization, and helped to build every church in the city up to his death.



H. C. Fuller

There were few men in his day in the northwest that were his peers in the development of the resources of the country, and none more devoted to the interests of his fellow-men.

CAPT. WILLIAM WILSON, Menomonie, was born February 9, 1807, in Lycoming county, Pa. His parents, Martin H. and Mary (Lambert) Wilson, were natives of England. The former was a clerk in early life and later a farmer, honored and respected; he died in Pennsylvania. The mother came west and died at Fort Madison, Iowa. Martin H. Wilson and wife were the parents of seven children, namely, William, Rebecca, Robert, James, Sarah, John and Elizabeth. Mrs. Mary Wilson's second husband was James McElhaney.

Capt. Wilson was a farmer in early life. He married Miss Maria Blair, who died at Fort Madison. She was an excellent woman and highly esteemed for her many good qualities of head and heart. She was the mother of Thomas B. and Eliza T. Wilson. February 22, 1841, in Fort Madison, Capt. Wilson married again, taking as his wife Angeline Hale, who was born January 14, 1822, in Piqua, Ohio. She was a daughter of Thomas and Jane (Hurley) Hale, the former of whom died in Menomonie, April 24, 1864, aged seventy-four years, and the latter died June 21, 1865, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. They had four children: Isaiah, Angeline, Thomas and Amanda (Mrs. Estes). Mrs. Wilson died in Menomonie, December 23, 1885. Her children were as follows: Martin H.; Josephine, died in infancy; Jennie, wife of Col. G. W. La Pointe; Mrs. Mary McLean; Elizabeth Epley, died aged three years; Mrs. Nellie Mead; William, Jr.; Mrs. Angeline W. Stout, and Sarah H. Wilson. Capt. Wilson engaged in farming and lumbering, and piloting on the west branch of the Susquehanna river in Pennsylvania. He came west in 1832 and engaged in various enterprises and later on was a contractor on the Illinois Central canal. Afterward he established a stage line between Burlington and Keokuk, Iowa, residing at Fort Madison, where he took an active interest in local affairs in those early days, and was justice of the peace for some time. Hearing a rumor of vast pineries up the Mississippi river and its tributaries, and having some experience in the lumber business, he resolved to investigate for himself. So in 1846 he explored the pine lands about Menomonie, and comprehending the vast resources and wealth they embraced, if properly handled, he returned to Fort Madison full of enthusiasm for the forests of Wisconsin. His means were limited, but he saw with an unerring vision the business possibilities of the new northwest, and related them to Mr. John H. Knapp, of Fort Madison, Iowa, who joined him in the business venture and furnished the necessary means to commence lumbering operations on the Red Cedar river in Wisconsin. They purchased a one-half interest in a small saw-mill located at the mouth of what is now known as Wilson creek, a few rods distant from the location of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company's shingle-mill at Menomonie. The mill was owned by one David Black, a half-brother of the late Jeramiah M. Black, who for nearly a half century was one of the foremost lawyers and diplomats of the United States. Mr. Black dying a few months after selling the half interest, they purchased the other half.

It was at this saw-mill, a little more than forty-five years ago, that the firm of Knapp & Co. was formed. Commencing operations in that little mill, operating a single saw placed in a wooden gate, with no selling or purchasing market for lumber, food or supplies nearer than Prairie du Chien, without means of communication with the business world save the Indian trail or keel-boat, Mr. Wilson bravely and energetically met every disadvantage and

obstacle, each year adding little by little to the plant and the resources of the firm. Receiving financial and industrial aid by others adding of their means and labors to the business, it grew and expanded so that for many years past the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company has been recognized as the leading lumber manufacturing company of this country.

Not only was Mr. Wilson the projector of this great business enterprise, but it was his business foresight, energy and executive ability, more than any other one thing that for the first quarter of a century of its existence, mapped out, determined, and carried forward to a successful consummation its varied industrial undertakings. This meed of praise need not, and does not detract from his associates, for each in his special sphere of activity displayed genius and business qualities of the highest order. He was not long in settling in his own mind the fact that pine timber lands would necessarily increase in value as the years passed, and hence, when in actual business, he ever advocated the policy of large purchases and holdings in pine timber lands. His business tact and comprehension early in the history of his firm enabled him to see the advantages, if not necessity of utilizing the reservoirs and lakes of the Red Cedar river. How to do this and secure for the company the control of the reservoirs, dams and water of the Red Cedar river and its tributaries, was a question that received from him much investigation and thought, and to-day the exercise of "Prior possession" (under the law) of the river and its tributaries, the ownership or control of every reservoir and dam located thereon is the outcome of his wisdom and forethought, and the practical judgment, good sense and hearty co-operation of Capt. Andrew Tainter. His efforts and time were not limited to his own business affairs, but every enterprise intended for the development and material growth of the northwest received his encouragement, and many, his earnest support; among these were the securing of railway land grants, the location and construction of railways, the protection and improvement of river navigation. He saw more clearly perhaps than any other man the grand opportunity for making Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls the centers for the manufacture of all the pine forests of the Chippewa Valley into lumber, making those cities to Wisconsin what Minneapolis is to Minnesota, and for the accomplishment of such purpose he, without pay or reward, expended his own time and energy in the securing of the Dells improvement, only to see petty rivalries, jealousies and unfaithfulness fritter away all the grand opportunities. So that, while Menomonie may claim him as its citizen, yet in a broader and larger measure he belongs to and is essentially a part of the history of the whole northwest.

More than forty-five years have passed since William Wilson returned to Fort Madison from his exploration of the Chippewa Valley, and enlisted Mr. Knapp in his contemplated business undertaking in the pineries of the northwest. Forty-two years ago they commenced business together here and their association in business was, doubtless, longer than that of any other two men who have lived in the Chippewa Valley—almost half a century. More than thirty-seven years ago the co-partnership known as "Knapp, Stout & Co.," was formed, and continued in business until 1878, and was then changed to a corporation embracing all the members of the old firm. Probably no other business institution of such magnitude in the northwest has continued so long in business without serious reverses or death among the members. More remarkable than all else is the fact that with such large and diversified enterprises, with so many departments and branch business locations, no differences

or contentions ever arose to weaken their effectiveness and success. That men with such business push and firmness, and such decision of character, should amicably adjust any and all antagonism of opinions and judgment (if there ever were any), is one of the highest and best tributes that could be paid to them. It is not necessary to make any discrimination between them in this regard. It is enough to say that they recognized and acted upon the important fact that unity of endeavor and co-operation were essential to success.

Capt. Wilson and his associates developed the forests by the strength of their muscular arms; they created wealth for themselves and the state. They have also created towns and railroads and immense stores for human comfort, furnishing employment to thousands of willing hands and sending gladness to as many hearts. Thus in the evening of his life, with life's shadows gathering about him, Capt. Wilson can cast a retrospective glance and be satisfied with his life work. Politically Capt. Wilson was an abolitionist in early life, and later a whig. He supported Lincoln, but when Samuel Tilden was nominated he thought best to support him. He sought no political preferment, but yielded to the wishes of his friends, and served them in the capacity of state senator.

It is not unmerited praise to say of him that he is a man of strong convictions, great tenacity of purpose, unswerving integrity and indomitable perseverance, these qualities combined with superior sagacity and executive ability made him during his years of active business life a leader of men.

His sympathy was ever enlisted and his helping hand extended in behalf of the poor, the unfortunate and oppressed.

To some he may appear as a man with eccentricities or crotchets, but to those who knew him best, who by contact, business and social relations are brought nearer to him and see more of his real life, these are but the outward manifestations of a noble enthusiasm, a high sense and appreciation of justice, truth and a spirit of helpfulness.

He makes friends and watches their conduct and welfare with tenderest care, not for the purpose of subordinating them to his private advantage, but because he finds an appropriate place for them in his heart, and there they dwell in no peril of being displaced by other new found tenants.

DR. WILLIAM T. GALLOWAY (deceased) was born in February, 1818, in Houvelton, N. Y., and died May 9, 1890, at Eau Claire, Wis. Among the really great and good men who have come to Eau Claire, and of whom it can be said that they left their impression for good, and gave stamina and influence to the communities in which they lived, was he whose name heads this sketch. This influence emanating from Dr. Galloway was not local, but was felt throughout the northwest. As a physician, a politician and a man he had few peers in his day. True manhood, honesty and integrity, with a strong will and determination marked every step in his life. His father, Duty Galloway, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and many traits of character of that descent were visible in our subject. He was educated at Ogdensburg, N. Y., and was a graduate of Castleton, Vt., medical college. He located in Fond du Lac in 1854, and in 1857 came to Eau Claire as registrar of the United States land office, having been appointed by President Buchanan, and held that office until 1860. Evil-minded persons, principally curbstone politicians and followers of the Barstow ring, tried to oust him from his position, but the Doctor's honor was vindicated signally, and he came out of the battle unscathed by the smut of calumny.

He was a democrat in the true sense of that much abused word—true to his

friends, implacable to his enemies; there was nothing half way about him. He was ruled by strong convictions, and seldom by prejudice. As an organizer he had no peer in the northwest, through which he made speeches in political campaigns. His personal magnetism was felt even by his opponents, who speak of him to-day with reverence. To outsiders he might at times have appeared rough, but the initiated knew that his heart was as tender as a woman's. He was of commanding figure, and his fine portrait, which appears elsewhere in this book, shows a strong, kindly face. He evinced an interest in local politics to the end, and the last time he left the house was to organize the council and carry through a measure that was a great benefit to the city. He was a member of the city council for many years. As a business man he engaged in the lumber and iron business with varied success, and was for a time a partner with Noah Shaw. He built the Galloway house about 1872. As a physician he was at the head of the profession, honesty and integrity here also, being a distinguishing trait in every step of his useful career. None applied to him in vain, rich and poor were treated alike. The Masonic fraternity revere and respect his memory, he having attained the Thirty-third degree, a fact which is as remarkable as it is rare. He was a member of the Supreme Council, and held other high offices for years.

At Fond du Lac he married Miss Laura Tallmadge, a daughter of ex-Governor Tallmadge, of Wisconsin territory. Mrs. Galloway was well known for her many good qualities of head and heart; she was a member of the Episcopal church. She died March 9, 1889, aged fifty-seven years. Their only son is Nathaniel Tallmadge, who was born April 20, 1860. His restless nature and strong determination asserted itself, when, at the early age of seventeen, he left home and wended his way westward. We find him in Tucson, Ariz., and that vicinity, where he followed the blacksmith business for a period of ten years, beginning at first in a small way, but later taking charge of the work at large mines. Later on he became interested in the gold and copper mines of the table mountain group, and became a successful miner and operator. He was city marshal of Tombstone from 1883 to 1884, and there had his famous fight with desperadoes, who were determined to run the town. Seven of the rioters were left dead on the field. He lost three men, besides being severely wounded himself, and was confined to the house for seven months. This fight settled forever the supremacy of law and order in that remarkable little town. Later he was deputy sheriff of Pinal county, same territory. Mr. Galloway first married Rebecca, daughter of Thomas A. Edmundson, ex-confederate congressman and state senator of Georgia. She died March 27, 1888, in Mammoth, Ariz., leaving three children: Laura T., William Clarence and Emily Elizabeth. That fall he returned home to visit his aged parents. Upon his return to Arizona he was appointed superintendent of the Red Rock Copper Company's blacksmith and machine shops. August 11, 1890, in Eau Claire, he married Miss Mary L. Donnelly, daughter of Thomas Donnelly, ex-chief of police of Eau Claire. One daughter has blessed this union. Mr. Galloway is interested in paying mines in Arizona, of which territory he was appointed deputy United States marshal, April 8, 1890.

HIRAM S. ALLEN (deceased), the founder of Chippewa Falls, was a native of Vermont, born September 18, 1806. There he grew to manhood, and received such education as the common schools of that state afforded. He was reared in the lumber business, but early in life conceived the idea that the great north-

west offered better advantages for his talents, and in 1833 he resolved to try his fortunes in this country, of which but little was known at the time. He first stopped at Petersburg, Ill., where he remained but one year, and then came to the Chippewa Valley, and the following year bought the first mill ever erected in this Valley, of Street & Lockwood, and thus laid the foundation of a flourishing career and an active business life. Mr. Allen entered the first land here, laid out the town, built the first grist-mill and the first flouring-mill, and was subsequently identified with every public enterprise undertaken in this Valley during the early days of hardship and trial. Of his early struggles in business, it would take volumes to tell, but he always pursued his way in a quiet manner, and although at different times financial reverses overtook him, he still possessed the same even disposition.

Upon the organization of Chippewa county in 1853, Mr. Allen was the unanimous choice of the people for treasurer. This, with the exception of being a member of the board of education, is the only public office he ever held, though many were offered him at various times. For him, political contention, strife and conquest had no charms, as he preferred the more peaceful walks of business life. To show the esteem in which he was held by the citizens of Chippewa Falls, the following proclamation was issued by the mayor at the time of his death, which occurred March 6, 1886:

“WHEREAS, The funeral of our honored citizen, Hiram S. Allen, who died on the sixth inst., will be held at two o'clock P. M. of this day. Now, therefore, in view of the fact that H. S. Allen was the pioneer settler of this city, and during his lifetime contributed more than any other toward the growth and prosperity of our county and city, and with a view of showing that respect to the memory of the deceased which his long life in this community and his many good qualities of nature demand, I, T. J. Cunningham, mayor of the city of Chippewa Falls, do hereby request that all places of business in the city of Chippewa Falls be closed from the hour of two o'clock to four o'clock P. M., of this day, being the time of the funeral of said H. S. Allen, and all citizens join in paying respect to the memory of the deceased by attending the funeral at the hour named. Dated at Chippewa Falls, March 8, 1886.

T. J. CUNNINGHAM, *Mayor.*”

As to his personal character, suffice it to say, he lived and died an honorable, modest man, and left behind him a record which might well be imitated. His charities were very liberal, and bestowed without ostentation, as many of the early settlers attest. He was a man of cool judgment and kind heart, who has left a multitude of friends and no enemies, and it can be truthfully said that the world is better for his having lived in it.

In September, 1838, he was united in marriage with Marie De Marie, daughter of Louis De Marie, one of the first settlers here, and with her he lived happily for nearly fifty years. To this union was born a large family, as follows: Mary, October 9, 1840 (deceased); Henry, September 28, 1841 (deceased); Laura, December 28, 1843 (deceased); Charles, August 15, 1845; Charlotte, April 1, 1847; Edward, October 10, 1848; Angeline, March 3, 1850; Ira, October 7, 1851 (deceased); Cordelia, March 18, 1853 (deceased); John, March 28, 1856; Hannah, October 9, 1857.

CAPT. ANDREW TAINTER, lumberman, Menomonie, was born July 6, 1823, in Salina, N. Y. The genealogy of this family dates back to four brothers who came to America in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The family is of Scotch, English and French extraction, qualities and characteristics of each

nation being represented in the make-up and character of Capt. Tainter, the subject of this sketch. His grandfather was Dr. Stephen Tainter, a man singularly gifted with great force of character and strong convictions. He was a physician in the truest sense of the word, ever ready to relieve the sick and afflicted, often rendering valuable service without the hope of reward except that which comes from above. He died a comparatively poor man, at the home of his son Ezekiel, aged over four score and ten years. The historian is unable to tell much about his parents except that they were pious and strict Scotch Presbyterians, a fact which may have been conducive to the Doctor's religious inclinations and poetical turn of mind, he having published a volume of religious hymns which attracted considerable attention at the time, especially the hymn entitled the "Judgment Day." He was the father of the following children: Gorham, Ezekiel, Clarissa and Mrs. Nancy Richards, the last named a daughter of his second marriage.

Of these Ezekiel was born in Kent, Vt. He worked in the copper mines in New Jersey, and later held the position of foreman in the salt mines of Salina, N. Y. In 1828 he went to the copper mines of Galena, Ill., where he worked for two years, then went to Fort Crawford, Wis., where he became a government contractor, supplying the fort with beef and wood. Later on he removed to Prairie du Chien, where he kept a hotel for many years, entertaining many distinguished people, among others Gen. Dodge, who became famous in the Sac and Fox Indian war. In political matters Ezekiel Tainter was a whig, and was sheriff of Crawford county for some time. Adversity overtaking him, in 1844 he removed to the Kickapoo river, Wis., where he made a settlement. In 1860 he moved to Menomonie, where he died. September 29, 1822, he married Miss Ruth Burnham, who was born January 29, 1805. She was a daughter of Parker and Sarah (Payne) Burnham, who were married November 14, 1793; the latter was a cousin of Thomas Payne. Parker Burnham died May 12, 1845, in Syracuse, N. Y. Mrs. Ruth Tainter died at Rice Lake, at the home of her daughter. To Ezekiel Tainter and wife were born thirteen children, namely: Andrew, Sarah A., Emeline, Eliza, Mary, J. Burnham, Harriet, Emily, Laura, David L., Ellen M., Mrs. Marilla McCrillis (who died of cancer), and S. Gorham. Of these J. Burnham was born January 19, 1836, and came to Menomonie in 1856. His wife, Margareta Cook, has borne him two children: Ruth Sophia and J. Burnham.

Capt. Andrew Tainter's boyhood was spent at Salina, N. Y., until the age of nine years, when, in 1832, the family moved west to join the father at Prairie du Chien. They were accompanied by Mrs. Tainter's father and her brother, Stephen Burnham. From Buffalo to Mackinaw the trip was made by schooner, while the rest of the voyage was made in a birch-bark canoe to Green Bay, and from there in a keel-boat up the Fox river to Fort Winnebago. At the latter place a portage of three miles was made to the Wisconsin river, which they descended to Brunet Ferry, where they were met by the father, Ezekiel Tainter, who took them with an ox team to his home. Andrew attended school in Prairie du Chien, and then worked awhile for Ed. Pelton. Having small opportunity to exercise those great business qualities which have distinguished him in later life, and being of an energetic, restless and fearless disposition, he was induced to go to the pineries. In August, 1845, he went to Chippewa falls, followed an Indian trail for sixty miles, and made hay that summer under contract. That fall he went to Galena on a raft, and from there to Kickapoo, to visit his father. At Prairie du Chien he met Ben Brun-

son, who owned a mill at Chippewa Falls, which was built by Silas Burt in 1837. He worked for him at twenty dollars per month for a little over one year. In the autumn of 1846 he came to the Menomonie river, where he made lath in partnership with Blois Hurd. That winter he worked at Chippewa Falls, but returned to Menomonie in the spring and operated a mill with Blois Hurd on Irvin creek.

In 1848 he sold out his share in the mill and got out square timber and saw logs a mile below Irvin's mill. He sold this product of his labor in the summer, and in August, 1850, was enabled to buy a one-third interest in the John H. Knapp & Wilson firm, at that time valued at \$12,000, Capt. William Wilson being the silent partner. At that time the mill had an up-and-down saw with a flutter wheel. That year a new mill 60x100 feet, with a couple of sash saws and an iron water-wheel, was built. Two years later a gang saw was put in, and since then improvements have been added until to-day it is one of the very largest establishments of its kind in the northwest. Capt. Tainter's part of the business consisted in supplying the mill with logs, taking the manufactured lumber down the river to the Mississippi, and returning with supplies, in the early days boating them back with keel-boats. It was a rough life, fraught with dangers, hard work and exposure, but he did not shrink from it, and worked with the men and shared their coarse but wholesome fare. He often got wet through and through, even in cold weather, and slept on the ground at night; yet the participator of these hardships says: "It was fun, lots of fun, in those days." In 1858 the firm bought the first steamboat which was used by them on the Chippewa river, and which was for a couple of years commanded by Capt. Tainter. Finally other steamboats were added. Later on he again supplied the mills with logs, but since 1886 his son, L. S. Tainter, has performed that part of the work.

Capt. Tainter has partly retired from the active duties of the business, being well provided with this world's goods, and enjoys the fruits of his early work and hardships in his spacious home in Menomonie near the great mills. He has been a benefactor to the town in many ways, beautifying and supplying the city with a handsome public library and memorial hall, which building was dedicated to the memory of his daughter, Mabel Tainter. The building is of stone and was furnished at his expense. It is the chief ornament of the town, and contains the library, reading-room and club-rooms, with billiard-rooms, theater and pastor's study, the theater being used for church purposes by the Unitarian church. Our subject is not noted for pious ostentation, but his devotion to his friends, his straightforwardness, honesty, integrity and appreciation of real worth in man, in all stations of life, are qualities which are more appreciated by his fellow men than any mere cant or creed. When he has gone to his last resting place these qualities will cause him to be thought of with respect for many generations. Mr. Tainter has a fine physique, being five feet and eleven inches in height, and stands firm and perfectly erect. In his prime he weighed 210 pounds., and although for many years he was one of the hardest working men on the whole range of the Wisconsin pineries, his shoulders looked as though the burden of life had rested lightly upon them. Few men were more active ten years ago or capable of performing more labor than he. Forty-two years ago he began with no capital, save his willing hands and a will-power that yielded to no difficulty, and to-day he is the wealthiest man in the whole Chippewa Valley.

EDSON CHUBB, lumberman, Edson, Chippewa county, was the first settler in

Edson township, which was named for him. He was born March 27, 1819, in Corinth, Orange county, Vt., where his grandfather, John Chubb, settled in 1795. The latter was a Revolutionary soldier. He was born in Charlestown, Mass., August 14, 1765, and his wife, Elizabeth (Clements) Chubb, was born October 13, 1769, in the same town. Their son, Joseph Chubb, born in Charlestown, October 17, 1791, died July 25, 1871, in Wolcott, La Moille county, Vt., where he located in 1846. His wife, Sarah Davis, was born in Vermont July 2, 1790, and died January 11, 1891, aged one hundred and one years. Family tradition says that the grandfather of John Chubb came from England and settled at Chelsea, Mass. Edson Chubb was reared on a farm, and attended the common school. In 1842 he went to Cattaraugus county, N. Y., where he engaged in lumbering. In 1857 he came to Chippewa county, and in November of that year preempted eighty acres in township twenty-eight, range five, then part of La Fayette township, which he still holds. To this he has since added 200 acres, and is engaged in farming and lumbering. His first venture was a saw-mill, and he still follows lumbering to some extent. His wife, Catherine is a daughter of Elias and Mercy Rahama (Barnum) France, and was born in Hinsdale, Cattaraugus county, N. Y. They have no living issue. Mrs. Chubb's grandfather, Peter France, was a soldier and was a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chubb is a successful and philanthropical citizen, who has done much for the welfare of the community in which he resides, and is universally respected for his integrity and manly worth.

JOHN H. KNAPP JR. (deceased) was born March 29, 1825, in Elmira, N. Y., and died October 14, 1888, in Menomonie. The genealogy of the Knapp family is given in the records as English. Savage, the historian, claims the family came from England in Winthrop and Saltonstalls fleet in 1630, Nathaniel Knapp being the progenitor of the family. The latter died August 16, 1658; his wife Eleanor was the mother of seven children, of whom Jonathan Knapp, born December 27, 1631, was the eldest. The family is traced down in a direct line to Gen. John H. Knapp Sr., a son of Jabez and Hannah (Holly) Knapp. General Knapp was born May 30, 1791, at Horsehead, N. Y. He was a harness maker in early life and at one time managed a harness factory at New Orleans. He also developed the coal and gold mines in his native state and located different industries near his home. He was general of the New York militia, and at the opening of the Black Hawk hostilities, came west and participated in that war. In 1833 he came to where Fort Madison, Iowa, now is, and purchased claims, and laid out the town in 1835. His house was built on the site of the old fort, he using the chimney of the officer's quarters on his house. His was the third family to locate in Lee county, Iowa. The famous chief, Black Hawk, was his near neighbor, being camped within fifty feet of his house, and his son, Nashauskuk, was the playmate of John H. Knapp Jr. General Knapp was a noted figure in his day, a true type of the pioneer. He died January 4, 1837, from quinsy.

January 21, 1813, he married Miss Harriet Seely, a native of Orange county, N. Y., where the Seely family occupied a prominent place among the pioneers of that county. She died at Menomonie, Wis., February 28, 1884, aged ninety-two years. To General Knapp and wife were born the following children: Mrs. Almeda Douglass of St. Louis, Mo.; William D., of Wahoo, Neb.; Mrs. Elizabeth Eno (deceased); Jonas S., of Fort Madison, on the old homestead and John Holly (deceased).

John H. in early youth became acquainted with the celebrated Indian chief,



Silas Speed.

Black Hawk, and heard from him the story of the white man's injustice to his race, and their privations and sufferings. He familiarized himself with the Sac language, and in early boyhood frequently saw the matchless orator and warrior-chief, Keokuk, the Cicero of the western tribes. When twenty years old he went east and entered a collegiate institute at New Haven, Conn., where he remained during one school year. With the exception of a subsequent course at a business college, this ended his school days, yet in a true sense he was a thorough scholar and a man of varied and high culture. He became acquainted with Capt. Wm. Wilson, and having come into possession of \$1,000, he left Iowa with Capt. Wilson in June, 1846, for what is now Menomonie, Wis., to commence that career in business which has been marked with a degree of success that has rarely been equaled in the northwest. They purchased of David Black a half interest in a saw-mill and fixtures. Mr. Black dying that fall, they purchased the other half and continued business in the pineries of the Chippewa Valley, and at towns along the upper Mississippi river. The history of the development, growth and prosperity of the industries that they then and there inaugurated, comprise no small portion of the history of the material resources, intellectual and moral force and progress of the Chippewa Valley.

August 19, 1850, Capt. Tainter's physical and mental powers were added and the firm became Knapp & Tainter, and later J. H. Knapp & Co., and as the business enlarged and became more diversified, more capital and resources were needed, and a little later on (in 1853), H. L. Stout, of Dubuque, Iowa, purchased an interest and became a member of the firm, and its name was changed to that of Knapp, Stout & Co. In 1878 the business of the firm of Knapp, Stout & Co. had become so extensive, with ramifications and departments in four different states, that with the vicissitudes of fortune incident to great business enterprises, and the danger of death to the members so apparent, it was deemed expedient to organize the firm into a corporation. At the annual meeting of the firm in 1878 steps were taken in that direction, and Mr. Knapp was elected a director and president of the new corporation, which assumed the name of "The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company." He held that office and discharged its duties with great credit to himself and the satisfaction of his associates until the annual meeting in February, 1886, when, on account of failing health, he tendered his resignation as president and declined a re-election.

Mr. Knapp was married first to Miss Caroline M., daughter of Theodore and Elmira (Allen) Field, a prominent family of Ware, Mass. She was educated at Mount Holyoke Female seminary, and was a woman of rare qualities of head and heart, whose memory is cherished by all who knew her. She came west on a visit and there met Mr. Knapp, to whom she was married November 26, 1849. She died January 31, 1854. She was a Presbyterian, and the mother of Henry Eno Knapp, now one of the most active men in the Knapp, Stout Lumber Company. John H. Knapp's second marriage occurred October 31, 1855, to Miss Valeria Adams, of Reading, Pa. She survives him, and is the mother of the following children: Effie V., William A., John H., Edgar J., Herbert V. R. and Rolla S.

Mr. Knapp, in 1869, accompanied by his son, Henry E., visited Europe, hoping to secure relief, if not a cure, of the disease that had begun to affect him, and which baffled all the skill of the most eminent physicians of Europe and America, and which at last caused his death. During his

sojourn in Europe, he traveled extensively in England, France, Germany and Italy. He was an earnest and sincere Christian, a member of the Congregational church and a liberal supporter of educational, charitable and religious institutions. It was his strong religious convictions, his unwavering faith and trust in an infinite and all-wise Father and a Divine Redeemer, that more than all else nerved and sustained him during all the years of his sickness and suffering.

JOHN QUADERER, farmer and lumberman, Barron. Among the earliest settlers of Barron county is our subject, whose name will be handed down to posterity as one who has always been a friend to the poor and needy, and who has done much toward the upbuilding of his county and town. He was born in Germany July 16, 1829, and is a son of Lawrence and Mary (Yahle) Quaderer. He immigrated to America in 1852 and landed at New Orleans, La. Coming to Wisconsin by way of Chicago in June of that year, he worked on a farm in Dodge county for one year, and then engaged as river driver on the Mississippi river for one season. He then went to Dubuque, Iowa, and engaged with Knapp, Stout & Co. in the lumber yards at that point. He was sent to Menomonie by them and then, in 1854, up the river to Barron county, as a cutter of pine timber. Mr. Quaderer was so much pleased with Barron county that he took up a permanent residence here on the present site of Barron, and has ever since made this his home. He was the first settler in the town of Barron and the first farmer in the county, and now owns 200 acres of fine land. At one time his farm consisted of some 600 acres. He donated the present court-house site to the county, and also many residences to poor people. It is told of him that in an early day he would start from Eau Claire with a load of provisions and oftentimes would have little left when he arrived home, as he was so generous to all, that they had but to ask for what was wanted and it was theirs. Few men are more universally beloved than John Quaderer.

January 14, 1872, he married Miss Mary Ross, a half-breed Chippewa Indian, and to them were born four children, namely: Anna, Frank, Thomas and Jacob. Mrs. Quaderer died in June, 1872, and is buried in Barron cemetery. Soon after Mr. Quaderer married Miss Maggie Redmon, also a Chippewa half-breed. They are the parents of four children: Joseph, William, Lawrence and Sarah. Mr. Quaderer has been prominently identified with the politics of the county since its organization. He was the first town and county treasurer when the county was called Dallas, and has since served in the same capacities, and as supervisor a number of terms and chairman of the board of supervisors four terms. In 1889 he served as alderman and mayor of the city of Barron. He was the second postmaster appointed in Barron, serving from 1870 to 1878. Politically Mr. Quaderer has always been a strong advocate of the principles of the democratic party.

CHARLES NUNN, deceased. The history of the Chippewa Valley, Rice Lake and the eventful career of Charles Nunn, have been so closely interwoven that it would be next to impossible to write the history of the former without giving more than a passing notice of the latter. One of the pioneers, not only of the Chippewa Valley, but of the upper Mississippi river, he was a prominent character amongst the many strong men who were foremost in pushing the peaceful but laborious conquest of civilization in new and untried directions, and to whom we who behold this vast territory now, (so short a time since a wilderness that we can scarcely realize its shortness) dotted with villages and busy cities and princely homes, and threaded with railroads, are too apt to for-

get our indebtedness. In the early days of the upper Mississippi navigation, when St. Paul was much smaller than Rice Lake is at the present day, few men on the whole extent of the river were better known than Charles Nunn. A man of untiring energy and recognized integrity, of strong and determined mind, quick and decisive in manner, and of the most versatile resources, he was always remarkable for the courteous address and unstudied kindness which he carried into the most commonplace business transactions. An English gentleman of education and refinement, brought into contact with people of all classes and nationalities, he had the same refreshing courtliness for all and at all times. His memory was most retentive, and with the bright and active judgment which he brought to bear upon all questions, he combined an inexhaustible fund of anecdote and reminiscence, which, with his polished address and kindly presence, impressed his personality indelibly upon all who were fortunate enough to come in contact with him, for however short a time.

Mr. Nunn was born April 22, 1835, at Aldborough, in Suffolk, a quiet seaside town on the east coast of England, chiefly known as the birthplace and early home of the poet Crabbe. After his school days he studied chemistry, a profession of which he was always fond, and which he practiced both in England and in this country. The last years of his life in England were spent in London, where, through the influence of his friend, the late eminent Milner Gibson, he was offered a position in one of the large shipping houses in Soho Square. He came to this country in 1857, and entered the employ of Arnold, Constable & Co., at New York. The following year he moved to Read's Landing, Minn., where he remained until 1874, part of the time in the employ of T. B. Wilson & Co., and afterward engaged in various businesses, sometimes very extensive, under the style of Charles Nunn & Co. During this period he was postmaster for a term of six years, and for many years agent for a line of Mississippi steamers, and for several marine and fire insurance companies. October 29, 1861, he was united in marriage with Miss Abbie L. Barnes who, with two children, Miss Emily and Mr. Charles F., survive him. Of the latter, Charles Francis, it may be said he is a graduate of Bryant & Stratton's Commercial college at Chicago, and of the Minnesota Institute of Pharmacy.

Mr. Nunn was one of the earliest settlers in Rice Lake, having removed there from Read's Landing in 1874, and has been more than any other one man identified with the growth and prosperity of the place. He was for many years cashier and local agent for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, and resigned his position only a few months before his death, to take part in the reorganization and incorporation of the bank at Rice Lake. From the time of his first residence in Rice Lake, he was always one of her most loyal citizens, having an abiding faith in her future that never faltered, and he lived long enough to see many of his hopes realized. He was always ready and willing to lend a helping hand to any measure tending to advance the best interests of his town, or to help the unfortunate. He not only transacted an immense amount of business for his employers and himself, but for parties who came to him for advice and assistance, and the memory of his many kind deeds will long be kept green in the hearts of his fellow-citizens. He was for a number of years, before the incorporation of the city, treasurer of the school district, and of Grace Episcopal church which he was chiefly instrumental in building. At the time of his death he held the office of city treasurer. One of the victims of "la grippe," the terrible malady, which at that time swept across the globe, Mr. Nunn was stricken down

only a very short time after the organization of the bank, of which he was a charter member, and when upon the very threshold of new and diversified undertakings. His death occurred February 1, 1890, after an illness of little more than a week. The funeral took place two days later, at Grace church, and was the largest ever held in the county, numbers being unable to obtain an entrance into the edifice, and the remains being followed to Meadow Creek cemetery, where they were laid to rest, by a long procession of mourners. The public schools and most places of business were closed during the day, flags were at half mast, and a temporary arch, erected opposite the council chamber, across the line of march, was draped in black. At a meeting of the city council the same evening, the following resolutions were passed:

"WHEREAS, Death has taken from our midst one of our oldest and most public spirited citizens, Charles Nunn,

"Therefore, be it resolved, That we, the common council of the city of Rice Lake, in behalf of its members and the citizens of our city, do express our sense of the great loss thus sustained, and our sympathy for the bereaved family.

"Further resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this meeting, and that the city clerk be instructed to forward an engrossed copy of the same to the surviving family of the deceased citizen, friend, father and husband, Charles Nunn."

Adopted by a rising vote.

Resolutions of sympathy were also adopted by the employes of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, with whom he had so long been associated, the Bank of Rice Lake and other bodies.

In politics, Mr. Nunn was a republican.

WASHINGTON CHURCHILL, farmer, P. O. Porter's Mills, Eau Claire county, is a son of William and Isabella (Johnson) Churchill, natives of Vermont, of English descent, and was born in Clinton county, N. Y., March 9, 1824. He attended the district school until the age of seventeen years, and then worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-three years old, when he began for himself. He remained in New York until 1850, and then moved to Vermont, where he lived for four years, going thence to Columbia county, Wis., where he remained three years. He then moved to Eau Claire county, and bought 160 acres of land in section thirty-one, Brunswick township, where he has since lived. February 25, 1847, Mr. Churchill married Mary L., daughter of Edward and Leah Converse, and they are the parents of ten children, six of whom are living: Helen M., Edward W., Melinda A., Perrin W., Wilbur D., and Bernie A. Mr. Churchill has been chairman of the county board five years, town treasurer two years, assessor three terms, and town clerk ten years. In politics he favors the prohibition party. At the annual meeting of the State Grange, held in Reedsburg, in December, 1891, Mr. Churchill was elected master.

COL. BENJAMIN ALLEN (deceased) was born in Woodstock, Vt., August 28, 1807, and died at Pepin, July 5, 1873. He was a son of Cyrus and Sally (Fletcher) Allen, the latter born in Chesterfield, N. H. Cyrus Allen, a carpenter by trade, was of Scotch descent, and died at Wabasha, Minn., in 1867. Mrs. Allen died in 1818. Col. Allen began to learn the cooper's trade when a small boy, at the same time studying nights until qualified to enter a store kept by his uncle, Mr. Fletcher. When about twenty years old he engaged in buying horses for the Boston and Long Island markets, and made several trips to those places. Later he bought an iron furnace, and dealt in iron until

1844, living successively at Huntington, Bristol and Lincoln, Vt. In that year he removed to Alburg Springs, where he served as United States revenue officer, and studied law under Judge Bowditch. He was admitted to the bar about 1847 and practiced successively at Swanton, Vt., St. Paul, Minn., Hudson and Pepin, Wis., and Wabasha, Minn. Mr. Allen came west in 1848 and settled in Pepin in 1855, and took an active part in building up the village, which he platted in company with Newcomb & Hoyt. In 1856, in company with H. S. Allen, of Chippewa Falls, he started a tri-weekly stage line between Pepin and that place, building most of the road over which they had to travel. Between 1855 and 1868 he opened and carried on three different stores at Pepin. Before coming west he was a colonel of militia in Vermont, and at the breaking out of the civil war he was commissioned colonel of the Sixteenth Wisconsin regiment, and served until July 17, 1863, when he resigned.

He was wounded in the arm at Shiloh, but rejoined his regiment a week later. He was in command of his regiment until after the siege of Corinth, and shortly after was given command of the brigade, which he held until after the battle at the same place, when he came north on account of his health. He returned soon and took command of his regiment. His health was so poor, however, that after the siege of Vicksburg he resigned. His arm always bothered him, and he never regained his health. In politics Mr. Allen was a democrat, an admirer of Stephen A. Douglas. He served as district attorney in both Pepin and St. Croix counties, and while living at Hudson represented the district in the Wisconsin senate in 1853-54; also served on the committee to appraise school lands in Eau Claire, Chippewa and Dunn counties. Col. Allen was an active, enterprising man and a prominent member of the Masonic order. He was married, March 2, 1834, to Miss Calista, daughter of Amos and Sabrina (Fuller) Dike, who bore him five children: L. Jeannette (Mrs. R. L. Day); Mary M. (Mrs. F. Darlington); Lavette (Mrs. N. S. Clapp); Calista (Mrs. A. D. Gray), and Cyrus A. (see sketch). Mrs. Allen died June 6, 1842, aged twenty-six years, two months and twenty-three days.

THE STOUT FAMILY. Richard Stout, the first of the name in America, was born in Nottinghamshire, England, and his father's name was John. Richard, when quite young, paid his addresses to a young woman whom his father thought below his rank, and a disagreement between father and son followed. The latter left his father's house, and in a few days enlisted on board a ship of war, where he served seven years, receiving his discharge at New Amsterdam, now called New York. About this time a ship from Amsterdam, Holland, on her way to New Amsterdam, was driven on the New Jersey shore, the passengers landing with great difficulty. Soon after, the Indians appeared, and the result was the massacre of the entire crew, it was supposed, but a certain Penelope Van Princes, whose husband the Indians had killed, found herself possessed of sufficient strength to creep to a hollow tree, where she remained seven days. An Indian happening to pass that way was attracted to the spot by his dog's keen scent leading it there. Penelope was found in a suffering condition, being severely bruised about the head and possessing other cruel bodily wounds. In his compassion he took her from the tree and carried her to his wigwam, where he treated her kindly and healed her wounds. A short time after he took her in his canoe to New Amsterdam and presented her to the Dutch, who then owned that city. Here she afterward became acquainted with the above-mentioned Richard Stout, to whom she was married, and this union resulted in the founding of the Stout family in this country. In 1648 they

settled at what is now Middletown, N. J., then a settlement of but six white families. Here were born to them seven sons and three daughters. The sons were John, Richard, Jonathan, Peter, James, Benjamin and David, the last named being the branch of the Stout family of which we treat. The daughters were Deliverance, Sarah and Penelope. The descent of this branch of the Stout family may be given in a condensed form as follows: David, the seventh son of Richard, the first representative of the family in America; James, the first son of David; John, the first son of James; Nathan, the fifth son of John; William, the fourth son of Nathan; Henry L., the second son of William; James H., the first son of Henry L.

William Stout, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., and died in 1845, being almost sixty-six years of age. He was a great admirer of Henry Clay, and was of course a whig. He married Eleanor Lane, who was born March 17, 1773, and died in 1871, over ninety-eight years old. They were the parents of the following children: Nathan, Henry L., Zephaniah, Catherine L., Mary Ann, Caroline, Maria Louisa and Ellen, all now living and in fairly vigorous health; the youngest is sixty years old, and the eldest over seventy-eight years, and all live in New Jersey, except Henry L. and Zephaniah. Zephaniah Stout was born in New Jersey January 21, 1825. He came west to Dubuque, Iowa, in 1853, to grow up with the country. In December, 1859, he moved to Independence, Iowa. February 11, 1857, he married Miss Cornelia Lanock, of Bound Brook, N. J. Their children are Ella J., born February 28, 1860, and Ada L., born December 2, 1869.

Henry L. Stout was born at Ringoes, Hunterdon county, N. J., October 23, 1814. He took Horace Greeley's advice and came west in April, 1836. He went direct to Dubuque, Iowa, then Michigan territory, where he has always remained. October 23, 1845, he married Eveline, daughter of Harry Deming, and a native of New York; she was born February 26, 1820. Their children, all of whom were born in Dubuque, were as follows: James H., born September 25, 1848; Jennie E., born December 2, 1850; Frank D., born March 27, 1854; and Fannie D., born August 2, 1858. They are all now living and married, James H. residing in Menomonie, Wis., and the other three in Dubuque, Iowa. H. L. Stout is a republican, but was elected mayor of the city of Dubuque five consecutive times with a democratic majority of 1,600 to 1,800 against him. He is a member of the Knapp, Stout Lumber Company.

J. H. Stout was born September 25, 1848, in Dubuque, Iowa, where he attended school and where at an early age he imbibed a love for his future life work. In 1867 and 1868 we find him attending the Chicago University. He fully realizes now the loss of a complete literary course, for, school life becoming irksome to him, he returned to Dubuque, where his father gave him his choice of work or study. He chose the former and while laboring in the yards assorting lumber, learned the business from the beginning. His subsequent career and success as a business man and manager of a vast concern would go to prove that as far as success in business is concerned he had chosen well. In 1871 he succeeded Thomas B. Wilson in the management of the river business at Read's Landing. In 1877 he removed to St. Louis, where he looked after the river, saw-mill and legislative business of Knapp, Stout & Co.; but while attending to the last he resided in Washington, D. C. That our subject has always been a public-spirited, broad-minded man, the many acts of kindness

we find recorded in his life go to prove. He is a life member of the Finley Hospital and Public Library of Dubuque, Iowa, both institutions having been materially benefited by him. While in St. Louis and in the east he became acquainted with the workings of manual training schools, and has proved a fast friend to that manner of education, at his own expense sending several boys to the St. Louis school, and is still looking after their interests. Since coming to Menomonie in 1888 he has identified himself with that town in a manner which will cause him to be honored and remembered long after he has ended his life's career.

The manual training school here was started by him. He not only supplied the building funds but even furnished it complete in every department, overcoming all opposition to it, and paying all expenses the first year. Pure love of doing good to the rising generation prompted this most unselfish deed, the benefit of which can not be over estimated. Mr. Stout's knowledge of navigation brought him often in contact with the United States National board of steamship navigation, and he has for years been a member of its executive committee. Mr. Stout married, June 10, 1889, Miss Angeline, daughter of Capt. William Wilson, and one son, James H., born November 10, 1890, has blessed this union.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS BUFFINGTON, Eau Claire, an old settler and lumberman, was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., June 29, 1825, and is a son of Isaiah and Sophia (Winchester) Buffington. Isaiah Buffington was a native of Massachusetts and of English descent. At the time of his death he was engaged in farming in Stephenson county, Ill. He had previously engaged in the mercantile business, and had also run a hotel for a number of years in Onondaga county, N. Y. He died about 1875, at the advanced age of eighty years. His wife, Sophia Buffington, is a native of Chautauqua county, N. Y., of Scotch descent. She now resides at Freeport, Ill., where she is an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church.

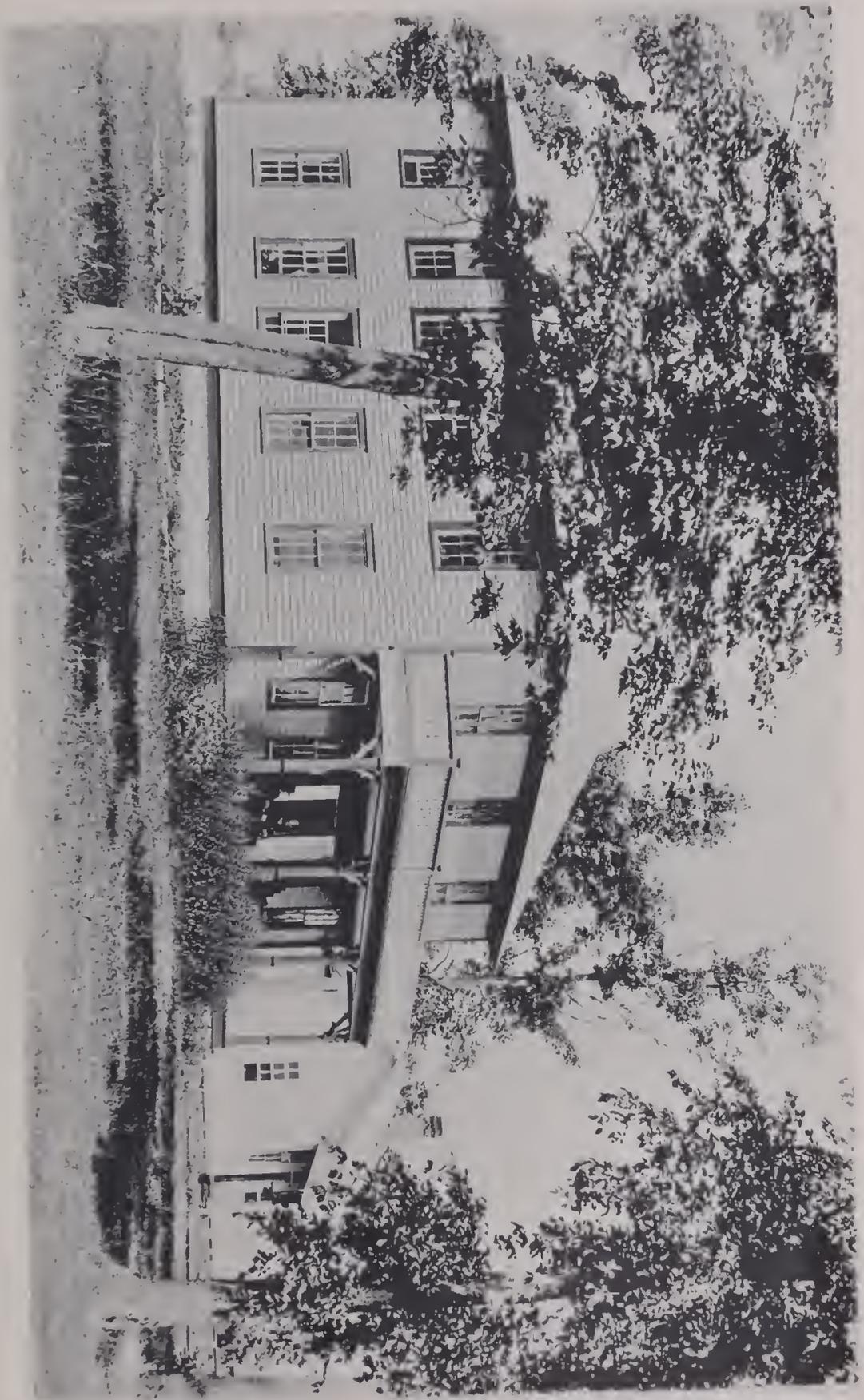
George A. was reared in Onondaga county, N. Y., until the age of seventeen years. He then came with his parents to Walworth county, Wis., where he worked at farming, teaming, or anything by which he could make an honest living. He continued to reside in that county until 1846, when he was united in marriage with Miss Pluma A. Jones. He then preempted a piece of land in the same locality and erected a log cabin, twelve by sixteen feet, in which he took his bride, and there commenced to carve out his future successful career. Subsequently he purchased a stage line running from Kenosha to Beloit. He sold out in the spring of 1848 to Frink, Walker & Co., and placed his belongings on a lumber wagon and went to Stephenson county, Ill., where he entered 160 acres of land and began farming. In 1850 he sold out and removed to Dodge county, Wis., where he received the appointment of under sheriff, and was also elected justice of the peace. At the same time he engaged in the grocery and sale stable businesses, and by industry and economy managed to save \$12,000. He came to Eau Claire in 1856, purchased real estate, and moved his family here the following year. He resided in a log cabin for a short time, for which he paid twenty dollars a month, cash in advance. He then purchased the Niagara House, which he managed until the fall of 1857, when he sold out and began steamboating. In the winter of 1858-59 he built the "Chippewa Valley," which he ran for one year, and then placed another man in charge, who managed it until the war broke out, when it was captured on the White river and burned.

In 1859 Mr. Buffington purchased a half interest in the Ball & Smith saw-mills, which were afterward known as the Smith & Buffington Mill Company. In 1874 it was incorporated as the Valley Lumber Company, with George A. Buffington, pres.; C. M. Smith, vice-pres., and C. M. Buffington, sec. and treas. In the fall of 1875 Carson & Rand purchased a half interest, and Mr. Carson was elected president, and G. A. Buffington, vice-pres., which offices they still hold. Mr. and Mrs. Buffington are the parents of three children, namely: Clarence M., who is superintendent of the Dells Improvement Company; Ida C., and Byron A., who is president of the Eau Claire Wholesale Grocery Company. Politically Mr. Buffington is a republican. He has been chairman of the township board for a number of years, and has also served as mayor of Eau Claire. He is now alderman, which office he has held for fourteen years, and has also been chairman of the county board for a number of years. He is a member of the West Eau Claire Lodge No. 162, F. and A. M.; Eau Claire Chapter No. 36, R. A. M., and Chippewa Commandery No. 8, K. T., and the Wisconsin Consistory, thirty-second degree. He is also identified with the Old Settlers' association. Mr. Buffington has been identified with the growth of the county from its infancy, as the city of Eau Claire consisted of only twelve buildings upon his arrival here. He is a man well known all over the county, not only for his business integrity, but for his courteous and genial bearing.

GEORGE S. GRAVES, Eau Claire, a retired lumber dealer, was born in Richfield, Otsego county, N. Y., May 18, 1820, and is a son of James and Eliza (Nicholson) Graves. James Graves was a native of Vermont, and of Welsh descent. He was by occupation a blacksmith, which trade he followed until his death, which occurred in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. Mrs. Eliza Graves was born in New York, and was of Holland and Irish descent. Her demise occurred previous to that of her husband. Both were members of the Baptist church, George S. was reared in Otsego county, N. Y., until the age of six years when he went with his parents to St. Lawrence county, same state, where he received his education at the academy. When twenty-three years old he began to study law in Lewis county, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1847, in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. In the fall of 1848 he came to Sheboygan county, Wis., and practiced law until about 1870 when he moved to Fairchild, Eau Claire county, and engaged in the lumber business. In July, 1890, he sold out his interest and removed to Eau Claire, where he has since resided.

Mr. Graves was united in marriage with Miss Laura Stephens, of Lewis county, N. Y., May 18, 1847. Two children have blessed this union, namely: Clarence M., a druggist, living at Denver, Colo., and Parke T., a farmer of Jackson county, Wis. Politically Mr. Graves is a republican, and served as a member of the assembly from Sheboygan county in 1867-68 and 1869. He also served one term as district attorney, and as draft commissioner under Gov. Salomon. He has been chairman of the county board of supervisors of Eau Claire county about four years. In April, 1889, he was appointed a member of the state board of charities and reform. He is a member of the Baptist church, as was also Mrs. Graves, who died December 3, 1890.

ALEXANDER MEGGETT, attorney, Eau Claire, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 26, 1824. The name Meggett is an extremely rare one, but is occasionally found in literature, the most prominent mention, perhaps, being in Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake," where it occurs as the name of a mead or meadow, probably a possession of the Meggett family. The subject



COURT HOUSE, BARRON, WIS.

of this sketch, the oldest living representative of the family in the United States, is the son of Alexander and Sarah MacArthur Meggett. From this union were born three sons and three daughters. In 1826 Alexander, the father, resolved to emigrate to America, and a year later sent for his wife. She, with Alexander, the son, her infant daughter and her son by her first marriage, now Ex-judge MacArthur, of Washington, D. C., started. Just before they went on shipboard the little daughter died suddenly, and the mother, heart-broken at her loss, was compelled to leave the body for burial by friends. Joining her husband in Uxbridge, Mass., they began life in the new country. The son Alexander, at the early age of eight, was put to work in the cotton-mills. The course of events added two sons and two daughters to the family. One of the latter, Catherine, died in infancy, the other, Mrs. Alvin C. Robbins, is living in Saylesville, R. I. Matthew, the youngest brother, entered Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1859, but in the late war, in 1862, he, with many of his classmates went to the front, where he died during the struggle. John, the next eldest, was a resident and district attorney of Pepin county in its early days, but is now living in Worcester, Mass.

At the age of nineteen, Alexander, dissatisfied and tired of factory life, resolutely determined to better his condition. Inheriting ambition from his mother, pluck and perseverance from his father, he began his education in the academy at Wilbraham, Mass., in 1843, and three years later, entered the university at Middletown, Conn. Dependent upon his own limited resources, he was obliged to leave the university before graduation. He had been dependent on teaching for a living, first in Connecticut, subsequently in Massachusetts, and finally at Slatersville and Pawtucket, R. I. While engaged at the last named place he began his law studies in 1850, with Hon. C. B. Farnsworth, and completed them in the office of Thomas A. Jenckes, of civil service and national bankrupt law fame, in Providence, R. I., where he was admitted to the bar in March, 1853, and to practice in the United States courts three years later. Six years before he was admitted to the bar he married Mary Collyer Taber, of Slatersville, R. I. Two children were born to them, Alden and Mary, both of whom are dead. The mother died March 8, 1854; a year later, March 26, 1855, he married Sarah Elizabeth Foss, at Willimantic, Conn. The union was short, however, she dying within a month after the marriage. Two years later he came west, locating at Eau Claire, and began the practice of law, being the second to engage in that profession in this rising town. For a short period he was editor of the Eau Claire "Times," and was superintendent of its public schools for one year. In 1868 he was married to Mrs. Sarah A. Drew (the daughter of Archibald and Janet MacVicar), in Milwaukee. The same evening, June 10, he was installed as Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin. Two sons, Arthur Alexander and Frank Torrence, are the fruit of this union, both of whom and his wife are living.

During his early life, Mr. Meggett was politically a Douglas democrat, although he supported Fremont in 1856, because of his dissatisfaction at the nomination of Buchanan. During the war he was an ardent supporter of the union cause, and while he did not serve at the front, his many patriotic speeches in support of the union did much to inspire enthusiasm for its cause in the section where he lived. His eloquent and patriotic speech August 12, 1862, in support of Lincoln's administration, at the darkest period of the war, was, perhaps, one of the ablest efforts of his life, and was highly commended at the time. When the advent of the West Wisconsin railway into Eau Claire

was celebrated in 1870, Mr. Meggett was made chairman of the executive committee and orator of the occasion. By his eminent executive ability and his admirable address he succeeded in making the celebration one of the most successful and noted ever held in the state. In 1859 he ran for state senator on the democratic ticket, and in 1870 for congress on the union ticket, in the strongest republican district of the state, against Hon. J. M. Rusk, republican, running for his first term. Although the contest was a hopeless one, he reduced the usual republican majority of 800 in his own county to only 147 against him; and in the district at large from 8,000 to 4,000. When Horace Greeley became the democratic nominee for president, Mr. Meggett, like many others, preferred to support Gen. Grant, as in his judgment, a better representative of democratic principles than Greeley. His speeches on the stump in that campaign won for him a state-wide reputation, and he has ever since acted with the republican party.

In 1875 he was appointed city attorney of Eau Claire. Previous to this, various attempts had been made by the citizens of Eau Claire to procure from the legislature a charter for the celebrated Dells improvement across the Chippewa river, within the city limits. These had either failed, or if successful had been held unconstitutional by the supreme court of the state. It was during his term that the "Dells Bill," as amended, in accordance with his views as a lawyer, became a law, and the year subsequent was held constitutional by the supreme court in the last famous contest to prevent this improvement, in which Mr. Meggett took a leading part as counsel for Eau Claire's interests. As a result the improvement was immediately constructed. In 1876, on a call of citizens without distinction of party, in the counties of Eau Claire, Trempealeau and Buffalo, comprising the then thirteenth judicial circuit, he consented to become a candidate for its judge. In a bitter contest, on account of the jealousies existing within the Eau Claire county bar, and its ignoring the claims and ability of its own members, its influence went to the support of the Trempealeau county candidate, and Mr. Meggett was defeated. In 1884 he was appointed registrar of the United States land office at Eau Claire, and in 1885 received the unanimous republican nomination for the office of county judge, but much to the surprise of the public was defeated by his democratic competitor. These are the only recognitions he has ever received for his unfaltering devotion to the republican party.

Of late Mr. Meggett has not practiced his profession, owing to a defect of hearing. During his active professional life he enjoyed an extended practice, especially in the defense of capital and important criminal cases. He was counsel for Nethers in the murder of Seitz the tailor; for Mrs. Wheeler and Carter for the murder of the former's husband; for Murray in the murder of O'Neil; Jump for the murder of Van Wert; Davy for the murder of Kanutson; Campbell for the killing of O'Meara; Morgan for the killing of Blashfield, and Moe for the killing of Johnson, in none of which cases, except the Wheeler case, was there a conviction for murder, his greatest professional achievement being the acquittal of Jump. He also assisted in the prosecution of two capital cases, in which there was a conviction for a lesser degree of crime. Mr. Meggett has been connected with many private and public enterprises during his residence in Eau Claire, and has done much to advance its interests by his influence and personal efforts. He is president of the Eau Claire County Old Settlers association, and has been ever since its organization in 1880. He is also president of the Eau Claire county bar association; he is a prominent

mason, being the first one made in the Chippewa Valley. He has been master of the oldest lodge in the county of Eau Claire several terms, and a high priest in the Chapter. He is a past deputy grand master, and a Scottish Rite mason of the thirty-second degree. Strong in his convictions, fearless in utterance, honest and independent in action, he shared the fate of nearly all home candidates for the higher public honors of the state, and failed to reap the reward which his ability and integrity merited. He is a ready, eloquent and fluent speaker; a logical, painstaking and successful lawyer; a good story teller; is in full sympathy with the reforms of the day; a steadfast friend and prominent citizen of the city of his adoption; glories in being a Scotchman by birth, and proud that he is an adopted citizen of the American republic.

F. J. McLEAN, attorney at law, Menomonie. In the Chippewa Valley, are men of ability, whose names have become almost household words in the financial world. Among those whose social and business relations entitle them to a place in this volume, we mention Francis J. McLean. He was born in Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y., September 11, 1837. His great-grandfather, William McLean, was a Scotchman, of the lineage given in Prof. J. P. McLean's history of the "Clan McLean," who in early life, about 1760, came to this country, and finally settled in Trenton, N. J., where he died October 2, 1781. His widow, with the following children: John, Francis, William, James, Andrew, Thomas and Jane, removed to Washington county, N. Y., in 1784, where the children attained their maturity, and the sons and their immediate descendants became prominent in business and professional life. Among these mention might be made of Judge John McLean, whose judicial record is well known and whose opinions are so often quoted as authority.

One of the sons of William, Francis McLean, for whom the subject of this sketch was named, was a farmer of wealth, and for some time an influential member of the legislature. He married Miss Mary Hill, an estimable lady, whose family were well known and highly esteemed. In early life they both became members of the celebrated Dr. Bullion's church, which was the First Presbyterian church of North Cambridge. In accordance with the custom of those days, parents and children alike were always in attendance to listen to the two long sermons, each about two hours in length, of the morning and afternoon. The rest of the afternoon was devoted to the catechism and Bible. Nothing of a secular nature was ever allowed to creep in, either for reading or conversation. Hymns were not considered sufficiently devotional for the Sabbath, but they sang the Psalms instead, which were set to music and used at that time in many of the Presbyterian churches. Even "Hanna" and "Jack," two faithful servants, formerly slaves, who chose to remain in the family after gaining their freedom, and were valued members of the household as long as they lived, were not only familiar with the Psalms, but could repeat whole chapters of other portions of the Bible, from listening to the frequent reading of the book. Such servants as were not permanent members of the family, were never allowed to go or come on Sunday, but were required to leave Saturday night and return Monday morning. Francis McLean died January 11, 1831, on his farm in the central part of the town of Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y. The children born to him were William, Alexander, Francis, James, Ebenezer, Martha and Anne.

Of these, James, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Washington county, N. Y., September 11, 1803, and died in Nichols, Tioga county, N. Y., October 7, 1877. He too was a farmer, starting out in life well to do,

but was unfortunate in his financial adventures, and in early life lost his entire property, which he never regained. He always "held his own," however, as he frequently remarked while struggling with poverty. He was highly respected by his fellow men for his uprightness, and irreproachable character. No one every questioned the integrity or Christian character of "Uncle Jimmie" McLean, as he was familiarly called. "An honest man, the noblest work of God," could be truly said of him. He married Eliza, daughter of Owen and Lydia (Sawyer) Perry, who was born in Newburyport, Mass., June 3, 1813, and died in Menomonie, Wis., while visiting her son, May 31, 1878. She was a remarkable woman, cultured beyond most women of her time, and although compelled to practice the closest economy in the bringing up of her children, and the ordering of her household, yet she always found time to mingle in society, of which she was an honored member. She was noted for her kindheartedness; was much among the sick and sorrowing, and notwithstanding her own straitened circumstances, never turned anyone "empty away." She taught her children much at home; was a fine grammarian, being able to repeat the rules of the old grammars so familiar to her, even in old age. She was truly one of the women of whom Solomon said, "Her children rise up and call her blessed." She and her husband were both honored members of the Presbyterian church. The children born to them were, Mary L. Myra and Lydia L. Vyra (twins), Francis J., Rose E. (Mrs. J. F. De Groat), William H., and Martha, wife of Dr. D. H. Decker. Of these, only Francis J., of our sketch, and Mrs. D. H. Decker, who also resides in Menomonie, Wis., and whose husband is also one of the leading physicians of that city, are living.

Frank J., as he is familiarly called, received his education by the fireside at home, at the common school, and at the old Owego, N. Y., academy. He was robust and strong in his boyhood, and attained his growth early, and this fact, together with the circumstances of the family, which rendered his services on the farm imperative, interrupted greatly his educational opportunities. His own determination to acquire an education however, and his perseverance—studying nights with the help of his parents, his father being an excellent mathematician—enabled him at an early age to enter the teachers' class at the academy, where he passed the required examination which entitled him to free tuition. When about to leave for the purpose of teaching a winter school, he was much gratified and surprised when Prof. Wiggins, the principal, invited him to his home, and with thanks for his efficient work at the academy, presented him with the following recommendation:

OWEGO ACADEMY.

OWEGO, N. Y., September 30, 1858.

We hereby certify that Frank J. McLean is at present a member of the teachers' class in this institution, that he is a good scholar, and of good moral character, and that he is possessed largely of energy and tact, and of those qualities which fit one for a successful teacher. We cheerfully recommend him to the confidence of the public.

Signed { A. B. WIGGINS }
 { J. A. PRINDLE. } Principals.

He held teachers' certificates of the first grade from several superintendents, but this unexpected compliment from the Owego academy was to him more than all, coming as it did unsolicited. Mr. McLean was a successful teacher, and commenced at the early age of seventeen, with a large winter school at

Balls Mills, near Williamsport, Pa., and ended by teaching the village school at his home, Nichols, N. Y., where he taught successfully for three years, taking the school at a time when the pupils had routed two or three teachers and were generally in an unsubdued condition. It was universally regretted on the part of the patrons of the school, when he severed his connection therewith. He always felt that this early ordeal was a school for him also. Right here was developed that strong self-control that has characterized him through life, making him the successful business man, lawyer and financier.

Mercantile business first engaged his attention, and the firm of McLean & Howell became widely known, because of their extensive business in general merchandise, grain, etc. Mr. Howell furnished most of the capital and Mr. McLean had full charge of the business, which continued with marked success for two years, during which time Mr. McLean's share of the business enabled him to purchase a fine residence in the village of Nichols, for a home for his father and mother and family, as well as a small farm just outside, for their use also, as long as they lived. This gift so freely offered, which afforded his father and mother so much comfort in their declining years, Mr. McLean has often said was the proudest act of his life. He was also able to aid his younger and only brother, William H., in acquiring an education, and in attending the medical college at Albany, N. Y., where he graduated in 1865, with high honors. Mr. McLean had read law as best he could, up to this time, while teaching school and at home, looking forward to the time, which he felt had now come, when he could afford to attend the law school at Albany, N. Y. He therefore prevailed upon his valued friend and partner, Mr. John Howell, to purchase his interest in the business, and then entered this university. He graduated in the class of 1865, after which he returned to his home in Nichols, and followed his profession in Tioga county, till 1867, when he settled in Menomonie, Wis., where he is still well known as an active citizen and prominent lawyer. His success as a practitioner, is shown by the numerous cases argued by him and reported in the Wisconsin supreme court reports.

October 7, 1875, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Capt. William and Angeline (Hale) Wilson. The children of this marriage are: James Perry, born July 6, 1876; Mary, August 30, 1878; William Wilson, December 1, 1880; Francis Julian, July 20, 1883, and Marjorie, May 29, 1891. In politics Mr. McLean is a democrat, and although not a strong partisan, has always contributed liberally to the cause. The following is worthy of mention: In 1879 the only democratic newspaper in the county, the Menomonie "Times," was sold on a chattel mortgage to Marder, Luse & Co., of Chicago, and was packed and ready for shipment. Mr. McLean took in at a glance the unfortunate situation of the party, and telegraphed an offer which was accepted. The fragments were unpacked, an engine and a new power press, as well as other material, purchased by him at a large outlay, and the paper was run nearly ten years, successful as a newspaper and party organ, but at a great sacrifice of time and thousands of dollars to Mr. McLean. The enterprise was finally organized into a stock company, known as the Menomonie Times Printing company, and the stock is now owned by Mr. McLean and several other democrats of the city. January 2, 1883, he helped organize the First National Bank of Menomonie, of which he is president and the largest stockholder, and its unvarying success has been, beyond question, largely due to his supervision. He is also interested in several other financial institutions in different parts of the state. He is a born leader and organizer, a careful operator of financial insti-

tutions, readily grasping intricate problems, and making the most of opportunities offered that lead to success, to which facts he owes much of his prosperity. To say that he has been a benefit to Menomonie mildly expresses it, in view of the fact that he has contributed generously to the building of nearly every church in the city, and is generally foremost in every good work and enterprise.

HENRY CLEVELAND PUTNAM, banker, Eau Claire, is a direct descendant, in the ninth generation, of John Putnam, who was born in 1582 in England, settled at Salem, Mass., in 1634, and died in 1662. A part of the stone house built at Salem in 1634 by John Putnam is still standing, and is occupied by one of his descendants. The second generation in descent to the subject of this sketch is represented by John, Jr., the third and fourth by Eleazer, and the fifth by Henry, who, with his seven sons, took part in the battle of Bunker Hill, where he and three of the sons were killed. Of his surviving sons, Eleazer was the father of Dr. Elijah Putnam, who removed in 1792 from the vicinity of Boston to Madison, N. Y., where he practiced his profession and was a widely respected citizen. His wife was Phoebe Wood. Of their sons, Hamilton, born in Madison in 1807, married Jeanette Cleveland, a descendant of Moses Cleveland, who removed in 1635 from Ipswich, England, to Woburn, Mass., and from whom all the Clevelands in this country are descended, as are all the Putnams from John Putnam. Hamilton Putnam was a merchant at Madison in early life, but removed in 1842 to Cortland, N. Y., where he engaged in farming.

Henry C. Putnam was then ten years old, having been born at Madison, March 6, 1832. He attended the district school and academy at Cortland, and, at the age of sixteen, went to Cornwall, Conn., where he entered a private school of engineering. In 1850, being then but eighteen years old, he was employed as civil engineer on the Syracuse & Binghamton railroad, with which he remained two and one-half years. He then spent two years on South Carolina and Florida railroads, and in August, 1855, went to Hudson, Wis., where he engaged in the survey and location of government lands. The next year he was employed on what is now the Prairie du Chien division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. May 23, 1857, he came to Eau Claire, where he has ever since made his home, and with the growth and prosperity of which city he is thoroughly identified. He at once took up the survey and location of pine lands, and soon came to be an extensive dealer in timber property. In the early days of Eau Claire county he served it as surveyor, and also as registrar of deeds. In 1876 he started, as an auxiliary to his large land business, the Chippewa Valley bank, which is one of the stable and solid institutions of Eau Claire.

Mr. Putnam is a member of the American Forestry Association, of which he is vice-president, and is considered the most thoroughly practical authority on forestry in the United States. In 1880-81-82 he examined, under direction of Prof. Sargent, of Boston, the forests of the western states and territories, as well as British Columbia, and his report on their condition and resources was embodied in the tenth census report of the United States. In 1883 he was engaged by the Northern Pacific railroad company to make a special examination and report on the forests tributary to its line, which he did, to the entire satisfaction of the company's officials. In 1885 he visited the forests of Germany, France and Switzerland, to note the methods of replanting employed there, and his report rendered the same year to the British Association of Science (of which Mr. Putnam is a member), was pronounced the most satisfactory

and practical ever made to that association. Mr. Putnam's timber map of Pennsylvania has been adopted by the government in preference to those of the "scientific" timber reporters. It would be strange if he had not profited by the practical information in his possession. That he has, is evident from the fact that he is a stockholder and director of the Grand Ronde Lumber Company, of Oregon; the Bow River Lumber Company, of Calgary, B. C.; the Brennan Lumber Company, of St. Paul, and the Rust, Putnam & Owen Lumber Company, of northern Wisconsin.

In common with some other capitalists of Eau Claire, Mr. Putnam undertook a few years ago to furnish employment for the people, and supplement the waning lumber manufacture by establishing local industries. He was the organizer and is president of the Eau Claire Linen Mill Co., is a director of the Pioneer Furniture Co., and a stockholder in the National Electric Manufacturing Co., and some other minor concerns. Not all of these enterprises have proven profitable, but they are still maintained to furnish employment for labor.

In political principle Mr. Putnam adheres to the republican party. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church, in which he was for many years a trustee, and is one of the seven who organized the first masonic lodge in the Chippewa Valley. He laid the corner-stone of the first Presbyterian church in 1857, and was the groom at the first wedding held therein. When the society desired, in 1891, to replace the old wooden structure with a handsome stone edifice, Mr. Putnam very generously subscribed one-fourth the necessary amount, in order that this worthy desire might be fulfilled.

August 8, 1858, Mr. Putnam married Miss Jane Eliza Balcom, of Oxford, N. Y. The bride was a daughter of Henry and Mary (Hunniwell) Balcom, of old New England families, of English descent, and her ancestors were among the early settlers of Chenango county, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Putnam are now alone in their elegant home, on River street, their living children having established residences of their own. The eldest, Ernest B., is secretary and treasurer of the Brennan Lumber Co., and resides in St. Paul. The daughter, Sarah Lynn, is the wife of James O. Hinkley, and resides in Chicago.

JULIUS G. INGRAM, lumberman, Eau Claire. Grandfather Ingram was a native of Massachusetts, where he died at an advanced age. He was of Scotch-Irish descent and was the father of three sons, viz.: David, Eli and James. Of these David was born in Hampden county, Mass., in 1804, and died there in 1842. He went to New York when a young man and engaged in farming. He married in Massachusetts, Fannie Granger, who was a native of that state. She died in 1855, aged fifty-five years. She was the mother of eight children, of whom six reached maturity, namely: Mary Ann, David Asahel, Fanny S., Orrin H., Julius G. and George A. Julius G. Ingram was born May 31, 1832, and attended common schools in his early boyhood, and later, the academy at Southwick, Mass., for three years. He then engaged in farming until April, 1864, after which he engaged in the lumber business with the firm of Ingram, Kennedy & Co., and most of the time had charge of the Eddy mill in Eau Claire, where he filled the position of superintendent for eleven years, during which period the business enjoyed unusual prosperity, principally due to his efficient management. In 1879 he removed to Woodville, Wis., where he went into partnership with W. W. Lea and William T. Evensen and engaged in the lumber and mercantile business, the base of their operations being at Woodville, with their camps close at hand. The concern is known as the Woodville

Lumber company, of which Mr. Ingram is president. He is also president of the Hudson Saw-mill Company. His first wife was Mary Linda Van Wagenen, who died September 13, 1879, leaving three children, of whom two survive, namely, William G. and Orrin H. The former is bookkeeper for the Hudson Saw-mill Company, Hudson, Wis., and the latter is a student in the Eau Claire high school.

As a business man Mr. Ingram has exhibited great tact in managing his affairs, and has been noted for his energy and industry, and his fair dealing with his fellow men, in all his transactions. Politically he is identified with the republican party, and that party elected him to the legislature in the fall of 1877, he receiving 1,117 votes against 1,052 for H. H. Hayden and 419 for D. C. Whipple, two very popular citizens. He was re-elected the following year, when he received 1,672 votes against 1,156 for Peter Truax, the democratic and greenback candidate, and again in the fall of 1879. He was a member of the committee on "Banks, Banking, Insurance and State Lands," and rendered valuable service to the people during his term as a member of the committee on enrolled bills, and chairman of the committee on legislative expenses. He is a member of the Congregational church, and shows the same energy in the church work that he does in the pursuit of his business. Mr. Ingram married, a second time, June 24, 1886, when he took as his wife Miss Ella Moffat, a native of Dryden, N. Y., where she received a liberal education. This union was blessed with one child, Margaret, born January 18, 1888. Mrs. Ingram's grandfather was born near the famous Moffat Mineral Springs, in Scotland. He was a minister of the Scotch Presbyterian church, and resided near Burgh, Orange county, N. Y., where he reared a large family; he also taught the grammar school, and had Gov. De Witt Clinton for his pupil. His son John was a captain in the Revolutionary war, a man of strong resolution and great physical strength. He was a government surveyor, a farmer, and kept a hotel. Another son, William, was a farmer and his son John originated the famous Moffat pills and medicines. The third son, Samuel, was a farmer and later on became a merchant in Orange county, also in Tompkins county, N. Y., where he died aged eighty years. His wife, Anne Shaw, died aged fifty-five years. She was the mother of eight children of whom William was born in Dryden, N. Y., and has been a merchant all his life. His first wife, Laura Blakesley, was the mother of Mrs. Ingram.

PUTNAM V. FARRINGTON, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, was born June 6, 1812, in Cohocton, Steuben county, N. Y., a son of Abel and Clarissa (Baker) Farrington, farmers in the state of Maine, of English descent. His grandfather immigrated to America in the early colonial times. His mother's father was of German descent, and her mother was Irish, both having come to this country at an early day and settled in Cohocton, Steuben county, N. Y., on a farm. Putnam V. remained at home until the age of twenty years, attending school winters and working on the farm in summers. In 1840 he came west and located at Elkhorn, Walworth county, Wis., where he remained a short time, then removed to Fox Lake, Dodge county, and bought unimproved land and opened up a farm, but subsequently disposed of it. In 1855 he came to the then town of Naples, now Mondovi, Buffalo county, and with his brothers entered the first land and built a house of tamarack poles and sod. There were spent some of the happiest days of his life, hunting and fishing, as the country abounded in wild game, and the streams were filled with trout. He hunted during the winters and supplied his neighbors with wild meat, having killed, among other wild game, over 600 deer.



Rev. P. Becker

Mr. Farrington was united in marriage, June 5, 1861, with Miss Augusta Louisa, who was born October 20, 1833, a daughter of John and Ruth Fairbanks (Leonard) Lovejoy. John Lovejoy was born in 1802 in New Hampshire, on a farm, and died September 1, 1885. His father was born in America and died at 100 years of age. Mrs. Lovejoy was born in 1806, in New Hampshire; her father died at the age of eighty years. Her ancestors were of American birth prior to the revolutionary times, and some of them took part in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Farrington have an adopted daughter, Anna, born March 12, 1870. Her father, John Payzant, was of French descent, and came to this country from Nova Scotia in 1870, and still lives in Buffalo county. Her mother died soon after Anna's birth. Mr. Farrington has been identified with the republican party since 1856, and is a member of the Methodist church, with which he has been identified for sixty years.

SAMUEL ELLIS, liveryman, Eau Claire, has as few enemies as any man living in the Chippewa Valley. He was born in Springfield, Erie county, Pa., November 1, 1821, and is descended from a Welshman who served as an officer in the British army in Ireland, during the opening years of the eighteenth century. August 16, 1704, there was born in Dublin, Richard Ellis, who came to this country at the age of thirteen years, being then an orphan. In 1728 he married Jane, daughter of Capt. John Phillips, of Easton, Mass., where he dwelt for twelve years afterward, and then removed to Deerfield. In 1742 he began the first clearing in Ashfield, Franklin county, Mass., built a log cabin and brought his family, who were the first family to live there, in 1745. For several years thereafter their lives were jeopardized by the Indians. For three years he served as a commissary officer in the English forces in the French and Indian war. He died October 7, 1797. His eldest son, Reuben, married Mehetabel Scott. Their youngest child, David, the grandfather of Samuel Ellis, removed in 1818 to Springfield, Pa., with his two sons, William and David. The elder of these sons was William, who was born in Ashfield, March 28, 1787, married in 1810, Rhoda Flower, who was born in Ashfield September 27, 1789. She was a daughter of Capt. Lemrock Flower Jr., and granddaughter of Maj. Lemrock Flower Sr., of Ashfield. William Ellis was a devout Baptist, as were all his ancestors, and was a fifer in the militia for many years. He died May 13, 1873, on the farm which he cleared in Springfield, and which is now occupied by his youngest son, Joseph.

Samuel Ellis is the fourth son and sixth child born to William and Rhoda Ellis. He grew up on the Springfield farm, and acquired some skill in the use of builders' tools. Upon attaining his majority he went to La Grange, Walworth county, Wis., where he built many farm residences and barns. He was very quick and muscular, and was a rapid workman, and also had considerable local fame as a wrestler and ball player. In 1849, at La Grange, he married Amanda Adams, who died July 24, 1850, and left an infant son. This son, William Edwin Ellis, was eleven years old when the family came to Eau Claire. He very early developed unusual business qualifications, and when a youth occupied a responsible position with the Eau Claire Lumber Company. In 1871 he married Annie L. Black, and their only living offspring is Mabel E., now residing with her guardian in Eau Claire. Having separated from his wife, Mr. Ellis removed to Texas in 1874, where he became cashier of the bank of San Angelo. In 1884 he married Mary B. McKenzie, of San Angelo, who bore him two daughters. He lost his life in 1888, by the accidental discharge of his gun, while hunting.

In 1852 Samuel Ellis went to Palmyra, Wis., and engaged in the hotel and livery business. In 1861 he removed to Eau Claire and bought the only livery stable in the place, which was then a mere hamlet. This barn stood on the site now occupied by his brick establishment, and where he has continued to conduct business for thirty years. While making no pretensions as a Christian, Mr. Ellis exemplifies in his daily life the principles of the golden rule. He does not concern himself with politics, but gives his attention to the care of his own affairs, although he takes a deep interest in the welfare and progress of his friends and the entire community. September 17, 1854, he married Miss Harriet French, of English birth and parentage, who is still his faithful helpmeet and companion. Her parents were James and Jenefry (Uglow) French, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have three children, the eldest of whom is the wife of Charles Walworth, of Milwaukee; the second resides in Missoula, Mont., and the youngest is still with his parents. Following is the record of births and deaths: Cora Lucretia, born in 1856; Frank Enrique, born in 1858; Verne Adrion, born in 1869, died in 1870; Harry S., born December 8, 1871; Joseph A., born in February, 1873, died aged ten months and seven days. Frank Ellis was married at Chippewa Falls, Wis., April 4, 1880, to Maggie Cullen, daughter of James Cullen, a native of Ireland. They have a son, Samuel Cullen, born May 30, 1881.

CAPT. VICTOR WOLF, Eau Claire, was born December 28, 1824, in Obendorf, Germany. His parents, George and Margaret (Hass) Wolf, were natives of Germany, and were the parents of the following children: Joseph, Genevieve, Thomas, Elizabeth and Victor. The latter came to the United States when he was twenty-two years old, provided with a three years' passport, as he intended returning to his native country. Upon landing in this country he learned of the Mexican war, and his ancestors having been warriors, the soldier element asserted itself in him and he enlisted in New York city. But instead of being sent to the seat of war as he had hoped, he was ordered to Governor's Island, where he did duty until May, 1850. Garrison life becoming irksome to him, he planned to leave the service or be sent into active service. Meeting Lieut. Buckner, later the well-known general, he asked him to intercede for him, and was subsequently sent as second in command with a company of 400 recruits, to Florida during the Seminole war. He was assigned to Company H, Fourth artillery, and fought there in the swamps, and at Key West. In 1851 he re-enlisted as orderly sergeant. Returning to New York in 1852, he was sent to Fort Niagara, and in 1854 transferred to Oswego, where he remained until 1856, when he received his discharge, having served nine years and ten months. In 1848 he married Miss Ann McLaughlin, and they had the following children: Elizabeth, John, Cecelia, Ada, George, William and Lilly. After leaving the army, Mr. Wolf became general manager of ex-Gov. Tallmadge's large farms near Fond du Lac, Wis. In August, 1858, he came to Eau Claire, built a home, began teaming, opened a stone quarry, and freighted in the winter between Eau Claire and Sparta.

At the beginning of the Civil war he drilled a company of recruits and was elected first lieutenant in August, 1861. May 11, 1862, he was promoted to a captaincy. His company was selected as the color company, and was the one that carried a live American eagle through the war. The eagle, "Old Abe," had been purchased through the influence of Capt. Wolf and presented to the company. Mr. Wolf participated in many thrilling scenes in battle and skirmish, and during the Red River expedition, undertaken in the interest of

greedy monopoly and not humanity. He was elected provost-marshal out of a company of one hundred captains. Upon his return to Eau Claire, after serving three years in the war, he was elected its first chief of police. He engaged in the livery business in 1880, but some time since turned it over to his son, William. He has hauled mail to and from the post-office since the first train ran to Eau Claire. Politically the Captain is a democrat, and is an alderman of the city. He is one of the most esteemed citizens of Eau Claire, and has the longest military record of any man in the Valley.

ORRIN HENRY INGRAM, Eau Claire. His parents, David A. and Fanny (Granger) Ingram, dwelt on a farm in Westfield, Hampden county, Mass., and subsequently at Saratoga, N. Y. They were able to give him only a common-school education. The father died at Saratoga when Orrin was eleven years old, and the mother survived her husband eight years, dying at Bolton, N. Y., in 1853. They had the following children: David A., Mary Ann, Sophronia, Orrin H., Julius G. and George Augustus.

Orrin H. was born at Westfield, Mass., May 12, 1830. He was early thrown upon his own resources, and found employment in the lumber regions of northern New York. Having a natural mechanical bent, he soon became a skillful mill-wright, and was for many years employed in building and operating saw-mills. Several of these were in New York. For two years he was engaged in erecting a mill near Kingston, and three near Belleville, Canada. He was subsequently employed by Harris & Brunson to build and conduct a mill at Ottawa, and for several years was in the service of Gilmour & Co. as mill-wright and manager at Gatneau and River Trent, Canada. His salary increased until it reached the snug sum of four thousand dollars a year. When it became known that he contemplated removing to the United States his employers offered to advance him sufficient capital to invest in business if he would remain with them. The tempting offer came too late, as he had made up his mind to try his fortune in the west. Accordingly, in the spring of 1857 he came to Eau Claire, and to his enterprising and energetic spirit much credit is due for the rapid development of the lumber interests of the Chippewa Valley. He was the inventor of and the first to place in operation, several improvements and labor-saving appliances, among which is the gang-edger. He did not seek to deprive others of the benefits of his devices by taking out patents on them, and they are to-day in universal use.

In 1857 the lumber firm of Ingram, Kennedy & Dole was formed, and began the operation of a saw-mill on the Chippewa opposite Half Moon lake. Five years later, after having rebuilt a mill destroyed by fire, the firm became Ingram & Kennedy, and later, Ingram, Kennedy & Co., and this firm was merged, in 1881, in the Empire Lumber Co., of which Mr. Ingram has been president ever since. He is also president of the Eau Claire National Bank, successor to the bank of Clark & Ingram, which was established in 1872, and also of the Rice Lake Lumber Company, which operates a large mill at Rice Lake, Wis.

ROBERT C. FIELD (deceased) was born May 6, 1804, in Cairo, Greene county, N. Y., the only son of Robert Bates and Sally (Austin) Field, natives of Wallingford, Conn. After receiving a common-school education he entered the law office of Hon. J. Barnes, of Cairo, and there studied the profession of law for several years. He took a very active interest in politics, and represented Greene county in the state legislature in 1844. In 1849 he moved west and settled in Richland county, Wis., where he remained for several

years. He was sent to the state legislature from that district in 1859. He moved to Trempealeau county and still continued his course of progression. In 1874 he was elected to the state senate of this district, and has held many minor offices here.

January 1, 1837, he married Miss Harriet M. Graham, who died a few months afterward. April 1, 1838, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Neri and Triphena (Beebe) Stoddard, natives of Connecticut. Mrs. Field was born November 3, 1815. They had seven children, namely: Harriet, wife of E. Scott Hotchkiss; Stoddard, Robert D. (deceased), Francis E., Horace A., Hiram H., and Mary E., wife of C. D. Van Hosen. Mr. Field was a Universalist in his religious belief. He was admired for his strict integrity, honesty and temperate habits. In politics he was a republican, and was the standard bearer of that party for a number of years. He accumulated a very handsome property during his life time, and at his death left his children well provided for. His death took place June 16, 1876, and the remains were escorted to their final resting place by a large cortege of friends, who truly mourned his loss. His widow is still living.

STODDARD FIELD, farmer, P. O. Osseo, was born August 19, 1842, in Cairo, Greene county, N. Y., the eldest son of Robert C. and Mary (Stoddard) Field. His early life was spent in this state, where he received a common-school education. He chose farming for a vocation and now owns 500 acres of fine land, two miles south of Osseo, upon which he has erected a very fine residence. His barns and sheds are large and comfortable. He buys largely of stock, dressed and on hoof, and ships to Ashland, Wis., where he has a very large meat market. He is one of those progressive men who are a benefit to a community and by their example improve it. January 1, 1871, he married Miss Martha E., daughter of E. W. Robbins. They are the parents of two children: Leslie H., born November 19, 1871, and Clarence W., born February 8, 1874. Mr. Field is a republican in politics and has served upon the town board for a number of years.

HON. WILLIAM ALONEY RUST, lumberman, Eau Claire, a prominent figure in commercial and political affairs in the Chippewa Valley, is a son of Aloney Rust, who might also be called a Napoleon of commerce. The latter was born December 8, 1818, in the town of Wells, Rutland county, Vt. The education he acquired was such as could be had in the common schools of the time, and there he mastered the rudiments of an education. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances. In 1837 the family removed to the state of Michigan and settled at Newport (now Marine City), on the St. Clair river. About this time he commenced sailing on the lakes, before the mast, and obtained considerable skill as a navigator. About the year 1843 he and his brother, David W., built a schooner which was known as the "Vermont." Aloney having had the most experience, was selected as captain, and after a few years of success they sold the vessel. In 1846 they bought a steam saw-mill at Newport, which they operated until 1859, and during that time they acquired an experience in the lumber business which resulted in their having rightly obtained the reputation of being honest and successful business men. In 1851 Mr. Rust commenced the selection of pine lands on the tributaries of the Saginaw and other rivers in the state, which contributed largely to the success of himself and his associates. In 1857 he and his brother commenced active lumber business in the Saginaw valley by building a steam saw-mill at the upper end of the Saginaw river, now within the corporate limits of East Sag-

inaw, and from that time until his death, which occurred September 18, 1874, he was largely engaged in the manufacture of lumber and salt, and was part owner in barge lines, and steam and other vessel property on the lakes. He was interested in a large lumber yard in Cleveland, and in extensive tracts of pine lands in Wisconsin, as well as iron mines in Michigan and farm property.

During the last ten years of his life his time was chiefly employed in the management of extensive lumber operations on the west side of the state, in company with his brother, David W., James Sanborn and others. The business was principally done at Muskegon, and the result of his operations was satisfactory and remunerative. He amassed a large fortune by his industry, energy and economy, was a true friend and good neighbor. The acquisition of great wealth did not turn his head nor change his heart, and he was at all times a true friend of humanity. At the time of his death his family consisted of a wife, four sons and two daughters. His early death was regretted by his family and a large circle of friends, many of whom he had assisted to his own pecuniary loss. His energy and success in his early business life did much to inspire the younger members of his father's family with a proper ambition, which proved of great value to them in after life. The same example of untiring energy, of honest dealing in all commercial matters, and the desire to uphold his good name and position before the world, has no doubt been an influence for good to his four sons, who are following, to some extent at least, in their father's footsteps, except that they are enabled to pay even greater attention to the detail of their vast business.

William Aloney Rust seems to have been especially fitted for a manipulator of schemes, and his transactions in the commercial world prove him to be a cool-headed financier. He was born May 3, 1844, in Marine City, Mich., where he received a good academic education, and was early in life initiated into the lumber business. Thus we find him at the age of seventeen years, managing a saw-mill for his father. Later on he was out in the camps in the pineries, sharing the fare, hardship and toil of the men employed in the woods, studying the business from the lowest round of the ladder, which led to his success as a lumberman. At the age of twenty-two he became an explorer on his own account, and located timber lands in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. He sold most of this timber land to his father's company, yet retained considerable for himself. In September, 1871, he came to Eau Claire, where he located permanently, and became identified with many of its leading business firms, having acquired considerable interest in the pine lands of the Chippewa river and its tributaries. In 1872, with others, he organized the Bank of Eau Claire, which he made his headquarters, and with which he has been identified ever since. He is the largest stockholder in it, was its first cashier and is now its president. In the fall of 1872 he, with others, bought the Badger State Lumber Company's mills, and became its secretary, and later vice-president, increasing its facilities to its previous capacity, which had become reduced. In October, 1875, he became a heavy stockholder in the Eau Claire Lumber Company, and was secretary and general manager. To this business he devoted some of his best energies, with gratifying results, and was in active charge of it for years. In 1887 it was sold out to Mr. Weyerhauser, and the affairs of the company passed into liquidation. To follow Mr. Rust's vast business interests through all their ramifications would be a long task. Suffice it that he is interested in the Rust-Owen Lumber Company, the Westville Lumber Company, the Chippewa Lumber Company, the Brennan Lumber Company, of Hinckley,

Minn., the West Superior Lumber Company, the Eau Claire and St. Louis Lumber Company, the Canadian Pacific Coal Company, the Bow River Lumber Company, the Eau Claire Grocery Company, and several other institutions in the state. In many of these corporations he does not take an active part, but is simply an advisory member.

Another remarkable incident of Mr. Rust's career is his signal success in political circles, and yet he can not be termed a politician. His intimate relation with the business interests of northern Wisconsin, his knowledge of human nature among both rich and poor, but best, his honor and love of justice, peculiarly fitted him to espouse the cause of the people in legislative halls, and in the fall of 1886 he was nominated by the republican party and elected to the state senate without opposition. He served four years to the interest of both rich and poor, lending his voice and influence to procure good government for the majority of the people. He has also been elected mayor of Eau Claire, without opposition, on the people's ticket. Since then he has been tendered various political preferments, including a seat in congress, but has seen fit so far, to steer his bark clear of the rocks and shoals of political turmoil, although by few shoulders would the congressional toga be better borne. August 30, 1871, Mr. Rust married Dora, a daughter of Capt. Frank Drummond, a well-known steamboat owner. This union has been blessed with the following children: Frank Lee, Paul D. and Louise.

CADWALLADER JACKSON WILTSE, retired lawyer, Cadott, Chippewa county, is descended from a German family established at Brandenburg. About 987, on account of their predatory habits, several of these people were removed by Charlemagne to the borders of Holland, where they remained for many generations. In the seventeenth century the ancestor of this subject came with a colony known as the "nine partners," to Dutchess county, N. Y., whence his descendants spread over the United States and Canada. Thomas Wiltse, who was probably born in Pownal, Vt., passed his life there, dying at the age of eighty years. His son, Jeremiah, born in Pownal in 1781, married Sarah Greene, a native of Williamstown, Mass., and in 1814 moved to Clarence, Erie county, N. Y., where he died in his sixty-fourth year. By occupation he was a farmer. Of his twelve children, ten are now living, the eleventh having died at the age of seventy-four years. The names of this remarkable family are here recorded, with residence: Caroline, widow of Dr. Carlos Emmons, ex-state senator, Springville, N. Y. (Her first husband, Rev. Philander Powers, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, was killed by a runaway team); Pyrene, widow of James Kipp, ex-mayor of St. Johns, Mich., died in New York; Diana, widow of John Herchey, Buffalo, N. Y.; Livingston G., a prominent politician and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, Clarence, N. Y.; Rebecca, wife of John Brown, farmer, Johnson's Creek, Niagara county, N. Y.; C. J. Cadott; Elizabeth, wife of Judge Palmer Bowman, Bowmansville, N. Y.; Jeremiah, on a farm adjoining the homestead in Clarence, N. Y.; George Wesley, many years a prominent lawyer at Bowling Green, Ind., now banking at Metz, Ind.; Buradore, prominent in politics and for a long time superintendent of the schools in Erie county, N. Y., now a merchant at Mill Creek, Bourbon county, Kas.; Jerome, farmer and bee-keeper in southeastern Nebraska, was commander of the famous "rotten flotilla" on Chesapeake bay, during the Civil war; Samuel, the twelfth, died in infancy.

C. J. Wiltse was born in Clarence, N. Y., May 29, 1823, and passed his boyhood on the home farm. At the age of fifteen he took the lead in the labors of

the farm, on account of his father's declining health. He had previously attended a classical school, and by studying nights he laid the foundation of a most successful professional career. His instructor was Jackson Hadley, who subsequently became a member of the Wisconsin state senate, and died at his post of duty in the senate chamber. He studied law under Edmund Hull, but turned his attention largely to farming. He taught twenty terms of school, a part of this labor being performed in Milwaukee and Mukwanago, this state. He came to the last named place in 1850 and settled on a farm. Here he served as town superintendent of schools. He removed in 1862 to Chippewa county, and settled on a farm in Lafayette township. Next year he was elected town clerk, served three years, and subsequently became justice of the peace, chairman of the town board, and a member of the county board when it consisted of three commissioners. He was elected county judge, and before his term expired was elected district attorney. He was admitted to the bar at Chippewa Falls in 1868, and was engaged in active practice for thirteen years when he retired. He served the people faithfully, and would accept no fees as judge of probate. He was rewarded with a lucrative general practice, and retired on a competence in 1881. His means are largely invested in farm and city property, and in 1889 he removed his residence from Chippewa Falls to Cadott, in order to be nearer his rural interests. He embraces the faith of the Baptist church, and has always adhered to the democratic party, espousing the free soil cause while it remained an issue. Judge Wiltse was twice married, his first bride being Miss Ellen M. Tanner, who died in January, 1870. September 11, 1878, he married Mary F. (Billiard) Eldred, widow of Perry Eldred. Mrs. Wiltse was one of the early pupils of her present husband in New York. Of Judge Wiltse's ten children, eight are now living, as follows: Ellen (Mrs. Deville M. Wilson); Alice (wife of Hector C. McRae), Chippewa Falls; Diana (wife of Judge William P. Swift), Rice Lake; Sarah, with Mrs. McRae; Thomas, Wheaton, this county; Cadwallader J. and Evelyn, Chippewa Falls. Rachel, the eldest, died while the wife of John Sellers.

HON. HIRAM P. GRAHAM, manufacturer, Eau Claire. The Graham ancestors were of Scotch descent and settled in the north of Ireland during the religious persecutions in their native country. They finally immigrated to America and settled in Buckland, Mass., in which state Samuel Graham, grandfather, and Charles Graham, father of our subject were born.

Hiram P. Graham was born March 29, 1820, in Windham, N. Y., and received his early education in the common and select schools of his native town. After he left school he took up the trade of a mill-wright. In 1844 he went to Canada where he followed the same occupation for about eight years. Eventually he returned to Allegany county, N. Y., where he bought a mill and was engaged in lumbering for four years. In 1856 he was induced to come to Eau Claire, by the Eau Claire Lumber Company, and was in their employ for three or four years. He brought his family here in the fall of 1857. He became desirous, ultimately, of going into business for himself, and in company with his brother-in-law, Robert Tolles, bought a planing-mill, which they operated under the firm name of Graham, White & Co., until it was destroyed by fire in 1875. In connection with this plant they had a foundry and machine shop. In the autumn of the same year they rebuilt their factory, shops, etc., which have been in operation ever since. The concern was organized into a stock company known as the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, and as such has earned a name that is well known throughout the northwest. The officers

of this concern are: Hiram P. Graham, pres.; William Dean, vice-pres.; C. B. Daniel, sec.; and F. H. Graham, treas.

Mr. Graham was for many years connected with the Dells Lumber Company, of which he was president. The high esteem in which he is held by the citizens of Eau Claire proves that his life work is appreciated. Financially, he has been quite successful, and although past the allotted three-score and ten years is still enabled to enjoy, with his excellent wife, the good things of this world. His fellow citizens in Eau Claire and in the state of Wisconsin have shown their confidence in him and their appreciation of his worth by electing him to various offices. He was appointed sheriff in 1862 by the governor, to finish the term of his predecessor, who had enlisted. When the village of Eau Claire was organized he was made a trustee, and on its becoming a city he was elected its first mayor. President Grover Cleveland appointed him postmaster, and he filled that position in 1888 and 1889. February 1, 1848, in Canada he married Miss Mary J. Cowen, who was born March 2, 1826, in Troy, N. Y. Their two surviving children are Mrs. Julia Thompson and Frederick H. Graham.

SIGVALD A. QVALE (deceased) was born July 18, 1852, in Haugesund, Norway, and died May 17, 1890, of consumption, in Eau Claire. Gauth E. Qvale, his grandfather, was a descendant of the famous Erick Brockman, of Germany, who was captain in command of one of the war vessels in 1814. He owned many ships in later life and considerable real estate. He had four sons and one daughter, of whom Asbjörn J., a merchant, came to Iowa in 1870, moved to Minnesota in 1872, and in 1881 to Eau Claire, Wis., where he died. His wife, Regina Tonneson, is yet living. The children born to Gauth E. Qvale were Carl (born of a former marriage), Mrs. Anna Anderson, Sigvald A., George A., Mrs. Bergithe Swan, Mrs. Regina Stavrum and Victor. Of these Sigvald A. was educated at the high school in Haugesund, Norway. He came to Rochester, Minn., in 1868, with his brother Carl, and was employed as a clerk there one year. He worked in a Minneapolis dry goods house a short time, and was then employed in the land office of the Omaha railroad company at Hudson, where he acquired an insight into the working and manipulations of real estate, especially in regard to the vast forests on railroad lands, which eventually laid the foundation to his fortune, and assisted in the accumulation of nearly 300,000 acres of land. He rendered valuable services to the railroad company by his wonderful memory, which enabled him to recall at a moment's notice any piece of property he had ever seen or heard spoken of in the vast domain. This remarkable knowledge also extended to people whom he had seen only once. This fact alone caused him to be known far and wide, and made him a host of friends. He was a phenomenon in this respect. For many years in his extensive dealings with his fellow men he hardly kept a memorandum, much less a set of books. When a boy he gave no indications of this remarkable gift, being rather slow to learn, yet in later life he was called the Norwegian lexicon. He was generous and open hearted, and of a sunny, cheerful disposition. In January, 1889, he married Mrs. Anna Selmer, daughter of Niels Nielson. She was the mother of three children: Elise, Augusta and Jacob Selmer. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Qvale, Sigvald A. Jr.

Mr. Qvale took up his residence at Eau Claire, having previously engaged in real estate business at Minneapolis for nearly two years. After coming here he gave his attention chiefly to the care and increase of his holdings, with the purpose of founding a large hospital at some point in Wisconsin. With



J. E. Hysman.

this end in view he deeded his entire estate, before his death, to three trusted friends—George A. Qvale, Alfred Cypreansen and Lewis Larson, who are taking measures to carry out this noble design. The following tribute to the character of Mr. Qvale is from the pen of a Madison acquaintance, published in the Madison "Democrat:" "A noteworthy trait in his character was that he never spoke ill of any one. I never once heard an unfavorable criticism from him on any person. He had his opinions, which he would advance in the greatest good nature. He was, however, not an impressive conversationalist. It was his honesty, his good nature, his candor, that attracted. His philanthropy was not the result of eccentricity, but of an innate nobleness of soul. He lived wholly for others, yet so quietly and unobtrusively that he attracted little attention. When I once hinted that, should he be willing to accept some preferment, he had friends who would be more than glad to do what they could for him, he declined in such a manner that such a suggestion was not likely to be renewed."

George A. Qvale, a brother of S. A. Qvale, was born November 30, 1856. He came to America in 1870, and has since that time farmed near New Ulm, Minn., with the exception of the years from 1882 to 1884, when he was with his brother. Since his brother's death he has been employed in the office of the Ideal Land & Loan Company, which was organized by his brother to facilitate settling up his vast estate. He was married January 10, 1880, to Miss Sigfred Iverson, of Decorah, Iowa. She died in February, 1889. Three children blessed this union, namely: Lulu, Sigvald and Hilda Qvale.

LORENZO DOW FARRINGTON, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, was born December 11, 1822, a son of Abel and Clarissa (Baker) Farrington, the former of English descent, and the latter of Irish and German descent. His paternal grandfather came to America in early colonial times. His maternal grandfather was a native of Germany and immigrated to Cohocton, Steuben county, N. Y., at an early day. Lorenzo D. was born in Steuben county, N. Y., on a farm, and when quite young was taken by his parents to Naples township, Ontario county, same state. In 1844 he came with his parents to Wisconsin and located near Elkhorn, where he lived two years, then went to Fox Lake, where he resided until the summer of 1855. He then located in what was then Naples township, now Mondovi, Buffalo county, which then abounded in elk, deer, bear and all kinds of game. He was very fond of hunting, and, with his brothers, supplied the neighborhood with all the wild meats they wanted. He has many a good story to tell of his experiences as a hunter in the early days of this county. Mr. Farrington married, in 1860, Miss Elsin Swift, and two children were born to them: Jessie, July 28, 1863, and George, April 29, 1865. Mrs. Farrington died in November, 1879, and August 6, 1882, he married again, his second wife being Miss Fanny Parker. Two children have been born to this latter marriage: Grover, born December 25, 1885, and Arthur, born April 27, 1891. Mr. Farrington has been a democrat for forty years, and though living in a strong republican township, has been elected assessor for eight terms, and township treasurer for seven terms.

ARTHUR SATTERLEE BOSTWICK, registrar of deeds, Eau Claire, was born December 5, 1825, in Jericho, Chittenden county, Vt. The genealogy of this family points to three brothers, natives of the north of Ireland, who settled on and named Bostwick Bay, Conn. They were protestants, and have many descendants in America. Capt. Arthur Bostwick, the grandfather of our subject, was born at Manchester, Vt. He was a merchant, and a quartermaster in

the war of 1812, in which he was wounded. He died at Jericho, Vt., where he kept a hotel for fifty years, aged over ninety years. He was quite a prominent man and served as a member of congress from his district. His wife, Sally, was a daughter of Col. Clark, of Revolutionary fame. She died and left three children, namely: Martin Chittenden, Julius Hoyt and Isaac Clark. Capt. Bostwick's second wife was Polly, daughter of Capt. Shadrach and Gail (Smith) Hathaway, the latter a daughter of Gov. Israel Smith, of Vermont. To his second marriage were born the following children: Samuel B., an Episcopal clergyman; Sarah C. and Israel S. Martin C. Bostwick came west in 1844, and settled in Marshall, Dane county, Wis., where he died in 1866. He was the first to settle in the Bostwick Valley, La Crosse county, subsequently returning to Dane county. His first wife, Lucy Hathaway, died in 1846, leaving four children: Arthur S.; Romeo, who died during the war, before Vicksburg; Mrs. Ann E. Nichols, and John Y.

Arthur S. Bostwick came to Illinois in the fall of 1843, and followed the blacksmith trade. November 19, 1856, he came to Eau Claire, Wis., was appointed under sheriff, and as such summoned the first jury, helped to organize the county and held the first term of circuit court. In 1858 he was elected the second sheriff, and after serving two years, served two years more as under sheriff. Previous to this, in 1847, he enlisted in the army to go to the Mexican war under an assumed name (A. Satterlee), so that his father would not know anything about it. He was wounded at the National Bridge, near the battle ground of Cerro Gordo, and was sent home, after which he followed his trade in various places, among which was Fort Atkinson. In 1849 he crossed the plains and helped to forge the hammer for the Mormon mint at Salt Lake City. He then went on to the coast, engaged in gold mining for awhile, and then traveled north and south, and at last visited the Sandwich Islands, but returned east the following year by way of Panama. In 1851 he again crossed the plains, returning via Nicaragua, and while in Virgin Bay saw the fight of William Walker, the filibuster, and his taking of the fort at that place. Returning to Eau Claire he worked twenty-two years for the Eau Claire Lumber Company, as superintendent in their blacksmith and manufacturing department. From April, 1888, till April, 1891, he served as commissioner of the poor, and, in the fall of 1890, was elected registrar of deeds of Eau Claire county. During the civil war he held a commission as recruiting officer with the rank of lieutenant, and did good work in this position. He represented the Eighth ward in the city council from April 1880 to 1882. He is president of the Eau Claire county soldiers' relief commission, and senior warden of Christ's Episcopal church. Since 1855 he has adhered to the democratic party, having joined its opposition to know-nothingism. His ancestors were whigs. Mr. Bostwick married, May 8, 1858, Miss Bridget Gunn, and this union has been blessed with thirteen children, of whom twelve reside in this county, and one daughter in California.

N. C. FOSTER, lumberman, Fairchild, Eau Claire county, was born in Owego, Tioga county, N. Y., January 6, 1834. He is the sixth in a family of seven children of Willard and Lovicea (Pickering) Foster, natives of Vermont and New York, respectively. His father followed farming and lumbering in New York, where he resided until his death in 1881. His mother died some years earlier. His brothers and sisters were: Abijah; Huldah P., widow of Daniel Gaskill; Louisa, deceased wife of Jason Whittamore; Charles M.; Grace, deceased wife of Gilbert Arnold; Olive F., wife of Wm. Sherwood. N. C.

Foster was reared to manhood in his native state, where he followed the occupation of lumbering. In 1858 he married Esther Stearn, and to them seven children were born, namely: Gilbert A.; Edward J.; Sarah, wife of C. M. Wilson; Clara, wife of D. Duncan; Cora, wife of George Winslow; Edward J. Willard, a student of the military school, and Grace May, now eight years of age. Mr. Foster is the largest lumber manufacturer and dealer in this section of the state, owning some 15,000 acres of good timber, consisting of pine and hard wood, which extends into Eau Claire and Clark counties. This timber furnishes the supply for the large mills he owns at Fairchild, which were established in 1877, at a cost of \$100,000, and by recent improvements and additions in machinery, are now valued at \$150,000. This plant has a capacity of 100,000 feet of building lumber daily, besides 14,000,000 shingles and 6,000,000 lath. He employs a force of 200 men, and his lumber trade is almost exclusively retail. He has several yards established throughout this section, namely, at Osseo, Eleva and Mondovi, in Wisconsin, and at Avoca, Slayton and Heron Lake, in Minnesota, besides the retail business at this point. He supplies the country within a radius of thirty miles.

Mr. Foster was also senior member in the firm of N. C. & E. J. Foster, millers. Their plant was established in 1883 as an elevator, and in 1890 there was added a buckwheat plant, which grinds by a patent process, and their flour has a national reputation, their trade extending through the northwestern and southern states. Mr. Foster was the principal in the firm of N. C. Foster & Son, general merchants, whose store was established in 1876. Both of these concerns have been consolidated with the lumber business, which was incorporated as the N. C. Foster Lumber Company July 1, 1891, with a capital stock of \$500,000, all paid up, and with N. C. Foster, pres., E. J. Foster, vice-pres., and G. A. Foster, sec. and treas. Mr. Foster endeared himself to the people of this vicinity in the opening up of the territory between Fairchild and Mondovi, by the building of the Saulte Ste. Marie & Southwestern railroad. It was commenced and completed in 1886, and built without any bonded indebtedness. He has also a tramway, known as the Chicago, Fairchild and Eau Claire river road, upon which he transports the logs from his pineries to his mills. These two roads have a combined length of fifty miles. Being practically the owner of all the stock in the railroad, Mr. Foster sold it in March, 1891, to the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railway company for \$400,000. The present growth of Fairchild is due, in a large measure, to his encouragement and assistance, and he is looked upon as one of the principal movers of the many enterprises of this village. He is a man of energy and enterprise, while his position in the financial world is of the highest. He is free from that reserve and haughtiness that are looked upon by the masses with ill favor; kind, hospitable and liberal, he is held in high esteem by his friends and neighbors. With the view of benefiting his surroundings and his county, he gives valuable assistance to enterprises of a public nature. Mr. Foster has lately become interested in the Southern Land & Lumber Company, of Chicago, Ill., and in southern pine and hardwood lands.

RICHARD T. FARR (deceased) was probably one of the most successful business men who ever engaged in the lumber trade of the Chippewa Valley. He entered the pineries of northern Wisconsin in 1879, making his home at Phillips, Price county, and passed most of the time up to 1885 in this occupation. In 1881 he preempted a piece of pine land and also located several good claims for other parties, and during the following year logged the claim pre-

empted, clearing therefrom \$1,000. During the next three years he had a varied experience, scaling logs during the winter and looking up lands in the summer, a part of the time for himself and at other times for other lumbermen, working either by the day or for an interest in the land located. At the same time he picked up several state and government "forties" which he paid for with his wages. In 1885, while chopping in the woods, Mr. Farr conceived the thought, the consummation of which afterward made him so successful. He remembered that he had a verbal option on a piece of pine land, and believing himself destined for a more prominent career than that of a chopper, he left his ax in the tree he was chopping, procured a written option and turned his face toward the setting sun, starting on the road to fame and fortune. The next day he sold the land at an advance of \$1,600. From this time until his death Mr. Farr made his home at Eau Claire and having achieved success by making deals, the profits from which amounted to from \$10,000 to \$40,000 each, he soon became associated with many of the leading lumbermen of that section, who trusted him implicitly to attend the sales of the state and government lands at Madison. He purchased for them any pine land he saw fit to buy and at whatever price he deemed proper to pay.

It is from this standpoint that Mr. Farr was considered so successful, rather than his accumulation of any immense fortune in a few years such as had characterized certain men during the oil excitement in Pennsylvania. For it was there, in Bradford county, that Mr. Farr was born, April 8, 1862. In 1869 his parents moved to Marquette county, Wis., where he received a common-school education, and at the age of fifteen years held a third-grade certificate. The next year he left home to begin life for himself, and up to the time of his death, which occurred December 29, 1890, he had accumulated a fortune of about \$200,000. Although Mr. Farr attended strictly to business, he was ever mindful of the fact that he had four sisters, and after their mother's death in 1886, he furnished three of them with means to support themselves and attend the Sister's Convent at St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Farr was a man of strict integrity, and honesty of purpose, whose word was his bond. He was buried at Montells, Wis. It is believed by the friends of the deceased that a will had been made, leaving his large fortune to his sisters. If, however, such was the case, the instrument has been covered up, and his fortune, according to the law of Wisconsin, fell into the hands of his father (for whom his hatred was intense), who, together with his two brothers, divided his property as soon as he had been laid to rest.

OSCAR FITZLAND JACKSON, insurance agent, Eau Claire. The genealogy of this family proves its progenitors to have been Englishmen. The first ancestor in this country, Samuel Jackson, was accompanied by two brothers: Archibald and Theophilus. One brother, Dr. Frederick Jackson, remained in England. Daniel, son of Samuel Jackson, was the eldest of eight children, and he reared eight children to years of maturity, having lost four in infancy. Among the eight mature ones was Daniel Jackson, the father of our subject, a native of New York state, who was survived by the other seven. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, was a distiller in early life, and during the latter part of it a farmer. He was a member of the Baptist church, a very robust man and died at the age of seventy-six years, from paralysis, the result of a felon. He took a deep interest in matters of public policy, affiliated with the democratic party, and was a stanch opponent of slavery. He was a highly respected citizen, and his word was as good as his bond. His

wife, Rhoda Ann Cady, was a native of central New York, and attained the age of eighty-three years. Both she and her husband died in Sparta, Wis., whither they removed in 1858. Their living children are Daniel C., William W., Samuel D., Oscar F., Mrs. Julia Ann Knox and Mrs. Charlotte E. Allis. Martin V. B. died in St. Paul of small-pox. He had been in partnership with our subject for seventeen years. He came here in 1858, was a Baptist of strong conviction and of great nobility of character.

O. F. Jackson was born in Elizabethtown, Essex county, N. Y., February 18, 1833. He was educated in his native county, came west in 1855, settled in Eau Claire in the following year, and was engaged with his brother in trading in the Chippewa Valley for many years, much of his business in the earlier days being transacted with the Indians. He opened a general store in Eau Claire, conducted it for seventeen years, and was successful until the last four years, when he sold out in 1869. He gradually drifted into the insurance business, and is especially fitted for that work. His son Williard G. has been associated with him in business for the past three years. They represent some of the best companies, and do a large business. Mr. Jackson's reputation for integrity is well established throughout the Valley. His present wife is Mary Columbia Jackson, *nee* Griswold, the widow of his brother, Martin V. B. She is the mother of five children: Willard Griswold, Gordon Cady, Frederick D., Mrs. Bertha Sanderson and Martin F. The four elder children were by her first husband. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are well advanced in the principles and teachings of Christian science.

JOHN F. MILLER, merchant, Cumberland, Barron county, comes of a family whose ancestors were Germans for many generations, and teachers by occupation, and who resided in the village of Fallinbostel, Hanover. Their grandfather Miller taught the village school and reached a green old age. He had a family of three children, Herman, Catharina and another daughter. Herman was an employe in a powder-mill, and was killed in an explosion when our subject was but fifteen months old. John F. Miller was born April 9, 1836. He came to Carver county, Minn., in August, 1857, with his mother, stepfather, one brother and two sisters. His mother was Sophie Elling, and died at the age of eighty years, lacking one month. Our subject, John F. Miller, enjoyed the privilege of the public schools in Germany, but received no school advantages in the United States. He had learned the trade of a tailor in Germany, but never followed it in this country. The first work that he did in Minnesota was on the railroad. That winter he cleared up land at home, and the following spring found work on a farm near Stillwater, at nine dollars per month. That autumn he helped his father clear land, and in the spring of 1859 worked in a brick-yard at Chaska for twelve dollars per month. His wages were soon raised to thirteen dollars, and the second year he procured the position of foreman and remained in that capacity for four years.

The next step was his marriage, May 1, 1865, with Miss Catharine Huser, a native of Alsace, France. This union was blessed with eleven children, namely: Ida, Anna, Fred W., Lydia, Mary, Clara, William, Albert, Ella, Belle and Ernest. After his marriage Mr. Miller settled down in Carver, Carver county, Minn., where he started a brickyard of his own, and was quite successful in the three years he operated it. He afterward removed to Cedar Lake, Hennepin county, where he was superintendent of the brick-yard for Hill, Griggs & Co., also bought about 60,000 cords of wood per year. He was in

the employment of the company for about six years. Then in partnership with Col. C. W. Griggs he continued the wood business at Montrose on the Manitoba, now the Great Northern railroad. They shipped most of the wood to St. Paul, and in connection with that business conducted a general store. In 1880 Mr. Miller removed to Cumberland, where he had found a new supply of wood, where they operated till 1887. Since that time Mr. Miller has been engaged in the lumber business principally, having bought a steam saw-mill.

The firm is now known as the Beaver Dam Lumber Co., with C. W. Griggs, pres.; J. F. Miller, vice-pres., and A. G. Foster, treas. The annual amount of lumber cut is about 12,000,000 feet per year. They employ about 125 men. A large company store was built in 1881, which is the largest store in the town. Mr. Miller started the Bank of Cumberland in October, 1883, with J. T. Heath, but since 1887 he has been sole proprietor. Mr. Miller has been a very successful business man, and A. A.—A. A. marks his financial standing in the reference book of the lumber mercantile association. In the affairs of the town he has taken an active part, and as he has acquired considerable property in and around the village of Cumberland, he has laid out and platted the best part of the same. The poor German lad who immigrated to America in 1857 was rich in integrity, industry, and those qualifications which if put to a proper use will bring rich returns, and he enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow men in all walks of life to an unusual degree, and deserves all the success he has achieved.

REV. GJERMUND HOYME, minister of the Lutheran church, Eau Claire, was born October 8, 1847, in Valdres, Norway, a son of Gjermund and Sigrid (Christopher) Hoyme, peasants in Norway. His parents immigrated to the United States when he was but two years and a half old, and settled in Port Washington, Wis., where they farmed. Finally they removed to Winneshiek county, Iowa, where the father died in 1855, aged fifty-five years. The mother still survives him, and is eighty-five years of age.

Our subject loved his books when a lad and improved every opportunity offered for acquiring an education. He worked and studied throughout his youth, and, after having attained the eminent position he now occupies, is a student still. For twelve winter terms he studied in the public schools of Iowa, and though the instruction was but meager, yet he began to lay the foundation for that splendid education which enabled him to become eminent in his chosen profession and useful to his fellow men. At Marshall, Wis., he attended the Augsburg seminary and academy. He had barely enough money to pay his way the first term, but by working in vacations and trusting in that kind Providence that guided Dr. Martin Luther in the pursuit of his studies, he studied three years at the latter place, then, by the advice of his professors, he attended the state university at Madison, where he studied languages, principally. In 1873 he graduated at the Augsburg college, and the following June was ordained at Eau Claire and installed at Duluth as a regular pastor. After one year of hard work there he located in Menomonie, Wis., where he labored two years in building up the Norwegian Lutheran church. He located in Eau Claire in 1876, and has done much to lift up the Lutheran churches in this city and vicinity. His own church he built up from forty to two hundred and fifty families. He has been recognized as a leader for many years among the church element in America, and as a pulpit orator and a writer has achieved a success and distinction seldom attained by a man of his years. He is heart and soul devoted to his work, and is capable of

much good hard work in his profession. He was a member of the Norwegian Danish Lutheran conference, was its treasurer two years, and secretary five years, after which he was elected president and served four years. In 1890, at Minneapolis, the conference was united with two bodies of the Lutheran church, and the new consolidation is now known as the United Norwegian Lutheran church of America. To attain this was the work of years, and much preparation was necessary to accomplish it. It was what the older and wiser heads in the church had desired for many years, what they had hoped and prayed for and finally accomplished. Rev. Hoyme took a very active part in all this, and to him much credit is due. His valuable services were recognized by the united church in electing him president. That the choice was well made was proven by the growth that attended the church in America. It has now between 800 and 1,000 congregations, and about 300 active ministers, principally located in Wisconsin and Minnesota. To superintend this great army, necessitates much hard work and travel on the part of Rev. Hoyme, and the aid of an assistant at his home church. He is also president of the board of directors of various schools, namely: The Augsburg seminary, St. Olaf's college and Augustana college. His influence for good is widespread, and he is beloved by all who know him.

Rev. Hoyme married, at Duluth, in 1875, Miss Ida O. Olson, a native of Christiania, Norway, where she was also educated. The union was blessed with seven children: Aagot, Alice, Sigrid G., Ragnhild E., Harold, Christopher R., and Gjermund.

ROBERT McLAREN, farmer, P. O. Fairchild, Eau Claire county, was born in Caledonia county, Vt., March 31, 1827, a son of Alexander and Helen (Shearer) McLaren, natives of Scotland. His grandfather McLaren was a member of a colony of Scots who settled in Caledonia county in the latter part of the eighteenth century. These pioneers endured a great many privations. His mother was at times compelled to make the journey to Newbury, a distance of twenty-five miles, to the mill; this journey was generally on horseback, following a blazed road. This, however, was but a small part of the many dangers they braved. They reared seven children: John, since deceased; Helen, deceased, who was deaf and dumb; Jane, wife of James Gibson; William, Alexander, Robert and James, deceased. Our subject's early life was spent in his native county, where he followed the occupation of a farmer. At the age of twenty-two years he went to California, where he engaged in mining and merchandising for five years, then came to Wisconsin and settled in Brodhead in 1856. There he engaged in the lumber business, which he continued until 1868 when he moved to Ft. Howard. The mills were at Angelica. There he remained until 1878, when he moved to Eau Claire county, and the lumber firm of Foster & McLaren was formed, which continued until 1882. After disposing of his interest in the saw-mills, he turned his attention to farming and purchased 200 acres of good farm land adjoining Fairchild. He raises Jersey cattle and does a dairy business. In 1881 Mr. McLaren became a stockholder in the Eau Claire paper-mills at Eau Claire. This plant was built at a cost of \$100,000, with a capacity of 10,000 pounds of printing paper daily. He has built a commodious residence in Fairchild, where he makes his home. He has given valuable assistance in the progress of Fairchild and Eau Claire county, and is a representative citizen.

February 5, 1856, he married Catherine Laird, and to them one child was born, Helen, wife of Henry Harte, of Crystal Falls, Mich. Mrs. McLaren died

March 17, 1857. March 29, 1858, Mr. McLaren was united to Maria, daughter of Dudley and Lydia (Wentworth) Burnside, natives of New Hampshire. This family are descendants of the early settlers of that state, and are very prominent in that section in both business and social circles. Mrs. McLaren was born March 3, 1826. To this union has been born one child, Jessie, the wife of Frank C. Laird, of Minneapolis, Minn. The family are of Presbyterian faith. Mr. McLaren is a republican in politics, and in 1886 was elected treasurer of Eau Claire county, and re-elected in 1888.

JAMES L. LINDERMAN, miller, P. O. Osseo, was born at Ithaca, N. Y., April 4, 1827, and is the fifth in the family of Isaac and Elizabeth (Landon) Linderman, natives of New York and of German descent. The father was born December 21, 1793, and died in the spring of 1880; the mother was born June 22, 1797, and died April 29, 1839. Their children were as follows: Emeline (deceased), Julia (deceased), Jacob A., Sarah (widow of James Ellsworth), James L., and Susan (wife of Chauncey E. Wells). James L. was reared to manhood and given a common-school education in his native county. He moved to Pennsylvania, and remained there until 1855, when he returned to Allegany county, N. Y., where he engaged in the lumber trade. In 1859 he moved to Rockford, Ill., where he engaged with the Manny Reaper Manufacturing company of that place as managing agent for Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, traveling over his territory by team. He remained with this company until 1868 when he moved to Eau Claire, where he resided until he came to Trempealeau county in 1872, and erected the Sumner Merchants mills, situated one and a half miles west of Osseo. These mills were burned in 1880 and the present building was erected the same year, and the plant is now valued at \$15,000. Mr. Linderman is one of the largest farmers in this section, owning 425 acres of good, tillable land. He has built a very handsome residence near his mills.

February 8, 1849, he married Miss Abigail, daughter of Ansel and Elizabeth Williams, of Pennsylvania, and born December 12, 1825. They have three children: William A. (deceased), Philander, and Emma E. (wife of A. G. Cox). Mr. Linderman is a republican in politics, and takes an active interest in elections. He was honored by being elected to the state legislature in 1877, and served as chairman of the congressional committee of the Eighth Wisconsin district in 1889 and 1890. In 1890 he was supervisor of the Fifth Wisconsin district of census, and the same year was nominated by acclamation as candidate for the state senate. He was a delegate to the national convention that nominated President Harrison. He is energetic and enterprising, and has always taken an active interest in movements that have been for the interest of his surroundings, and is truly a representative citizen of Trempealeau county.

GILBERT EDWIN PORTER (deceased), Eau Claire, was born in Freedom, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., July 6, 1829. His youth was spent in Almont, Mich., to which place his father removed in 1831, and his early education was received in the common schools there and upon his father's farm. Upon the farm he learned to work; to be self-denying and self-reliant, and soon made industry his second nature. At school he studied with avidity, developed an ardent love of literature and learning, an ambitious intellect and high aspirations. At manhood he had acquired a character of mind and breadth of knowledge which might justly be the envy of any man. After graduating from the academy, he continued upon the farm and taught school at intervals, until, in 1856, at the age of twenty-seven, he started west in pursuit of the proverbial "fame and fortune."



P. Wachter

In 1857 chance directed his footsteps to Eau Claire, where he at once went into the employment of J. G. Thorpe, the pioneer lumberman and founder of the Eau Claire Lumber Company. In 1858 he severed his connection with Mr. Thorpe and purchased the assets and good-will of the Eau Claire "Free Press," at that time the most prominent journal in the county, and for seven years remained the editor and proprietor of that paper. During this period he held the position of registrar of the United States land office at Eau Claire, having been appointed thereto by President Buchanan and re-appointed by President Lincoln. Under Mr. Porter's management the "Free Press" was conducted with great ability and success, and soon became one of the influential weekly journals of the state. His distinctly literary and intellectual tastes rendered this occupation most congenial to him, as his wide range of knowledge, facile pen and bright intellect made it successful. But the highest measure of success, financially, of a weekly journal in a small town without railroad connection in 1865, was decidedly insufficient to gratify Mr. Porter's ambition or to meet the emergencies of a growing family which at that time was an important factor in his life and arrangements. He sold the "Free Press," bought a small saw-mill on the Chippewa river about four and a half miles south of Eau Claire, at the present railroad station of Porter's Mills and embarked in the lumber business. After some reverses which were overcome by pluck and perseverance, the business was established on a sound footing and success assured.

In 1868 Mr. Delos R. Moon and later Mr. S. T. McKnight became associated with Mr. Porter under the firm name of Porter, Moon & Co., and subsequently the business was incorporated as the Northwestern Lumber Company. Mr. Porter was president and executive manager of the company until his death, and displayed great energy and ability in raising this corporation to its high financial standing among the lumbering concerns of the northwest. He was also one of the founders of the Dells Improvement Lumber Company, and it was largely to his efforts and indomitable energy that the enterprise of damming the Chippewa and securing a safe reservoir for all the logs upon the river—an improvement of inestimable value to the Chippewa Valley—was organized and carried through to a complete success. Indeed during his time there was no public enterprise inaugurated in the Valley but found in him a leader or a warm supporter. He served as mayor of Eau Claire in 1876-78 with great credit, but held no other political office. He died November 14, 1880, at Hannibal, Mo., while *en route* to the Hot Springs of New Mexico in search of rest and health.

Mr. Porter was frank, fearless, kind and tolerant with a broad and liberal mind; a man who remembered his friends and forgave his enemies, who was generous as well as just, in whom misfortune ever found a succoring friend. He gave to pity a tear, to charity a purse and held the utmost contempt for dishonesty and injustice. No man ever had a higher sense of right or followed it with more unswerving fidelity. His life was of value to the community and to those who knew him his memory is still green. May 1, 1860, Mr. Porter was married in Hamilton, Ontario, to Kate Tewkesbury, a daughter of Daniel F. Tewkesbury, of that place. He left surviving him his widow and six sons namely, William H., Gilbert E., Harry P., Charles F., Edwin T. and Marshall J. Porter, all of whom are now (1892) living.

BENJAMIN J. CHURCHILL, accountant, Eau Claire, was born February 22, 1831, in Champlain, Clinton county, N. Y. His grandfather, William, was

born February 10, 1763, in Rutland, Vt., and was a farmer by occupation, and a pioneer in Clinton county, N. Y. He was a strict Presbyterian, and a prominent character in that part of the state. He died May 24, 1828. He married Eunice Culver, who was born December 31, 1762, and died October 3, 1839. They had the following children: Russell, Clarissa, Pamela, Darius, William Jr., Samuel, Ezekiel, Julius, James and Eunice E. Of these William, born March 27, 1795, in Champlain, N. Y., was a farmer and died there in 1868. He married Isabella, a daughter of John and Margaret (Ellwood) Johnson, natives of England. She was the mother of Washington, Eleanor, Clarissa, Benjamin J., and William H. Her demise occurred in 1858.

Benjamin J. Churchill was educated in the academy of his native town. For many years he was a carpenter and joiner in the east and west, but in 1853 he came to Columbus, Wis., and there married, October 25, 1856, Hannah E. Pratt, who was born in Michigan, January 25, 1839. They have four living children: Charles W., Jennie E., Cora E., and Homer, Hattie having died aged two years. Mr. Churchill came to Eau Claire in the spring of 1857, but soon after removed to Brunswick township, where he was a central figure. He was a member of the county board and for some time its chairman, and was a recognized authority on all township matters. He was in office from 1858 to 1879, holding the offices of township treasurer and town superintendent of schools. Since 1869 he has made his permanent home in Eau Claire, where his influence for good has been felt by all who have come in contact with him. The county board appointed him to examine the accounts of the county treasurer and county clerk from the organization of the county to 1870, and he fulfilled the task to the satisfaction of all. The following year he was elected county treasurer, and was re-elected by the republican party three times consecutively. In later years he has dealt in grain and bought and sold real estate. He is an expert accountant, and is often consulted on important financial matters. Since 1877 he has been a Presbyterian, and an elder in that church for many years.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS BULLEN, manufacturer, Eau Claire, was born October 8, 1825, in New Sharon, Me. The ancestors of the Bullen family were English people. The great-grandfather of our subject, Samuel Bullen, was born in Billerica, near Lowell, Mass., and was a farmer, and among the very first settlers at Hallowell, Me., on the Kennebec river. His wife, Annie Brown, was born in 1737, a daughter of Mary (Davis) Brown. They had the following children: Samuel, Joshua, Jessie, Nathan, Philip, Martha and Anna. Nathan was lost in the Revolutionary war. The parents died at Farmington, Me. Their son, Joshua, was born at Billerica, Mass., and was a farmer. He died at an advanced age at New Sharon, Me., where he had been a leading man in his neighborhood. His wife, Thankful (Smith) Bullen, was born at Martha's Vineyard, and survived her husband many years. She was the mother of Joshua, Warren, Polly, Abigail and Joseph. Of these Joshua was born at New Sharon, Me. He was a farmer and an upright, truth-loving man, an athlete, and a consistent member of the Congregational church. He died at Farmington, aged seventy-eight years. His wife, Clarissa, was a daughter of Levi and Anna (Currier) Hoyt, both of whom reached a good old age. Her father was a shipbuilder at Amesbury, Mass. Clarissa was the youngest of their seven children. The others were as follows: Barnard, Stephen, Nancy, Levi, Susan, Rebecca and Mary. Joshua Jr. and Clarissa (Hoyt) Bullen were the parents of the following children: Emeline, Charles A., Joseph Addison, Frances Paulina, Edward Young, James Hervey and Joshua Gustavus.

Charles A. Bullen received both a common and high-school education in his native state, which he left June 18, 1849, to travel in the west. He spent the following summer in New York, and the autumn and winter in Illinois, where he taught school near Belleville. In the spring of 1850, when the news of the success of the intrepid "Forty-niners" reached the states, he, with his brother, Joseph A., started overland for California, where he mined for gold for eighteen months with moderate success. He returned home via Nicaragua. In 1854 he married Miss Adeline Shaw, of Industry, Me. Soon after he preempted eighty acres of land in west St. Paul, which he sold in 1856. He came to Eau Claire in December of the same year, and engaged in logging operations with his brother-in-law, Daniel Shaw, purchasing an interest in the firm now known as the Daniel Shaw Lumber Co., of which he has been an active member ever since. On its incorporation in 1874 he became vice-president and a director, and is now president of the company. The splendid success which this company has enjoyed is largely due to his ever watchful care, as he has devoted his entire time and attention to it. In 1857 he built the first plastered house on the west side in Eau Claire.

Mrs. Adeline Bullen died in September, 1863, age thirty-nine years. She was a devoted wife and mother. The names of her children are as follows: Hattie C., wife of Carrol Atwood; Clara A., wife of F. W. Rogers; Nellie M., wife of Walter G. Bronson, and Charles E., of Trinidad, Colo. September 2, 1865, our subject married Eliza M. Howes, of New Sharon, Me. This union was blessed with one daughter, Susie R. Mr. and Mrs. Bullen are members of the Congregational church, of which he has been deacon. Politically Mr. Bullen is a republican; a director of the public library, and was one of the first aldermen elected in the city of Eau Claire.

REV. THOMAS BARLAND, a resident of Eau Claire since 1852, was born in 1808 in Perth, Scotland, where his forefathers had been eminent in the city council and prominent in the religious struggles of their times. Thomas received his early education in Perth academy, the oldest and one of the best schools in Europe. He was a classmate of boys who have since attained great eminence. He took four high premiums in his twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth years, always among those older than himself. He afterward took a high premium in the university of Edinburg, then took up the study of anatomy and surgery in Glasgow. Afterward he took four high premiums in the university of St. Andrews. Then, hearing of the fame of a professor of logic in Glasgow university, he returned there and studied in the same logic class with Mr. Zait, afterward archbishop of Canterbury, but as his health was declining, he did not compete, but was considered equal in scholarship with Mr. Zait, who took the highest premium. At that day many were turning toward America, and Mr. Barland, endowed with an intense individuality and a philosophical mind, with the best culture that the old world could give, determined to find in the freer air of the new world his future field.

In 1832 he married Miss Margaret Wilson, and they at once set out for Jacksonville, Ill. For the succeeding twenty years Mr. Barland was a resident of Illinois. That was a formative time in the growth of Illinois, and Mr. Barland's work was a fruitful one. He taught school and preached or engaged in missionary work, as occasion required. At that time the six counties of central Illinois which constituted his field were strongly pro slavery, and Mr. Barland was a pronounced abolitionist. He had to endure much persecution, but ere long the change from hatred to an affectionate regard was complete. In

those times it was a common thing for whole families to be prostrated with some form of miasmatic fever, and often the missionary had to supplement his spiritual help by hygienic counsel and prescriptions from his stock of medicines.

In 1852 Mr. Barland started northward to the land of the Chippewas. Arriving at Eau Claire, he was so struck with the strategic importance of the place that he determined to make it his home. During that winter, and subsequently, till the advent of new conditions, in 1856, Mr. Barland held Sabbath services in Eau Claire, often a welcome message to the few adventurous spirits who boated or logged on the wild Chippewa. This was done gratuitously, as indeed much of Mr. Barland's former missionary work had been, having had some means of his own, and suiting, as it did, the independent turn of his mind.

In 1857 Mr. Barland built a saw-mill, which, partly in consequence of the financial crash of that year, proved a disastrous failure. Under the pressure of accumulated misfortunes Mr. Barland's health gave way, but through all the clouds of adversity his Christian character has shone forth like a star. The subsequent years of his life have been spent in continually seeking to do good, and many there be who can call him blessed.

STEPHEN MARSTON, real estate dealer, Eau Claire, was born August 9, 1821, in Mount Vernon, Me. The genealogy of the Marstons dates back to William Marston Sr., patriarch of the Hampton, N. H., branch, who was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1592, and came to Salem, Mass., in 1634 with his family, and brothers, Robert and John. He resided there three years, and in 1634 received a grant of land from the general court of Massachusetts. In October, 1638, he removed to Winnechet, where, with fifty-five others, he settled on lands granted them by the general court of Massachusetts, and they called the place Hampton and incorporated it. At the age of seventy years, his first wife having died, he married Sabrina Page, aged eighteen years, by whom he had one daughter, Tryphena. He was a Quaker, and was often fined by the zealous and bigoted courts for harboring and aiding his persecuted brethren. He died June 30, 1672, aged eighty years. He was the father of five children: Thomas, William, John, Prudence and Tryphena. Of these Thomas begat Ephraim, and he Simon, and Simon Daniel, and Daniel Theodore, and Theodore Daniel.

Hon. Daniel Marston was born in Mount Vernon, Me., July 16, 1794. March 12, 1818, he married Mary Robinson, and settled on the old homestead in Mount Vernon. He was a man of good executive ability, and served in town offices, in the state legislature and as county commissioner. He died January 31, 1862. He had six children, of whom Stephen Marston, our subject, married Susan E. M. Wyman, who was born April 2, 1823, in New Sharon, Me. Her parents were Samuel and Olive (Metcalf) Wyman, natives of Maine. Her father was born April 22, 1797, in Augusta, Me., and died March 19, 1886. He was a clothier in New Sharon, Me., where he accumulated considerable property. He was much beloved by all who knew him; was a Congregationalist, a good singer, and a justice of the peace for many years. His parents were Dean and Elizabeth (Rice) Wyman, natives of Leicester, Mass., where the former was a mill-wright, and died aged sixty-seven years, leaving seven children. He had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was taken prisoner, suffered much privation, and was sick with small-pox in Dartmouth prison. Samuel Wyman had the following children: Henry A., Charles F., Samuel M., and Susan E. W. Mrs. Marston's mother, Olive, was a daughter of Joseph and Olive (Fair-

banks) Metcalf, the latter from Medway, Mass. Joseph Metcalf was a cabinet-maker, and a deacon of the Congregational church for over forty years. He died in Winthrop, Me., aged eighty-three years. His wife died aged ninety-nine years. She was the mother of twelve children, all of whom reached maturity, and became members of the Congregational church. Her parents were Abijah and Mary (Clark) Fairbanks, pioneers of Medway, Mass., where they held a prominent place in social and business circles. Joseph's parents were Dr. David and Margaret (Mann) Metcalf, natives of Franklin, Mass., where the former had a lucrative practice.

Mrs. Susan E. M. Marston received her education at the Cony academy, and graduated in the class of 1841. Among her classmates were the wives of the following men: Ex-Gov. Cony, Dr. Harlow and the distinguished James G. Blaine. After graduating Mrs. Marston traveled considerably, and then took a course of instrumental and vocal music in Boston, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Marston were married, September 29, 1846, and resided a short time at New Sharon, Me., where he owned a saw-mill, which he sold in the spring of 1850, when the gold fever was at its height, and went to California via the Isthmus of Panama. He accumulated considerable property while there, principally in mercantile pursuits, and returned east in 1852. He engaged in farming in New Sharon, Me., until September, 1856, when, accompanied by his wife and their two-year old daughter, Mary Olive, he started west in a buggy. At Hollowell they took a steamer to Boston, and drove to Fall River, and thence took a steamer to New York, and from there to Troy, then drove to Niagara Falls. They went on the lakes from Buffalo to Cleveland, and from the latter place Mr. Marston drove to Dubuque, Iowa, while Mrs. Marston went by rail. They then took a steamboat to North Pepin, and from there drove to Eau Claire, their destination, where they arrived on Sunday, October 12, 1856. They stopped a short time at Sprague's shanty hotel, which had moose horns for a sign, then moved to the new but unplastered Eau Claire house, where they remained until January, 1857, when they returned to near Cincinnati, Ohio. In May they again came to Eau Claire on the steamer "Isaac Shelby," which they had chartered and loaded with stoves, hardware, furniture, etc. Among the things brought from Maine was Mrs. Marston's piano, which was the first one in Eau Claire. Here they kept a general store and were quite successful.

Mr. Marston was appointed postmaster by Abraham Lincoln, and held the position for nine years. He also operated a saw and planing-mill for many years. He has built many homes in Eau Claire, and owns more houses there than any other man. He has done much to build up the city, and stands foremost in every good work. He has taken quite an interest in political matters, and in 1872 was the liberal republican candidate for congress, Jerry Rusk being his successful opponent. Mr. Marston ran ahead of his ticket in eight of the eleven counties forming the district. The Marstons have been extensive travelers, especially Mrs. Marston, who spends many winters in Florida and California, and has traveled more than any other lady in the Chippewa Valley. Their daughter, Mary Olive, graduated at Ann Arbor university in the class of 1877, and later taught Greek for two years at Wellesley college. She married Horace B. Walmsley, an attorney. Their union was blessed with five children: Alice Freeman, Stephen Marston, Evelyn Metcalf, Horace Marston and Sarah Bailey.

WILLIAM GANS (deceased), Eau Claire. Those who crossed the Chippewa river on the ferry in an early day, will remember the ferryman, William Gans.

His pleasant, genial way while in this business, his trustworthiness and courage in places of danger, made him a host of friends. He was born December 18, 1813, in Spring Hill, Fayette county, Pa., and his death occurred in Eau Claire, April 5, 1886. His father, George Gans, was of German descent, and a man of consequence in local affairs among the farming community around him. William was a mechanic and farmer, and September 18, 1838, married Maria Morris, who was born May 10, 1813, in Morris Cross Roads, Fayette county, Pa. Her parents, Absalom and Sarah (Birchnell) Morris, were of English and Welsh extraction, natives of Wilmington, Del. They resided in Fayette county and entertained many distinguished people. Two children blessed the union of Wm. and Maria Gans—George W. and Virginia. The latter married William C. Ruckman, a trusted employe of George Challoner & Sons, of Oshkosh, Wis., for whom he sells shingle-mill machinery. George W. Gans was born on Friendship Hill, Pa., the noted farm of Albert Gallatin, the soldier statesman who entertained General Lafayette there when he visited this country. Mr. Gans is now timber superintendent of the United States on the Keshena Indian reservation.

Mrs. Gans survives her husband, and is a hale old lady who bids fair to retain her vigor for many years to come. "The girlish buoyancy of spirit which characterized her in early life yet shines forth on all occasions," writes a friend of her girlhood, in the "Genius of Liberty." * * * "To say that Maria was not more than an ordinary woman, in mental endowments, would be to court the criticism of all who know her. She possessed a vein of humor that was much dreaded by those who sometimes were made the objects of her sallies. * * * She was an excellent conversationalist, which, aided by her large allowance of common sense, made her an agreeable hostess. The writer once heard the celebrated T. J. Fox Alden say that she was the most remarkable woman that he ever saw." Her father died in 1841, and from that date until 1847 Mr. and Mrs. Gans kept public house at the Cross Roads, after which they lived on a farm at Friendship Hill until 1854. They then kept a hotel in Uniontown a short time, then conducted the Monongahela house at Brownsville. From there they moved to Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. Gans came to Eau Claire in 1857. He came here with a drove of horses in April, and she came in September. They kept an hotel called the Monongahela house, about a year and a half, and he then built a house on Bridge street, near the ferry. He obtained a charter and ran the ferry for eight years, until a bridge was built by the city, and never lost a passenger or a piece of property. He was a trustworthy man, who gained and kept the confidence of his fellow men. He filled a responsible position during the Indian scare, and many were the incidents both sad and ludicrous that he witnessed and which he could relate. The request of a young man, since then a prominent attorney, "not to ferry those Indians across," is still fresh in the memory of the pioneers of that day. His ferry was an ingenious affair, built by himself, which proved a safe conveyance. He saved considerable money and invested it in real estate on both sides of Bridge street, and in other localities. His health gradually failed, and he retired from active life, bearing his long sickness with Christian fortitude. He and his wife were members of the First Congregational church. Charity was one of his many virtues, and he was always ready to help the worthy poor. Many were the good deeds his ever ready hand found to do, the half of which never reached the public ear.

PETER LAMMER, merchant tailor, Menomonie, was born November 3, 1831, in Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, a son of John and Anna Margaretha (Schmidt) Lammer. They had eight boys and five girls. The father and four of his boys were tailors. Peter Lammer learned his trade at home, which he left to seek his fortune in the new world July 5, 1854. He was delayed eight days in London, and arrived at Long Island on Sunday, August 27. The heart of the German lad was sad when he saw the picnics on the hillside and was prevented from joining in their merry throng, being quarantined over Sunday, so his first introduction to this country was with a disappointment, of which he has had quite a few in his life, but he has also made and retained a host of friends to cheer him in the journey of life. For seven years he worked for the best custom house tailor shops in New York city. August 18, 1861, he came to Menomonie, where he has followed his trade ever since, and is considered one of the best workmen in the Valley. Politically Mr. Lammer is a democrat, and in religious matters is a good Roman Catholic, and has done many deeds of kindness both in and out of the church. The children in the parochial and public schools could tell something of the kindness of his heart. His quaint sayings, his uprightness and fairness in dealing with his fellow men have won for him a warm place in the hearts of all who have known him, and when he has passed to his last resting place he will be retained in the memory of the people for scores of years.

WILLIAM SPENCER MUNROE, Cadott, Chippewa county, was born in Bolton, Chittenden county, Vt., July 21, 1839, and is a grandson of Jesse Munroe, who moved from Massachusetts about 1790, and settled on a farm in Jericho, which adjoins Bolton. Jesse Munroe was doubtless descended from English ancestry. He was a young man when he went to Vermont, and died there at the age of eighty-six years. His third son, Spencer, the sixth of a family of eight, was born and reared in Jericho, and February 4, 1833, married Lucy Kent, who was born in Dorset, October 26, 1813. She was one of the seventh generation descended from Richard Kent, who came from England and landed at Ipswich, Mass., in 1634. From this ancestor is descended a large New England family, which included the famous Chancellor Kent, of Massachusetts. In September, 1846, Spencer Munroe moved with his family from Vermont to Sheboygan Falls, Wis., where he dwelt eleven years. Thence he removed to Richford, Waushara county, same state, where his wife died in 1873, aged sixty-one years. In 1881 he came with his sons to Cadott, where he died in October, 1888, in his seventy-ninth year. He was always a farmer while in active life, an exemplary citizen. He was a whig in the days of the party bearing that name, and later a republican. He voted twice for the first President Harrison, but was not permitted to do the same for his grandson.

The subject of this sketch was seven years old when the family settled in Sheboygan Falls. He attended school there till twelve years old when he entered the office of the Sheboygan Falls "Free Press" as an apprentice. After a year of this service he again attended school one year. In May, 1854, he went to Madison to take employment with his cousin, Horace Rublee, of Atwood & Rublee, in the "State Journal" office, and remained there six years. After a year in the Waushara "Argus" office at Wautoma, he enlisted, September 25, 1861, in Company H, Sixteenth Wisconsin volunteer infantry. The first engagement in which this regiment took part was that of Shiloh, which occurred two weeks after it left the state. Mr. Munroe also participated in the battle of Corinth, Grant's Holly Springs and the campaign against Vicks-

burg. In the spring of 1864 the regiment marched across the country from Cairo, and joined Sherman at Ackworth, Tenn. July 21, 1864, the Sixteenth, with the Twelfth regiment and three Illinois regiments, captured Bald Hill—the Sixteenth losing sixty-eight men in ten minutes—and the next day successfully defended the same position from a desperate attack of the enemy. At this time Private Munroe had risen to the rank of captain. He was made first lieutenant of Company H, October 21, 1862, and when this company was merged by consolidation in Company I, he retained that position. July 6, 1863, he was promoted to captain of the same company. He took part in Sherman's march to the sea, and was mustered out at Savannah, December 21, 1864. Returning to Wisconsin he purchased the Waushara "Argus" April 1, 1865, and conducted it two years. After spending four years in farming he again purchased the "Argus," which he published for eight years. In 1880 he sold out and the next year came to Cadott and established the "Record," which he published for six years. He then turned it over to his son, and it was soon discontinued for want of proper support. In 1883 he built a saw-mill, in partnership with a brother-in-law, and has been sole owner since July 30, 1889. He employs from ten to twenty men and thus helps to sustain the community. Politically he has always been a republican.

December 20, 1865, he married Miss Clarissa A. Clark, who was ten years a teacher in eastern Wisconsin, and one of the first to secure a first-grade certificate under the present school system. Mrs. Munroe was born in Gorham, Ontario county, N. Y., and is a daughter of Daniel and Polly (Reed) Clark, of old New England families. Polly Clark died at Cadott in February, 1887, in her eighty-sixth year. Three of the five children born to Capt. and Mrs. Munroe, are now living, viz.: Allen C., Reed S. and William R., the last two being residents at Cadott. The eldest of these has a daughter, and the second, two sons. Capt. Munroe is a member of the Masonic order and the G. A. R., and is one of the few who have never applied for a pension, although he is entitled to one. Allen C. Munroe is publishing the "Journal," at Prentice, Wis., which he established in October, 1891.

CALEB HOWARD, retired, P. O. Ella, Pepin county. This venerable gentleman was born near Providence, R. I., April 8, 1801. His paternal grandfather's name was also Caleb, and his father, Oliver Howard, was a Revolutionary soldier and was born in the state of Maine. The latter married Miss Tabitha Howard, who bore him ten children, of whom our subject was the youngest, and while yet a boy was often employed in gathering bayberries, from which tallow was made. The nearest school-house being five miles distant, his education was considerably neglected, still he managed to become a very intelligent man. He married, about 1822, Miss Fannie, daughter of Thomas and Phoebe A. Crosby, and nine children were born to them: Frances (Mrs. Steward), Thomas, Phoebe A. (Mrs. S. Hilliard), Charlotte (Mrs. J. Hilliard), Amanda (Mrs. Ghagan), Jerusha (Mrs. J. Postelwaite), Oliver, John S. and Emeline (Mrs. P. N. Tuttle). Soon after his marriage Mr. Howard removed to New London, Conn., and thence to Jefferson county, Pa., where all his children were born. He was engaged in farming and lumbering there until 1855, when he removed to Pepin and preempted a farm there, upon which he continued to reside until 1879, since which date he has lived with his daughter, Mrs. Postelwaite, in Frankfort township. May 9, 1889, he and his posterity were called to mourn the loss of the partner who for so many years had shared his joys and sorrows, Mrs. Fannie Howard having expired at that date. Upon his ninetieth



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birthday Mr. Howard had the pleasure of meeting his assembled children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, by whom he is tenderly revered in his declining years.

HERMAN SCHLEGELMILCH, hardware merchant, Eau Claire, was born May 19, 1830, in Suhl, kingdom of Prussia, province of Saxony, Germany. His parents, Gottlieb and Maria D. (Freund), Schlegelmilch, were also natives of Suhl. The former was a baker, and died aged seventy-two years. The mother died aged seventy. They were upright, Christian people, quiet and unassuming, and instilled those good principles into their children that have marked the course through life of their son, Herman, whose character as a citizen stands above reproach. He was educated in his native town, where he became a gun-maker in the famous rifle factory of Suhl. At the age of seventeen years he left his native home and followed his trade in Bromberg, Hamburg, Magdeburg and Luebeck, and left for the United States in 1853. He worked at his trade in New York, Bethlehem, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., and started a business of his own in 1855 in Beaver Dam, Wis., where he remained until March, 1860. After a few months of unprofitable experience in the grocery business in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, he settled, in October of the same year, at Eau Claire, where he followed his trade until 1866, when he erected a building (the oldest brick structure now in Eau Claire), in which he started a hardware store in September of the following year. It was a success, and his son is now carrying it on. His advertisement has stood regularly in the weekly "Free Press" since 1860. In Beaver Dam, Wis., he married Miss Augusta Krueger, a native of Doemitz, Mecklinburg-Schwerin, Germany. This union was a happy one, and they have five children: Doris, Louise, Emilie, Herman and Ida. Mr. Schlegelmilch is a member of the German Lutheran church. In political matters Mr. Schlegelmilch has always been identified with the democratic party, and has filled the offices of supervisor of the village of Eau Claire and alderman of the city, being elected when it was incorporated and subsequently.

JAMES BRACKLIN, mayor of Rice Lake, Barron county, and general manager for Knapp, Stout & Co. All praiseworthy men are justly entitled to a place in history, and the eventful career of this gentleman may well be accorded a conspicuous place. He was born April 28, 1839, in Patten, Aroostook county, Me. His parents, Daniel and Anna (Egan) Bracklin, left Ireland on their wedding day for America, landing at Eastport, Me., where they soon after began farming. Mr. Bracklin conceived the idea of starting a grist-mill and sent to France for a set of burrs, which were subsequently hauled inland eighty miles from Bangor, but were never put in place, and to-day they serve as a doorstep to a dwelling near where the proposed mill was to be built. Finding the country not to their liking the family, in 1847, removed to Stoddartsville, Luzerne county, Pa., where they remained three years, when they again set their faces toward the setting sun, this time stopping at St. Anthony Falls, Minn. Mr. Bracklin entered the third farm on the west side of the Mississippi river at this point, and to-day it forms a portion of West Minneapolis. Here the family remained until the death of the father, which occurred in 1871; the mother survived until September, 1890.

James Bracklin left home in 1858, when but nineteen years of age, and made his way to Menomonie, and engaged with Knapp, Stout & Co., with whom he remained ten years. The following eight years he was with the Northwestern Lumber company of Eau Claire. In 1876 he again entered the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co., with whom he still remains. Of his logging business

it will be safe to say that no man has ever got out more than he has. During the logging season he has on an average 1,200 men employed under his supervision. He employs, in getting logs to the streams, 450 horses and 550 cattle. The output from the woods is 90,000,000 annually, and in all of his years in this business he has never been tied up on a drive. He is now serving his second term as mayor of Rice Lake. In 1886 he ran for congress on the democratic ticket, but was defeated by about 3,000 majority. In speaking of his political views he says: "I never knew any better than to vote the democratic ticket from Buchanan down to the present time."

July 11, 1868, he married Miss Julia M. Vance. Her father, Levi Vance, was one of the early pioneers; he died in 1864, while her mother is still living at Hayward with one of her sons. Mrs. Bracklin died July 4, 1886, leaving five children: Guy, Roy, John, Andrew and Julia. January 1, 1887, Mr. Bracklin married Miss Minnie Russell, a native of Canada, whose parents live in Oak Grove township. To this union have been born two children. Mr. Bracklin is not only popular with the men in his employ, but stands high in the hearts of his fellow townsmen.

THOMAS QUIRK, probably the oldest man in Eau Claire county, was born in county Kerry, Ireland, March 17, 1800. He is the son of Morris and Mary (Hayes) Quirk. His father was a cattle dealer, and he worked at this business with his father until 1850, when he came to America and located at Milwaukee, Wis. In 1855 he came to Eau Claire county and settled in Union township, where he purchased 320 acres in sections twenty and twenty-seven. His was the first house put up between Eau Claire and Elk Creek. He has carried on general farming and stock raising. February 4, 1841, he married Catherine, daughter of Daniel and Ellen (Mahoney) McCarthy. They have three children: John, Catherine and Sarah. Mr. Quirk is quite feeble from old age, and the farm is managed by his son John. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church and is a democrat in politics.

JAMES MELVILLE, farmer, P. O. Chippewa Falls, was born in county Cork, Ireland, June 23, 1809. His early education was limited, as at an early age he learned the trade of his father, that of shoemaking, which he followed in his native country for fifteen years. In 1840 he immigrated to this country with the other members of the family and settled in Rochester, N. Y., where he followed his trade for fifteen years. In 1855 he moved to Milwaukee, Wis., where he remained one year, then came to the Chippewa Valley and located in Lafayette township. He brought with him 200 pounds of leather, and after that was used up he never followed his trade. On arriving in the county he purchased 320 acres of land, a portion of which he still retains. At the time of his wife's death, November 7, 1868, he was the owner of 1,420 acres of land. The school facilities were very limited in Lafayette township, and the first winter after Mr. Melville's arrival in this district he built a log school-house and supplied the teacher—one of his daughters.

October 26, 1839, he married Miss Mary Roycraft, and to them were born the following children: Mary Ann (deceased), John, William R., James, Thomas and Catherine. Since the death of his wife he has remained single, saying she was too fine a woman to be replaced by another. Mr. Melville's aim in life, and his object in coming west, was to give to each of his children a farm. This aim has been accomplished and he has given to each of his children 160 acres of land, with the exception of James, to whom he has willed the homestead, in trust, with the proviso that in no case can it be mortgaged, trans-

ferred or sold, for three generations. This is done to provide a perpetual home for the Melville family. Mr. Melville has always been a progressive man, sustaining any enterprise which tended toward the advancement of his town, and has always refused to hold any office whatsoever. Politically, he has voted for the candidates of the republican party on national issues, since the time of James Buchanan. While Mr. Melville was born and reared in south Ireland, he, as well as all of his people, were of the Protestant faith.

AMINDON WALLACE MILLER, surveyor, Durand, Pepin county, was born in Union township, Broome county, N. Y., September 4, 1820, and is a son of Samuel and Amarilla (Frost) Miller. His paternal grandparents were natives of Scotland, but his father, Samuel, was born in New Hampshire. The Frost family were of English descent. When our subject was eight years old the family removed to Knox's Corners, Oneida county, N. Y., and five years later to Naples, Morgan county, Ill., where Mrs. Miller died in 1833. Her husband afterward moved to Missouri, opposite Grafton, Ill., and died and was buried there, about 1839. Their childrens' names were: Amindon W., Samuel, Lewis, Eliza (Mrs. E. Grubb), Martha (Mrs. Lieut. Culp) and James. While living at Naples our subject suffered much with fever and ague. In 1835 he made a trip on a steamer commanded by Capt. Kellogg, from St. Louis to Fort Snelling. The whole month of September was consumed in making the round trip. There were no families living north of Ft. Crawford (Prairie du Chien) then. At Wabasha there was a large Indian village, a few traders, and a French missionary, who came on board and requested the captain not to sell any whisky to the Indians. The notorious "Bully Wells" was living with a squaw at Frontenac, and had a man named Boles employed in cutting stone for a house which was afterward built there. Wells was afterward killed by the Indians. On this trip he first beheld the flag which the Indians kept upon the top of Maiden Rock, and heard the legend in substantially the same words as it was related to him in 1858 by the Sioux chief "Sangemuzzy." The latter located the event "Two hundred years ago and a long time before that." In 1837, by the advice of his physician, Mr. Miller left home and went to Belmont, Ky., and received instruction in surveying, engineering, etc., which he was not slow to put in practical use. In 1839 he began traveling through the south, and was employed for a time as book-keeper in a wood-yard at Bolivar, Miss. A syndicate known as the Mississippi Real Estate Bank had obtained titles to numerous lands throughout the southern states, and Mr. Miller was employed for about three years in locating and appraising such lands. He afterward assisted the Louisiana state engineer in surveying for a levee on the Mississippi river from Island 101 to Young's Point. Later he was employed as surveyor, architect and overseer on various plantations in Mississippi; he also scaled cypress timber on the Yazoo river. In 1850 he came north, visiting friends in Illinois on the way, and located at Hudson, Wis., where he scaled logs, etc., and opened a surveyor's office in 1851. Later he was employed in the government survey from St. Croix Falls northward, in Wisconsin and Minnesota. In August, 1857, he removed to Pepin and opened an office there. He had been there in 1854 and had platted the first four blocks of that village, and in 1855 he altered that plat and completed it as it is at present. While living at Pepin he served as under sheriff, and later became sheriff and draft commissioner of the county. When the county seat was removed to Durand he removed his office and residence thither.

March 11, 1865, he married Rosanna, daughter of Wesley Goss, and she has borne him the following children: Samuel W., Jennie V. (Mrs. P. Solberg), Jessie E. (Mrs. Wm. Ames), Mattie M., Lottie M., Amindon W. Jr. About the time of his marriage Mr. Miller homesteaded a farm in Buffalo county, adjoining his present residence, and on this farm he has since resided. He first voted for Wm. H. Harrison, but was a democrat thereafter until 1860, since which time he has been a republican. He has been county surveyor in Pepin, Buffalo and St. Croix counties, and also supervisor and sheriff as above stated. While he is a believer in Christianity, he is not a member of any church. He belongs to the order of A. F. and A. M., and was for seven years master of the Blue Lodge, and is now second officer of the Chapter in Durand. Mr. Miller has done surveying in every county in the northwestern part of Wisconsin. While living at Pepin he made excavations on the site of the old French fort, above the mouth of Bogus creek, and found some very interesting relics. He believes this to have been one of the forts built by the French explorer Perrot. His correspondence on that subject with the State Historical society furnishes some interesting reading.

THOMAS JEFFERSON CUNNINGHAM, secretary of state, Chippewa Falls, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 17, 1852. He received a common-school education at New Haven, Conn., and came to Wisconsin at the age of seventeen, and settled at Stoughton, Dane county. October 6, 1875, he took up his residence at Chippewa Falls, where he still resides. He is president of the Chippewa Valley Publishing Co., publishers of the Chippewa Daily "Independent," and weekly "Times and Independent." From January, 1873, to October, 1875, he served as clerk in the office of secretary of state. He was a delegate from the Ninth congressional district to the national democratic convention in 1880, and mayor of Chippewa Falls from April, 1885, to May, 1886. In 1887 he served as a member of the assembly from Chippewa county, and was elected to his present position in 1890, receiving a plurality of 35,729 votes over his republican, union labor and prohibitionist competitors, the largest plurality given to any candidate on the democratic ticket.

HON. HENRY COUSINS (deceased). Among the names of the bright men who helped to make the Eau Claire bar famous, stands that of Hon. Henry Cousins. From early boyhood to the day of his death his character was never tarnished by a blot. Although quiet and unassuming, he became widely known in legal, political and social circles as a man to be trusted in all relations of life. His demise called forth the most glowing tributes and eulogies that were ever bestowed on a deceased member of the Eau Claire bar by members of that association. He was born in Mayville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., on February 7, 1826, and with his parents, John and Mary Cousins, removed to Dover, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, in the spring of 1837, where, until the age of fifteen years, he had the advantage of such schools as the newly settled district afforded. For two years he was employed as clerk in a dry goods store, but the confinement being somewhat irksome he sought a wider field of labor, and, as expressed in his own peculiar diction, he "went to work on his father's farm where he had the reputation of taking more time to do less work than any other boy in the neighborhood." At this time a taste for study and general reading was developed which was stimulated and directed by a Baptist clergyman of Dover who kindly placed his library and advice at his command. Thereafter he commenced the study of law at Elyria, Ohio, in the office of J. D. Benedict, and in 1848, when twenty-two years old, was admitted to practice by the

supreme court of the state. In 1848 he became interested in the anti-slavery discussion which convulsed the country, espoused the advanced opinions on that subject, having the confidence of such men as Gidding and the Wades of that state, and was known as an abolitionist of the voting school, when the term implied more of opprobrium than honor. In 1850 he came to Wisconsin and entered on the practice of his profession at East Troy, Walworth county; was elected clerk of the court in 1854, and held the office for six consecutive years. On the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, he received a lieutenant's commission, recruited a company, but not being physically able to go to the front, labored until the close of hostilities in stimulating enlistments and fostering loyal sentiments among the people.

In 1866 he located at Eau Claire. In 1867 was elected district attorney and re-elected in 1869; was elected to the assembly in 1871, and bore an honorable part in the Dells improvement struggle, and was thereafter alderman for the Third ward in this city for two years. In consequence of failing health, in 1881 he accepted the position of registrar of the U. S. Land Office in Arizona, but in 1883 returned to Eau Claire, having voluntarily resigned the office. In 1885 he was again elected district attorney for Eau Claire county, and in 1887 declined renomination, thus closing his official career. After several weeks of sickness he departed this life late in the afternoon of Thursday, October 25, 1888, at the age of sixty-five years, eight months and eighteen days. While taking no place in religious controversy, nor holding dogmatic theology in high esteem, he held as supremest truth the fact of a Creator, Ruler and Father of all mankind, and that at some period, somewhere in the time to come, would be accomplished the final exaltation of the race.

As a politician, while deeming principle above party and while indulging in free criticism of its policies, he held to the last, profound regard for the party he believed had wrought well for the people, and revered with all the force of his nature the steadfastness of those men who strove for the extinction of chattel slavery, and the equality of all men before the law. As a lawyer he came to the profession believing the machinery of the law should be so used as to ameliorate conditions, protect society and uphold the right. January 21, 1861, he married Louise, daughter of Otis and Julia (Corbin) Preston, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Ohio, but of French descent. Mrs. Cousins was born October 26, 1840, in White Pigeon, Mich. She is a member of the Congregational church, a cultivated, broad-minded woman, and interested in social and educational progress. She has two children: Marshall Preston, born September 4, 1870, and Mary, born June 30, 1872. The former was educated in the schools of Eau Claire and is now a trusted clerk in the Bank of Eau Claire.

HON. ALEXANDER G. COFFIN, Durand, Pepin county, was born on the island of Nantucket, Mass., May 16, 1821. His parents, Alexander and Lydia (Myrick) Coffin, were also natives of that island. His paternal grandparents, Samuel and Eunice (Geer) Coffin, were of English descent, as were also his maternal grandparents, Peter and Merib (Gardner) Myrick. Alexander Coffin Sr. was born in 1790. For many years he was captain of a whaling vessel, but in 1842 he removed to Ravenna, Ohio, where his death occurred in 1872, and his wife also died there the following year. Their children were: Lydia (Mrs. C. Clark), Mary (Mrs. J. B. Coffin), Alexander G., Eliza M., and Charles F. Our subject attended the Coffin school, which was founded and endowed by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, of London, for the education of children of Coffin

blood. Later he attended boarding and private schools for a few months. At the age of sixteen he began clerking in a dry goods store at Nantucket. At nineteen he went to sea, but after making voyages to Liverpool and New Orleans, concluded to abandon that pursuit and re-entered the store. He was united in marriage, February 6, 1842, with Miss Caroline C., daughter of Benjamin and Rhoda (Coggeshall) Turner, who were also of English descent. Nine children blessed this union: Sarah, Henry, Caroline (Mrs. H. M. Culbertson), Charles, Lydia (Mrs. J. S. Shaw), Alexander, Anna, James B. and Edward C. A few months after his marriage our subject removed to Ravenna, Ohio, where he engaged in farming, and later opened a dry goods store, which he carried on for about thirteen years. In 1857, with several companions, he started overland for Pike's Peak, but when they reached central Nebraska, having met a great many teams and people returning "busted," they abandoned the project, and he returned to Ravenna.

In the spring of 1861, he came to Durand, and engaged in a general store. A few months later he went to New York to purchase goods, and on his return brought his family hither. Some idea of the transportation facilities of those days may be formed from the fact that their household goods were three months in making the journey. Mr. Coffin continued in mercantile business for about three years. Soon after his arrival he purchased a small farm near the village, within the present city limits, where he has since resided. He has also speculated more or less in real estate. He also clerked one season on a steamboat, the Cutter. He and his sons were also engaged one season in gathering and dealing in ginseng, paying for the homestead by that means. For twenty-three years past, Mr. Coffin has been in public life. He has served as county clerk, and for sixteen years was clerk of the court. He was county judge for six years, and is now filling the office of registrar of deeds as deputy, for the eighth term. He has also served as justice of the peace and notary public. Politically, he is a steadfast republican; he also belongs to the Temple of Honor. His systematic business methods and integrity of character account for his continued popularity.

CHARLES H. ROSER, retired, Phillips, one of the most public-spirited citizens of Price county, came here in 1876, and has ever since been identified with the progress and development of the country. His early life was spent on his father's farm, in the province of Rhine, Bavaria. At the age of nine years he was called upon to mourn the death of his mother, Catherine (Kreiner) Roser. His father, whose given name was Christian, afterward married Louisa Rheinhardt, and in 1855 the family came to America and engaged in farming on Sauk Prairie, near Baraboo, Wis., where the father died in 1887. Charles received a good education in Germany, though he attended school but little in this country. He enlisted, in May, 1861, in Co. A., Sixteenth Wisconsin infantry, and served until July 16, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He was in the hospital a short time at Annapolis, Md. Mr. Roser has never applied for a pension, and is not a member of the G. A. R., but often attends the reunions of his regiment, the "Iron Brigade." After the war he traveled through the eastern states, and in 1867 came west to Kilbourn, Wis., where he clerked in a hotel. Thence he went to La Crosse, and for several years was a cook at the rafting works, and later became one of the pioneers of Phillips. The first freight train that reached this station brought him a car load of lumber for a hotel. As soon as the town was platted he purchased lots and built the Lake View house, which he kept for about twelve years. Having previously

mastered every detail of the business, he was enabled to make this one of the most popular hostelrys in northern Wisconsin. He also kept the post-office for several years. He owns a farm near here, on which is a bed of clay, of good quality, for brick and tile, in the manufacture of which he is preparing to engage.

Mr. Roser married, November 12, 1878, Mary J. Meikeljohn, who is of Scotch descent, and was born at Weyauwega, Wis. Previous to her marriage she was engaged in teaching. Their children are Pearl, Emery, Lola L. and Charles H. The present family residence overlooking Elk Lake was built in 1890, and Mr. Roser spends much of his time in cultivating and improving his handsome lawn and garden. He is introducing the Jersey breed of cattle among the farmers of this section. He takes a lively interest in educational matters and all public improvements. Although not a member, he was a liberal contributor toward the Lutheran church building. He is a republican, and has served on the county board for several years. He is also a member of the Masonic order.

DAVID WARREN CARTWRIGHT is a scion of an English family early established in Massachusetts. His grandfather, Bryant Cartwright, was born in Rhode Island, and served as a colonial soldier through the Revolutionary war. David, son of Bryant, was born in Rhode Island, and Abigail, his wife, was born in Stephentown, Rensselaer county, N. Y. Nathaniel Warren, father of Abigail Cartwright, was also a Revolutionary soldier. David Cartwright was a farmer, and died in 1817, leaving his only son, the subject of this biography, a very youthful orphan.

David W. Cartwright was born March 11, 1814, and was the third of the four children of his parents. The family then dwelt on leased land in Berlin, adjoining Stephentown, but, on account of his father's long illness and death from consumption, the widow was forced to abandon the lease. She subsequently married again, and the youthful David was early thrown upon his own resources. His only schooling was received before he was seven years old, and lasted three months. When fifteen years old he was bound to a farmer, who operated a blacksmith shop, to learn the blacksmith's trade. Being almost constantly employed at farm labor, with no opportunity to learn the trade, and being very illy clothed, he became desperate and ran away, after enduring his unjust treatment for nearly two years. He returned a year later to the employer whom he had deserted, and was employed on wages as a farm laborer for three years, receiving the kindest treatment. He then went to Amity, Allegany county, N. Y., where he bought some land and engaged in farming. Here occurred a most notable event in his life, to wit: his marriage, January 22, 1834, to Elsie, daughter of Erastus and Katie (Bloss) Mapes. Mrs. Cartwright was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and her parents were respectively of English and Dutch descent. In 1841 Mr. Cartwright and wife had, by industry and frugality, accumulated \$500 in cash, which he loaned and was unable to recover. However, during the following winter, he earned \$105, and with that set out for Wisconsin. He arrived in Sullivan, Jefferson county, in June, 1842, with three dollars in his pocket, and at once preempted eighty acres of land. With the proceeds of the following winter's hunting and trapping he paid for this land, and soon added to his domain till it included 240 acres. He early evinced a taste for hunting, in which he was very successful. All the time he could spare from the cultivation of his farm was spent in this way. After a few years he was able to retire from the

tillage of his farm, which he rented, and for fourteen years he lived in Milton, Wis. As game became rare in the southern part of the state, he extended his excursions to the northern part, and spent eight years in hunting on the upper peninsula of Michigan. In 1875 he published a volume on the natural history of western wild animals, which includes many interesting anecdotes and personal reminiscences. While this work takes issue with some statements of other works on natural history, it may be relied upon as strictly accurate, for it is the result of many years of personal observation on the part of Mr. Cartwright, while living among and pursuing his game. The volume will prove very valuable to the amateur hunter or trapper, as it gives explicit directions for taking game. The volume also contains a most interesting description of a journey to California made by Mr. Cartwright in 1852. He was employed by a company of his neighbors in Jefferson county, to pilot and furnish game for this expedition. It was on one of his hunting trips that he discovered his present location, and in 1875 he entered 200 acres of land in section one, township thirty-one, range ten, where, in partnership with two of his sons, he built a saw-mill, living in a tent while hewing the foundation timbers. The location is in Auburn township, Chippewa county, and the village post-office and railroad station adjoining were named for Mr. Cartwright. He has bought land extensively, and engaged in lumbering on a small scale, but has now retired from active business, the saw-mill being operated by his eldest son. He brought his family here to reside in 1881. Of eight children, four sons are now living, the eldest and youngest in Cartwright, and the others on the Sullivan homestead. Their names are David Jonathan, Charles S., Paul W. and Silas Dwight. Willard died in 1844; Eva, wife of F. I. Mack, station agent at Cartwright, died in February, 1888, and a pair of infant twins died in 1841. Mr. Cartwright is a member of the Seventh Day Baptist church, and a demitted Mason. In early life he was a democrat, but became a republican in 1860, and is now a prohibitionist.

David Jonathan Cartwright was born in Amity, Allegany county, N. Y., August 12, 1836, and was reared on his father's farm in Sullivan, Wis. He visited the Chippewa Valley in September, 1856, and subsequently hunted through north Wisconsin and Michigan. In 1875 he was interested with his father in erecting a saw-mill in Auburn township, Chippewa county, which he now operates.

W. C. PEASE, physician and surgeon, Cumberland, Barron county. To write the history of the Chippewa Valley and not give Walter C. Pease more than a passing notice, would be utterly impossible, as he is closely identified with its past as well as its present history. He was born in Lorain county, Ohio, June 27, 1837, a son of Peter P. and Ruth H. (Crocker) Pease. His father's parents were Phineas and Betsy (Lawrence) Pease, the former of Stockbridge, Mass., and the latter of Irish parentage. His mother's parents were Walter and Hulda (Totman) Crocker, the former of Scotch descent and the latter of English parentage but of American birth. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Pease, of whom our subject was the sixth. Seven of them are now living. Peter P. Pease was the pioneer settler in Oberlin, Ohio, and was one of the board of directors of Oberlin college until his death.

W. C. Pease spent his early life in Oberlin, Lorain county, where he obtained his schooling in the common schools of that period. He came to Dunnville, Dunn county, Wis., in 1859, and commenced the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. Crocker, of that village. In 1861 he removed to Menomo-



H. C. Peterson

nie, and was the first physician to locate there. His worldly possessions then consisted of one shirt, besides the clothes he wore, and one dollar, which he had borrowed from his uncle. He continued in active practice until 1866, when he went to Ann Arbor, Mich., and took a full course of lectures, then returned to Menomonie and took up his practice again. In 1872 he went to Philadelphia and attended the Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated in March, 1873. He again returned to Menomonie, and resumed his practice there until 1881, when he came to Cumberland, then the terminus of the Northern Wisconsin railroad. Mr. Pease was one of the first physicians in Cumberland, and the first in Barron county. Although not at that time a resident, he practiced in this county, coming from Menomonie to John Quaderer's camp (now Barron), Rice Lake, Hay River, and other logging camps, on horseback, to attend the sick, at as early a date as 1862, when there were only Indian trails to follow. He was the first physician in Rice Lake, when the Knapp, Stout Lumber Company first began operations at that point, and traveled sixty miles through dense forests, and forded streams to make the trip from Menomonie. Upon one of his trips from Menomonie to Rice Lake he left there at nine o'clock, P. M., a cold December night, with the ground frozen hard, and had to break the ice in Red Cedar river, in order to cross, and when going out of the river broke the axle of his buggy and had to stop, and with a pocket knife cut a sapling with which to splice it. After an hour of alternate walking and riding he reached Poplar creek, where he borrowed a lumber wagon to go to Barker's camp, and from there to Rice Lake. He returned over the same road the same day to Menomonie, which shows some of the hardships that fell to the lot of the early physicians.

May 1, 1862, Dr. Pease married, at Menomonie, Miss Margaret A. Evans, of Kenosha, Wis., and this union has been blessed with four children, namely: May (Foote), Herbert A., Peter Lawrence and Grace Alice. Politically, he is a firm believer in the doctrine of the democratic party. He was alderman from the Third ward on the first city council, and was on the committee that drew up the ordinances. In 1888 he was elected mayor of Cumberland. He is health officer and city physician, and has been surgeon of the C., St. P., M. & O. R. R. since 1881, and is chairman of the examining board for pensions. Mr. Pease is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 223, of Cumberland, and a pioneer Mason of the county, having instituted and installed the lodges at Barron, Shell Lake, Clear Lake and Cumberland, and was D. G. M. of the Masons for Wisconsin in 1879. At present he has one of the comfortable homes of Barron county, which is beautifully located on the banks of Beaver Dam lake, and is surrounded by his children and grandchildren, where he hopes to spend the remainder of his days.

ROBERT TOLLES was born August 2, 1827, near Plymouth, Conn., and died in Eau Claire, July 7, 1879. He was a son of Lyman and Almira (Andrews) Tolles, natives of Connecticut, who are of prominent and representative families. His father, Lyman Tolles, is still living, resides at the old homestead, at the good old age of eighty-nine years and is classed among the quiet, old-fashioned, representative people. Robert was educated in his native state, but left home when a young man and worked in machine shops in Connecticut and at Windham, N. Y., at which latter place he was machinist for a large manufacturing concern. While there he met and married Mary R. Graham, November 17, 1852. They removed to Middletown, N. Y., where they resided five years, and there lost their eldest daughter, Julia G., aged two years and four months. In

1858 they came to Eau Claire, and Mr. Tolles was appointed engineer and machinist in Chapman & Thorpe's mill. Subsequently he engaged in business with his brother-in-law, Hiram P. Graham. Mr. Tolles was an active, energetic man, and thoroughly understood his business. In 1862 the firm became Graham, White & Co., and to the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds they added the business of founders and machinists. The deceased did much for the success of this company, and was a leading member of the firm until 1875, when their works were burned down. A stock company was then formed, called the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, in which he was a large stockholder up to the time of his death. He was also a member of the Dells Lumber Company of this city. For several years he spent the greater portion of his time at Sand Creek, Dunn county, where the firm had an important grist-mill which was under his supervision. Mr. Tolles was of a retiring disposition, a close observer, had a remarkable memory, and could recall dates and incidents, years after their occurrence, with great accuracy. He was always cheerful and pleasant, accommodating to all, a kind father, a good husband and a respected citizen. His widow, who survives him, was born June 21, 1825, in Windham, N. Y. She is the mother of two children: Charles Lyman and De Witt Graham, now in business in Eau Claire. She is a member of the Episcopal church, of which her husband was an active member. In political matters he cast his influence on the side of the democratic party.

HON. VIVUS WRIGHT DORWIN, farmer and miller, P. O. Durand, was born at Champion, Jefferson county, N. Y., January 15, 1832, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Wright) Dorwin. The Dorwin family in America are descended from two brothers, Ephraim and Samuel, who came from England and settled in Connecticut about 1700. Samuel Dorwin had ten sons and four daughters. Amos, the youngest and grandfather of our subject, died at Lansboro, Mass., in 1798. He had seven children of whom William was the third. After his death his widow, Hannah (Meade) Dorwin, married Mr. Kent, by whom she also had three children. William Dorwin was born at Lansboro, March 17, 1787. He learned the blacksmith trade, and when twenty years of age went to Champion, where he was married and had three sons: Sylvan A., William G. and Vivus W. Mrs. Elizabeth Dorwin's father was an officer in the Continental army, and William Dorwin served in the war of 1812. Mrs. Dorwin died in April, 1843. Her husband afterward married Polly Sherwood, who died in 1859, while Mr. Dorwin's death occurred August 8, 1873.

The subject of this sketch attended the common and a select school, and began teaching at seventeen. He married, March 15, 1854, Helen, daughter of William and Mariette Van Hoesen. Eleven children blessed this union: William V., Helen I. (Mrs. A. Odell), Harriet M. (Mrs. S. Brown), Marcellus, John, Lillian (Mrs. William Averill), Edward S., Laura, Ella C., Mary and Roscoe L. Soon after his marriage Mr. Dorwin removed to Jackson township, Adams county, Wis., and in 1856 came to Durand township, bringing his family and household goods in wagons drawn by oxen. A few settlers had already located here and a few fields of wheat had been sown, but the nearest grist-mill was at River Falls. Realizing the future as well as the present demand, Mr. Dorwin purchased the mill site on Bear creek and, as soon as practicable, began the erection of a mill. He bought his machinery in Milwaukee, and it was shipped to Alma by way of Chicago and Dunleith, Ill., then drawn by ox teams. The machinery arrived late in the fall of 1856, and the mill was put in operation the following July. Although the dam has several times been carried

away by high water, and the mill once destroyed by fire, the business is still extensively carried on by the V. W. Dorwin Milling Company. The family lived in a tent until a log house could be erected. A few feet from the door a well was dug, and in the sand thrown therefrom the juvenile Dorwins found abundant material for sport and amusement. After discovering the tracks of a huge bear in this sand, however, Mrs. Dorwin kept an anxious and watchful eye upon her offspring.

In 1862 Mr. Dorwin organized Co. G., Twenty-fifth Wisconsin volunteers, and was commissioned captain thereof. The company was formed chiefly of men in Pepin and Buffalo counties. They were first sent against the Indians in Minnesota, and later were stationed at Vicksburg and on the Yazoo river. In September, 1863, Mr. Dorwin was obliged to resign, on account of sickness which nearly cost him his life. In 1869 he purchased a farm, and in 1872 removed thither, where he has since resided. He owns over 400 acres of land, and is extensively engaged in dairying and breeding Red Polled cattle. In 1872 he built a cheese factory near the mill, and in 1891 another on his farm. In 1865 he built a carding-mill in connection with the grist mill. In politics he is a stanch republican, and has served as chairman of the board of Durand township (which included the city of Durand until 1887) for nineteen years, and has been four times elected to the assembly. He is a member of the G. A. R., and a citizen whose example and influence are felt far and near.

SYLVESTER VAN LOON, retired farmer, P. O. Bloomer, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., April 27, 1814, and is the fourth child in the family of nine children of Jacob and Eva (Clock) Van Loon. His great-great-grandfather came to America at a very early date, and settled in Albany, N. Y. That state was the home of the Van Loons till 1855, when the parents of our subject sold the homestead and moved to Illinois. After remaining there ten years, farming, they removed to Baraboo, this state, where the father and mother died. Our subject's opportunities for receiving an education were limited, as the most of his time was spent helping his parents. When he reached his nineteenth year, he bought his time from his father, and left home. He procured a situation in the lumbering district of Michigan, and worked there steadily until the age of twenty-five years, when he returned home. In 1857 he went to Lake county, Ill., and bought 160 acres of choice land, and proceeded to put it under cultivation. He afterward came to Wisconsin, and located at Baraboo, where he engaged in the milling business, and also bought 200 acres of land. He lived there seven years, then removed to Bloomer, where he has been ever since. November 30, 1848, he married Rosa Anna Eddy, who died August 25, 1869, leaving the following children: Martha A. (deceased); Eva, wife of Malea Ennerton; Minnie, wife of James Wood; Belle, wife of John Prill; Katie and Homer. After a few years, feeling the necessity of a mother for his children, he married Katie Parker, in 1878, and she bore him one child, Roy. Mr. Van Loon is a man of good intellect, and has held many town and county offices. He and wife are members of the Congregational church.

CHARLES HEBARD, physician, Mondovi, was born in West Randolph, Vt., January 31, 1838. His ancestors came from England to this country in the early colonial times. Robert Hebard, a native of England, immigrated to America in 1635 and settled in Massachusetts, where he died May 7, 1684. His son, born at Salem, Mass., in 1648, married Miss Mary Waller, and they had born to them seven children, one of whom, Robert Hebard, was born July 8, 1676, and died June 26, 1742, at Windham, Conn. Robert Hebard married

Miss Mary Read, who bore him ten children, one of whom, Samuel, was born May 2, 1710. For his second wife Samuel married Miss Mary Burnap, and to them were born seven children, among whom were Diah and Milan, the former born June 29, 1757, at Windham, Conn., and died there, the latter born January 30, 1762, and the grandfather of our subject. Milan married Miss Betsey Burham, in 1793, and in 1794 moved to Randolph, Vt. They were the parents of three daughters and two sons, among whom was Erastus, who was born July 21, 1800. Erastus married Nancy Carpenter, February 1, 1826, and this union was blessed with five children, namely: Susan, born in 1828; Marshall, in 1830; Marcia, in 1835; Charles, January 31, 1838; and Mary, March 18, 1840. Charles Hebard attended the district school and Orange county grammar school, worked on the farm until 1859, when he commenced the study of medicine at Randolph, Vt. January 1, 1862, he enlisted as hospital steward in the Ninety-fourth regiment, New York volunteer infantry, and served until March 17, 1863, when he was discharged on account of the consolidation of his regiment with another. He was in the second army corps on the Potomac, was in the battles of Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, Chantilly Height, Antietam and first Fredericksburg. After his discharge he entered Bellevue college of New York, from which he graduated March 1, 1865. Immediately after coming west, he located at Mondovi, where he has been in active practice up to the present time. Since 1873 he has been examining surgeon for pensions for the government.

March 8, 1868, Mr. Hebard married Miss Eva Melinda, daughter of Ebenzer and Melinda (Orcutt) Ainsworth, who were of English descent, but born in Vermont. This union has been blessed with five children: Mary, born October 2, 1869; Estelle, November 4, 1874; Egbert Charles, September 27, 1876, died February 27, 1879; Susan, April 27, 1880, and Irma, July 17, 1883. Mr. Hebard is a member of the Knights of Pythias, A. O. U. W., and has been a Free Mason for thirty-one years. He has always been a republican in politics, and in his religious views is a Unitarian.

HELMER C. PETERSON (deceased), who was one of the progressive business men of Baldwin, St. Croix county, was born at Namsos, Norway, January 10, 1851. His parents were Lornts Peterson Flak and Julianna Guisness, who were born near the same place in Norway. He received his education in Norway, and at the age of fifteen came to America with his parents, who settled in Rush River township, St. Croix county, Wis., where Helmer finished his education in English, after which he engaged as cook in the camps and on the drives, and also in a hotel at Barron. In partnership with N. I. Gilbert he was engaged in the general merchandise business in Baldwin for about three years. The next year he built one part of what is now the Commercial hotel, which he opened as a bakery, restaurant and grocery store. One year later he added to the building and opened it as a hotel and restaurant, which he conducted for four years. He also owned two farms in Otter Tail county, Minn., and built an hotel at Devil's Lake, Dak. January 1, 1885, he rented the Commercial and engaged as a clerk for Mr. Hirsch, but he was soon obliged to leave the store on account of his health and went to Battle Lake, Minn., to attend to business there, saying to his wife that he would not be back for a month. Two weeks later he was drowned in Battle lake by the capsizing of a sail boat, September 3, 1885. His remains were not found for ten days, and were received in Baldwin, September 15, just one month from the day he left home. He was a man of honor and integrity, and was respected by all who knew him. He was a member of the Lutheran church and voted with the republican party.

May 20, 1880, he married Julia Andsion, who was born in Racine county, Wis. Her parents, Peter M. and Annie Sophia (Spillum) Andsion, were born at Namsos, Norway, December 5, 1822, and August 11, 1824, respectively, and were among the early settlers of Racine county, Wis. Mr. Andsion lives on the same farm and in a part of the house occupied by them when Mrs. Peterson was one year old. Mrs. Peterson's paternal grandfather was Ole Peterson Andsion and he married Ingeborg Staalsdatter Bergen. He was a son of Andsion, who settled on the farm in Norway, from which the name was derived. It means Duck Lake, from the Norwegian "And" (duck), and "Sion" (water or lake). Mrs. Peterson's maternal grandfather was Elling Spillum, who was a soldier in the regular army of Norway, and was one of the very earliest settlers of Racine county, Wis., together with his wife Maren Katmoen. Mrs. Peterson has disposed of the farms in Minnesota and the hotel at Devils Lake, but owns the Commercial hotel here, which she rents. She lives in her pretty home at the north end of Baldwin.

THEODORE C. LOOMIS, farmer and builder, P. O. Eau Claire, was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., June 15, 1830, a son of Philander and Betsy (Ticknor) Loomis. His education was very limited, yet he has acquired considerable knowledge through home study. In 1838 he moved with his parents to Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo county, Mich., and in 1840 moved near Waukesha, then known as Milwaukee county, Wis. There he built and kept an hotel, known as the Phoenix. In 1850 he moved to Portage county and for two years traveled with Horton's Oriental circus. He moved to La Crosse in 1852, and for two years kept the New England house. He also served several years as deputy sheriff, and was one of the first policemen in La Crosse. In 1878 he moved to Moody county, Dak., but not liking the country returned in 1882 to Wisconsin and purchased eighty acres of land in section twenty, Union township, Eau Claire county. Mr. Loomis has been very unfortunate in some ways, having lost everything by fire in La Crosse, and having his home on his present farm burned down in 1887. He was married to Julia M. Abbott in 1853, and they have five children, only one of whom, Willis Loomis, of La Crosse, is now living. In 1865 his wife died, and in 1877 he married Mrs. Anna Loomis, daughter of Lewis and Sarah Wheeler of Nova Scotia. Mr. Loomis is a strong democrat.

EPHRAIM W. ROBBINS, farmer, P. O. Eau Claire, is one of the pioneers of Eau Claire county, and was born in Madison county, N. Y., February 24, 1821, and is a son of Ebenezer and Betsy (Paddock) Robbins, natives of New York and of English descent. He received a common-school education, and at the age of twenty-one began to work for himself. In the spring of 1842 he went to Pennsylvania, where he remained until the spring of 1843, when he came to Green Lake county, Wis., and bought sixty acres of land, and remained there until 1854, when he moved to Eau Claire and purchased 240 acres of land in section thirty-four, Washington township, where he has carried on general farming and stock raising ever since. He was married February 8, 1846, to Laura, daughter of Curtis and Martha Pond, natives of New York, of English descent. They have two children, Hubbard P. and Martha. Mr. Robbins was the first road supervisor in Washington township, and has been assessor two different times. Politically he is a democrat and a member of the Masonic order. He was one of those who helped organize the first school in the township.

T. B. WILSON was born March 5, 1832, in Towanda, Bradford county, Pa.,

and is a son of Capt. William and Maria (Blair) Wilson, the former of whom died at Fort Madison, Iowa. Though but four years old he well recollects the trip westward in 1836, made by wagon, accompanied by his parents. They arrived at Burlington in the winter and crossed the Mississippi on the ice. In 1846 he came to Menomonie, Wis. His father being desirous of giving him a good school education, he returned to Iowa in order to attend Howes academy at Mount Pleasant, and made his home with his uncle, James Wilson, at Oakland. In 1850 he returned to Menomonie, where he identified himself with the Knapp, Stout & Co. firm, of which he was destined to become one of its main business managers. When the government surveys were made in 1852, our subject was one of the government party, and carried the chain through the principal lumber countries that later fed the enormous mills at Menomonie. This gave him valuable experience, which was turned to good account in the future for the interest of the firm. The surveying was carried on till about 1870, when others took charge of this department.

In 1856 the firm needed a trusty person and good business manager at Read's Landing, which was then a most valuable point, and Mr. Wilson was chosen for the position, and that he proved equal to the trust imposed in him, the remarkable growth and development of business at the latter place, under his administration, goes to show. The work at Reed's Landing was manifold, the principal part being the shipping and receiving of lumber and supplies, done formerly by keel and flat boats, but later on by steamers. In 1874 Mr. Wilson returned to Menomonie, where he helped his father, Capt. William Wilson, and since the latter's retirement has taken his position, being one of the main stays in the company and one of the most active of the workers. The prosperity of the company has proven what united efforts and unity of purpose can accomplish if competent men are chosen as managers.

Mr. Wilson was married in Jersey Shore, Pa., to Miss Julia F., daughter of Peter and Emelia (Sterrett) Epley, the former of German and the latter of Scotch parentage. Six children have blessed this union, namely: Peter E., James F., Thomas B. Jr., Paul C., Thaddeus (who died aged two years) and Philip A. Mr. Wilson has had no time or inclination to mix in politics, his whole life and energy having been spent in the development of the Knapp, Stout Lumber Company. The only office he has ever held was that of the first postmaster of Menomonie. In stature Mr. Wilson is not a giant, but for accomplishing a large amount of work in a day he has no equal. His restless energy has been a stimulus to the younger generation who may well take him for an example. As a son, husband and brother, those nearest to him can testify of his devotion and unselfishness. The world will never know all the good that has emanated from him except the immediate ones who have been benefited.

WILLIAM MELVILLE, farmer, P. O. Chippewa Falls. Among the early pioneers whose names will be handed down to posterity is William Melville, who was born in county Cork, Ireland, in 1820. He immigrated to the United States in 1840, and lived in New York for seven years. In 1847 he came to Milwaukee, Wis., then went to Washington county, and in 1855 came to the Chippewa Valley, where he has since resided. Upon his arrival in the Valley there were but few families living in Lafayette township. He began farming, which he has successfully continued until the present time. Mr. Melville was united in marriage in Washington county, Wis., with Miss Sarah C. Thomas, in 1850. Her parents were old settlers in Washington county,

of American birth, but of German ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Melville were the parents of seven children, six of whom are still living, namely: John S., Ann, William T., Margaret, Caroline, Charles and Ida (deceased). Mrs. Melville died May 12, 1868, and is interred in Lafayette cemetery. Mr. Melville upholds the principles of the republican party. He was reared under the influence of the Episcopal church.

WILLIAM TREDWAY, retired, Baldwin, St. Croix county, was born in Schenectady, N. Y. His father, the late Gen. William W. Tredway, was born in Connecticut, in 1804. After receiving a common-school education, and clerking in a store until eighteen years of age, he was made captain of a packet on the Erie canal. He was in mercantile business from 1826 to 1838, when he went to Albany, N. Y., and was appointed deputy comptroller, which position he held about four years. He then came west and settled in Eagle, Waukesha county, Wis., about 1842, and engaged in farming. He next moved to Genesee, Waukesha county, where he built a store, hotel and woolen factory. About 1858 he moved to Madison, Wis., where he engaged in the real estate business. At the opening of the war he was appointed by the governor to the two positions of commissary general and quartermaster general. The duty of the two offices soon became too burdensome, and he was relieved of the former and held the latter until the close of the war. When he went to Washington to close up his official business, he received the thanks of the legislature for his efficient service. He returned to Madison and continued his real estate business and owned thousands of acres of land in St. Croix and many other counties in Wisconsin. He sold at one time 6,000 acres in St. Croix county to the railroad company. He married Mary Brown, who was born in Schenectady, N. Y., in March, 1804. Gen. Tredway's death occurred August 17, 1889, at Madison. Rev. Dr. C. H. Richards officiated at his funeral; such prominent men as Col. William F. Vilas, Dr. A. H. Hollister and others acted as bearers. The deceased was father of six children, as follows: Elizabeth (Mrs. Dr. Hackley), Hyde Park, Ill.; William; Caroline (Mrs. E. Sprague), Kirkwood, Mo.; Manning, president of the Grocers Publishing Co., of St. Louis, who died July 25, 1891; Dwight, partner and general manager of the Greeley-Burnham Grocer Co., St. Louis; and Ellen (Mrs. J. L. High), of Chicago, whose husband is an attorney at law, and author of "High on Extraordinary Remedies" and other standard works on law.

William received his education in Waukesha county, Wis., and first engaged at the work of engine building in Chicago, then served several years as engineer on different railroads. In December, 1863, he entered the United States navy as assistant engineer, and served on the U. S. S. "Baltimore," one year, double turretted monitor "Tonawanda," one year, and U. S. S. "De Soto," two years. He was first ordered to Eastport, Me., to quell the Fenian excitement, and sailed around in that vicinity for about six weeks, then back to New York, and took in ammunition and stores and proceeded to Port au Prince, Hayti, St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, Barbadoes, Guadaloupe, Aspinwall, La Guyra and other places in the West Indies and South America. He resigned in the fall of 1867 and returned to the United States, and in November married Margaret McLaughlin. Mrs. Tredway was born in 1844, a daughter of Jacob and Agnes (McCullough) McLaughlin. Her father was a native of Ireland and her mother of Scotland. Three children blessed this union: John Dwight, with his uncle in St. Louis; George Manning, book-keeper at Pauhaska, I. T.; and Mary Elinor, at home. The family are members of the Presbyterian church,

and socially, Mr. Tredway is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment and the Grange. Politically he is a democrat, and was the chairman of the democratic county convention held in Hudson, in 1889. After his marriage Mr. Tredway moved to Warren township, St. Croix county, where he was engaged in farming until 1886, when he moved to Baldwin and was appointed justice of the peace and served three years.

JOHN HOBBS, farmer, P. O. Eau Claire, was born in Kent, England, November 22, 1822, and is a son of Henry A. and Mary (Hills) Hobbs. He received a common-school education, and at the age of twenty-one commenced for himself, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for thirty-five years. He came to America in the year 1856, landing at New York. The same year he came to Milwaukee, Wis., but in 1857 moved to Marquette county, where he remained until the fall of 1860, during which time he followed his trade, carpentering. In 1860 he moved to Eau Claire, Eau Claire county, and bought 100 acres of land in section twenty-seven, Washington township, where he now owns 240 acres. He was married, December 29, 1844, to Miss Georgiana, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Wall. They are the parents of five children: Esther, Walter L., Jane, Robert M. and Austin F. Mrs. Hobbs died January 15, 1875, and in 1886 Mr. Hobbs married his second wife, a sister of his first wife. He has been town clerk for fifteen years and chairman of the board of supervisors one year. Politically he is a republican.

CAPT. P. H. SWIFT, editor and proprietor of the Barron county "Chronotype," Rice Lake, was born in Orange county, Vt., December 28, 1843, and is the third of fourteen children born to Henry S. and Diana C. Swift. His father's ancestors came from Ireland and located in Massachusetts in the sixteenth century. His paternal grandfather commanded a Vermont troop in the war of 1812. General Swift of the regular army and the United States senator from Vermont are relatives of the family. His mother's ancestors were English people who located in Rhode Island in the seventeenth century, and engaged in farming and manufacturing. His paternal grandmother was a member of the Dearborn family, who were distinguished in the Revolutionary war as well as in civil life. In 1853 Henry S. Swift and family came to Wisconsin and located where Edgerton now stands, and platted the town, which at that time was a comparative wilderness. He engaged in the mercantile business until his removal to Springfield, Mo., in 1872, at which place he died in 1876; his widow resides with a daughter in Minneapolis, Minn.

Our subject attended the common schools of Edgerton until 1857, when he entered the Albion academy and teachers' seminary, where he remained until June, 1861, leaving in the junior year. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and was subsequently promoted to sergeant. He remained in Company C, until August 30, 1862, when he was promoted to second lieutenant in Company E, Thirty-third Wisconsin volunteer infantry upon recommendation of the field officer "for merit." He was promoted to first lieutenant June 24, 1864, in the same company, and to captain, August 29, 1864; both promotions were received at the siege of Vicksburg. He was wounded at Tupelo, Miss., July 15, 1864, by a fragment of a shell, and resigned September 27, 1864, at Little Rock, Ark. Of his five brothers who engaged in the war, two were killed in battle, two were wounded, and one crippled for life. After his resignation Capt. Swift returned to Edgerton, Wis., and soon after entered upon the study of law, and was admitted to the Rock county bar in June, 1867. He located at



COURT HOUSE, PHILLIPS, WIS.

Beaver Falls, Minn., and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1868 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the county and in 1870 was elected to a seat in the Minnesota legislature. While there he was chairman of the committee on federal relations, and a member of the committees on judiciary and towns and counties. In 1872 he removed to Wisconsin and engaged in journalism, publishing papers at Clinton and Oconto. For six years he was editor and publisher of the Oconto County "Reporter." In January, 1885, he came to Rice Lake to take charge of the Barron County "Chronotype," which he subsequently purchased and now owns. From January, 1886, to May, 1888, the subject of this sketch was state timber agent by appointment of Gov. J. M. Rusk. Politically, Capt. Swift has always been a republican, but of late years has been somewhat independent in his views.

May 25, 1865, he married Mrs. Mary C. Swift, widow of his brother, Henry S. Swift, who was killed in battle April 19, 1863. She was the mother of one child, Henry S. Jr. To Mr. and Mrs. Swift have been born two sons, Dean B. and Ward L. Mr. Swift has been city school superintendent, county supervisor of his ward, and is foremost in advancing all causes tending to the upbuilding of his city, county and state.

JUDSON K. SMITH, retired mill owner, Bloomer, Chippewa county, was born in Delaware county, N. Y., February 24, 1822. He is the second of a family of five children born to Hajor and Betsy (Welch) Smith, natives of New York who followed the occupation of farming. He was reared in Delaware county and in his early life taught school. He remained on the old homestead till 1849, when he came to Minnesota and remained there five years, then moved to Bloomer. He purchased from Sheldon Smith a contract by which to retain the water power of this village, on condition that he build a saw-mill in one year and a grist-mill in two years, which he did. He then took in two partners and the firm was styled Smith, Brooks & McCalley. During the time of partnership they built another grist-mill. In 1882 they dissolved and Mr. Smith retained the saw and grist-mill. In 1890 the grist-mill was destroyed by fire and he sold the steam saw-mill. He owns two brick stores in Bloomer, and a large three-story residence. He was married June 8, 1847, to Amanda Andrews, a daughter of Harvey Andrews, a native of New York. This union has been blessed with six children, viz.: Charles H., Eva A., Harriet C. (deceased), George H., Nora M. (deceased) and Samuel G. Mr. Smith has held the offices of justice of the peace and chairman of supervisors, and was a member of the Odd Fellows.

WILLIAM HOUGHTON, lumberman, Phillips, Price county, widely known as a successful hunter and woodsman, is the oldest of the twelve children born to David and Rua (Elwell) Houghton. The Houghton family in this country are descended from two brothers who came from England about the middle of the eighteenth century. One of them was named Elijah, and the other, who is supposed to have been named Nelson, was the great-grandfather of William. They settled in New Hampshire and afterward served in the Continental army. William's grandfather, Nelson Houghton, died in Bennington county, Vt., about 1844. David Houghton, father of William, died in Tuscola county, Mich., November 25, 1874. He and four of his sons took part in the late war and he was disabled at Chattanooga and never fully recovered. His children all survive. Mrs. Rua Houghton resides in Ogema county, Mich. Her father, Elias Elwell, came of an old New England family.

The subject of this sketch was born in Shaftsbury, Vt., February 2, 1835. When he was fifteen years old the family removed to Middlesex, N. Y. He received a fair education and at nineteen years of age began life as a farm laborer. In 1860 he went to Springfield, Mich., and engaged in surveying wild lands. May 23, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Second Michigan infantry, and took part in the battle of Bull Run and several minor engagements. He was discharged October 13, 1861, on account of disability arising from measles and improper medical treatment. January 21, 1863, he married Louisa, daughter of Rev. Benj. W. and Lydia E. (Palmerston) Tinney, the former of Scotch descent and the latter a descendant of Lord Palmerston of England. Mrs. Houghton was born near Glens Falls, N. Y. Three children have been born to them: Alice V., now Mrs. Wm. Minnick; William S., died while young, and the youngest, Victoria, from her youth displayed a remarkable talent for music and painting. She was educated at Galesville university and became an adept in both those arts. She is now Mrs. J. R. Farr, of Eau Claire.

Mr. Houghton and his family have seen much of pioneer life. For five years he was in charge of a store and hotel at Tuscola, Mich., where he also engaged in logging. For seven years he was employed in logging in Ogema county, Mich. In 1876 he removed to Amherst Junction, Wis., and the following year to Phillips. Since coming here he has been engaged in lumbering and dealing in real estate. He is now building a mill for the Meridian Lumber company, in which he owns a controlling interest. He also worked at mason work for several years. He is an expert marksman, and has often entertained large hunting parties in the Michigan woods and elsewhere. This he was enabled to do with the assistance of Mrs. Houghton, whose knowledge of the culinary arts became almost as widely known as her husband's success in the chase. Mr. Houghton estimates that he has killed about 1,000 deer, having kept a record of the number up to nearly 800. He voted for General Fremont and has ever since been identified with the republican party. He was county surveyor in 1885-86, and is now a member of the city council. He is also a member of the G. A. R. and the T. of H. Thus briefly have we attempted to portray the life of one of Price county's oldest and most useful citizens, and it is hoped that his career may be extended for many years to come, as he richly deserves.

HON. GEORGE TARRANT, merchant, Durand, was born at Woolhampton, Berkshire, England, February 11, 1838, and he was the second of a family of six children. In 1850 he removed with his parents to Janesville, Wis., where his father died in December of the same year. Mr. Tarrant received but a very meager education, ending his school days at the age of twelve, with the exception of two terms in the Janesville high school in 1855. He began work in a hotel in Janesville, and followed this occupation until 1861, when he engaged in the grocery business, in the same city. In 1863 he came to Durand, where he continued the same business, gradually branching out, however, until an extensive trade in general merchandise had been built up. He has now one of the finest equipped stores in this section of the state and which has been the leading institution of its kind in this city for years.

He is also quite extensively engaged in the creamery business, he and his son being the owners of the Durand and Bear Creek creameries, the latter having been established in 1891. In politics Mr. Tarrant is a republican and a strong temperance man. He has filled numerous town offices, was for many

years chairman of the county board of supervisors, besides being twice mayor of the city and a member of the state legislature in 1881. He is a prominent member of the Masonic lodge of Durand and of Chippewa commandery at Eau Claire. He was president of the Pepin County Agricultural society a number of years and the success of its annual fairs has been due largely to his individual efforts.

In 1860 Mr. Tarrant married Clara L., daughter of Bartlett Runey, one of the pioneers of Dane county. Her parents originally came from Maryland and settled in Wisconsin as early as 1838. Four children are now living, as a result of this union. The eldest George Jr., is in business with his father; the second, Warren D., graduated from the State university in 1890 and is now pursuing a course of law in the same institution; the third, Burr R., is also attending the State university, and the youngest, Shirley B., is a graduate of the city high school. Mr. Tarrant is a progressive, public-spirited citizen, and belongs to that class of men who have been successful in this world by force of their own energies and steadfast devotion to business, and his success in life is a fitting example of what energy and perseverance will accomplish.

C. B. CALKINS, butcher and farmer, P. O. Fairchild, Eau Claire county, lives on section thirty-five, Fairchild township, and was born April 18, 1829, the younger of two children of Seth and Mariba (Briggs) Calkins, natives of New York and Vermont respectively. His father was born in 1782, and died in his fifty-seventh year. His mother was born in 1786 and died in her seventy-sixth year. His brother, Benjamin S., and himself are natives of Peru, Clinton county, N. Y. C. B. Calkins moved to Owego, N. Y., where he remained engaged in farming until 1872, when he came to Fairchild and entered into the butcher business. He is the pioneer butcher of this village, beginning when the place was but a small group of shanties. He has since purchased eighty acres of good land upon which he built a handsome residence, where he now resides. By close application to business he has acquired a very comfortable fortune. Mr. Calkins, married, in Tioga county, N. Y., in 1862, Sarah A. Gaskill, daughter of Daniel and Huldah (Foster) Gaskill, natives of Tioga county. They have three children, namely: Daniel G., Mariba (wife of F. A. Brown, living in Mondovi, Wis.), and Charles C. Mr. Calkins and family are members of the Presbyterian church, while he is identified with Friendship Lodge No. 153 and the A. F. and A. M. of Owego, N. Y. Politically he is a democrat and is now president of the village.

WILLIAM L. WILCOX, a pioneer farmer of Lafayette township, Chippewa county, settled in what has ever since been known as Wilcox valley in 1858. He is the sixth of the eleven children of Romulus B. and Polly Ann Wilcox, and was born in Richland, Oswego county, N. Y., February 8, 1827. Both his grandfathers were numbered among the famous "Green Mountain Boys" during the Revolution. The family name is of English origin, and runs through several New England generations. His maternal grandfather, John Thompson, was of Scotch descent. Of the children of Romulus Wilcox, ten grew to maturity, and seven are now living. The youngest son, Martin L., died at Rome, Ga., while serving his country as a member of the Sixteenth regiment, Wisconsin volunteers.

W. L. Wilcox was reared on a farm and attended only the common schools. When seventeen years old he shipped on the schooner *Ivanhoe*, plying the great lakes in the lumber, grain and flour trade, and sailed for two seasons. He was obliged to abandon this on account of having contracted rheumatism, so

took up carpenter work, which has occupied most of his time since. In 1852 he began building houses in Fredonia, N. Y., and moved thence to Fayette county, Ohio, where he remained two years. Here occurred in 1855, a most important event in his life, namely, his marriage to Miss Maria S. McLean, a native of Ross county, Ohio, at time of her marriage living at Washington C. H., Fayette county, Ohio, as were her parents, John and Nancy (Van Deman) McLean, the former of Scotch and the latter of German parentage. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Wilcox started west with his bride and went to Richland county, Wis., and in the fall of the following year removed thence to Eau Claire. He was employed on many buildings in the latter place, and, with a partner, put up the first three-story building there, the Reed & Rose block. He preempted a quarter section, which included his present home, on section twenty-nine, range eight, in 1858, and has ever since dwelt thereon. His farm now includes 200 acres, and he gives some attention to breeding fine horses. Until very recently he has given most of his attention to building in Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire. The farm includes some fine intervals, and is being rapidly improved at present.

Mr. Wilcox entered the army in November, 1864, and served till July, 1865, in Company E, First Wisconsin cavalry, being the third of his father's sons to go from one farm. He took part in Wilson's raids through Alabama and Georgia, and was at Macon when hostilities ceased. He contracted rheumatism, from which he never recovered, and was discharged from the service at the hospital in Prairie du Chien. He is a member of the G. A. R., and of the Presbyterian church at Chippewa Falls. Politically he is an earnest republican, but never sought or accepted office. His family includes a daughter and son, namely Eva M. and William M., both at home. When they settled here, Mr. Wilcox and wife had no neighbors except Indians, but now they are surrounded by civilization which they have helped to build up.

JOHN HOPWOOD, manufacturer, Menomonie, was born May 29, 1849, in Stockport, Cheshire, England, and was educated in the Stockport grammar school. In early youth he was apprenticed to the timber trade. In this he proved himself worthy of all trust imposed in him, having rare tact and business qualifications, which enabled him to attain a high position in the wholesale trade, selling principally for importers. He came to the United States in 1872, on a tour of observation and inspection. After traveling in the southern states until August, 1873, he came to Menomonie, Wis., and entered the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co. After nine years of service he was made cashier or financial man at the company's main office in Menomonie. This position he held until January, 1892. Being an active business man he has the last few years engaged in various matters both in a mercantile and civic way. He now holds the position of mayor of his adopted town, having been elected to this honorable position in the spring of 1891, by more than two-thirds of the entire vote of the population, and is the first democratic mayor ever elected to that chair. For a number of years past he has been identified with the Menomonie brick industry, by being director and treasurer of the Menomonie Pressed Brick company, the original and largest concern in this well-known brick manufacturing district. Selecting this as his business, he is now devoting his entire time to this institution as its secretary and general manager, and is, as the writer has learned, one of its largest stockholders. A man with the social, moral and business qualifications of our subject can only be a benefit to any community, no matter how slow to appreciate real worth

and true manhood it may be. His eighteen years of active church work have endeared him to the members of his adopted church, the Congregational.

CHARLES M. MILES, mill-wright, Pepin, was born at Castleton, Vt., February 23, 1822. His father, Jonas Miles, was a native of Boston, of English descent, and his mother, Sally (Bellus) Miles, was born in Franklin county, Vt. Mr. Miles removed with his parents to Fairfax, Vt., in 1824, thence to Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and Hinckley, Ohio. At the age of sixteen years he began life for himself. He attended Charleston academy from 1840 to 1842, and while there made a special study of surveying and mathematics. April 25, 1841, he married Louisa Greenleaf, and they had two children: Junius J., born January 4, 1842, who was fatally wounded at the battle of Corinth, and died October 31, 1862; and Marian J. (Mrs. M. Ingram, of Los Angeles, Cal.), born May 5, 1845. Mrs. Miles died in February, 1849, and Mr. Miles afterward married Sarah, daughter of Isaac and Sally (Carter) Ingalls, by whom he had four children: Merton M., born August 16, 1851, and died March 28, 1890; Louisa E. (Mrs. C. H. Sackett, Lincoln, Del.), born June 24, 1853; Lilly A., born March 13, 1864, died September 18, 1878; and Atseba G. (Mrs. H. E. Mabey, Lake City, Minn.), born November 21, 1868.

The pursuit of business or pleasure has caused Mr. Miles to visit nearly every state in the union, and he has changed his residence successively to Snyder, Pa., 1849; to Pecatonica, Ill., in 1853; to Pepin, Wis., in 1855; to Millersburg, Ill., in 1863; to Vineland, N. J., in 1864; to Cedar Creek Hundred, Del., in 1865; to Fremont, Minn., in 1878. From the last place he returned to Pepin in 1888 and there he now resides. Mr. Miles first visited Pepin in 1852, and in 1855 and 1856 built the first saw and grist-mill in Pepin county on section nineteen, township twenty-three, range fourteen, and in 1857 built a saw-mill for Joseph Porter on Bogus creek, Pepin township. In 1853 he bought forty acres of land on section thirty, township twenty-three, range fifteen, which is now included in the village of Pepin. Mr. Miles has invented several useful improvements in milling machinery, among others a patent wheat heater, in the manufacture of which he is now engaged. The first mill above mentioned was built at the earnest solicitation of settlers. Grist was brought more than thirty miles to be ground at this mill, customers sometimes waiting two or three days to obtain their flour before returning home. In politics Mr. Miles is a prohibitionist; in religion a Unitarian. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities.

JOHN W. STONE, mayor of Barron and register of deeds of Barron county, was born in Augusta, Wis., September 23, 1857, and is the ninth in the family of ten children born to John F. and Lucinda Stone, early settlers of Eau Claire county. His father erected the first mill ever built in Eau Claire county—a combined grist and saw-mill—which was built at Augusta. At that time all the produce of the mill was hauled to Eau Claire for market, a distance of twenty-five miles. John W. spent his early life in his native place, and in 1878 went to Colorado and engaged in mining for four years. He then returned to Wisconsin and located in Cumberland, Barron county, where he served as city marshal for three years, and in 1887 was elected county sheriff and served one term. In 1888 he was elected registrar of deeds and re-elected in 1890. He was elected mayor of the city of Barron April 1, 1891. April 29, 1875, Mr. Stone married Miss Fannie C. Coon, of Augusta. This union has been blessed with three children, namely: Hettie Blanche, born in 1877; John Lee, born in 1880, and Margaret, born in 1890. Mr. Stone is a member of the Masonic

and I. O. O. F. lodges at Barron, Chippewa Falls Chapter No. 52, Knights of Pythias, Rice Lake, and the Modern Woodmen. Politically he upholds the principles of the republican party.

HON. ROBERT MACAULEY, attorney, Menomonie, was born February 18, 1838, in Glasgow, Scotland. His parents, Robert and Margaret (Cavanaugh) Macauley, immigrated to the United States in 1843, and settled in Hancock county, Ill., where the father, who was born in 1808, died in 1847, aged thirty-nine years. The mother died in Dunnville aged sixty years. The grandfather on the mother's side was Captain Cavanaugh, who distinguished himself in France, while fighting under the illustrious Wellington. Our subject came to Menomonie in 1852, being induced to come here by his uncle and aunt, John and May J. Macauley, who came here in 1850. In 1854 he removed to Dunnville, where he lived ten years. He attended the academy at Galena one year and then studied law with Judge Bundy. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and shortly after returned to Menomonie, where he opened an office and began to do business. He has held many township offices, and in 1868 was elected district attorney, and served in that capacity till 1873. Since then he has enjoyed a good, lucrative law practice. He is a republican in politics and voted for Lincoln in 1860.

Judge Macauley married, May 9, 1869, Miss Cora Olson, who is the mother of two children, John W. and Martha A., the former a law student of the university of Minnesota. Judge Macauley has held an honorable position among the members of the bar of Dunn county, and is widely known for his clear delineation of all points of law and justice. He was elected to the legislature in 1882, and served two years, was a member of the judiciary committee. He introduced the bill holding the builders and owners responsible for damages done lands by overflowing below the dam as well as above. He was elected probate judge in 1873 and again in 1877, serving eight years in all. He enlisted September 28, 1864, in Company G, Sixteenth regiment, Wisconsin volunteer infantry, as a private, but during his term was promoted to corporal. He was in Gen. Sherman's army and participated in the last two grand marches during the war; from Atlanta to the sea, participating in the siege of Savannah and the march through the Carolinas, fighting at the battle of Salkatchie Swamp and Bentonville, and the grand review at Washington where he was discharged.

FRANCIS RUSH SKINNER, M. D., Eau Claire, was born April 21, 1831, in Utica, N. Y. Timothy Skinner, his grandfather, was of English parentage, but born in Massachusetts. He was a farmer by occupation, and resided in Westmoreland, N. H., and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His wife was a relative of Col. Seth Warner. They had eight boys and one girl. Of these, Dolphus was born in Westmoreland, N. H. He became a student of theology and finally a Universalist minister in central New York, a pioneer of that faith in that locality. He received the title of D. D. before his death. He was chaplain of the grand chapter R. A. M., of New York, and later chaplain of the chapter at Utica, N. Y. He was publisher of the Universalist Magazine and Advocate for nine years, and was considered one of the ablest and strongest writers and debaters in his day. His debates with Alexander Campbell are a matter of public record, and created considerable stir in religious and secular circles at the time. He died in October, 1869. His wife, Gratia, a native of Springfield, Vt., is a daughter of Leonard Walker, a prominent early citizen of Springfield. She is yet living, in her eighty-eighth year. Her two sons are:

Francis Rush and Eugene Carroll, the latter a physician and attorney, and professor of medical jurisprudence at Detroit Medical college.

Francis R. was educated at Dartmouth college and graduated in the class of 1852. He then graduated in medicine from the Castleton (Vt.) Medical college, in the class of 1854, and the following winter he attended lectures at New York Medical college, New York city. After traveling extensively with his father throughout the west, he finally settled at Stevens' Point, where he built up a good practice, which he was compelled to leave and go east on account of sickness, and on his return found it usurped by several physicians. In July, 1857, he came to Eau Claire, where he intended to engage in the banking business with his cousin. The latter, however, failed to fulfill his part of the program, and so the Doctor started the first drug store in the town, much to the satisfaction of the people of Eau Claire, who were very desirous of having a competent man to attend to this business. This was during the panic, when money was scarce, and the Doctor was unable to collect all the money he had invested in eastern banks, consequently his start in the drug line was very small, but it was appreciated by the people, and he soon had a good trade. At first he slept on the counter in his store, but soon built larger quarters and did an extensive business. For a short time he had a partner. He soon commenced to deal in real estate and acquired considerable property. On the death of his father he sold out his interest in the drug store and went east and helped to settle up the estate. Since his return to Eau Claire he has dealt quite successfully in pine lands. In June, 1864, he married Mrs. Anna A. Mosier, *nee* Foster. Dr. Skinner is a member of the A. F. and A. M. Politically he is a republican. He is an active member of the old settlers' society, and enjoys the distinction of being the earliest physician of Eau Claire, now resident here. He retired from practice in 1889, and the pursuit of horticulture is now a favorite occupation with him.

HARRISON COLBY CHUBB, miller, Boyd, was born April 13, 1828, in Corinth, Orange county, Vt., and is a brother of Edson Chubb (in whose sketch, elsewhere in this volume, will be found the family genealogy). He is the fourth of a family of seven children, and was reared on the home farm and educated in the common school of the day and neighborhood. He engaged in farming until his removal to Chippewa county in 1865. He then built a saw-mill on Hay creek, in Edson township (then part of Sigel), where his son now operates the third mill built on that site. The region was then a vast wilderness, and Mr. Chubb and his family endured many privations and annoyances in founding a home. Eau Claire was the nearest source of supplies, and two days were consumed in securing the services of a physician. Mr. Chubb homesteaded 120 acres, to which he has added eighty acres by purchase, and does some farming. In 1881 he built a flouring mill on this property, and operates it by steam and water power combined. His store and office is in Boyd, where he took up residence in 1889. He entertains liberal religious views, and has always been a democrat. He served in Vermont as "lister" (assessor), and has been chairman of the Edson town board. In 1855 he married Maria E., daughter of Isaac and Almira Scott, of old New England families, a native of Swanton, Vt. Mr. Chubb's family includes two daughters and a son, viz.: Stella Jane, Maria E. and Arthur Joseph.

HENRY GILBERT, OSSEO, was born September 5, 1820, in Palmyra, Portage county, Ohio, a son of J. E. and Nancy (Bacon) Gilbert, early settlers of eastern Ohio. His father, who was born in 1804, died in 1881, while his mother,

who was born in 1800, lived until 1845. They had six children: Henry, our subject; Horatio; Harriet, wife of T. B. Darling; Charlotte, wife of Cad. Puffer; Caroline, wife of James Shorthill, and Betsy (deceased), who married D. W. Weldy. Henry remained in Portage county until eighteen years of age, when he moved west, stopping in Huron county, Ohio, where, in December, 1840, he married Fidelia C., daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Pennock) Darling, who was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., July 16, 1827. There have been four children born to this couple, namely: Thomas J., Willie H., Jennie, wife of George W. Myers, and James P. April 19, 1861, Mr. Gilbert enlisted for three months in Company C, Fourteenth Ohio infantry, under Col. Stedman and Capt. B. H. Fisher. The first service the regiment saw was in West Virginia, where they were in the battles of Philippi and Cheat River. Upon the expiration of his term of enlistment he recruited Company C, One Hundredth Ohio volunteer infantry, and was made captain of the same. He was taken ill and resigned his position in December, 1862, and returned home. In 1867 he moved west again and settled in Trempealeau county, Wis. He is a member of Osseo Lodge No. 213, A. F. and A. M.; Augusta Lodge No. 142, I. O. O. F., and John E. Perkins Post, G. A. R., at Augusta. Politically he is a republican, and in 1875 was elected justice of the peace, and was re-elected several terms. He served as deputy sheriff under E. S. Hotchkiss.

MATHIAS KNEER, hotel keeper, Eau Claire, was born March 4, 1831, in Schelklingen, Wurtemberg, Germany. His ancestors were millers for many generations. Joseph Kneer, his father, was a baker, and eventually came to Eau Claire, where he died, at the home of our subject. To him and wife, Anna (Kneisle) Kneer, were born three sons, namely: Mathias, Andrew (yet residing in Germany) and John N., the first and last mentioned residing in Eau Claire. Mathias Kneer learned the baker's trade in Germany, and after coming to this country followed it in Mount Holly, N. J., and Philadelphia, Pa. He was also in the hotel business several years in Jacksonville, N. J. He resided in Watertown, Wis., from 1855 to 1857, and has since then dwelt in Eau Claire. Here he farmed one year, in fact did nearly everything to earn an honest living, then engaged in the hotel business, and finally built the Kneer House an hostelry known far and wide for its good table, accommodations and genial host. By strict frugality, public spirit, honesty and fidelity he has become a prosperous and highly esteemed citizen. He always takes an interest in public affairs, and has twice been trustee of the village board, once served on the county board, and has been an alderman from the Second ward, elected on an independent ticket. He was formerly a republican, but now affiliates with the democratic party.

April 29, 1855, Mr. Kneer married Miss Barbara Betz, who died in Eau Claire in 1864, leaving four children: Louise, Julia, Annie and Frank. Mr. Kneer then married Miss Louise Hoeffner, who is the mother of three children: Emma, Dora and Herman. Herman accompanied his father on a trip to Germany in 1886, where the latter visited the scenes of his boyhood. He is a member of the German Frieden Lodge, I. O. O. F., and has filled all of its offices, having been its first noble grand. He is also president of the German Schuetzenverein.

MILTON HOLDEN, farmer, P. O. Pepin, was born at Dowlingsville (now Baxter), Jefferson county, Pa., March 3, 1824, and is a son of Stephen and Polly (Shields) Holden. His father, who was a native of Maine, was killed by a falling tree when Milton was about two years old, and his mother soon after



*Yours truly
Jacob Miller.*

removed to Clarion county, Pa. Subsequently she was married to David Fayerweather, and removed to Troy (Summerville), Pa., in 1833. Our subject received a limited education, and at seventeen began to learn the trade of a mill-wright. October 27, 1846, he married Matilda, daughter of John and Rebecca Fuller. Their children were: Caroline O. (Mrs. G. Varnum), born November 2, 1847, died October 29, 1881; Mary A. E. (Mrs. G. Haling), born June 18, 1850, died January 25, 1885; Sarah J. (Mrs. J. Anderson, Reads Landing, Minn.), born February 14, 1853; Clara O. (Mrs. J. Kidd), born August 17, 1855. Mrs. Holden died September 9, 1869, and November 12, 1874, Mr. Holden married Mrs. Eliza Hutchinson, who had one child, George W., born December 25, 1863, now in Ohioville, Pa. Since the death of Mrs. Haling, his daughter, her three sons, Mark S., Guy W. and George W., reside with Mr. Holden.

Mr. Holden worked as a farmer and lumberman about six years in Pennsylvania, then sold out and came west, arriving at Pepin in May, 1853. He entered a claim on section nineteen, township twenty-three, range fourteen, and bought three acres on the lake shore, where he built a house in which he lived until 1870, when he removed to the farm, which now includes 240 acres. For several years after coming to Pepin he followed his trade, building some of the first mills in the Chippewa Valley. He is a republican in politics, and has served several years as school director and supervisor.

ELLERY XENOPHON ADAMS, Boyd, Chippewa county, was born in Hyde Park, Lamoille county, Vt., October 5, 1836, and is descended from an old New England family, which included two presidents of the United States. His great-grandfather, Asa Adams, lived in Rutland, Mass., from whence Joseph, son of Asa, moved to Eden, Vt., about 1805. Joseph was a farmer, and lived to the age of seventy-three years. His wife, Rhoda Phillips, was eighty-seven years old at the time of her death. Their son, Joshua Adams, born in Eden, married Roxana Newland, who was born in the adjoining town of Hyde Park. He followed farming during an active life, and came west with his son, whose name heads this sketch, and now resides at Boyd, aged eighty-four years. His wife's parents, Jabez and Lydia (Atherton) Newland, were of Irish descent, and reached the respective ages of eighty-four and ninety-six years.

E. X. Adams remained on the home farm and attended the common schools till the age of eighteen. He then began teaching, and supplemented his early training with a course at the academy at Morrisville, Vt. He taught school six years, and gave considerable time to carpenter work. In 1866 he went to Boston, and spent a year as salesman in a dry goods store. On account of his father's failing health, he returned to Hyde Park, and tilled the homestead for several years. In the fall of 1873 he came to Chippewa county, and opened a store at Edson Center, which he conducted till the spring of 1884, when he built his present residence in Boyd, and removed thither. In September, 1888, he took a trip with his family to Puget Sound, with a view to improving Mrs. Adams' health, returning in December, 1889. He was appointed notary public in 1882, and has served as justice of the peace for fifteen years; he has also served as town clerk and chairman of the town board. He was several years postmaster at Edson, and was appointed to the same office at Boyd on coming here, resigning at the end of two years. He is now enjoying an income from the proceeds of his early industry and thrift. Since thirteen years old, his right arm has been partially disabled, through the effects of a fever. In early life he was a democrat, but has lately been independent, with republican preferences. He is a member of the Masonic order, and holds the Unitarian

religious faith. September 3, 1864, Mr. Adams married Miss Carrie M. Gould, a native of Wolcott, Vt., and daughter of Eleazer and Mary (Willard) Gould, of early English lineage. One son, Herbert Stanley, born April 26, 1868, completes the family of our subject.

THEODORE LOUIS, farmer, P. O. Louisville, Dunn county, is the pioneer settler at this post-office, which was named in his honor, and one of the most successful and progressive farmers of the state. He is a native of Germany, born in Duisburgh-on-the-Rhine, December 4, 1829. His father, Bernard Louis, went, when a boy, with his parents from Lyon, France, to Germany, where he continued to reside until his death. He served in the Prussian army as a surgeon. He married Katherine Kuepper, a native of Duisburgh. Their son, the subject of this notice, attended the schools of his native city till fourteen years old, and then served a four years' apprenticeship to a silversmith. Going to the city of Mannheim, he became implicated in Sigel's revolutionary operations, and was forced to flee from governmental wrath. In June, 1848, he landed penniless in Milwaukee, where he took any employment that offered. In the fall he went to Two Rivers and found employment in the lumber woods, where, on account of being insufficiently clothed, his lower limbs were frozen. He was then employed at mixing mortar in the engine-room of a mill, and soon took the position of second engineer, but the heat of the boiler-room soon caused his injured limb to break out, and he was obliged to return to Milwaukee for treatment. Thence he went to Watertown and found employment in a distillery. By contracting small-pox here, his savings of eighty dollars were exhausted, and he left Watertown for Galena, Ill., ten dollars in debt. While *en route* to Galena, he was arrested by the sheriff of Iowa county and taken to Mineral Point, where it was found that he was not the person sought, and he was at once released. At Galena he was employed nine months by a jeweler, John E. Smith, now Gen. J. E. Smith, a pensioner, living in Chicago, and spent most of the time making silver spoons. Proceeding to St. Louis, he fell in with a German acquaintance who was traveling with Prince Nicolai of Nassau, and with him went on a trip to the Rocky Mountains. The trip up the Missouri river to Fort Benton occupied six weeks, and they returned overland through the Bad Lands and Black Hills to Ft. Laramie.

Mr. Louis left the pleasure party there and took employment with the American Fur Company, with whom he remained two years and a half. On one of his trips from the present site of Denver to Ft. John he was lost in a blizzard, and passed five days without food. He became quite proficient in the Cheyenne language, and his services were highly prized by the fur company, but, on visiting civilization, he determined to abandon the life of a trader, and refused to return to the company's service. Taking up his residence in Watertown, he invested his savings in a team and wagon and began hauling grain to the Milwaukee market. But perverse fate was still unkind, and his horses died of glanders, leaving him again without capital. Again encountering his German friend, he was induced to join a hunting expedition to the Chippewa Valley. He spent a winter in hunting and working about Dunnville, and in the spring of 1855 preempted 160 acres in Dunn township, where his home has been ever since. He built a log cabin twelve feet square, bringing the logs of which it was constructed to the site on his back. With a spade he broke up eighty-four square rods of ground, on which he planted potatoes, and secured eighty bushels of tubers for his first crop. In October, 1857, he made the acquaintance of Miss Martha M. Masee, a native of the town of Western,

Oneida county, N. Y., and daughter of William and Catharine (Gypson) Masee of England, and married her at the log house of her parents. The bride possessed half a dozen chairs, a mirror, clock and good bedding, and the groom provided a comfortable log cabin and stores of corn, potatoes and venison. His last five dollars went for a wedding fee to Rev. Gurley who had to come thirty-five miles, from Lake City, Minn., to perform the marriage. From this humble beginning has sprung up a fine farm, provided with substantial frame buildings, the abode of plenty and refinement.

Mr. Louis has been a student as well as a laborer, and is now considered authority on farm topics. For the last five years he has been regularly employed as an instructor in the Wisconsin and Minnesota farmers' institutes, and his services are sought as far east as Massachusetts. He is a valued contributor to numerous farm periodicals, and often spends half the night after a day's labor, at his desk. His specialty is the breeding of swine, and he has realized good returns from the Poland China stock, which he keeps exclusively. During the days of its existence here, he was a member of the Grange, but does not now affiliate with any society. In religious views he is a Methodist, and politically an independent democrat. For seven years he served as chairman of the town board, but refused any further political honors. He is the personal friend of ex-Governor Hoard and many other prominent citizens of all parties. Two of his children are still at home, and give evidence of education and good breeding. The eldest, Gustavus W., died while employed as a civil engineer by the Northern Pacific railroad, at Frazee, Minn., November 14, 1882, aged twenty-four years; Anna, the second, is the wife of E. O. Masee, of Menomonie; Mattie, the youngest daughter, is the wife of Esroe Grover, of Menomonie, Wis.; the others are Frank T. and Susan.

JOHN W. WHELAN, attorney at law, Mondovi, was born in Wisconsin in 1845. He resides on his farm of 420 acres in the suburbs of the city, and has his law office in the "Canar Whelan Block." He graduated at the state university of Wisconsin in 1871, and was admitted to the bar at Eau Claire in 1876. He commenced the practice of law at Mondovi the same year, and has since remained there. Since he has been in Mondovi he has held a large number of public offices of trust, was elected to the legislature of Wisconsin, where he represented Buffalo county for the years 1889 and 1890, and is now president of the Bank of Mondovi, in which he is the largest stockholder.

EDWIN JACOB FARR, M. D., Eau Claire, Wis., was born August 24, 1832, in Corinth, Orange county, Vt. His great-grandparents emigrated from England and settled in Massachusetts, but their children removed to Chesterfield, N. H. Among the latter was Jacob Farr, a scholarly man and a teacher by profession. He reared a large family. His son, Jacob, was born in January, 1779, in Chesterfield, N. H. At the age of fourteen the latter removed to Corinth, Vt., where he was a mechanic till he reached his fiftieth year, after which he went into the stock business. He died at the age of eighty-three years, and up to that time was a hale and strong old man, well known, respected and esteemed for his wise and quaint sayings and remarks. His wife, Betsey (Taplin) Farr, was a woman of great force of character, a native of Corinth, Vt. She died in 1862, at the age of seventy-three years. She was the mother of nine children, who reached maturity, of whom our subject is the youngest.

Dr. Farr received his early education at Bradford and Thetford academies, Vermont. He read medicine with Dr. Cyrus Carpenter, and received the degree of doctor of medicine at Castleton, Vt., in 1852, after which he attended the New

York Medical college and the Bellevue hospital for over two years. The following two years he engaged in the drug business and then took care of his sick father one year. After one year of practice in White River Junction, Vt., he located in Mauston, Juneau county, Wis., in 1857. During the war, in August, 1862, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Thirtieth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and rendered valuable services in detached and hospital work. He was stationed for awhile at Pierre, Dak., and at Fort Sully, same territory. From the fall of 1864 till the close of the war he was surgeon of the prison hospital in Louisville, Ky. In the autumn of 1869 he located in Eau Claire, where he has built up a large practice. Politically he is a straight democrat and was elected by his party and friends to the office of mayor in 1881. He was made a Free Mason in 1854, and has filled all the offices in the local Masonic bodies up to eminent commander. He was grand high priest of the state for two years. In religious faith he adheres to the Congregational church, in which the other members of his family are communicants. February 18, 1855, Dr. Farr married Miss Emily L. Sawyer, a native of Stockbridge, Vt., and daughter of Eliphalet and Persis Sawyer, of English descent. Dr. Farr's family includes a son and daughter, Edwin Bartlett and Emily Belle.

WILLIAM K. LEVIS, farmer, P. O. Osseo, was born October 16, 1814, in Bucks county, Pa., and is the fourth in the family of eight children born to Samuel and Mary (Johnson) Levis, natives of Pennsylvania. The Johnsons won distinction during the Revolutionary war, Abraham Johnson being a captain in Colonel Montgomery's army. Samuel Levis was born in 1779 and died in his forty-seventh year; his wife was born in 1789 and died January 31, 1863. Their children were John, Samuel, Lizzie (who died in infancy), William K., Joseph, Edward, Mahlon and George. William K. passed his early life in Bristol, Bucks county, and learned the trade of a carpenter in Philadelphia. In 1835 he came west to Alton, Ill., where he engaged in the saw-mill business with his brother, and in 1840 they came to Black River Falls, where they erected a saw-mill which they operated several years. Mr. Levis then went to Morrison Creek and put up another mill, which he sold and then bought one on Black river, where he remained fifteen years, until high water, which destroyed the plant and lumber, compelled him to sell out. He then farmed in Alma Centre a few years, kept tavern in Hixton, and then moved to Trempealeau and kept the stage station tavern.

In 1867 he came to Osseo and purchased the old Osseo house, which he managed for a few years, and then located on his present farm of 360 acres, lying one mile and a half north of Osseo. In 1847 Mr. Levis married Miss Mary, daughter of John R. and Hannah (Clark) Blanchard, natives of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. John Blanchard and wife had fourteen children, all of whom died in their infancy except Mrs. Levis, who was born in Oneida county, N. Y., June 7, 1823. Mr. and Mrs. Levis are the parents of ten children: William, Mary (deceased wife of P. Beedy), Sarah (wife of John Wood), Clark and Ernest, the others dying in their infancy. Mr. Levis casts his suffrage with the democratic party.

THOMAS WRIGHT MATHEWS MACAULEY, farmer, P. O. Dunnville, is one of the pioneers of Dunn county, having located in Menomonie October 15, 1852. He was born June 14, 1835, in Glasgow, Scotland, and is the fourth of eight children given to Robert and Margaret (Cavanaugh) Macauley. The parents were of Scotch descent. born in Belfast, Ireland, the father July 14, 1807, and the mother February 23, 1809. They were for many years identified with the

Methodist Episcopal church, but became converted to the Mormon faith and came with a colony to Nauvoo, Ill., in 1842. They soon forsook the Mormons and settled on a farm in Hancock county, Ill., where the father died in 1847. He became a naturalized citizen, and acted with the whig party. The next month after Thomas Macauley came to Dunn county, his mother came with her family, and remained here till her death, which occurred at her son's home in Dunnville, April 2, 1874. Her eldest son, William, died while farming in the then territory of Washington; Harriet, the second child, is the wife of William Bagby, a farmer living fifteen miles south of Portland, Ore.; Eliza died in Dunn township, while the wife of Horatio N. Weston; Mary resides in De Land, Fla., with her husband, Theodore Lewton, a presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal church; Rubina H. is the wife of Judge E. B. Bundy, and resides in Menomonie; Thomas is next in age, and the biography of Robert, the next, will be found in this work; Susan Annette, wife of John Kyle, died at their home near Downs ville.

Thomas W. has passed nearly all his life on a farm, his education being supplied by the common schools of Illinois. For some time after his arrival he was employed by Knapp & Tainter, spending the winters in the woods and summers on the river. In 1856 he bought the farm on which he resides in Dunn township, Dunn county. To this he afterward added 300 acres. Of these 125 are under cultivation, most of them being in tame meadows. He gives considerable attention to dairying, and is breeding Jersey cattle for the production of cream. He formerly gave much attention to the breeding of shorthorns and later of Holsteins. Mr. Macauley is a progressive citizen, and has been several times called upon to fill positions of trust and responsibility. He served eleven years as clerk of the Dunnville school district, was twice a member of the town board, and was chairman of the board of county commissioners who had charge of the construction of the present court-house. In 1885 and 1886 he served as sheriff, having been elected on the republican ticket. His first vote was cast for John C. Fremont, and he continued to affiliate with the republican party until 1886, when he joined the prohibition party. He was nominated by the latter in 1890 for the office of sheriff, but refused to accept the candidacy. In religious thought he coincides with the Episcopal church, but sustains the Baptist church at home, that being the only one in the vicinity.

March 7, 1869, Mr. Macauley married Miss Susan Jellison, who was born in South Bend, Ind., a daughter of Henry D. Jellison, a native of Indiana, whose wife was of a Quaker family. Mr. and Mrs. Macauley have been blessed with six children, five of whom are now living, and at home, namely: Paul, Estella, Margaret, Cora (deceased), Robert and Thomas. Mr. Macauley has never shirked any duty, and did valiant service in preserving the unity of his adopted country. He enlisted October 15, 1861, in Company G, Sixteenth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and served in the Seventeenth corps in the western army. He took part in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth and those embraced in the siege and capture of Atlanta. At the latter place, August 6, 1864, he was shot through the right thigh. He recovered just in time to join his regiment, October 30, on the march to the sea with Sherman. He participated in the triumphal progress to the grand review in Washington, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865. He was promoted to second lieutenant March 20, 1863, and to first lieutenant February 5, 1865.

HON. CHARLES S. TAYLOR, editor of the Barron County "Shield," Barron,

was born in Geneva, Wis., October 13, 1851, and is the eldest son of Henry H. and Martha E. (Emerick) Taylor, natives of New York, who came to Wisconsin in 1840. Mr. Taylor's early life was passed on his father's farm in Marquette county, and he received his early education in the district school, the state university, and the Whitewater normal school. In 1876 he graduated from the law department of the state university, and came to Barron, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, which he continued until 1886. He then relinquished his practice to give his attention almost exclusively to the management of the Barron Woolen Mills Company, which he established, and of which he is president. In 1879 he purchased the Barron County "Shield," in company with Walter Speed, and they conducted it for three years, in the meantime establishing the Chetek "Alert." The business was then divided, and Mr. Speed now controls the Chetek "Alert," and Mr. Taylor the Barron County "Shield." Mr. Taylor was appointed district attorney of Barron county by Gov. Luddington, to fill a vacancy, and was three times re-elected. He was elected a member of the assembly in 1885, and re-elected in 1887. In 1889 he was elected state senator in the Twenty-fourth district, which comprises Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Polk, Sawyer and Washburn counties, by a majority of 1,900.

Mr. Taylor was united in marriage August 22, 1874, at Oxford, Wis., with Miss Libbie, daughter of John and Isabel (Stewart) Crawford, who are of Scotch descent. This union has been blessed with six children, four of whom are living, namely: J. Clarence, Herman H., Charles J. and Archie R. Mrs. Taylor is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Taylor is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 220, Barron. Politically he is a leader in the republican ranks.

WILLIAM F. SADDLER was born in Armstrong county, Pa., July 28, 1827, a son of Isaac P. Saddler, D. D., and Sarah C. (Philliber) Saddler, who were of German descent. When he was six years of age his parents removed to Oliver, Jefferson county, Pa., which was then a wilderness. He received but little education, and at eighteen years of age began life as a laborer. December 21, 1848, he married Rachel S. Jones, who was born June 10, 1828, and died May 21, 1870. They had six children, as follows: Henry P.; Sarah A. (Mrs. A. Engel), born September 8, 1849; William I., October 5, 1851; John W., April 20, 1854, died November 2, 1886; Nancy E. (Mrs. G. Wartinby), December 4, 1856, died October 8, 1877; and Vinnie E., born February 18, 1870, died August 3, 1870. April 16, 1871, Mr. Saddler married Mrs. Eliza Fayerweather, and in April, 1855, the family removed to Pepin. Mr. Saddler had just sufficient means to buy eighty acres of wild land on section nineteen, township twenty-three, range fourteen, and began working out to support his family. He helped to build the mill for Miles & Ingalls, and ground the first grain and sawed the first lumber therein in the spring of 1856. As soon as he was able he built a log house and began to improve his farm. His first team was a pair of calves reared by himself, and the vehicle was a sled hewed out by himself. The embryo oxen began to do duty as yearlings, drawing wood and water for the house, and soon after were set to plowing. By patient industry and perseverance the little farm was finally converted into a comfortable home.

August 30, 1862, Mr. Saddler enlisted in Company G, Sixteenth Wisconsin infantry, Chippewa guards. They took part in the battle of Corinth and the siege of Vicksburg, serving mostly in detached pioneer corps. He came

home on furlough, with malarial fever, September 3, 1863, but returned in ninety days and was soon obliged to go to the hospital, where he remained until the close of the war, when he returned to the farm, where he lived till 1881, when he removed to the village. Besides having considerable sickness in his family, Mr. Saddler met with several severe financial losses. He has had about \$1,000 worth of horses killed by lightning and disease, which was very discouraging in those early days. He takes an active interest in politics, taking the side of the republicans. He has served as treasurer, assessor and supervisor of the town. He is also a notary public, and has declined nominations for assemblyman and county treasurer. He is a member of the American Protective association.

JAMES FRANKLIN MOORE, farmer, P. O. Eau Claire, was born December 18, 1832, in Bedford, N. H. His great-grandfather, William Moore, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, and his ancestors were Scotch Presbyterians. He immigrated to America and settled in Londonderry, N. H., so naming it in honor of the place of his nativity. He was a farmer and the father of four boys and one girl. Of these William Moore removed to Bedford, N. H., where he died. He was a farmer by occupation, and fought at Bennington in the Revolutionary war. He was a pious man and deacon in the Congregational church. His wife, Isabella (McClary) Moore, was a native of New Hampshire, and was the mother of four sons and four daughters. Her son, James Moore, married Sarah, daughter of Deacon William and Sarah (Gibson) Chandler; the latter's ancestors came over in the "Mayflower." They were the parents of seven sons and two daughters, of whom our subject, J. F., is the only survivor. James Moore died at the age of forty-seven years, and his wife at the age of fifty-four years. Both were active members of the Congregational church.

James F. Moore was educated in the New England academic schools, and inclined toward the study of medicine, but after three years' study in that noble profession, he was induced by failing health to give up its pursuit and become a civil engineer, working four years for the C., M. & St. P. R. R. He went to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1852, and in 1856 came to Eau Claire, where he has since engaged successfully in real estate, insurance and farming. Mr. Moore has been a staunch republican, and has served his party and friends in the capacity of clerk of courts for a term of four years, which expired in 1861. From that time until the close of the war he was provost-marshal. Afterward he was deputy United States revenue collector for ten years. He is now a member of the county board, and has been for many years. In 1880 he was honored by being elected mayor of the city of Eau Claire. Formerly he took a deep interest in political affairs, and was an intimate friend of Dr. Galloway, but, like the latter, became disgusted with modern political tactics. January 1, 1860, at Eau Claire, Mr. Moore wedded Miss Mary J. Cleveland, a native of Alleghany county, N. Y., daughter of James and Nancy Cleveland. They have one son, Frank C., who has chosen the law for his profession, being now a student in the law department of the University of Michigan.

GEORGE SILKWORTH (deceased) was born in Watertown, N. Y., July 17, 1822. He was the eldest in the family of three children of James and Elizabeth (Coon) Silkworth, of New York. His father died in 1829, at the age of thirty years, but his mother lived until 1876, and died in her seventy-fourth year. Their children were George, William and Hannah, the last named the wife of William Cole, of Burnett, Dodge county, Wis. George came west in 1855, in company with Garwood G. Green, and settled in what was then known as Beef

River station, the only stage station between Black River Falls and Eau Claire, and some of the log buildings which still remain. They carried on a hotel at that point, and it was the only one in this section until Osseo was laid out. Mr. Silkworth also served as postmaster there for a number of years, until the office was moved to Osseo. He and his partner, Mr. Green, entered a section of land, and continued partnership until 1870, when they divided, and Mr. Silkworth retained 240 acres of choice farming land. On this he erected an elegant residence with accompanying buildings.

October 26, 1857, he married, in Richland county, Wis., Miss Caroline, daughter of Christopher and Martina (Wall) Bunn, natives of Norway, where Mrs. Silkworth was born April 28, 1833. The family came from Norway and settled in Richland county, Wis., in 1852. Mr. Silkworth and wife were the parents of five children, as follows: William (deceased), Ida (widow of Frank Searle), Charles, Minnie and Sherman. He was a republican in politics, and occupied positions of trust while a resident of Sumner township. His demise occurred October 29, 1889. His name is honored by all for his sterling worth, honesty and charitable disposition.

CHARLES SILKWORTH, farmer, P. O. Osseo, was born October 26, 1862, in Trempealeau county. He was given a good business education, and has followed the occupation of farming and stock raising, paying especial attention to the breeding of fine stock. He owns a registered Percheron stallion, Pippo, 9331 (12393), imported by M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill. He breeds high-grade Durham cattle for dairy and beef purposes, heading his herd with Oxford of Nashua, a registered animal. He also buys and ships horses to a considerable extent. In the winter he acts as traveling salesman for J. L. Linderman. He is a republican politically. Sherman Silkworth, partner of Charles Silkworth, in the breeding of horses and cattle, was born June 14, 1869. He is a graduate of the State Agricultural College at Madison, and is also a republican in politics.

WILLIAM MILLER, Rusk, Dunn county, senator of the Thirtieth district of Wisconsin. The genealogy of the Miller family dates back to Ayrshire, Scotland, where the grandfather, William Miller, was a farmer, and his ancestors in the lowlands of Scotland were all tillers of the soil. William Miller, Sr., was a man of strong convictions and characteristics. Among other things was his remarkable punctuality. He was a strong Presbyterian and lived a good, pure life. He married Mary Brown, of an old Scotch family, and they reared a family of five sons and one daughter, as follows: William, John, David, James, Robert and Margaret. Of these John was a scholar and was in government employ in Australia, and later became a merchant in Sydney and was quite successful. James was a stonemason and died young in Scotland; Robert, Margaret and William died in Scotland. The latter was a giant in strength. David, the father of our subject, was a scientific agriculturist in Scotland and emigrated to Ireland, where he managed different estates, and finally came to America. He resided one year in Lockport, N. Y., and then came to Waukesha county, Wis., where he farmed for seven years. He came to Dunn county in 1857 and farmed in what is now Red Cedar township. He was a quiet man, social and sober, and his stories are remembered by all who ever had the pleasure of listening to him. He was a friend and companion of Dr. Galloway. In political matters he was a republican and a strong anti-slavery man. He died in 1873, aged sixty-nine years. He married, in Ireland, Margaret Riley, a native of that country, of Protestant parents. She died in December, 1868,

aged fifty-three years. She was also a Presbyterian and an ambitious, patriotic woman. Her two sons were soldiers in the late war, and the death of James was one of the indirect causes of her death. She had eight children, namely: Mary M., William, James, Margaret, Robert, Jane, Elizabeth and David.

William Miller was born October 5, 1839, near Dublin, in Ireland. He enjoyed the privilege of a select school in Ireland, and later attended the high school at La Crosse, Wis. He was reared a farmer, and at the age of nineteen years left home and engaged in a saw-mill in Eau Claire for Dole, Ingram & Kennedy. After some thirteen years he engaged in lumbering and logging, working principally for the Ingram & Kennedy Company, and later, the Empire Lumber Co. He had quite an experience as a woodman and understood his business thoroughly. The last seven years he had an interest in their logging camps and enjoyed the confidence of his employers as well as the men that worked under him. The first money that he earned in the lumber business he invested in a quarter section of land, bought from the government in Red Cedar township, to which he added until he now has 400 acres of as good farming land as there is in the Chippewa Valley. He was quite successful as a manager of crews of men in the woods, and his judgment in selecting men seldom failed him. This experience was of benefit to Mr. Miller, who was destined to become a leader of men on a large scale, as his election to the legislature proved. His farm has many modern improvements and he has kept abreast of the times. He has always been a republican in political matters. He helped organize the Dunn County Agricultural society in 1885, and was its first president, and was twice re-elected to the same office. He has taken an active part in agricultural matters and is well posted in horticultural and live-stock business. His connection with agricultural matters and his many friends made in lumber circles caused it to be possible for him to be elected to the legislature in 1886, and he served on the committee on lumber and mining, and roads and bridges. The following year he was elected to the senate, and served on the committee of agriculture and roads and bridges, and during the last session he served on the committee of military affairs. He has not disappointed his constituency in any way, but at all times, as far as his ability permitted, has worked for their interest. Mr. Miller married here, Sarah Jane, daughter of Benjamin McCormick, an old settler in Dunn county. Following are the names of their children: James D., Maud, Mary, Nellie, William and Margaret.

JULIUS KOEHLER, farmer, P. O. Phillips, Price county, was born in Brunswick, Germany, March 27, 1840, and is the only son of Henry L. and Bertha Koehler. The former was for many years in charge of the government salt works at Shoeningen. Julius was educated at Brunswick college and the gymnasium of an agricultural college, after which he became overseer of an estate in the Duke of Munster's domains. Becoming dissatisfied with the oppressive measures which he was required to exert over the laborers in his charge, he came to America in 1857. A few years later he purchased a farm in Gasconade county, Mo., where he was married, November 17, 1860, to Sophia Hartman, also a native of Brunswick. Four children were born to them: Henry, Fred, Jane (Mrs. A. Storms) and Oscar. Mr. Koehler enlisted in 1861 in Company C, Twenty-sixth Missouri infantry. He was at Island No. 10, Corinth and through the Mississippi campaign. At Champion Hill he received a wound which unfitted him for field duty, and he was detailed to serve in the quartermaster's department, where he remained until his discharge, December 20, 1864. After the war he went to Miami county, Kas., where he was engaged in sinking an

oil well, and later, in farming. He also farmed in Iowa for six years. He next removed to Chicago, where he worked in a stone quarry, and as overseer in the starch department of a glucose factory.

In 1884 he came to Worcester township, and bought his present farm, which he has since been engaged in improving. He has begun breeding Jersey cattle, and endeavors by every means in his power to advance the agricultural interests of the country. He also deals in real estate, and is agent for several ocean steamship lines. He is an expert penman, and has drawn a beautiful and appropriate design for a family record, which he has lithographed for public use.

Politically he is an ardent republican, and has been town clerk since living here, with the exception of one year. He has also served as justice of the peace and notary public. Since January, 1879, he has held the office of county registrar. He is a member of the Lutheran church and an exemplary and influential citizen.

CAPT. WILLIAM W. LEA, lumberman, Woodville, St. Croix county, was born in London, England, June 30, 1837. His parents were Thomas J. and Esther (Hews) Lea, also natives of England. His father was a landholder in England, and about 1841 came to America and settled in Milwaukee, where he died the following winter at quite an advanced age. His mother also buried three sons that winter, and soon after bought a farm at Waupetusa, Wis., where she died three years later. The oldest son, Henry, carried on the farm until about 1847, when the children moved back to Milwaukee. William W. was the tenth of twelve children, and received his education in the common schools of Milwaukee. At the age of fifteen he entered a machine shop in Milwaukee, and later went to Chicago, where he worked for a Mr. Everetts, who was manufacturing a shingle machine. During the cholera epidemic there, he was sent with two shingle machines to Bailey's Harbor, where he ran the machines for some time. In 1855 he went to Black River Falls, Wis., where he sawed lumber until 1856, then he moved to Eau Claire, and for two years worked at carpenter work. He then went as engineer on the steamer Chippewa Valley, having taken the machinery out of the Skipper and put it in the former boat. He ran on that boat in 1861 and 1862, and the next two years was engineer on the John Rumsey. This steamer blew up in 1864, and killed seven men, while plying between La Crosse and St. Paul. He then ran one season as captain and pilot on the steamer Cutter, and later in the same capacity on the steamer Silas Wright, owned by Ingram & Kennedy. In 1869 he was engineer in the Eddy Mills at Eau Claire, Wis., where he remained about nine years. In 1879 he became one of the corporators of the Woodville Lumber Co. Here he has made a large amount of money, and before reaching three-score years acquired a competency for himself and family. In 1856 Mr. Lea married Eliza Jane Stafford, and one child, Fannie F. (now Mrs. W. Heylman, of Chicago, Ill.), was born to them. His first wife died, and in 1878 he married Jennie Stiles, of Saratoga county, N. Y., who was born in 1856, and was the daughter of Horace A. and Jane A. Stiles. They have three children: Henry, Maud and Robert, all of whom are at home. Mr. Lea was reared in the Episcopalian faith, but now adheres to the tenets of the Methodist church. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M. and the K. of P. He has been quite unfortunate as to accidents, as he had his leg broken in 1876, his arm in 1881, the latter having failed to unite.

WILLIAM WALLACE WYMAN, druggist, Mondovi, was born in Staustead, Canada, January 22, 1842, and is a son of James and Nancy (Clifford) Wyman.

James Wyman was born in Rutland county, Vt., October 5, 1805, and died in July, 1857. J. C. Wyman, father of James, was also born in Vermont. His father emigrated from Scotland in the colonial times, and was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Nancy Wyman was born in 1812 in New Hampshire, and died in 1858. She was a daughter of Samuel and Deborah Clifford. Her father came from England and was a direct descendant of the Earl of Clifford.

William W. was the only son in a family of four children. Both of his parents died within a year of each other, early in life, and he had to depend upon his own resources for a living. At the age of sixteen years he became a brakeman on the St. Paul railroad, which position he filled until 1859. In May, 1860, he went to Modena, Buffalo county, Wis., and sold about the first reapers and mowers that were sold in that valley. In May, 1861, he enlisted at the first call for troops. The company was called the Buffalo rifles, but as the quota was filled, they were not mustered into service. He again enlisted September 11, 1861, in the Sixth Wisconsin battery, and October 2, 1861, was mustered in. His first engagement was at Island No. 10, following which was the siege and battles of Corinth, Fort Gibson, Willow Springs, Jackson, Champion Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, Nashville and Farmington. He was disabled and went into the hospital and acted as hospital steward until his discharge, which occurred in November, 1862, on account of disability. Upon his return home he went into the jewelry business in Mondovi, Wis., and remained in that for twenty-five years. In 1876 he went into the drug business also, but sold out in December, 1890. He then took a trip from Mondovi to New Orleans, thence went to Pensacola, Fla., Jacksonville and St. Augustine. He then traveled through Cuba in company with Constant Wigginhorn, one of the largest cigar manufacturers of this state. At Key West he visited John Sherer. From there he went to Jamaica, and returned to New Orleans by way of Mobile, thence went by rail to the city of Mexico, and visited other noted cities in that country. He returned home by way of El Paso, Tex.; Los Angeles, San Francisco and Sacramento, Cal.; Portland, Oreg.; Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane Falls, Wash.; the National Park, and St. Paul, Minn. He took five months to make the trip, and has many pleasant recollections of the places visited.

May 16, 1864, Mr. Wyman married Miss Eliza Hammond, who was born October 1, 1844, and died January 19, 1890. She was a daughter of John and Mary Hammond, of Vermont. Five children were born to this union, namely: Charles J., Agnes Estella, Wallace W., Lyman J. and Leslie C. Mr. Wyman has always been a republican, and has held the office of town clerk two terms, justice four terms, notary for twenty years, and county clerk for one term. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., the G. A. R., the K. of P. and Masonic societies.

JOHN S. CRANDALL, farmer, P. O. Chippewa Falls, was born in Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y., August 10, 1835, and is a son of John Hancock and Elizabeth (Calhoun) Crandall. His parents moved to Homer township, Calhoun county, Mich., which county was named after our subject's uncle. John S. came to the Chippewa Valley in 1857 and now owns a farm of eighty acres in the best part of the Chippewa bottoms. December 14, 1861, he married Miss Henrietta Gates, whose parents came from Vermont to this county in the fall of 1856. Mr. Crandall and wife are the parents of five children: William J., born in 1863; Fred J., born in 1866; Cora A., born in 1869; Grace E., born in 1879, and Mary C., born in 1886. Mr. Crandall is a republican in politics,

and was elected on the board of supervisors in 1888-89, and was chairman for two terms.

EDWIN O. BAKER, physician and surgeon, Menomonie, was born December 17, 1831, in Lee, Oneida county, N. Y. The family is of English extraction and is traced back to the early settlers of New England. James Baker, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Connecticut, and died aged eighty years. He was a farmer, and a soldier in the war of 1812. His wife was Sylva Graves, of New York, who was the mother of Miles, Lorenzo D., Orrin and Sally Baker. Lorenzo D. was a farmer and mechanic; he came west in 1859 and died in Menomonie, in 1869, aged eighty-two years. He married Abby Pease, and to them were born the following children: Edwin O., Calista A. (deceased), James, Mary and Eliza.

Edwin O. was educated at the Liberal Institute at Clinton, N. Y. He studied medicine in Lee, N. Y., with Dr. H. N. Porter, and graduated at the Castleton Medical college, Vt., in 1856. He practiced two years in Weston, N. Y., and in 1858 located in Durand, Wis., where he practiced till he received an appointment as assistant surgeon of the Thirtieth Wisconsin volunteer infantry. He served three years, being stationed at Franklin, Ky., and Milwaukee, Wis. After the war he resumed practice in Durand, and in 1878 came to Menomonie, where he has built up a lucrative practice. He is a member of the American and Inter-state Medical association, and was the first president of the latter. He has also been president of the Dunn County Medical society, and is at present a member of the United States examining board for pensions. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the A. F. and A. M. Dr. Baker's first wife was Maranda J. Gue, of New York, of French descent; she died at Durand. She was the mother of Dr. E. J. Baker, who early gave promise of becoming a leading light in his profession, but who died from overwork in the discharge of his duties. Dr. Baker's present wife, Clara (Howison) Baker, is a native of Canada, and the mother of two children: Norman H. and Clarence E.

WALTER L. HOUSER, editor and publisher, Mondovi, Wis., was born in Tidioote, Warren county, Pa., May 6, 1855. His father was James Houser and his mother Margaret Louisa Houser, *nee* Mayee. He came to Wisconsin with his mother (his father having died in 1861) in 1865, and resided in Pierce and Pepin counties until 1875, when he located at Mondovi and commenced the publication of the Buffalo County "Herald," now the Mondovi "Herald," of which he is owner and publisher. His opportunities in early life to obtain an education were limited, owing to the financial circumstances of his mother, who, only by almost superhuman efforts, succeeded in keeping her four children together and providing the necessaries of life for them. To her great self sacrifice and valuable counsel in early life, the subject of this sketch is mostly indebted for whatever success he has attained in life. Such an education as could be obtained in a backwoods district school, supplemented by a short course in an academy, is all the training in an educational way he had for life's battle.

In 1877 he married Miss Susie C., daughter of John and Paulina Le Gore, who were among the very earliest settlers of this town. Five children have been born to them: Mortimer Abner, born in 1878; Helen Estella, who died in 1880, at the age of twenty-one months; Ethel Isabel, born in 1881; Vilas Walter, who died in 1886, at the age of two years; and Hazel, born in 1887. Mr. Houser has held local offices a good share of the time since his majority,

and is at present municipal judge of the city and county supervisor for the first ward. He was clerk of the committee on enrolled bills of the state senate in 1879, and clerk of the committee on judiciary of the same body in 1880. He has been assistant chief clerk of the assembly for the last three sessions, the last under a democratic administration, though himself an ardent republican. He has always been active in politics, and was a member of the republican state conventions in 1888 and 1890. He is not a member of any church, but withholds no support from the cause of religion that his means and opportunities warrant him in giving.

JOHN PERRIN PINKUM, lumberman, Eau Claire, was born August 26, 1833, in Starks, Somerset county, Me. His progenitors came to America at a very early day, it is supposed with the Pilgrim fathers. They settled in Maine, where Samuel Pinkum, the grandfather of our subject, was born. He was a wheelwright by occupation, and raised a large family. His son, Winborn, was born in Maine, where he was a farmer, a select man, and a person of much executive ability, a Methodist, and reached the age of sixty-four years. His wife, Betsy E., was a daughter of Capt. Henry Willis, a seafaring man, who was lost at sea. She reached the good old age of eighty-eight years, and died December 11, 1888. She was the mother of fourteen children, of whom eight reached maturity and are yet living. Of these our subject is the fifth. He remained in his native state until he was nineteen years old, and learned the trade of a carpenter, joiner and mill-wright. He was five years in the state of New York, most of the time in Allegany county, and then came west to make his fortune, which, after years of toil, he succeeded in doing. He came to Eau Claire in July, 1856, and put up a little mill for Reed & Randall. He then worked for other firms until the winter of 1862, when he built a mill of his own, which he operated very successfully in partnership with Ingram & Kennedy. Kennedy sold his interest in the fall of 1880. The firm changed to the Empire Lumber Co., and our subject is still a director and stock-holder in it, and gives his entire attention to it, as general manager of the mill-wright department, building and managing the mills.

April 12, 1855, in Carlton, Orleans county, N. Y., Mr. Pinkum married Miss Elmira M., daughter of John and Ruth (Mapes) Hooker. Her parents were Scotch, but she was born in Allegany county, N. Y. Of Mr. and Mrs. Pinkum's children four only survive, namely: Helen, Henrietta, Myra and Anna. Mrs. Pinkum is a consistent member of the Congregational church. Politically Mr. Pinkum is a democrat, but has of late years been identified with the prohibition party. His life is a grand example of what pluck, frugality and industry can accomplish. Such men as he were welcome additions to the northwest, where they found a field so broad, that it gave ample opportunity to exhibit the talents and resources with which nature had endowed them. Our subject has become an indispensable factor in a great lumber company, which owes much of its prosperity to his ability in managing the particular department he represents.

SILAS, SPEED BARRON, sheriff of Barron county, was born in Racine, Wis., April 27, 1850, and is a son of George and Ann (Bonstell) Speed, natives of New York, who settled in Wisconsin in 1849. His early life was spent in Juneau county, where he was educated in the common schools. He was engaged as a railroad man from 1867 to 1878, in which latter year he came to Barron county and located in the city of Barron and operated a saw-mill for about a year. He then received an appointment under the sheriff of

Barron county and took charge of the jail, under A. J. Barton, for two years, and held the same office under J. N. Plate for three years. He was elected sheriff in 1884. In 1890 he was re-elected by a majority of 196, there being three candidates in the field. In 1872 Mr. Speed married Miss Ellen, daughter of John and Lucinda (Porter) Galvin, natives of Canada, and two children have been born to them, Perry and Carrie. He is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 220, of Barron, and politically is a republican.

WASHINGTON EZEKIEL HAYES, machinist, Durand, was born at Somersworth, now Great Falls, N. H., December 28, 1824, a son of Ezekiel and Lydia (Foss) Hayes. Two brothers named Hayes, of English and Irish blood, came to America at a very early date. One of them settled in Pennsylvania and the other, whose name is supposed to have been Hezekiah, settled in Vermont. One of his descendants, Ezekiel Hayes, Sr., grandfather of our subject, was married at Rochester, N. H. His wife, Sarah, who was probably born in that state, died there at the age of ninety-three. Their children were: Lydia (Mrs. Holbrook), Daniel, Sarah (Mrs. H. Hayes), Watson, Dudley, Abigail (Mrs. Bickford), Mehitable (Mrs. Curry), Richard, Ezekiel Jr., Hannah (a maiden lady), and two others, who died in childhood. Ezekiel Jr. was born at Rochester, April 10, 1800, and died at Dover, N. H., in June, 1880. He was a machinist and mill-wright by trade, and superintended the building of the first cotton mill at Great Falls. Mrs. Lydia Hayes was born at Dover and died at Tuscola, Mich., about 1869. Her mother, Mrs. Lydia Foss, was an English woman. Ezekiel Hayes Jr. had five children: Washington E. (the subject of this sketch), Charles, Elizabeth (Mrs. J. Crockett), John and Lydia (Mrs. A. Dickson).

Our subject attended the common school and Concord academy. At the age of eight years he began to spend his leisure time in his father's shop, and by the time he was full grown had become an expert machinist. At the age of nineteen he left home and worked in machine shops at Portsmouth and Lowell, whence he went to Boston, where he followed his vocation and was married June 8, 1846, to Miss Abigail, daughter of Richard W. and Lois (Johnson) Read, natives of Vermont. Mrs. Hayes' grandfather, Silas Read, married a daughter of Col. Wallace, a Revolutionary soldier, who swam across Lake Champlain with important dispatches, at the peril of his life. Mrs. Lydia Wallace was famous as a doctor and nurse during and after the war. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes have been blessed with seven children, the youngest of whom is now deceased: Charles, Helen (Mrs. D. Thompson), Frank E., Hattie T. (Mrs. G. Barry), Bertha (Mrs. M. K. Van Hoesen), Carrie (Mrs. Dr. H. M. Read) and Richard.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayes first lived at Portsmouth and later at Dover, N. H. In 1849 Mr. Hayes went to California via Cape Horn. He was engaged in mining and prospecting for about two years, and, meeting with good success, he resolved to bring his family thither. Returning via Nicaragua, the vessel on which he sailed stopped for a few days at Mobile, Ala. Yellow fever was then raging in that city, and after resuming the voyage, all on board were stricken with the scourge. Mr. Hayes succeeded in reaching home, barely alive, in November, 1852, and upon his recovery abandoned the idea of removing to California and went to Northampton, Mass., where he was employed in railroad shops. In 1856 he went to Minneapolis with the machinery for a saw-mill, which he started there. In 1857 he came on a like errand to Durand and set up the first mill here. Being pleased with the country, he brought his family the

following year and engaged in lumbering. He also built several steamboats, and operated one for awhile. In October, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, First Minnesota heavy artillery. He was stationed at Chattanooga, where his skill was used in building and repairing locomotives. After the war he built a machine shop at Durand, which he carried on until 1878, when it burned down. The following year he removed to Woodville, Mich., and became supervisor and master mechanic for the West Michigan Lumber Company. In 1889 he returned to his farm in Durand township, which he has since been engaged in improving. Mr. Hayes has been a member of the republican party since 1864; he also belongs to the order of A. F. and A. M., and enjoys the respect and friendship of all who know him. Mrs. Hayes is a member of the Congregational church.

JAMES THOMAS BROWNLEE, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, was born at Montreal, Canada, October 10, 1841, a son of James and Margaret (McMullen) Brownlee. James Brownlee was born in Ireland in 1800, immigrated to America in 1841, and settled in Burlington, Vt. In 1858 he went to Rutland county, and in 1878 to Mondovi, and died there in 1882. His wife was of Irish descent, and died soon after the birth of our subject. James T. Brownlee remained in Benson, Vt., until 1861. He finished his education by spending one year at the Brandon seminary. He learned the miller's trade at Fair Haven, Vt. October 4, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Sixth Vermont volunteer infantry. His regiment went south and joined the Sixth corps of the army of the Potomac, at Camp Griffin, near Washington, D. C. Early in the spring of 1862 his regiment marched on the battlefield of Manassas, thence to Alexandria, and from there to Newport News, Va., Fortress Monroe and Yorktown. The five Vermont regiments, including the Sixth, were then combined and known as the Vermont brigade throughout the war. He was with his regiment at Williamsburg, Malvern Hill, Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. Mr. Brownlee was wounded at the last-named battle and was in the hospital for about six months, then rejoined his regiment in December, 1863, and was at the battle of the Wilderness, in which the Vermont brigade lost in killed and wounded 1,200 of their 2,800 men. Mr. Brownlee was slightly wounded, but was enabled to take part in the fights at Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania Court House and Petersburg. He was also in the series of fights in the Shenandoah valley under Sheridan, and was again slightly wounded. October 29, 1864, he was discharged with his regiment, there being only thirty-three of his comrades left who had enlisted with him.

After returning home Mr. Brownlee accepted a position as clerk in the office of the assistant provost-marshal at Brattleboro, Vt., and remained there two years. In 1866 he moved to Terre Haute, Ind., and worked there at his trade until December 25, 1868, when he came to Mondovi, Buffalo county, Wis., and worked in a mill for the subsequent three years. In 1873 he bought his present farm, which consists of 404 acres, 250 of which are under improvement. In 1874 he bought the flour mill at Mondovi. It was washed out in 1878, but he rebuilt it the following year, and still owns and operates it. Mr. Brownlee married, October 18, 1866, Miss Fannie Elizabeth, daughter of Gardner and Mary A. Fleming, of Hinsdale, N. H. She was born May 10, 1846, in Hinsdale. Four children have been born to this union: Bessie, April 12, 1868; Edward Gardner, March 16, 1869; Mary Elizabeth, December 12, 1871, and Joseph Thomas, April 28, 1874. Politically Mr. Brownlee is a republican, and has been chairman, town treasurer and school officer for many years.

MELCHOR BROOK, retired merchant, Menomonie, was born July 4, 1838, in Hausen, canton Berne, Switzerland. His ancestors participated in the grand struggle for liberty the Swiss made against the Austrians. His parents were Peter and Margaretta (Ott) Brook. The former was a man of considerable note in his native town, where he was president of the council for many years. Our subject immigrated to America, shortly after he was confirmed, to seek his fortune in the new world. After working a short time in Sullivan and Orange counties, he came to Menomonie in 1855, and engaged in the lumber business for Knapp, Stout & Co. In 1863 he purchased a half interest in a grocery and provision store, having John Hess for a partner, and continued in business till 1887; since then, having been quite successful in business, he has simply looked after his real estate interest. Mr. Brook is a republican in politics, and has served as a delegate to state and congressional conventions. He has also served as chairman of the township board for four terms, and represented the city on the county board from the Second ward for five terms. Few men in Dunn county are better or more favorably known than Mr. Brook. His plain, honest way, so characteristic of his Swiss ancestors, have won the hearts and affections of rich and poor. No matter in what capacity we follow up his life work, as an employe of Knapp, Stout & Co., a merchant, or in the capacity of a public man, his character stands forth unblemished, as an example for other and younger men. He is now approaching the evening of life, yet his spirit is buoyant and happy as his conscience is clear and his record in life is good.

MARTIN VAN BUREN BARRON (deceased), came to Eau Claire in 1865, and engaged with his brother, John Barron, in a flour and feed store on Barstow street, which they continued for about a year, when in company with another brother, under the firm name of Barron Bros., they built a saw-mill on the Chippewa river above where the Eddy mill now stands. At the end of the year Mr. Barron became connected with the Eau Claire Lumber Company, and sold lumber for them in the lower Mississippi cities, rafting the lumber down there. He continued with this institution about three years, then began logging for himself, and with that, and running a lumber yard for the Eau Claire Lumber Company at Blue Earth City, Minn., he occupied the next six years. He then became associated with Peter Truax in buying and cutting hard-wood lumber in northern Wisconsin, which they continued for two years, and from that time until his death he was associated with John S. Owen, of the Rust-Owen Lumber Company, in buying lumber and logs at Boyd, Cadott, Bloomer, Chetek, Barron, Cameron and various other points on the Omaha and Wisconsin Central lines.

Mr. Barron was related to the late Judge Barron, and was born in Lisbon, N. H., April 10, 1834, a son of Fletcher J. and Mary (Horton) Barron, natives of Haverhill, New Hampshire and Providence, R. I., respectively, who were married in Lisbon, January 13, 1819. Eight children composed their family, namely: Jane, Horton, Fletcher, John, Mary, Martin Van Buren, Moses Durand, and Josephine. All are now dead except Jane, the eldest, who lives in Madison. Mr. Barron spent his early life in Livingston county, N. Y., the family having moved there when he was quite young, remaining there until seventeen years of age, when he removed to Scio, N. Y., and became engaged in the lumber business, which he continued until his death. January 22, 1859, he married Miss Caroline A. Wightman, a native of Richburg, Allegany county, N. Y., and nine children were born to them, of whom three are now living, namely: Cora and Carrie (twins), born June 3, 1869, and John, born April 11,

1872. The first five and the youngest are deceased. Mrs. Barron is a member of the Barstow St. Methodist Episcopal church. Although Mr. Barron was not a church member he lived an upright man. He was a member of the A. O. U. W., and politically always voted the democratic ticket. Mr. Barron departed this life July 28, 1891, after a severe stroke of paralysis and apoplexy, and left a host of friends to mourn his loss, besides the bereaved family. Probably no man connected with the lumber interest of Eau Claire was better known through the surrounding country than he was, or more respected by all with whom business or other relations brought him in contact.

Fletcher J. Barron's parents, Moses and Rhoda (St. Clair) Barron, were of French extraction. Moses Barron was a soldier in the French war and the Revolution. Mary Barron was a daughter of Ebenezer and Chloe (Daly) Horton, natives of Rhode Island, who moved to Lisbon, N. H., where the husband died. Chloe Horton died in New York at the residence of her grandson. Caroline A. Barron is a daughter of Allen Wightman and Amanda Case, natives of Cayuga county, N. Y., and Rhode Island. Her paternal grandparents were Runa and Rhoda (Jennings) Wightman, of Rhode Island, and her maternal grandparents were Isaac and Amy Case, also of Rhode Island.

JOHN EDWARD HORSMAN, Rice Lake, county treasurer of Barron county, was born in Guelph, Canada, August 5, 1861, and is the only son of John and Elizabeth (Worsfold) Horsman, who were of English descent. He is the eldest of the four children born to his parents. His early life was spent in Canada, where his education was also attained at Trinity College school, Port Hope, Canada, from which he graduated with high honors in 1879. Mr. Horsman came to the United States in 1880 and entered the employ of the C. W. Hackett Hardware Co., of St. Paul, Minn., as traveling salesman, and remained with that firm until January 1, 1891. He then entered upon the duties of county treasurer, to which office he had been elected in November, 1890, by a majority of 565 over all, being the first democrat elected to a county office on that party's ticket since the county was organized. June 1, 1886, Mr. Horsman married Miss Ruth Holbrook, of Rice Lake, Wis., second daughter of Thomas P. and Elizabeth (Miller), Holbrook, who were among the early settlers there. This union has been blessed with one child, Grace, who was born April 17, 1887. Mr. Horsman is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 234, Rice Lake, and Chippewa Falls Chapter No. 46. "Ed," as he is familiarly called, is well known in every town in north Wisconsin, being one of the oldest hardware salesmen on the road, and is truly a self-made man. Both he and his wife are members of the Episcopal church. Politically he is, and always has been, a firm believer in the doctrine of the democratic party.

ANSEL W. HAMMOND, insurance agent, Durand, whose name is intimately connected with the educational and religious development, as well as the commercial prosperity of Durand, was born near Brockville, Lindhurst county, Canada, June 22, 1833, and is a son of Elisha R. and Lois Hammond. His paternal ancestors are supposed to have emigrated from England to Massachusetts at a very early date. His grandfather was an extensive owner of saw and grist-mills on the Connecticut river. About 1815 he started to remove to Canada, but in crossing Lake Ontario was accidentally knocked overboard and drowned. His son, Elisha R. Hammond, who was born in Connecticut, was but seven years old at the time of this accident, and he with the other members of

the family continued the journey to Canada, where he grew to manhood and married Miss Lois Parrish, daughter of "Esquire" Parrish, of English descent. The latter, when a young man settled in Vermont, where he was married, and served in the American army. He afterward removed to Canada and died there. During his service in the army, his wife, Mrs. Lois Parrish, carried on the farm and performed various masculine duties in the true patriotic spirit of those days. This venerable lady, whom our subject well remembers, was born in 1767, and died at Lawrence, N. Y., in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Elisha R. Hammond had four sons: Ansel W., the subject proper of this sketch; Johnathan B., now a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church in western New York; William C., a retired merchant of Durand, and Henry T., a physician at Chase's Mills, N. Y. At the time of the Canadian rebellion the family removed to Lawrence, N. Y., where Mr. Hammond engaged in farming and milling. He died there in 1856, and Mrs. Hammond, who was born in Vermont in 1809, still resides there.

Ansel W. was about six years old when the family removed to Lawrence. He attended Potsdam Academy, and at the age of seventeen, began teaching. Two years later he began clerking in a general store at Potsdam, and in September, 1855, married his employer's daughter, Miss Mary C. Vickery. Three children blessed this union: Alice, now Mrs. G. E. Scott, of Prairie Farm, Barron county, Wis.; Lucy, Mrs. H. Goodrich, of Durand, and Ansel Vickery, a law student at the state university. In 1856 Mr. Hammond removed to Chilton, Calumet county, Wis., and purchased a farm within the present limits of that city. He also engaged in teaching and became the first county superintendent of schools in that county, and held the office eight years in all. In 1864 he resigned, and, removing his family to New Brunswick, N. S., he went to Washington, where he was employed in the quartermaster's department till the close of the war. Returning to Chilton, he again became superintendent of schools and also served the county as deputy registrar of deeds. In 1876 he removed to Durand and opened a drug store in company with S. J. Humphrey. About three years later he purchased a farm near the village. In 1883 he became one of the incorporators of the bank of Durand and for the ensuing six years was president of that institution. Since 1889 he has devoted his attention chiefly to the fire and life insurance business, in connection with the office of justice of the peace, which he has held for several years. In politics he is a consistent democrat. He was postmaster at Durand from 1886 to 1889, and in 1890 came within one vote of being elected clerk of the court. Here, as elsewhere, Mr. Hammond has always taken great interest in educational matters, and for several years has been a member of the local school board. He has been a deacon of the Durand Congregational church since its first organization and was a liberal contributor toward the building. He is considered an authority in local circles on matters pertaining to the order of A. F. and A. M. He has filled the offices of W. M. in the Blue Lodge and H. P. in the Chapter, and is also a member of the Chippewa commandery. He was also a charter member of the local lodge of A. O. U. W. and has held the principal offices therein. Mrs. Mary C. Hammond, wife of our subject, was born at Calais, Me. Her father, Matthias Vickery, was born in 1804, and her mother, Mrs. Jane P. (Day) Vickery, was born in 1807, and both were natives of the Pine Tree state. Mr. Vickery was at one time a cotemporary of James G. Blaine and Hannibal Hamlin in the Maine legislature. He represented Washington county in that body.

OMAR COLE, farmer, P. O. Knapp, Dunn county, was the first settler in Stanton township, Dunn county, and is a grandson of Barnabas and Sarah (Alworth) Cole. Barnabas Cole was born in Chatham, Barnstable county, Mass., March 20, 1751, of English descent, and died at the age of eighty-eight years. He was a soldier for seven years in the Revolutionary war. His wife was born in Ireland, and died at the age of ninety-two years. Andrew Cole, the ninth of the ten children of Barnabas and Sarah (Alworth) Cole, was born in New York state March 3, 1798, and married Polly Keep, and settled at Conneaut, Pa., where he followed farming until his death in 1862. His wife, Polly, was born February 11, 1799, and died in 1851. Omar Cole was born on the old homestead at Conneaut township, Pa., May 16, 1822, and lived with his parents until the age of twenty-one years, when he came to Wisconsin, and settled at La Grange, where he made his home with his cousin Ellis five years. In 1848 he went to Columbia county, where he lived until 1861, then he removed to the Chippewa Valley, and settled at Colfax, Dunn county, but after a short time purchased the farm whereon he now resides, in Stanton township, Dunn county. Mr. Cole married, May 3, 1849, in Columbia county, Wis., Miss Mary Ross, who was born December 13, 1822, in Glasgow, Scotland, a daughter of Nathaniel and Nancy (Morton) Ross. Her parents immigrated to the United States in 1832, and settled in New York state, where they lived fourteen years, then migrated to Wisconsin, where they died, at eighty years of age. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cole, six of whom are living, namely: Theodore C., born April 30, 1850, died October 13, 1869; Owen F., born August 14, 1851; Charles Ellis, born March 3, 1853, married, and living near his parents; Charlotte E., twin sister of Charles Ellis, is married, and living in Dakota; Colonel Fremont, born January 22, 1856, now married; Major Anderson, born May 17, 1858, and George Arthur, born July 7, 1861, also married.

Mr. Cole was a whig, then a republican, but is now a strong prohibitionist. He has held nearly every office in the township; was school clerk for twenty years, and the first man to establish the district school in his township. The first school-house was built adjoining the old log homestead (in which two schools were held gratis), then he built a new school-house. It was to be paid for by regular school tax, and the amount to be raised was \$100. Mr. Cole's share was fifty dollars, or thirteen per cent of the assessed valuation of his property. The old hearthstone of the fireplace in the school-house is now used as a doorstep for the new home, with the date of their settlement in the Valley inscribed on it. This old pioneer has been very well-to-do, but in 1880 met with severe losses in a saw-mill investment, and has only partly recovered from the same.

HECTOR COLIN McRAE is a native of Canada, born March 21, 1837, a son of John and Anna (Munro) McRae, the former a native of Scotland, the latter a descendant of one of the old Revolutionary families. His grand uncle, on the maternal side was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Hector C. attended the common schools and the high school of Martintown, Canada, and early in life engaged in the mercantile business, which he continued up to the time of his removal to Chippewa Falls, in 1868, and for four years he was engaged in the same pursuit there. In 1872 he was elected county treasurer and was re-elected in 1874. In 1879 and 1880 he represented this district in the assembly. He was mayor of Chippewa Falls for one term and was president of the council during Stanley's mayoralty; he has also served on the school board for a number of years. November 14, 1861, Mr. McRae was united in marriage with Miss Margaret J. McKay, a native of Martin-

town, Canada. This union has been blessed with two sons: John A., born January 5, 1863, and Alexander C., born January 24, 1866. Mrs. McRae died in 1869. Mr. McRae married his present wife, Alice G. Wiltse, May 24, 1871, and to them have been born two children, Hector W. and Ellen Mary Alice. The former died in February, 1874. Mr. McRae and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the K. of P. and the A. O. U. W., and is a firm believer in the principles advocated by the republican party.

FRANK HENRY DILLON (deceased) was born at Kingston, Luzerne county, Pa., June 29, 1857, a son of Thomas and Lucy Amelia (Hulburt) Dillon. Thomas Dillon was born March 3, 1819, in Ireland, and was a son of Frank and Catharine (White) Dillon, the former born in Ireland, a tailor by trade, who immigrated to America in 1819, and located at Binghamton, Broome county, N. Y., where he died at about the age of forty years. Mrs. Catharine Dillon was born in Ireland and died in 1851. She was the daughter of Thomas White, a weaver by trade, who died at about eighty years of age. Thomas Dillon, the father of our subject, spent his early life in Binghamton and attended school until his father died, when he was obliged to go to work and help support the family, as his mother was left with six small children, of whom he was the eldest. When he was twenty-one years of age he engaged in the nursery business in Troy, N. Y., and also at Williamsport, Pa., and remained in that business for sixteen years, and accumulated some property. In 1858 he came west and located in what was then Naples township, Buffalo county, and homesteaded and bought 720 acres of wild land, on which he has remained up to the present time, improving the land until he now has 600 acres under cultivation. He has a good residence, barns and other buildings suitable for a farm of this size, and also has it well stocked.

Mr. Dillon was married, at the age of twenty-six, to Lavinia Hulbert, a daughter of Henry and Lucy (Hart) Hulbert. His wife died at the age of thirty-three years, and he afterward married her sister. Four children were born to them, namely: Frank Henry, whose name heads this sketch; James Newton, Thomas and Lucy. He was a republican and held the office of supervisor two terms, was a director on the school board and school treasurer for a number of years. He was baptized in the Roman Catholic church when young, but when he became of age he renounced that faith and joined the Presbyterian church, of which he remained a member until he came west, when he joined the Congregational church, of which he is still a member.

Frank Henry, his eldest son, attended the high school of Mondovi, and afterward Ripon college. After leaving that institution he entered the store of William Fisher as a clerk, and was with him two years, then entered into partnership with C. J. Spencer in the grocery business at Mondovi. He sold out to his partner after a year's time, and started a general store under his own name, and continued alone until the fall of 1886, when John D. Pace bought a half interest, and the firm of Dillon & Pace has continued business until the present time. In 1886 Mr. Dillon entered the wholesale grocery business at Chippewa Falls, which he continued two years, then returned to Mondovi, and in 1889 started a private bank, which he carried on until January 12, 1891, when it was incorporated under the state laws as the Bank of Mondovi, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators were J. W. Whelan, Jacob Canar, R. Southworth, O. G. Hawkins, John D. Pace and Frank H. Dillon, and the officers were elected as follows: J. W. Whelan, pres.; R. Southworth, vice-pres.; F. H. Dillon, cashier; John D. Pace, asst. cashier.

January 24, 1878, Mr. Dillon married Miss Sarah Louise Smith, who was born in Green Lake county, Wis., January 18, 1855, a daughter of Edward Barnett and Cordelia (Sea) Smith. Edward B. Smith was born in New York in December, 1831, and was in the banking business in Madison, but died in Brooklyn, N. Y., at the age of thirty-four years. His father was also a banker and was president of the Brooklyn Savings bank for twenty years before his death, which occurred at the age of seventy-three years. Mrs. Dillon's mother, who is still living, was born September 20, 1836; her father was a prominent man in Tiffin, Ohio, and was a brigadier general in the Mexican war. Five children have been born to Mr. Dillon and wife, as follows: Ralph Neal, July 5, 1880; Earl Thomas, November 18, 1881; Lelia Lucy, February 16, 1883; Frank Henry, May 20, 1885, and Grace Louise, October 24, 1887. Mr. Dillon was a republican in politics, and a member of the Congregational church. His demise occurred January 1, 1892, and was regretted by the entire community.

ABSALOM SMITH, lumberman, Eau Claire, came to this city October 24, 1872, and engaged with J. S. Goodrich working in the woods, and was with him one year. He then worked for the Eau Claire Lumber Company for six years, and was foreman for the Valley Lumber Company three years. Since that time he has been logging by contract. When he first began contract work he employed fifty men, but his business has increased to such an extent that he now employs 300 men. He has always been successful in business, and is to-day one of the most prominent contractors in Eau Claire. Mr. Smith was born in Lincoln, Sunbury county, New Brunswick, Canada, on his father's farm, February 10, 1854. He can trace his ancestry back to Jeremiah Smith, his grandfather, who was an Englishman. He was a lumberman, and died at the age of eighty years; his son Jeremiah, the father of our subject, was born in New Brunswick, February 19, 1823. He was also a lumberman, and July 29, 1843, married Elizabeth Foss, who was born in Sunbury county, July 29, 1815, and died July 29, 1890. To them were born six children: Orin, April 26, 1845; Leonard, September 18, 1846; David, April 26, 1850; Louisa, November 3, 1852; Absalom, and Emeline, September 6, 1855. The last named died in 1875. Absalom spent his early life on his father's farm, and at the early age of ten began work in the woods, cooking for a crew through an entire winter, and afterward driving a team and assisting in various ways. He attended school only six months, and his valuable business education has been acquired through actual experience. He came to Eau Claire when eighteen years of age. March 25, 1877, he married Margaretta Mealey, who was born in New Brunswick, April 22, 1857, a daughter of John and Mary Mealey, who are of English descent. Mrs. Smith died March 26, 1891, leaving two children: Charles M., born February 22, 1878, and Claude V., August 12, 1885. Mr. Smith attends the Baptist church; politically he adheres to the principles laid down by the republican party; is a member of the K. of P. Lodge No. 16, and the A. F. and A. M.

COL. EDWARD M. BARTLETT, lawyer, Eau Claire. The progenitors of this family were Englishmen. Josiah Bartlett was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Michael Bartlett, grandfather of our subject, resided in Connecticut, and was a Calvinist Baptist. He was at one time a wealthy man in Albany, N. Y., but finally came to the western part of the state of New York and resided with his three sons. The names of his children were John M., Amos, Josiah, Mary and James. Of these Rev. John M. was born in Connecticut, which he left at the age of thirteen. He preached in the western

part of New York, and died in 1866, aged sixty-five years. He was a man of strong convictions, an abolitionist, and a temperance man. That was enough to condemn him in those days. He was a supporter of the Birney faction of the abolition party, and for this was much persecuted. He was also conductor of the underground railroad, and at one time harbored the noted Hampton Wade and Fred Douglas. His wife was Hannah Earle, who died in 1853, aged fifty-six years. Eight of their children reached maturity: Calista M., Gama-liel S., Oscar F., Amanda J., Eliza A., Milton D., Maria, Edward M., Theoda and Charles B. Of these Milton B. was educated in his native state, where he also studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, in Walworth county, Wis. The following year he went to Durand, Pepin county, where he followed his profession until 1866, when he went to Minneapolis, Minn., where he remained four years. He was elected county judge of Pepin county in 1858, but resigned his office as judge when he was elected state senator, which was in the fall of 1861. He introduced the act which chartered the C., St. P., M. & O. R. R. and was chairman of the committee of federal relation, and also chairman of the committee which acted on the "three million war bonds." He has been an ardent republican all his life. He was master of the blue lodge and high priest of the chapter, eminent commander of the commandery, and deputy grand commander.

Col. Bartlett was born August 3, 1838, in Ellisburg, N. Y., and educated at the Auburn academy. He studied law at East Troy, Wis., with Henry Cousins, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. In 1856 he located in Dunn county, where he was elected county judge two years later. In December, 1862, he resigned his position and entered the army, having received the appointment of lieutenant-colonel of the Thirtieth Wisconsin volunteer infantry. In the spring of 1863 he was ordered from camp Randell to escort transports up the Missouri river. He was under the command of Gen. Sully, who gave him absolute power to use his discretion in dealing with the Indians and controlling the affairs of the northwest. He seems to have been eminently fitted for the position. Among other things he built forts Sully and Rice, his command in the meantime fighting the Indians. All transportation up the river was consigned to him, with absolute power of distribution for a period extending over a year and a half. In December, 1864, he rejoined his regiment at Bowling Green, Ky., and shortly afterward took command of the military prison at Louisville. He was a member of Gen. Palmer's bloody court-martial for a period of eight months, being president of the court part of the time. In November, 1865, he was mustered out and began to practice law in Eau Claire. Here he was registrar of the United States land office for five years, when poor health compelled him to reside in Florida for a number of years. He has filled the office of city attorney, and in the spring of 1890 was elected judge of the municipal court. Col. Bartlett was married here to Adele C. French, the daughter of Alexander J. French. They have four children: Frank Duane, E. Mabel, Arthur and Katie.

Col. Bartlett has filled the offices from the blue lodge to the commandery, and has attained the thirty-second degree of free masonry. He is also aid-de-camp on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.

WILLIAM FERDINAND BOLAND, lawyer and editor, Chippewa Falls, was born in the state of New York in 1849, and came with his parents to Wisconsin in 1852. They settled in Calumet county when it was but thinly settled with zealous and hardy pioneers. He was educated in the common schools of that

county, and finished his education in the high school and commercial college of Fond du Lac, in the same state. At the age of twenty-four years he was admitted to the bar of Fond du Lac county as a practicing attorney, and was city comptroller of the same city for two terms. In 1877 he moved to Chippewa Falls and practiced law, and was prosecuting attorney of Chippewa county for some time. In 1879 he married May E. Eldred, only child of H. B. Eldred, a prominent business man of Erie county, N. Y., and they have one child, a son. For several years he was associated with Col. L. J. Rusk, and the law firm enjoyed a lucrative practice. He has been a large investor in the real estate of his city and part owner of several institutions. When T. J. Cunningham was elected secretary of state, Mr. Boland, who owned a large interest in the Daily "Independent" and Chippewa "Times" with Mr. Cunningham and others, took charge of those publications and has since edited and managed them with great success. Lately he has purchased the Superior "Daily Call," the leading democratic daily of northern Wisconsin, and a valuable plant. At present he is engaged in the publication of that paper together with his others, and is making a success of them all. Mr. Boland is an unwavering democrat, a man of education, refinement and a possessor of a high order of literary attainments. He is true to his friends and will at no distant day wield a great influence in his party and in the destiny of Chippewa Falls and Superior.

WILLIAM PRESCOTT SWIFT, attorney at law, West Superior, was born at Wait's River, Orange county, Vt., April 20, 1849, and is the seventh of the fourteen children of Henry Spencer and Diana C. (Holden) Swift, the father a native of Washington county, Vt., and the mother of Providence, R. I. His paternal ancestors came from Ireland and located in Massachusetts in the seventeenth century. Phineas Swift, the grandfather of our subject, was a captain in a Vermont troop in the war of 1812. His wife, Deborah Dearborn, was a niece of the secretary of war, Henry Dearborn, appointed by President Jefferson in 1801, and for whom the fort on the present site of Chicago was named. When William P. was five years of age his parents moved to Edgerton, Rock county, this state. At the age of fourteen he left home without the knowledge of his parents and attempted to enter the army as an artilleryman, but was not accepted on account of his youth. Proceeding to Chicago, he found employment on a lumber schooner plying Lake Michigan, and the succeeding fall went into the pineries in Mason county, Mich. The following spring he enlisted at Chicago, and was taken from there to Buffalo, and was credited to Erie county, N. Y., as a member of the Sixteenth infantry, regular brigade, Fourteenth army corps, and was placed in service in the army of the Cumberland, taking part in Sherman's Atlanta campaign, in August, 1864. He was subsequently placed on garrison duty at Lookout Mountain, and was at Memphis in 1866 during the riots there. He was discharged in the spring of that year, and returned to his parents' home in November. He then took a course of instruction at Albion academy, Dane county, this state.

In 1869 he went on the Wisconsin river log drive, in the employ of Stewart Bros., Wausau, Wis., and later rafted lumber down the same stream. He was also employed in the Minnesota harvests, and in the fall of 1871 found his way to Chippewa Falls, where he read law two years with Bingham & Jenkins. In 1873 he was elected police justice of that city, and the next year was an unsuccessful candidate on the republican ticket for clerk of the circuit court. In 1874 he was admitted to the bar, and two years later was elected city attorney, serving one term. He removed to Barron in 1879 and engaged in the practice

of law. Two years later he was elected county judge, and held the office by re-election for eight successive years. In 1888 he was a candidate for judge of the Eleventh circuit, but was defeated by the vote of Chippewa county. In 1882 he removed to Rice Lake, for which city he was the first city attorney, and later was elected supervisor therein, and where he was a resident until 1891, when he became a member of the firm of Swift, Murphy & Bundy, at West Superior. Judge Swift has continuously acted with the republican party, in whose councils he still holds a prominent part. He is a member of the G. A. R., the A. F. and A. M. and the K. of P., and is trustee of the First Presbyterian church of Rice Lake. In 1876 he married Miss Diana, daughter of Hon. C. J. Wiltse, whose biography appears in this volume. To this union has been born one son, Hector.

ALVIN J. MESSENGER (deceased) was born February 13, 1820, in Windham, Portage county, Ohio. His grandfather Messenger was a native of Becket, Mass., but June 10, 1811, he settled in Portage county, Ohio, where he had come accompanied by his son Hiram, and Lieut. Birchard. Hiram Messenger was born March 29, 1785. November 17, 1808, he married Anna Snow, who was born June 30, 1788. He was engaged in the dairy business in Ohio, and known as an industrious, far-seeing man. In 1838 he removed to Danville, Iowa, where he became a large land owner and where he died in 1850. His influence for good was far reaching and his name is still revered by the old settlers in that state. He held the position of postmaster for many years, through all changes of administration, receiving his first appointment under Van Buren, and the family retain the office at the present time. His daughter, Mrs. Harriet Little, succeeded him in the post-office, and she was succeeded by her brother, Alanson, the present postmaster, and well-known merchant of Danville, Iowa. Hiram Messenger was the father of seven children.

Alvin J. was a farmer in early life; later he resided in Burlington, Iowa, where he was elected by the democratic party to the office of clerk of courts, serving altogether eight years. He came to Menomonie in October, 1862, and was a trusted employe of Knapp, Stout & Co., being their general manager of the land and farm interest, and acquired considerable property himself. He was an ardent worker in the Methodist Episcopal church and Sabbath-school, and his influence for good was felt by all who knew him, and his sterling qualities are a worthy example to his posterity. He died October 31, 1880. March 30, 1851, he married Miss Margaret S. McAlenny, who was born October 28, 1828, in Lycoming county, Pa. Her parents were James and Mary (Lambert) McAlenny, the former of American and the latter of English birth. Three children have blessed this union: Arthur W., Anna M., and James E. Messenger.

MICHAEL BARRY, lawyer, Phillips, Price county, one of the most prominent attorneys in northern Wisconsin, was born at Queenstown, Ireland, July 4, 1846, a son of Richard and Mary (Keefe) Barry. He attended the public school, and at the age of sixteen years became a clerk in the shipping office of a general merchant. Upon attaining his majority he came to America, and for about one year assisted his uncle in a retail boot and shoe factory at Randolph, Mass. In 1868 he came to Montello, Wis., where he was also engaged in the boot and shoe business for a few months, after which he clerked in a saw-mill at Bloomfield. Later he was employed for several years as book-keeper at Fremont, Waupaca county, and Eau Plaine, Portage county. During this time he also studied law and

served as justice of the peace and town chairman at Fremont. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1878. The following year he removed to Phillips, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Barry was married at Fremont, Wis., August 9, 1876, to Miss Jeanette L. Sumner, whose parents, Ira and Margaret Sumner, were pioneers in Waupaca county. Mr. and Mrs. Barry have been blessed with seven children, five of whom are living: Arthur R., Mary J., Jessie M., John S. and Gertrude. Politically Mr. Barry is an independent democrat; and has been elected to the offices of town clerk, district attorney, and county treasurer, besides having filled the offices of county clerk and registrar as a deputy. He is at present the city attorney and secretary of the board of education. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and of the order of A. F. and A. M., I. O. G. T. and I. O. O. F., and has held most of the important offices in those orders. As a citizen he commands universal esteem and respect.

GUSTAVUS F. HEADSTROM, Stockholm, Pepin county, was born in Wermland, Sweden, February 27, 1830. His father, Joseph Headstrom, was a lawyer. Gustavus F. came to America and worked at blacksmithing in Chicago. That place was then a swamp, in which travelers were liable at almost any time to get mired. He married Miss Caroline Ericson, in 1855, and the following year he and wife came to Stockholm, Pepin county, and built a house in the village. In 1863 he enlisted in Company A, First Wisconsin volunteers, but was afterward transferred to the Twenty-first Wisconsin regiment. He served under Gen. Sherman, marching to Atlanta, thence to the sea, and from there to Washington, where he took part in the grand review. Mr. Headstrom recalls many interesting and some very sad incidents of that famous campaign. At Kenesaw Mountain he was obliged to march with the regiment over the bodies of their fallen comrades, many of whom were still living and calling for water, but he was unable to render them any assistance. He served a month in the siege of Atlanta and was present at the burning of that city. For eight days before the capture of Savannah he waded about the swamps, living on rice and fresh beef without salt; immediately after the fall of that city, Christmas Eve, 1864, he was ordered out five miles on picket duty, where he held his post all night through the rain without obtaining any rations. The next day he and his comrades picked up the kernels of corn which had been trampled in the mud by Confederate troops, and had a Christmas dinner of fried corn. After two weeks spent in working on fortifications at Savannah, they began the march northward. After the engagement at Bentonville, N. C., Mr. Headstrom and his comrades were employed for three days in burying the dead. Although his clothing was often riddled with bullets, he escaped without wounds, and was discharged at Louisville, Ky., July 18, 1865, and returned to Stockholm. In 1878 he removed to Maiden Rock, Wis., and thence to Devils Lake, Dak., in 1882. At the latter place he homesteaded a farm, but not liking the climate, he returned to Stockholm and built his present residence, about one mile from the village, in 1890. Mr. Headstrom is a republican in politics and has served the town as constable and supervisor. He is a member of the Lutheran church and Lake City Post, G. A. R.

OLE A. RITAN, lumberman and merchant, Cumberland, Barron county, was born in Norway, February 16, 1849, a son of Andrew and Isabel Ritan. His early life was spent in Norway, where his education was obtained. He came to America in 1867, and located near Lansing, Iowa. He remained there six years, then came to Wisconsin, and in 1874 located on a homestead in Cumber-

land township, Barron county. In 1878 Mr. Ritan established a general store in Cumberland, the first one built on the island. Andy, his oldest son, was born April 5, 1875, and was the first white child born in Cumberland township, then known as Lakeland township. Mr. Ritan is the oldest settler now in Cumberland, there being no one here now who was here when he came. He was a member of the first board of supervisors, which position he held for a number of years, and was also town treasurer one year. He was one of the first board of aldermen when the city was organized, and was previously president of the village council. Mr. Ritan has been more than ordinarily successful in his business career, commencing as he did, with nothing, while to-day he is one of the solid business men of the city. September 19, 1873, Mr. Ritan married, in Iowa, Miss Carrie, daughter of Elling Stone. Four children have been born to them, namely: Andy, Emily, Elling and Oscar. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran society. Mr. Ritan is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 223, of Cumberland, and of K. of P. Lodge No. 62. Politically he is a prohibitionist.

GEORGE ANDERSEN, Rice Lake, Barron county, was born in Laürvig, Norway, December 12, 1843, and is a son of Andrew Ingebretsen, who followed farming and blacksmithing, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-three. Mr. Andersen's mother died when he was only fourteen years old. Early in life he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he has continued ever since, with the exception of two years, during which period he acted in the capacity of coachman. In 1865 he came to America and located for a few months in Dodge county, Minn.; from there he came to Menomonie, Wis., and engaged with Knapp, Stout & Co., in whose employ he has since continued, following up the different camps until reaching Rice Lake, his present home. He has been foreman for them in the blacksmithing department for eighteen years, and now has a large number of men under him in this department. October 2, 1875, he married Josephine Peterson, a native of Lillehamer, Norway, and to them have been born eight children. The following children they lost within a month of diphtheria: Elmer Edeus, born July 14, 1876, died December 29, 1886; Hannah Clara Eleanora, born September 28, 1877, died December 18, 1886; Jessie Mary, born October 27, 1879, died January 4, 1887; George Clarence, born August 18, 1881, died January 20, 1887; Gertie Lorene, born February 19, 1883, died January 8, 1887; Blanche Josephine, born August 27, 1884, died January 12, 1887, while those living are Elma Lillian, born April 14, 1887, and George Normen, born March 17, 1889. Mr. Andersen is now serving his second term on the city council. He is a member of A. O. U. W. Lodge No. 77. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. Politically Mr. Andersen is a republican.

JOHN C. SOUTHMAYD, farmer and contractor, P. O. Eau Claire, was born in Ossian township, Allegany county, N. J., January 9, 1837. He is the grandson of Robert Southmayd, of Connecticut, and a son of Samuel and Martha (Rathburn) Southmayd, of the same state. He attended the district school until he was sixteen years old, and at the age of twenty began life for himself, working as a farmer and contractor. In September, 1862, he enlisted in the army, Company H, One Hundred and Sixtieth regiment of New York, and served his country a little over three years, being discharged November 1, 1865, at Savannah, Ga. On November 1, 1863, he was promoted from a private to a sergeant. The battles in which he fought were as follows: In 1863—Gun Boat Cotton, January 13-14; Fort Bisland, April 13-14; siege of Port Hudson, May 26,

July 8; before Port Hudson, June 11-14; surrender of Port Hudson, July 8; Donaldville, July 15; Sabin Pass, Tex., September 8; Cassion Crow Bayou, La., October; 1864—Sabin Cross Roads, La., April 8; Pleasant Hill, La., April 9; Cane River, La., April 24; Mansura Plains, La., May; Snicker's Ford, Va., July; Winchester, Va., September 19; Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22; Cedar Creek, Va., October 19; New Market, Va., September 24; Newtown, Va., November 12. After receiving his discharge he returned home, and in 1866 came to Eau Claire county, Wis., and rafted lumber until 1871, when he purchased his present farm of eighty acres in section two, Union township. Here he has carried on general farming and stock raising. In 1878 Mr. Southmayd injured his foot so badly at Badger Mills that it was necessary to have it amputated. He was married in 1862 to Miss Lucinda Phillips, daughter of Wilson and Eliza Phillips. She died in 1885, and in 1888 he married Miss Elizabeth Jane Leland, of Union township, daughter of Robert and Maria Leland. The children of the first marriage were Leona L., Blanche Janette, Grace Eliza and Floyd. The issue of the second marriage is Mildred Minerva. Mr. Southmayd is a member of Eagle Post, G. A. R., and for thirteen consecutive years has filled the office of town treasurer. He is a republican in politics.

P. N. TUTTLE, liveryman, Pepin, was born in New York, September 10, 1837. His parents were P. N. and Frances (Hicks) Tuttle. In 1840 he removed with his parents to St. Catherines, Ontario, where his father died in 1842. Soon after the family removed to London, and thence to Hay, Ontario. After the death of his father his mother married Thomas Twells, in Ontario. In 1851 the family came to Pepin, where Mrs. Twells died, May 2, 1883, aged seventy-seven years. Our subject began life at thirteen years of age as a farm laborer and teamster. His schooling was limited to eight months, which he received after coming to Pepin. In 1856 he went to Read's Landing, Minn., where he worked for four years, then returned to Pepin and bought a farm on section eighteen, township twenty-three, range fourteen, which he still owns. June 24, 1860, he married Miss Sarah E. Howard, and to them have been born the following children: Cornelia J., born September 6, 1862, now Mrs. A. A. Steel, Rock Falls, Ill.; Oliver S., March 3, 1864; Jerusha F., September 22, 1867, died September 12, 1877; James M., April 26, 1869, died September 26, 1877; Minnie Belle, January 23, 1873; Ivadell, November 1, 1879; Paphiras N., November 21, 1882; Jay, November 26, 1889.

In 1867 Mr. Tuttle moved with his family to the village of Pepin, and has since that time kept a livery stable. In 1877 he built a ferry-boat (Belle of Pepin), which he sold in 1883. He lived in Lansing, Iowa, from 1880 to 1883, since when he has lived in Pepin. Mr. Tuttle is an honored member of the A. O. U. W., and is a republican in politics. He has been school treasurer, constable, street commissioner and supervisor. January 14, 1892, he started for Portland, Ore., to spend the winter.

WILLIAM BARDWELL LYMAN, physician, Eau Claire, was born May 8, 1855, in Lansing, Iowa, and is a son of Timothy and Valeria Lyman. Dr. Lyman became imbued with a love for the medical profession at an early age, and is what may be called a natural physician, which explains his success in his professional work. He received his academic education at Fort Madison, Iowa, and graduated in the class of 1872. His preceptor was Dr. A. C. Roberts. He pursued the study of medicine at Rush Medical college, Chicago, and graduated there in the class of 1880. He located in Council Bluffs, Iowa, but two years after came to Eau Claire, where his ability as a surgeon and general

practitioner attracted the attention of Dr. Galloway, who took him as a partner, and our subject profited much by Dr. Galloway's rich experience in healing the sick. He afterward left Eau Claire and practiced in Bessemer, Mich., and Neillsville, Wis., but in July, 1891, he returned to Eau Claire, where he has permanently located, and is fast building up a large practice. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M. and K. of P. societies. In 1881 he married Miss Bertha A. Terry at Cordova, Ill., and they have two children: Walter K. and Irvine R.

Dr. Lyman's first ancestor in this country was Richard Lyman, who came from Norton Maudeville, Parish of Ongar, county of Essex, England, in 1631, and settled at Charlestown, Mass. The first known ancestor was Thomas Lyman, who lived in England in 1275. Of the fifth and sixth generations in America twenty-six members fought in the Revolution. The generations in line of descent to our subject from Richard are represented as follows: Second, John; third, Moses; fourth, Moses; fifth, Elias; six, seventh and eighth, each, Timothy. Timothy, of the seventh generation, grandfather of our subject, married Experience Bardwell, lived on his homestead in Chester, Mass., and died at the age of fifty-five years. Timothy, son of the latter, born August 28, 1819, graduated at Amherst College in 1844, and was ordained to the congregational ministry in 1850. For fifteen years he did missionary work in the west and south, and was installed pastor at Killingworth, Conn., in 1866; was made acting pastor in Southwick, Mass., in 1869, and died at the age of sixty-seven. June 15, 1854, he married Valeria Van Reed Reinhart, who bore him two sons and died October 11, 1857. He subsequently married Helen Durand.

SEWELL A. PETERSON, merchant, Rice Lake, Barron county, was born in Solor, Norway, February 28, 1850, and is a son of Ole and Martha Peterson; the former was a farmer and manufacturer. In 1864 the family came to America, and for one summer they remained in Decorah, Iowa; the same fall they moved with cattle to Dunn county, Wis., where the father homesteaded in the town of Grant. Mr. Peterson's parents died in 1872, within one week of each other, the father at the age of seventy-two years, and the mother at the age of sixty-four years. Sewell A. received such education as the common schools afforded, and later on took a course at the La Crosse business college.

In 1868 he came to Barron county and worked in a mill on the Vermillion river, where he subsequently followed lumbering for some time. In 1870 he assisted Knapp, Stout & Co. on their drive. During the winter of 1871-72 he attended school at home, and later taught school. In 1874 he worked during harvest in Goodhue county, Minn. From there he went to La Crosse and attended business college. He then entered the store of his brother-in-law at Sand Creek, Wis., and upon the death of the latter was appointed to fill the vacancy thus caused in the office of town treasurer, and in the following year he was elected treasurer of the town of Grant. In the fall of 1875 he was elected registrar of deeds for Dunn county, and was twice re-elected. February 1, 1882, he engaged in business at Menomonie with a partner, under the firm name of Ohnstad & Peterson. This partnership existed for five years, and during part of this time he also served as alderman in Menomonie. Mr. Peterson came to Rice Lake in July, 1887, and engaged in business. In the following spring he was elected city clerk and was re-elected for three successive terms. In 1891 he was elected city treasurer, which position he now holds. Septem-

ber 4, 1884, Mr. Peterson married Miss Helen S. Gabriel, who was born in Dane county, Wis., but whose parents were natives of Norway; her father resides in Fort Atkinson, Wis.; the mother is deceased. To this union have been born two children: Raymond Victor, born in 1887, and Hazel, born in 1890. Both parents attend the Lutheran church. Mr. Peterson is a staunch republican in politics, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

HENRY C. FULLER, steamboat captain, Pepin, was born at Thompson, Geauga county, Ohio, December 28, 1846, a son of Dr. Joseph and Ruth (Burns) Fuller, the latter of Scotch descent. His parents had six children: Candace, Emeline, John A., Henry C., Ira A. and Harriet. When Henry C. was six years old his father died, and his mother removed to Troy, Jefferson county, Pa., and two years later to Pepin. She was afterward married to Mr. Ira Ballard. Henry C. Fuller attended the district school in winter until about fifteen years of age, when he began running on the river. Since 1867 he has been pilot and captain on a raft steamer. He also scaled logs in pineries in winters from 1871 to 1875. In the course of his life he has met with numerous adventures and some narrow escapes. At one time, about 1865, he became entangled in a raft line and was in great danger of being crushed to death. He is a great sportsman and an expert shot, having killed the largest deer ever brought into Pepin. He was captain of the ill-fated steamer, "Sea Wing" until a few days before the great disaster on Lake Pepin, in July, 1890. In 1864 he offered to enlist but was refused on account of being under size. He made a trip to his native place and thence to Oil City, Pa. He then went to Ohio and from there to Nashville, Tenn., where he drove a supply wagon. Later, he made a trip on a supply boat from St. Louis to Duvall's Bluff, Ark. February 10, 1878, Mr. Fuller married Miss Ada R. Moore, and they have two daughters, Estelle and Hazel. In politics Mr. Fuller is a democrat. He has been town treasurer for two years. He is a member of the Pilots' Association and the A. O. U. W.

IWA B. BRADFORD, banker and attorney, Augusta, Eau Claire county, was born June 24, 1851, in Fulton, Wis. The genealogy of this family dates back to Gov. Wm. Bradford of Massachusetts, who was a historic character in the annals of New England. The grandfather, Leonard Bradford, was a native of New Hampshire, where he was a cooper by trade, and died aged ninety-one years. His wife, Betsey Jones, was also born in New Hampshire and lived to be seventy-eight years of age. Of their children Hon. Elbridge Bradford received a common-school education. He was a carpenter all his life, is a strong Methodist, a staunch democrat and positive in all his convictions. He was elected to the legislature from Sullivan county, N. H., and is still living a retired life in Augusta, a hardy old man. September 5, 1848, in Goshen, N. H., he married Lovina, daughter of Samuel Burnham, who was a Methodist Episcopal local preacher, and came to Wisconsin in an early day and for many years resided at Janesville. To Elbridge Bradford and wife four children were born, namely: Elbridge Jr., Ira B., Clinton E. and Elmer M.

Ira B. was educated in the common schools of Washington, N. H., where he also attended the Tubbs Union Academy, and afterward the seminary at Tilton, N. H. His eyes failing him, he abstained from reading for two years, and was prevented from taking a college course. His struggles were heroic to gain a law education, as his parents were able to help him but little. He began the study of law at Edinboro, Pa., in the office of his uncle, Charles Burnham,

and completed his course in Janesville, Wis., whither he came in February, 1873, and was admitted to the bar in the following month. He then removed to Augusta where he opened an office and conducted a law business. He started the Augusta bank, of which he is proprietor, in 1875, but devotes his attention principally to law, and is quite successful. He has been intimately connected with the growth of Augusta, and has probably done more hard work to build it up than any dozen men. Mr. Bradford has inherited many of his ancestors' sterling qualities, but in politics is a pronounced republican, and takes an active interest in local and state politics, being especially posted in state affairs, having a personal knowledge of every politician of note in the state. He was the first mayor of the city of Augusta, but has declined all other local offices. He has found time, however, to devote some of his attention to the interests of the public schools, and was a member of the board of education for twelve years.

In 1879 the republican party nominated him as a member of the legislature, and he was elected in an uncertain district, being the first republican elected outside of Eau Claire city, with but thirteen votes cast against him in his own town. He had some 600 majority, which he sustained when re-elected in 1880. He served on the judiciary committee the first year, and the second year was elected speaker of the house, in which he was the youngest member except one, and the youngest speaker elected by that body. During his last term two United States senators were elected, which gave Mr. Bradford an opportunity to show his ability as a speaker, besides enabling him to gain a political acquaintance in the state which few men have enjoyed. He has been an active politician ever since, and does a great deal of work in every election campaign. During the last presidential campaign he spent three months stumping the state in the interest of his party. Mr. Bradford married, August 20, 1872, in Edinboro, Pa., Allie M., daughter of James and Olive Barker, and two children have blessed their union, Archie E. and Sadie M., Mr. and Mrs. Bradford are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church and interested in everything that pertains to the welfare of Augusta.

EUGENE ARCHAMBAULT, hotel keeper, Boyd, Chippewa county, was born August 15, 1856, on the old homstead of his father and grandfather, near St. Louis, Burneau county, Canada. He is a son of Eugene and Mary Archambault, both natives of Burneau county. Eugene Archambault Sr. was born on the old farm of his father at St. Louis, and was the son of Charles and Maggie (Baxter) Archambault, the former a native of France and by occupation a farmer. Charles Archambault left France in an early day and emigrated to Canada, settling upon the old homstead, where he lived until his 101st birthday had passed; his wife was born in Canada of Scotch and French parents, and also lived to be very aged. Eugene Archambault Sr. lived upon the old farm, where he was born in 1833, until 1860, when he emigrated to Carson City, Nev., where he still resides. He married, at the age of eighteen, Mary Boucar, who bore him five children, three sons and two daughters, and died at the age of seventy-six years.

Eugene, the subject of this sketch, left his old home in 1872 and emigrated to Black River Falls, this state, where he worked as a laborer for six years, and accumulated enough to start a hotel in a small way in Chippewa Falls, which he carried on until about eight years ago. He was then able to purchase the hotel property at Boyd, where he has since been conducting the only hotel of the place. In 1879 he married Philomena, daughter of Joachim and

Martina (Rousseau) Tibbett, and they are the parents of three children: Eugene Joseph, born December 5, 1884; Eliza Patronella, born September 15, 1881, died December, the same year; and Laura Martina, born November 13, 1888. Mr. Archambault is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and has always been a democrat.

PETER WACHTER, mayor of Cumberland, Barron county, was born in the principality of Lichtenstein, Germany, October, 10, 1849, a son of John and Ursula (Cariguit) Wachter, who are both deceased. His early education was received in Germany, where he took a full course in a normal school. In 1865 he went to Bludentz, Austria, where he clerked in a store for five years. In 1870 he came to the United States and stopped first at Menomonie, Wis., where he worked in a saw-mill for the Knapp-Stout Lumber Company during the summer. The work being too hard for him he then clerked for a Mr. Grub two years, after which he went to Baldwin, and with a partner opened a store at that place, which he conducted for two years. He came to Barron in 1875 and attended a store for John Quaderer, and drove the mail between there and Clayton and Sand Creek. He remained in that position for five years, then went to Comstock, where he was in charge of a store owned by Griggs, Foster & Miller, until June, 1881, when he took a trip to Germany, and owing to the severe illness of his father, remained there until May, 1882. He then returned to Cumberland, and clerked for the Beaver Dam Lumber Co., then was appointed assistant postmaster, and attended to the post-office nearly two years, then kept books for O. A. Ritan & Co. until January 1, 1885, when he filled the office of clerk of the circuit court for two successive terms, and having accepted a position as book-keeper for the Beaver Dam Lumber Co., declined the nomination, and has remained with them ever since. Mr. Wachter married, in 1884, at Cumberland, Miss Nellie Schaffer, of Dunn county, and two children have been born to them, Leo, aged six years, and John Lucius, who died when eighteen months old. Politically Mr. Wachter is a strong republican, and was elected mayor of Cumberland in 1891.

HORACE W. JONES, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Eau Claire, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., January 19, 1849, and is a son of Harry and Martha Jones. They moved to Illinois in the spring of 1853, and after remaining there six years moved to Eau Claire county, Wis., in 1859. Horace J. received his education in the district schools, and attended a business college for one year. At the age of twenty-one years he began life for himself working on his father's farm. In 1870 he purchased eighty acres of land in Union township, section two, and to this he has added 400 acres, making now in all 480 acres. It is one of the best farms in Eau Claire county, on which he carries on general farming and stock raising. He was married, November 27, 1874, to Miss Della, daughter of Oscar and Sarah Phillips, natives of New York. They are the parents of three children, namely: Bessie, Maud and Flossie. He has served his town as assessor for six years, is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge, and a republican in politics.

NICOLAUS M. ROCKMAN, farmer, P. O. Barron, was born in Nordre Fron, Gulbrandsdalen, Norway, on Friday, August 6, 1841, the youngest of four children born to Morten and Eli (Evenvold) Rokvam, both of Gansdal, Norway. He was baptized August 15, 1841, in the Lutheran church, and attended the common schools of his locality and was confirmed June 8, 1856. His father died in December, 1852, and the burden of supporting the family fell partly upon him. His father had left a lease for forty-nine years of a

farm, and his mother and he concluded to run it, but the corporation who owned the farm declared the lease void, and later he was glad of it, as the farm was wiped out of existence by the floods of 1860. He then determined to educate himself the best he could, and try something besides farming. He spent the winter of 1856 in a private school, and when but fifteen years of age, he taught a private school, and for the next two years he taught private schools in the summers and public schools in the winters. August 16, 1859, he entered Asker's Seminary, and graduated from that institution December 18, 1861. He was at once offered three public schools to teach, and selected one at Lillehammer, a public graded school, and taught there nearly eleven months every year, Sundays and holidays from January 22, 1862, to June, 1869, when the work here became too arduous and confining for him. His mother died June 3, 1863, and his only sister June 10, 1869, and he was left without father, mother, brother or sister.

He was reared with strong republican tendencies, and concluded to emigrate to America. He landed at New York city, July 4, 1870, and there for the first time saw a glorious celebration of this nation's birthday. He came to La Crosse, and there on the banks of the Mississippi observed a genuine American cyclone. To his mind America at once proved itself to be the greatest country under the sun. From La Crosse he came to Eau Claire, where he first worked for a farmer near the city, and in the winter in the woods. In the spring he worked on a saw-mill at Eau Claire, and afterward on the grading of the Omaha railway between Knapp and Wilson stations. On Sundays and in the evenings he studied the flora of that locality and was often jested about it by his fellow workmen. He started to Rochester, Minn., to harvest that year, but as they paid small wages he returned to Eau Claire and worked again for a farmer, and in the woods in the winter. Here was a large crew of genuine woodsmen, and as our subject was the only avowed republican among them he had several warm altercations, but he held his own, though he had to produce his jackknife to make himself respected. In the spring of 1872 he hired out at the Eddy mills at \$1 per day, but when he came to go to work, he was informed that his place was taken. Here was the turning-point of his life in America, which made him one of the pioneers of Barron county. He concluded to try to work for himself, and started to find a homestead. He came to Pegegama Prairie, near Cameron, but he could not find anything there that suited him, so he went to Rice Lake, and from there to Quaderer's Camp, now the county seat of Barron county and the city of Barron. May 17, 1872, he located on his present farm, the southeast quarter of section two, township thirty-three, range twelve. The land was stumpy and brushy and partly timbered, but the locality appeared to be healthy and well supplied with water and wood. His first supplies came by way of Rice Lake and Menomonie from Eau Claire, and had to be shipped on a raft from Louisburg to a ford on section eight, and packed from there to his home. It took just three weeks to get his first supplies through. His first shanty was built of poplar logs, but this burned down, and the next one was built of oak logs, with shake roof. His present dwelling was built in 1880.

He was agent for the Hekla Fire Ins. Co. of Madison, and solicited insurance and worked on the farm alternately. He worked one season for the Eau Claire Lumber Co., but was taken sick with ague and was unable to work for a year. In the spring of 1873 he came from Eau Claire to the then county seat on section twenty-six, township thirty-four, range twelve to vote,

and had to cross Menomonie river barefooted, while the river was full of ice. He was nominated for the office of county surveyor in the fall of 1873, but was not elected. In the spring of 1874 he was elected one of the assessors of the township of Barron, which then comprised about one-fourth of the present Barron county. He was now located in Barron county, and had many warm friends, of whom Samuel Barker, of Rice Lake, was the most prominent. By his help Mr. Rockman was elected county clerk November 2, 1875, on an independent ticket, by 397 out of 708 votes, and was re-elected November 6, 1877, without opposition. He was elected county treasurer, to fill a vacancy, by the county board of supervisors January 23, and assumed that office February 19, 1879. He was elected county treasurer November 4, 1879, by a plurality of thirty-four votes, and was re-elected November 8, 1881, without opposition, receiving 1,112 out of 1,118 votes. November 4, 1884, he was again re-elected by 1,335 out of 2,568 votes, when money entered for the first time into the politics of Barron county. He was again re-elected November 2, 1886, by 1,098 against 644 democratic and 469 prohibition votes. He was re-elected November 6, 1888, by 1,879 against 1,067 democratic—prohibition votes, but was defeated November 4, 1890, by a democratic Farmers' Alliance candidate.

October 28, 1876, Mr. Rockman was united in marriage in Eau Claire, Wis., with Miss Anne Julie Christianson, who was born in Christiania, Norway, December 25, 1844. Six children have blessed this union, five of whom are living, namely: Charl Martin Nicolaus, born September 7, 1877, and died September 28, 1877; Elmer Albert, born December 16, 1878; Julius, December 14, 1881; Edward William, September 11, 1883; Martin Nicolaus, January 29, 1886, and Fredrick Adolph, July 3, 1888.

CAPT. IRA A. FULLER, Pepin, was born at Center Thompson, Ohio, May 12, 1849, and is a son of Dr. Joseph and Ruth (Burns) Fuller. He came to Pepin when six years old and attended the high school a part of the time until seventeen years of age. At sixteen he began life on the river, but two years later he had the misfortune to break his leg which disabled him for the balance of that season. Not content to remain idle during the winter, as is the custom with many river men, in the fall of 1868 he organized a company of sleight-of-hand performers and started on a tour of the country. The enterprise was not a financial success, however, and on reaching Rome, Ill., the company disbanded and he walked to St. Louis and thence returned home. In 1869 he went to the pineries and scaled logs, which occupation he resumed the next winter, but, accidentally shooting one of his fingers, he gave that up. He was employed by the American Express company until spring. Continuing to follow the river in the season, he became a pilot in 1870 and captain in 1875. He was the first licensed pilot and captain in Pepin.

From time to time Capt. Fuller has been engaged in numerous enterprises and speculations, which in most cases have been highly successful. In 1886-87 he conducted a grocery and feed store in Pepin, also bought and shipped potatoes extensively. In 1887-88 he carried on a large restaurant and drug store and other enterprises in Minneapolis, where he still continues to deal in real estate. He was in charge of the steamer "C. W. Cowles," in 1885-87, which netted him a handsome profit. The captain also takes an active interest in public improvements, and helped to build the town hall at Pepin. In 1887 he discovered indications of iron ore in Pepin and adjoining counties, and has given considerable time and attention to prospecting and developing

mines. He owns one-eighth interest in the lands of the Wisconsin Iron Company in Pepin, Pierce and Buffalo counties; is also president and director of the Mammoth Iron Mining Company; president and secretary of the Eureka Mining Company; and secretary and director of the Alma Mining Company. He has a fine collection of ores, geological specimens and other relics and curiosities at his residence. He has also purchased the Forward lead and copper mine in the Black Hills. He has invented and patented a water gauge, indicator and alarm for steamboats, which has been thoroughly tested and is being manufactured under a royalty by a stock company at Newark, N. J. He also contemplates a factory for its manufacture at Pepin.

Capt. Fuller was married November 23, 1879, to Miss Kate Moore, and they have five children: Claude B., Major R., Ira Ford, Dolores and Graydon. He takes a lively interest in politics; was a republican until 1880, since when he has voted with the democratic party. He has served Pepin as justice of the peace, trustee, and is now (1891) president of the village. He has also been sheriff of Pepin county. He is a member of the American Protective Association, the A. O. U. W. and the Pepin Sporting club.

OLE K. RANUM, druggist, Menomonie, was born November 9, 1847, in Valdres, Norway. His grandfather, Peter Ranum, was born there also, but was supposed to have been of Russian descent. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His son, Knute P. Ranum, was a farmer, and held in high esteem. He was a trustee of the Lutheran church and chairman of the board of education all his life. His wife, Olea, was a daughter of Ole and Karn (Boe) Sorum, and was the mother of nine children. Ole K. received a good education in the seminaries and university of his native country. He came to the United States in 1867, and followed architecture for one year in Chicago. Later he taught school one year and traveled two years, to regain his health. He had studied pharmacy and medicine in Norway, and his mind turned readily in that direction. He studied for four years with Dr. G. W. Barlk, of Wells, Minn., and afterward managed a drug store in St. Paul. He came to Menomonie in 1877 and clerked for George Tonnar, and in 1881 opened the city drug store. He soon became popular and prosperous, due to his strict fidelity and attention to business. He married Miss Mary Mellivon, of Faribault, Minn., and to this union has been born one son, Robert Carl, born September 22, 1890. Mr. Ranum has independent views in politics, and has served as councilman. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., A. O. U. W. and I. O. O. F. fraternities.

EDWARD JOSEPHUS FOSTER, lumberman, Fairchild, Eau Claire county, is a son of N. C. Foster, and was born February 16, 1863, at Fort Howard, Wis. He was principally educated at the latter place. July 4, 1882, he married Miss Kittie E. Cole, and two children have blessed this union: Lottie E. and Cassius N. Foster. Mr. Foster's qualities as a business man are well known in the lumber circles. During the past year he has been identified with his father's business, the well-known institution of the N. C. Foster Lumber Company. His portrait appears in this work.

ROBERT PATTEN, merchant, Boyd, Chippewa county, was born in Merton, Waukesha county, Wis., in November, 1859, a son of Alexander and Bridget (Toole) Patten, both of whom were born in Ireland. Mrs. Bridget Patten was born October 20, 1831, in county Kerry, Ireland, and is the second daughter of James and Rosina (Bradley) Patten. She immigrated to this country in 1847, landing in New York, and located in Poughkeepsie. Alexander Patten was born in 1827 in county Donegal, Ireland, and was the fifth son of James

and Mary Ann (Murray) Patten of Scotch-Irish descent. At the age of twenty he came to America, landed in Boston Harbor in 1847, and went thence to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he married Bridget Toole in 1851. In 1859 they moved to Merton, Wis.

Robert Patten was taken by his parents to the town of Sigel, now Edson, Chippewa county, in 1860, and here lived with his father on the farm and acquired a good common-school education. He taught school two terms prior to 1882, when he accepted a position with the Murray Stave Mill company as book-keeper, and remained with them until he went into the mercantile business for himself at Boyd. In 1880 he was elected town clerk and held that office three successive terms. In 1885 he was elected chairman of the town board, which office he held three terms. He was appointed postmaster of Boyd under President Cleveland in 1886, and in 1888 was nominated by the democrats as a member of the assembly, but was defeated. In 1889 he was re-elected chairman of the town board, and in 1890 was elected, on the democratic ticket, county treasurer, which office he now holds. May 30, 1886, Mr. Patten married Miss Hattie, daughter of Francis and Isabel (Kennedy) Flynn, and a native of Ogdensburg, N. Y., born in 1866. Three children have been born to them: Henrietta, Robert and Alexander. Mr. Patten was baptized in the Roman Catholic church when young, but now has liberal religious views. Politically he has always been a democrat.

HON. LOUIS ROSSMAN, cashier of the State Bank, Phillips, Price county, was born in Nierenstein by Mainz, Germany, September 22, 1849 and is a son of Louis and Catherine (Ebling) Rossman. The former now resides in Milwaukee. Mrs. Rossman died at Nielsville, Wis., in December, 1884. When our subject was about two years old the family came to America, and settled at Plymouth, Sheboygan county, Wis., where his boyhood was spent. He received a limited education but soon manifested an aptitude for business that made up for all deficiencies in his early instruction. At eighteen he began to learn the carpenter's trade and followed that occupation for about ten years. He was united in marriage, June 1, 1873, with Miss Emma Lange of Plymouth. They have three children: Edna E., Herbert L. and Carlyle L. In 1874 Mr. Rossman removed to Eaton, Clark county, Wis., where he served as town clerk and was for five years superintendent of the Black River Improvement Co. In 1883 he moved to Fifield and began dealing in real estate. In 1889 he came to Phillips and started the City Bank in company with A. McKenzie. Later this institution became the State Bank of Phillips, of which he continues to be cashier. Mr. Rossman served as treasurer and chairman of Fifield, and in 1890 was elected by the republican party to represent his district in the assembly. He is a member of the order of A. F. and A. M. and of Ashland Commandery. Mr. Rossman is a thorough and industrious business man and a cautious gentleman.

REV. P. BECKER, priest of the Catholic church, Rice Lake, was born in Germany, June 26, 1856, and is a son of Anthony and Catherine (Buechel) Becker. His father came from Münster, Westphalia, Germany; his mother was from near the river Rhine. The family left Germany in 1871 and settled in Sterling, Ill., where the father died October 20, 1884; the mother died at her son's home in Rice Lake, January 10, 1890. Our subject, though yet a young man, has achieved a success which any one might well envy. His classical and philosophical courses were taken at St. Francis, Milwaukee, and his theological course at the Grand Seminary at Liège, Belgium, graduating from the

latter in the winter of 1886-87. His first charge was at Cumberland, Wis., where he did a noble work, and the same is equally true as regards Turtle Lake and Shell Lake, which were under his charge. He remained in Cumberland until 1889, when he came to Rice Lake, since which time he has advanced the interests of the church, has built a fine residence adjoining the church, a new convent school, which is flourishing, besides having made many other improvements. He is a great worker and has endeared himself in the hearts of his parishioners.

MADISON WEBSTER HARRIS, Eau Claire, was born March 7, 1838, in Farmington, Iowa, and is a son of Stephen P. Harris, who built the first frame house in Van Buren county, Iowa. It was framed in Pittsburgh and shipped by water to its destination in 1836. Stephen P. Harris died in Farmington, February 4, 1847. He was born at Harrisburg, Pa., April 3, 1799, and was of German descent. His parents died when he was young, and he went to Pittsburgh, where he engaged in the boot and shoe business, and later dealt in produce of all kinds. In early life he was a democrat, but became a whig during President Jackson's administration. He was an active worker in politics, but would never accept an office. When he removed to Iowa he engaged in milling, mercantile business and farming, and was proprietor of a ferry over the Des Moines river. He was an upright, just man of considerable prominence in his county. His wife, Elizabeth (Parcell) Harris (of English, Irish and French extraction), was the mother of three children, who reached maturity, our subject being the second. Mrs. Harris was born September 11, 1809, in Pittsburgh, where she was married May 31, 1827.

M. W. Harris left home at the early age of thirteen years and went on the Des Moines and Mississippi rivers as cabin boy, but in a very short time rose step by step to the positions of pilot and master, filling every grade from cabin boy to captain in quick succession. His first trip to Eau Claire was made in June, 1857, on the steamer Skipper. Few men can show such rapid advancement or such a fair record as Capt. Harris. Only one accident occurred on all his trips, and that was November 4, 1864, when his boat, while approaching the landing at St. Paul, was blown up. Seven, out of a crew of twenty-eight, were killed, and he himself had his leg broken. In 1865 Mr. Harris became a partner in the dry goods house of Hoffman, Harris & Co., at West Eau Claire, but he remained on the river until 1871. In 1867 he sold out his dry goods interest and formed a partnership with E. W. Allen for conducting a furniture store. Ten years later he bought out his partner and continued the business until October, 1883, when he was compelled by failing health to close out, and was alternately sick and convalescent for two years. In June, 1891, he again acquired an interest in the same business, known as L. L. Miller & Co., which was all along conducted in his premises. He is the owner of several buildings in the city, is a stockholder in the Eau Claire National Bank, Rice Lake Lumber Company and other industries, and is vice-president and director of the Home Building and Loan association, one of the oldest institutions of its kind in the city. He is a member of the Masonic order, of Scottish rite degree, and of the A. O. U. W. In religious faith he affiliates with the Congregational church, and politically is a republican.

In February, 1872, Capt. Harris married Miss Tillie Sivyver, who was born in Milwaukee, this state, and one child, named Ellen, has blessed this union. Mrs. Harris is the elder of two children born to Henry and Elizabeth Sivyver, natives of England. The second, Ella, is the wife of E. G. Crandall,

of the Standard Printing Company, Milwaukee. Mr. Sivyer settled in 1835 at Milwaukee, where he now resides in his eightieth year. He and his brother, Samuel, built the first brick chimney in Milwaukee. His nephew, Charles Milwaukee Sivyer is the first male white child born there. Henry and Samuel Sivyer helped to erect the first capitol building in Madison, and walked thither from Milwaukee to engage in the work. They became extensive owners of Milwaukee real estate, which is still held by them.

EBENEZER HORACE PLAYTER, druggist, Eau Claire, was born January 1, 1839, in Ottawa, Canada, a son of James G. and Sarah (Baxter) Playter, natives of London, England, the former of whom held a position in the British civil service in the paymaster's department. Our subject learned the drug business in Ontario, Canada. He came to Eau Claire in 1857 to enter the service of the lumber firm of Dole, Ingram & Kennedy, founders of the Empire Lumber Company, and was in their employ fifteen years, principally as salesman on the Mississippi river. From 1862 to 1866 he was in the drug business in Eau Claire, but sickness compelled him to enter the employ of his old firm again; later he resumed the drug business, which he still continues, being located in his own building, on Bridge street.

December 28, 1862, Mr. Playter married Miss Mirie U. Denison, who died January 6, 1879, through grief over the death of her two bright and promising sons, George D. and Horace L., aged respectively fourteen and ten years. Another son, Charles, died subsequently, and a fourth, Owen B., is now living. Mr. Playter was married a second time, his wife being Jeannie Main, of Ottawa, Canada, and to them has been born one son, Andrew. He was elected on a union ticket as the first city treasurer in Eau Claire, and held the position five years. He has always taken an active interest in public school matters, with which he was identified many years as a member of the school board. He is a member of the First Congregational church, and of the masonic order. Personally, Mr. Playter is a genial and affable gentleman, who has many friends throughout the Chippewa Valley.

DWIGHT WASHINGTON DAY, physician and surgeon, Eau Claire, was born May 15, 1841, in Eagle Village, Wyoming county, N. Y. His grandfather, Hall Ellis Day, was a native of Medfield, Mass., but of English extraction. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Of his family of four sons and three daughters, Washington W. was a native of Bennington, Vt. The latter was a physician who was devoted to his profession, and was beloved by all who knew him. A close student of human nature and medicine, he wielded an influence for good that was far reaching, and in matters pertaining to his profession was considered an authority in his part of the state. He was a graduate of the Castleton, Vt., Medical College. He died in 1873, aged sixty-one, and his wife, Rebecca Chase, died July 31, 1866, aged fifty-four years. She was the mother of Henrietta M., Henry L. and Dwight W. He graduated in the class of 1861 at the Buffalo Medical College, and was resident physician at the lying-in hospital and the Buffalo City hospital one year. In July, 1862, he received the appointment of assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth regiment, New York volunteer infantry, doing good service in the army of the Potomac, and with Gens. Rosecrans and Sherman. He was made surgeon in 1863, and in the fall of 1865, when mustered out, held the position of brigade surgeon. After practicing eighteen months in Elkader, Clayton county, Iowa, he located in Eau Claire, in October, 1868, and has for many years been a leading man in his profession, doing a great deal of surgery. He is a member

of the Wisconsin State Medical society, and an honorary member of the Minnesota Medical Society, the only one in this section of the state that enjoys that distinction. He is also president of the United States examining pension board. April 7, 1866, he married, at Franklinville, N. Y., Miss Elizabeth Ann, daughter of William Smith, a merchant of New York city. Politically Dr. Day is a staunch republican, and has served as mayor of Eau Claire.

CAPT. IRVIN HENRY MILLIREN, Pepin, was born in Jefferson county, Pa., May 1, 1847. He came to Pepin with his parents when eleven years old, and here attended the district school winters until fifteen. He began running on the Chippewa river in 1865 and on the Mississippi in 1868, and has been a pilot since 1875, and captain since 1884. October 31, 1877, he married Miss Emma Holden, and to them have been born two children: Clyde E., March 5, 1879, and Mabel, February 1, 1885. Excepting two years spent on a farm, Capt. and Mrs. Milliren have always lived in the village, where they have a very neat and comfortable home. In 1876, in company with others, he built the steam ferry-boat "Clipper," which plied between Stockholm, Wis., and Lake City, Minn. The enterprise was not a financial success, however, and the boat was sold the following season. In the fall of 1886 he purchased one-fourth interest in the steamer, "Luella," which towed lumber and logs from Read's Landing, Minn., to Hannibal, Mo., and intermediate points, but sold out his interest in 1887. In 1888 he had the misfortune to have a vessel sunk near Winona, Minn. He now commands the steamer, "Menomonie," which plies between Stillwater and St. Louis, and also owns a farm on section fifteen, township twenty-three, range fifteen. In 1891 he built a fifty-barrel roller flouring-mill, in partnership with his brother-in-law, S. R. Anderson, at Pepin, which fills a want long experienced by the community. Politically Capt. Milliren is a consistent democrat. He is a member of the Methodist church, and takes an active interest in church work. He also belongs to the Masonic lodge and the U. M. R. Pilots' Association.

BYRON AUGUSTUS BUFFINGTON, wholesale grocer, Eau Claire. Among the progressive and prosperous merchants of Eau Claire, who have pushed their way to the front ranks by their close application to business stands Mr. Buffington, the subject of this sketch. He was born November 27, 1853, in Dodge Centre, Wis., was educated at the Shattuc Episcopal Military college at Fari-bault, Minn., and graduated in the class of 1873. As he was destined to become a merchant he received his first lessons in that direction in the store of G. A. Buffington, his father, in Eau Claire. He evinced such business qualities that he was soon master of the situation, and the firm became G. A. Buffington & Son. The latter afterward became the sole proprietor of the business, and when the Eau Claire Grocery Company was organized, October 13, 1883, he was elected president, Wm. Rowe, vice-pres., and John Hunner, secy. The company employs thirty-five men, of whom five are traveling salesmen, with headquarters at Eau Claire, and has the whole northwestern part of Wisconsin for its operations. Under the able management of Mr. Buffington the firm has held its own against its many rivals and competitors, and has pushed its way out in all directions, the corporation being the largest of its kind in the state, outside of Milwaukee.

Mr. Buffington married, September 9, 1874, Frances Elmyra, a daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Borland) Hoover, who was born in Orange county, N. Y., and educated at Ripon college. Politically Mr. Buffington has not been able to give much attention to the affairs of the state and county, as he has

been too much occupied with his own extensive business interests, but he is identified with the republican party.

RALPH ROLLIN CHASE, physician and surgeon, Eau Claire, was born July 4, 1860, in Lima, Livingston county, N. Y. His father, Levi C., was born April 11, 1809, and yet lives in New York state, being eighty-two years of age. His mother, Lucy A. (Crouch) Chase, was born December 7, 1817; she died April 10, 1891. The family is of English extraction. Dr. Chase attended the Geneseo college in New York and graduated in the class of 1882. He studied medicine in New York and enjoyed clinical advantages at several hospitals. He is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, being valedictorian of the class and prosector. He located at Eau Claire April 22, 1889, and built up a lucrative practice in a short time. In the last two years he has won a place in the medical fraternity of Eau Claire and vicinity that others strive many years to attain. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Masonic order, the K. of P., and K. of H., having been elected as past dictator and representative of the grand lodge of Wisconsin in the last named order. He is also medical examiner for the K. of H. and the I. O. O. F. The Chase family is noted for longevity and for their preference for and success attained in the medical profession, the majority of the male members of the family being disciples of Esculapius.

ALFRED CYPREANSEN, Eau Claire, secretary and treasurer of the Ideal Land & Loan Company, was born January 6, 1869, a son of Gunerius Cypreansen, of Eau Claire. The subject was educated in this country and in early life was a clerk. In 1885 he obtained a position as clerk in the office of S. A. Qvale, where he discharged his duties so faithfully that he retained the respect, esteem and highest confidence of his employer and others with whom he came in contact. He rose step by step until, in 1890, when the Ideal Land & Loan Company was organized, he, by mutual consent, became its secretary and treasurer.

EDWARD WINTHROP CHURCHILL, manufacturer, Eau Claire. His father, Washington Churchill is one of the honored pioneers of this Valley, and a sketch of his life will be found elsewhere in this work. Our subject received the benefit of a common-school education in this county. At the age of seventeen years he left home and entered the employ of the Phoenix manufacturing company as a carpenter. His services were appreciated by the concern, and being an adept at pattern making, he was given that position when twenty-six years old. He had no special preparation for that line of work, but had a natural adaptation for it and followed it successfully for six years. In 1885 the Madison Street manufacturing company was formed, with S. C. Converse as president and our subject as secretary and treasurer. They furnish material to contractors and builders and are doing a very successful business, supplying a high class of work. Mr. Churchill was married here in March, 1874, to Miss Clara E., a daughter of H. C. Griffin. This union was blessed with three children: Arthur C., Harry W., and Hattie L. Mr. Churchill has been a successful man in business, and is a self-made man in every respect.

HENRY HUNTINGTON, farmer, P. O. Eau Claire, is a son of Jonas M. and Polly (Blodgett) Huntington, natives of Vermont, where he was born, in Orange county, January 25, 1826. At the early age of ten years he commenced to work upon a farm, and remained there, engaged in that occupation, until the fall of 1853, when he went to Boston. The following year he came west,

locating in Monroe county, Wis., but in the spring of 1855 he moved to Eau Claire, where he built the first store in the town, and was engaged in business there until 1857, when he sold his store and bought eighty acres of land, to which he has made additions until at present he has 100 acres, all within the city limits of Eau Claire. He has made his home here since he sold his store. January 20, 1850, he married Jane, a daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth Shaw, the former a native of New Hampshire, and the latter of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Huntington have three children: George A., Clarence H. and Gilbert E. Mr. Huntington takes the republican side in politics, and has served as town clerk, assessor and supervisor.

SIMON RANDALL (deceased), formerly of Fall Creek, Eau Claire county, was born at Sebago, Maine, January 1, 1820, the youngest of seven children born to John and Sarah (Hanson) Randall, the former a Baptist minister. He received his education at St. John's academy in Maine, and came west at an early age. He was the first settler in Eau Claire county, and together with his brother, George Randall, built the first mill and ran it for several years, and was prominently connected with the lumber business of that region. In June, 1847, Mr. Randall and his brother lost the large mill which they had built at Eau Claire, by one of the worst floods ever known in that section. The river rose twelve feet in a few hours, and was covered with logs, lumber, driftwood and the debris of piers and booms from the Falls where there was a total wreck of all the costly improvements placed on the river the previous season to hold logs. More than 10,000 logs, the result of a winter's hardship and labor, were a total loss. The mill was the last to go and was carried away almost bodily down the river with the flood. The savings of years of toil and struggle which were invested in these undertakings, were in a single night hurled from them as with a besom of destruction. Then there were the heavy liabilities that had been incurred with no possible provision to meet them. Capital with its usual timidity was not easily induced to locate upon a river with a reputation for such destruction.

Mr. Randall was not the person to be discouraged by misfortune, and at once set about to rebuild, and was soon doing a larger business than ever. He constructed the only grist-mill at Fall Creek. It was just as this mill was completed and ready for the machinery that Mr. Randall met his death. He was resting on a lounge just after dinner when a loaded gun, which had been carelessly placed in a corner of the room by a gunsmith (whom Mr. Randall had built a shop for and otherwise aided), was accidentally pulled down and discharged, the ball striking Mr. Randall. He lived about three days and although everything possible was done for him, human aid could not save him, and he died July 22, 1875. His death left Mrs. Randall alone with large business interests to attend to, but being a woman of good judgment and discernment, she secured the settlement of all her affairs in a successful manner. Mr. Randall was an energetic, pushing business man and possessed the most generous impulses. No one ever appealed to him for aid, whom he thought deserving, and went away empty handed. He was foremost in every enterprise and business project. Mrs. Randall resides with her children in a comfortable house on the old homestead. She owns about 600 acres of farming land, besides other property. Mr. and Mrs. Randall were married December 25, 1851, and were the parents of ten children, eight of whom are living: Allen Henry, Simon B., Jerry, Olive (now Mrs. E. P. Brown), Louisa (now Mrs. J. A. O'Brien), Cora, Ida and Termaline.

JOHN GUNN (deceased) was born in county Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1836. He immigrated with his widowed mother and her family of seven children, of whom he was the fourth, to the United States and landed in New Orleans, in the spring of 1847. After a short stay there he proceeded up the Mississippi to Galena, went from thence to the lead mines of Wisconsin, and settled at the mining town of New Diggins. He was educated at the college for young men at Sinsinowa Mound, Wis. After graduation he was engaged in the general mercantile establishment of H. C. Gorman, at New Diggins, for several years. The family with himself removed to Eau Claire county in the spring of 1856, and settled in what is now the town of Pleasant Valley. Late in the autumn of 1856 they lost by prairie fire all the hay they had put up to winter their large herd of cattle, so that in consequence of the great difficulty of hauling food through three or four feet of snow from the nearest point, fifty miles distant, nearly the entire herd perished of starvation. After this he drove a breaking team in the summers and worked in the pine woods in the winters for a few years. In the early spring of 1860 he removed to the then village of Eau Claire, where he established a meat market in company with William Bauman, which business he conducted for three years, then sold his interest to a brother, and entered into partnership with T. F. Malone and established a dry goods and grocery house on the corner of what is now Galloway and North Dewey streets. He continued in the business at this point until 1867, when he sold his interest in it, and for a time purchased cattle and produce through the country and disposed of them to growers and at markets in the towns and elsewhere. About this time he purchased the property on the northwest corner of Galloway and North Barstow streets, which his family now own. Here he again established a wholesale and retail meat market, and a flour and feed store, which he conducted until July, 1870, when on the death of a brother, he sold the market and devoted himself to the grain, flour and commission business until his death, which occurred January 19, 1871. He was respected for his many manly qualities, which included those of a true friend and a good husband and father.

April 1, 1866, he married Miss Mary Horan, daughter of Patrick and Sarah Ann (Smith) Horan, of Ingersoll, Canada West. Mrs. Gunn received her education in Canada and at Eau Claire. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gunn namely: Anna; Francis H., now studying medicine in Minneapolis, and John P., studying law at the Madison university.

JOHN LEGORE, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, was born July 8, 1822, in Canandaigua, Ontario county, N. Y., a son of Isaac and Jane Legore, the former born at Detroit, Mich., in 1792, the latter born July 27, 1787. His parents were married August 21, 1813. Isaac's father was born in Paris, France, immigrated to Fort Moulton, Canada, and from there to the United States. He served in the war of 1812 under Commodore Perry, was taken prisoner, but was exchanged later. By trade he was a cooper. John Legore worked for his father until eighteen years of age, when he began for himself. In 1845 he came to Wisconsin and stopped first at Elkhorn, then went to Fox Lake, and worked in that vicinity until the fall of 1855, when he came to Mondovi township, then called Naples, Buffalo county. He built about the first residence that was erected in the village of Mondovi, in 1859. August 13, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and went with his regiment to Fort Snelling, then to St. Cloud, Minn., then south to Cairo, Ill., and Columbia, Ky. At the last

named place he was taken sick and was given leave of absence to go home. In November, 1863, he rejoined his regiment at Helena, Ark., where, on account of his health, he was discharged and immediately came home. In 1844 Mr. Legore married Miss Paulina Farrington, and five children have been born to them, namely: Albert Henry, January 5, 1846; Lorenzo Dow, April 28, 1848; Susan, June 1, 1855; and Frank and Frances, twins, born March 20, 1857. Mr. Legore is a republican in politics, and has been a magistrate for twelve years, and was elected chairman of his township for three years in succession. He is very liberal in his views on religion.

ANDREW D. STACY, postmaster, Cameron, Barron county, was born in Michigan, May 24, 1837, a son of Charles and Ulissa (Booth) Stacy. In 1840 the family moved to Oswego county, N. Y., where they lived until 1853. They then lived in Janesville, Wis., two years, and then moved to Chippewa county and purchased a farm in Lafayette township. The father died in 1874 and the mother in 1872. August 21, 1862, Andrew D. enlisted in Company K, Thirtieth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and was placed in the western army corps. He participated in all of the battles in which his company was engaged and was discharged at Madison, Wis., September 21, 1865. After his discharge he returned to Chippewa county and engaged in carpenter work in the summers and logging in winters for two years, then followed farming until 1874, when he engaged in the mercantile business in Sumner for eight years, six and one-half years of which time he was postmaster there. He then came to Cameron and ran a hotel for a number of years. In 1889 he was appointed postmaster. Mr. Stacy was united in marriage November 25, 1865, with Miss Ella Loveland, a native of Ohio, whose parents came to Wisconsin in 1853. They have been blessed with two children: Ida M. (deceased) and Alverna Pearl. Mr. Stacy is a member of the A. F. and A. M., Barron Lodge No. 220. Politically he supports the principles of the republican party.

THOMAS SCHOFIELD (deceased), late of Lincoln township, Eau Claire county, was born in Lancashire, England, in the year 1808. There he married Mary Hurst, who was a native of the same place, born in 1812. They came to this country and settled in Waukesha county, Wis., in 1843, residing there until June, 1856, when they removed to Eau Claire county. They had three children namely: Sarah J., born January 23, 1837; Joseph, born June 21, 1841; and John, born October 8, 1844. Mrs. Schofield died in 1865, but her husband survived until March 21, 1882.

Samuel Horel, Mrs. Schofield's father, was born in Somersetshire, England, January 15, 1823, and in 1837, came to America with his parents, who settled near Albany, N. Y. In 1844 they removed to Waukesha county, Wis., where, February 1, 1845, Samuel married Sarah J., daughter of Joseph and Mary Roberts, who was born in Lancashire, England, April 18, 1825. They had six children, namely: Charles M., born November 3, 1845; David, April 4, 1848; Francis R., February 28, 1851; Eliza, December 28, 1853; Mary E., October 14, 1855; Annie, April 27, 1866. In June, 1856, the family removed to Eau Claire county, and were one of five families who came at that time and settled in Lincoln township. They suffered many hardships there that fall, as provisions were very high and difficult to obtain. Samuel and Richard Horel, in company with Simon Randall, who owned a flat-boat, took a trip down the river to Read's Landing, as it was then called, to procure flour for the settlement. They had to pay twelve dollars per barrel for it and then poll it

up the river on the flat-boat, and they barely escaped having their boat frozen in the ice. Pork was entirely out of their reach, being fifty dollars per barrel. So they organized a hunting party, whose duty it was to provide meat for the settlement, which was easily done, as game, such as deer, bear, elk and small animals, was quite plentiful. Samuel Horel died November 13, 1865, but his wife, Sarah J., survived until December 19, 1890.

DARIUS EDWIN BENT, retired, Eau Claire, the youngest and only living child of the family of seven boys and seven girls of Phineas and Polly (Frink) Bent, was born at Underhill, Chittenden county, Vt., September 23, 1820. The father was born at Rutland, Mass., September 15, 1776, and the mother at the same place, July 11, 1778. They were married there December 13, 1798, by John Frink, uncle to the bride. They settled in Vermont in a very early day, and first located at Underhill, then moved to Burlington, where they lived until their decease, the husband dying February 21, 1841, at the age of sixty-five years, and his widow at the age of ninety-five years. Phineas Bent was educated at Boston, Mass., and served seven years' apprenticeship at architecture and building, which he followed all his life. He drew the plans and constructed some of the largest and first buildings in Burlington, Vt., and Montreal, Canada. The family is of Scotch blood, Darius Bent's grandparents having come from Scotland. Our subject received his education at the high school in Burlington, Vt., and then learned the furniture trade, which he followed for about five years, in the employment of Nelson & Gates. This did not agree with his health, and he quit his occupation to take up that of painting, which he followed about five years, then rented a farm, and after working it for a few years moved to Clinton county, N. Y., where he bought a farm and remained there three years. He then came to this state, and for about five years resided in Dane county, at first working on the capitol building at Madison. He next purchased a farm at Lemonwear valley, this state, and remained there two years.

June 1, 1855, Mr. Bent came to Eau Claire, when there was scarcely a house in the place, and only one between here and Menomonie, and purchased a farm on Rock creek, but was not successful, owing to the high-priced labor at that time and the low price of all products, so, two years later, he sold the farm and purchased a house and lot in Eau Claire, where he resided and accumulated considerable property before the war. In February, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Sixteenth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, under Capt. John R. Wheeler, and was assigned to the Seventeenth corps, army of the Tennessee. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, and then was placed in charge of the wounded, and though he saved the lives of several others, whom the doctors had left for dead, he disabled himself forever by rupturing a part of the spinal cord while lifting the wounded. He was sent to the hospital at St. Louis, where he was discharged June 6, 1862, and sent home. There was no other mode of conveyance than steamers at that time, and he was on the steamer six days coming from Read's Landing up the Chippewa river to Eau Claire, on account of low water. It was six months before he was out of bed, and about a year before he was able to walk. He then entered the employment of Elias Foster, in his boot and shoe store, and later on with him in a grocery store, and with other firms for a few years, and then entered a drug store owned by G. Tabor Thompson, with whom he remained for five years, when his health failed him, and he was obliged to give up work entirely.

November 17, 1841, he married Laura Bingham, who was born in Orleans

county, Vt., November 2, 1820, a daughter of Levi and Marian Bingham Robinson, who were born at Hartford, Conn. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bent, as follows: Phineas E., a mail carrier at Eau Claire; Leonora Cornelia (Mrs. A. L. Austin) and Frank A., a barber, the last two in Los Angeles, Cal. They are Baptists in their religion, and Mr. Bent is a member of the A. F. and A. M., also of Eagle Post No. 52, of Eau Claire. Mr. Bent's sickness and trouble cost him several thousand dollars, and time has helped to whiten his locks, but he is yet cheerful and contented and always ready to do a kind act to help any one unfortunate like himself.

NELSON COOLEY, farmer, P. O. Porter's Mills, Eau Claire county, and one of the oldest settlers of Brunswick township, was born in Coos county, N. H., March 7, 1824, and is a son of Aaron and Esther (Aldridge) Cooley, of Welsh descent. He attended the district schools until the age of eighteen years, and remained with his parents until twenty-six years old, when he commenced farming for himself, and has followed that occupation ever since. In 1855 he came to Eau Claire, and soon after preempted 160 acres of land in section ten, Brunswick township, where he has since lived. He now owns 240 acres of land. In 1850 he married Mary, daughter of Samuel Davis, and seven children have been born to them, namely: Martha A., Alfred J., Samuel D., John R., William B., Elbridge H., and Royal. Mrs. Cooley died in 1879, and Mr. Cooley married for his second wife, April 4, 1881, Mrs. Frances A. Dickinson, daughter of George and Sophia (Perry) Gates. He is a member of the Second Advent church, and, politically, has always been a republican.

ALBERT STRADER, farmer and carpenter, P. O. Augusta, Eau Claire county, was born in Lewis county, N. Y., August 3, 1842, and is the eldest son of Joseph and Maria (Hamilton) Strader, who came from New York in 1850, and settled in Eau Claire county, Wis. Joseph Strader worked his 340 acres successfully until the time of his wife's death, when he deeded it over to his children, with the exception of 200 acres upon which he has built a large two-story brick house for a home. His children are Albert; Rosaline, wife of Henry Brown, living with him; Roxana, wife of Walter Green, and Lyman (deceased). Our subject received his education in New York state, and in 1856 came to this state with his parents and remained with them until he bought of his father eighty acres of choice land, upon which he has built an elegant home with ample barns, sheds, etc. Although without much practical experience, he is considered the best carpenter and all-round mechanic in this vicinity. In October, 1863, he married Nellie Yomans, and they have eight children, namely: Elmira, wife of Harry Fredericks; Joseph, who assists his father in carpentering; Effie, Lida, Rollo, Rosa, Eda and Iva. Mr. Strader has held the office of school clerk for nine years. He has always been a strong democrat and is a member of the Baptist church, but his wife and eldest son are adherents of the Methodist doctrine. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. lodge located at Augusta.

MRS. HARVEY C. BROWN was born in Crawford county, Pa., December 23, 1841, and is a daughter of Andrew and Mary (Cunningham) McEldowney. Her father was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, and immigrated to this country at the age of seventeen years, and engaged in farming until his death which occurred January 6, 1879; her mother was born in Crawford county, Pa., in 1803 and died September 10, 1868. Our subject was married to Harvey C. Brown March 21, 1860. He was born February 5, 1831, in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and was a son of Walter and Diadama (Farrington) Brown.

Walter Brown was born in 1800 and died June 19, 1868. His father, Phineas Brown, was born in Rhode Island in 1770, and was a son of John Brown of Providence. Harvey C. Brown received a fair common-school education, and when about eleven years old came west with his parents, who made the journey overland in twenty-one days, and arrived at Elkhorn, Wis., October 21, 1842. Later he came to La Crosse county, and in 1855 moved to Mondovi township and purchased 160 acres of government land, on which the family now resides. He subsequently purchased more land, and now the home farm consists of 240 acres, and is under a high state of cultivation. He built a good farm residence and many out-buildings, in which to store the products of the farm. February 29, 1864, he enlisted in the Thirty-sixth regiment, Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and was mustered into the United States service at Madison. He joined Grant's army on the Potomac at Belle Plain, and notwithstanding he was sick most of the time while in the service, he was in the battle of the Wilderness, and around Petersburg, where he was in almost continuous fight for seven days. He never recovered his health, and June 10, 1886, he died, respected by all and mourned by his family and a large circle of friends. He always voted the republican ticket and took a great interest in town matters. He was elected chairman of his town, which position he filled for sixteen years, and served as assessor and school director for twelve years. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Brown has kept the family together in the old home, being ably assisted in the business of the farm by her son, William. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown, as follows: May Belle, January 18, 1861; Walter Andrew, July 10, 1862; Harvey Philip, July 3, 1864; John Orlando, October 7, 1866; William, May 4, 1868; Diadama, January 10, 1870; John, March 16, 1873; Jenny Bertha, September 20, 1875; Grove Orlando, January 10, 1879. John Orlando died April 26, 1867, and Harvey Philip, February 6, 1885. Diadama is the wife of Eugene Hubbard, of Mondovi. May Belle married Samuel Bond, and resides in Naples township.

THOMAS HVRTLEY, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, was born near Toronto, Canada, January 22, 1837, a son of William and Isabel (O'Hearn) Hvtley. His father was born in England in 1802, immigrated to Canada at an early day, and in 1867 came to the United States, and died at the age of eighty-nine years; his mother was born in Nova Scotia, of Irish descent, and died early in life. Our subject came to the United States with his uncle, Thomas O'Hearn, who reared him. They located at Lewiston, Niagara county, N. Y., where they lived until he was fourteen years old, and then moved to Dodge county, Wis. He attended school winters and worked on the farm summers until he reached the age of twenty. In the spring of 1855 he came to the Buffalo river valley, now Naples township, and was one of the first to make a wagon track through this valley. He worked for others at first, but finally preempted eighty acres of land, and with the exception of the time he was in the war has been farming in the Valley ever since. He now owns a beautiful farm of 155 acres, with 100 acres under cultivation. The farm is well stocked and in 1890 he built a commodious farm residence. Mr. Hvtley enlisted September 23, 1864, in Company A, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin volunteers, and immediately went south and joined the regiment at Marietta. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and took part in all the engagements of his regiment on this campaign, and was present at the review at Washington, D. C. He was married in 1857, to Jane Root, who was born in 1835, a daughter of Chauncey and Saloma Calkings, both of American birth. This union has been blessed with seven children, six sons and one

daughter. Three of their children still remain at home. Mr. Hvtley is a republican and holds liberal views on religion.

DANIEL WOOD was born in Ellisburg, Jefferson county, N. Y., April 22, 1819, and is a son of Jesse and Mary (Wells) Wood, and of English descent. He attended the district school of his native place until eighteen years of age, when he went as a sailor on the Atlantic ocean, which life he followed until the year 1856, at which time he came to Eau Claire county, Wis., and bought 160 acres of land in section thirty-three, Washington township, where he now owns 200 acres. January 3, 1843, he married Melvina Taylor, of Ellisburg, N. Y., and they are the parents of five children: Caroline, Amanda, Jane, James F. and William A. His wife died December 4, 1864, and he married a second wife in 1868, in the person of Nancy J. Prince. He affiliates with the republican party and is a member of the Congregational church.

WILLIAM CROWLEY (deceased) was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1820, and was a son of Daniel and Ellen (McCarthy) Crowley. In 1840, when only twenty years old, he came to America and lived in Boston until 1847, when he began railroading, which occupation he followed until he came to Eau Claire, Wis., in 1855. He worked in the then little village of Eau Claire for two years, when he purchased 155 acres in section thirty-one, Union township, which is the present home of his family. To this farm he added land at different times until it now consists of 364 acres. The deceased carried on farming on a large scale and raised a great many cattle and sheep. The farm is now managed by his sons. Mr. Crowley acted as school treasurer for twenty-four successive years. He was a faithful member of the Catholic church. In 1850, at Manchester, N. H., he married Julia, daughter of John and Mary (Harrington) Lynch, of Irish descent. They had nine children, namely: Daniel, Jeremiah, Timothy, Mary Ann, John, William, Margaret, Catharine and Isabella. Mr. Crowley died in January, 1891, at the ripe old age of seventy-one years.

ANDREW KOPP (deceased) was born in Westenberg, Germany, March 8, 1824. In 1844 he came to America and located in Missouri, where he lived ten years, then came to Eau Claire county, Wis., and settled in Brunswick township, being one of the first settlers there. He purchased 160 acres of land where his family now reside, and subsequently added thirty-nine acres to it. January 31, 1865, he enlisted in Company G, Forty-eighth Wisconsin infantry, and received his discharge December 30, 1865. Mr. Kopp was married, September 1, 1846, to Augusta Lumke, and they were the parents of ten children, eight of whom are living: Charles, Henry, Richard, Andrew, Frank, Paul, Ernest and Arthur. Mr. Kopp died October 10, 1887. He was a member of the German Lutheran church and cast his vote with the democratic party.

HENRY ADAMS, farmer, P. O., Mondovi, was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., July 27, 1833, and is a son of David and Deborah Adams. David Adams was a farmer by occupation, and died at the age of fifty-three years; his parents were American born, and his father died when eighty years old. Mrs. Deborah Adams was also of American birth, and died at about sixty-five years of age. Henry Adams remained with his parents on the farm until twenty years of age. In 1856 he came to Wisconsin and located on a farm about four miles from Mondovi, Buffalo county, where he bought eighty acres and began to improve the same, and has since added 400 acres, and now has 350 under cultivation. He has two good residences on his farm with large out-

buildings for his stock and grain, and all the farm machinery that is necessary, as well as a cheese factory. He was the first man to build a frame house in the town of Naples, now Mondovi, Buffalo county. Mr. Adams married Miss Achsah Hilliard, who was born March 19, 1827, in Plattsburg, N. Y., on Lake Champlain, a daughter of Marinus and Betsy (Balch) Hilliard. Marinus Hilliard was born in 1789, and died at the age of sixty-eight years; his father, a native of England, was a sailor, and came to America in colonial times, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and later a pensioner. Mrs. Betsy Hilliard was born in Vermont in 1798 and died at sixty-eight years of age. She was of English descent; her father, Ebenezer Balch, died in 1848, at the age of eighty years. Five children have been born to Mr. Adams and wife as follows: Clarence Hilliard and Florence Harriet, twins, born January 27, 1862; Obed Orlando, June 15, 1863; Ada Elizabeth, October 29, 1864, and Fanny Brand, February 7, 1871. Mr. Adams is a republican, and has been chairman of Mondovi township three terms, supervisor five terms, and school treasurer for thirteen different terms. He is not a member of any religious denomination, but gives generously to the Methodist Episcopal church.

ANDREW P. THAYER, the leading merchant of Hammond, St. Croix county, is a son of the oldest pioneer of the hamlet who still resides there, hale and hearty. Mr. Thayer was born September 22, 1837, at Thompson, Conn., and his parents were John and Hannah E. (Crosby) Thayer. His mother was born in Connecticut, and died July 17, 1848, at Cambridge City, Ind. His father was born in Worcester county, Mass., in 1809, and resided there and in Connecticut until twenty-five years of age, when he moved to Fayette county, Ohio. He married, for his second wife, Sarpita Stickney, who was born in Franklin county, N. Y. He was one of the earliest pioneers of Hammond township, St. Croix county, to which place he moved from Seneca county, Ohio, in 1856. Here he built a shanty on a farm he purchased which is included in a part of the present village of Hammond, known as Thayer's addition. He came by team from Hudson, and was almost forced to keep an inn. Scarcely had he unloaded his goods from his wagon when some men came up and applied for something to eat. Their request was granted, and many people stopped with him in his shanty, and finally Mr. Thayer built a hotel in 1858 and called it the Pioneer house, which he ran until the railroad was built. He was prominently connected with the early history of Hammond, and became the first postmaster, in 1857, and held the office continuously for twenty-five years. He has always taken a pride and interest in all matters pertaining to religious or educational work. He has owned and operated his farm since he first came here, and had an interest in the store with his son as long as he held the office of postmaster. He was justice of the peace for twelve consecutive years, and has also held nearly every office in the town. John Thayer's father was Josiah Thayer, who was born at Amherst, Mass., and married Elizabeth M. Brown, who was born at Thompson, Conn. His father was a saddler and harness maker, and his later days followed farming. His death occurred in September, 1837. Andrew's grandmother died at Hammond in May, 1866.

Andrew P. Thayer received his education at Heidelberg college at Tiffin, Ohio, and lived and worked with his father until he enlisted, August 23, 1864, in Company A, Forty-fourth Wisconsin volunteer infantry. He was discharged July 2, 1865, and returned to Hammond and engaged in farming. In 1872 he started a small store in the village, and to this general stock of merchandise he has annually added until he has to-day the largest store in town. He married,

July 10, 1862, Kate C. Bowen, of Moira, N. Y. Her parents' names were Rufus W. and Hannah Stickney. Two children have blessed this union. The eldest, Rufus E., married, January 8, 1889, Miss Effie Bordman, of Red Wing, and they have one child, John Erastus. In 1887 Rufus moved to Hager City, Pierce county, Wis., where he started a grocery store. Here he remained until March, 1891, when he returned to Hammond, and entered the store with his father. The other child is Hannah Alberta, who is at home. The family is connected with the Congregational church. Mr. Thayer served the village of Hammond as constable for two terms; is a past grand of the I. O. O. F., and represented his lodge at the meeting of the grand lodge held at Madison, Wis. He, like his father, votes the republican ticket.

WARREN S. FLINT, lumberman, Estella, was born October 28, 1849, at Amherst, N. H., and is of Irish extraction. His parents are both living at the present time, his father, Samuel W. Flint, following land hunting. Our subject was but four years of age when his parents came to Wisconsin and located near Waupaca; later they removed to Eau Claire. For some time he followed the same line of business as his father, land hunting, but after his marriage he moved to Edson Centre, where he purchased a farm. After a year they moved to Eau Claire, but returned to Edson Centre in a short time and engaged in farming and logging until 1876, when they moved to their present location in Arthur township, Chippewa county. At that time their nearest neighbor was two miles away, and during the first summer Mrs. Flint did not see a white face except those of her own family. At the time of locating here Mr. Flint had but very little means, or, as he says, "we had nothing but a Saratoga trunk and a baby." The saying that "great oaks from little acorns grow," is applicable to our subject's case. From this small beginning he has amassed a comfortable fortune, consisting mostly of hardwood and pine lands. He has also built up a pleasant village, which bears his wife's name, Estella. He now owns and runs a large saw-mill, general store and blacksmith shop, besides owning a large amount of stock, consisting of horses and cattle.

October 27, 1872, Mr. Flint married Miss Laura Estella Hodge, who was born in Iowa, August 5, 1856. Her parents were of Scotch and German descent and of Revolutionary stock; both are still living. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Flint, six of whom are living: Maud Eugene, born November 18, 1874; Olive, born September 23, 1878; Ella Rose, born September 28, 1882; Samuel Warren, born May 17, 1884; Edna Nancy, born September 16, 1887; Fay Rebecca, born August 31, 1888, and Frank, born February 2, 1891, who died in infancy. Maud Eugene is married and lives near her parents. In politics Mr. Flint is a republican and has served as chairman of the township board two successive terms, as well as postmaster. He has liberal views on religion. He is considered by all who know him to be a self-made man in all that the word implies.

L. B. BOWERS, farmer, P. O. Bloomer, Chippewa county, was born in Lyme, Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1832, and is a son of Zachariah and Adeline (Hubbard) Bowers, both natives of that place. His father died in California in 1853; his mother died in Dane county, Wis., in the fall of 1885. His maternal grandmother died at the age of eighty years.

L. B. Bowers came to Waukesha county, Wis., in the spring of 1844, when but twelve years of age. He moved from Waukesha to Roxbury, Dane county, Wis., in the fall of 1848, thence to Trempealeau county, and remained there about five years. February 22, 1864, he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-

sixth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, for three years or during the war. He was mustered out of the service July 12, 1865, by general order No. 26, headquarters department of the Tennessee, at Jefferson, Ind. While in the war his wife and family, which consisted of four children, remained in Dane county, Wis. Immediately after the war he moved to Bloomer township, now called Auburn township, Chippewa county, where he is now located. November 12, 1852, Mr. Bowers married Miss Mary Chase, and they are the parents of ten children, six of whom are living: Edgar Newton, born November 4, 1854, now editor of the "Advance" in Bloomer; Frank Reginald, born May 13, 1857; Francis Russell, born October 14, 1858; William Reynolds, born December 17, 1860; Albert Shipman, born April 17, 1866; Oscar Willis, born January 29, 1869; Joseph Benjamin, born October 4, 1875; Sarah Adeline, born January 21, 1863; Rosa Bell, born January 9, 1872; Minnie Caroline, born April 4, 1879. Mr. Bowers was treasurer of Sumner township, Trempealeau county, for one year after the town was organized, also treasurer of the town of Auburn one year, and director of the school district for six years. He is a member of N. P. Lyon Post No. 147, G. A. R., at Bloomer, and in religion is a Methodist. Politically he is a prohibitionist.

JOHN MORNING, farmer, P. O. Chippewa Falls, was born in Galt, Ireland, in 1826, a son of Charles and Mattie (Peepers) Morning. His early life was spent in Ireland, and his education was attained there. He came to America in 1843, and located in Lycoming county, Pa., where he engaged in lumbering on the Susquehanna river for eight years. In 1851 he came to Chippewa county, and now owns a fine farm of 340 acres in Eagle Point township. Mr. Morning married, at Camden, N. J., in 1851, Miss Catherine Sweeney, who has borne him eight children, namely: Charles, Kate, John, Annie, Allie, Michael and Willie. Mrs. Morning died July 1, 1887, and December 29, 1889, Mr. Morning married Mrs. Mary Murphy, who is of Irish-Canadian parentage. They have two children, Charles G. and James R. He is a member of the township board, and in religion is a Roman Catholic.

ROBERT MARRINER, one of the pioneers of the Chippewa Valley, and founder of Cadott, Chippewa county, was born June 10, 1830, in Milton, Northumberland county, Pa., and is the eldest son and third of six children born to James and Elizabeth Marriner. His grandfather was born near Cape Henlopen, Md., and descended from an English family located near Dover, probably of French extraction. David Williams, father of Elizabeth Marriner, was a Welshman, and his wife, born Van Zandt, was of Dutch blood. Elizabeth was born at Shamokin, Pa., and her husband was a native of that state, but his birthplace is unknown. The latter died at Allegheny City, Pa., when our subject was fourteen years old.

Robert Marriner was seven years of age when the family located in Allegheny, and he attended school there till ten years old. He then took up his father's occupation, shoe-making, which he followed most of the time till of age. For a short time he traveled for a Pittsburgh manufacturer, selling buggies. In the spring of 1853 he came west and spent the summer at the present site of Eau Claire. The next fall he located at Chippewa Falls and has been a resident of this county ever since. He found employment about the saw-mill of H. S. Allen, and in the summer of 1856, in partnership with Larry Calhoun, rafted lumber to the Mississippi under contract, bringing up supplies to Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls on return trips. In the winter of 1857-58 he put in logs on Yellow river, and in the succeeding autumn he preempted 160 acres

of land, including the water-power and most of the present village of Cadott. The same fall he was elected sheriff of Chippewa county, and served during the years 1859-60. At this time the county included a vast area, extending nearly to Lake Superior and including Eau Claire, and was infested with many desperate characters. Mr. Marriner was soon found to be fearless in the discharge of his duties, and exercised a powerful influence over the lawless element. He was sometimes placed in dangerous positions while in pursuit of criminals, but his quick eye, active body and strong will carried him through unharmed. In 1861-62 he bought logs on Fisher river, but when he came to drive them in the spring, he found his funds had depreciated fifty per cent, on account of conditions then prevailing and he was forced to borrow money to pay his men. Nearly all his force enlisted in the army, and Mr. Marriner then opened a shoe-shop in Chippewa Falls.

In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln provost-marshal of Chippewa county and at large, and served in that capacity till the close of the civil war, making frequent excursions to Minnesota and other regions in the discharge of his duties, in which he proved very efficient.

In the spring of 1865 he took charge of the lumber cut at Chippewa Falls, and before the close of that year he constructed a dam at Cadott, on which he erected a saw-mill the following year. This he operated four years, supplying a large local demand and rafting the surplus down the Chippewa river. In 1870 he was forced by a severe attack of dyspepsia to sell out, and retired from business for five years. In 1875 he built a roller flour-mill on the lower power at Cadott, and continued to operate it profitably until it was destroyed by fire in 1889, when he retired from business. In August, 1875, he platted the village of Cadott, over which he has always exercised a fostering care. At his own expense he purchased a stump puller, in order that the streets might be cleared, and the present neat and prosperous appearance of the village is due in many ways to the public spirit and energy of its founder. The place still continues under the town government and is well kept. For at least a dozen times Mr. Marriner has been elected chairman of the town board, and was three terms made chairman of the county body. He was the first post-master at Cadott, and held that position until the inauguration of President Cleveland, when he resigned. He has always been an avowed republican, and in religious faith sustains the Presbyterian church, of which his wife and son are members.

He was married in November, 1859, to Miss Ella Norway, who was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Randalles) Norway, natives respectively of New Jersey and New York, of Scotch and Irish extraction. One son, Charles, at home, is the only living issue of Mr. and Mrs. Marriner, who have been called upon to endure the loss of five children. One son, William, a very bright youth who was the first agent of the Wisconsin Central railroad at Cadott, died at the age of sixteen years.

PETER ROWE (deceased), formerly of Union township, Eau Claire county, was born in the county of Wexford, Ireland, in 1820, and was a son of Michael and Margaret (Howlett) Rowe. He came to America in 1840, and for a few years clerked in dry goods houses in Chicago and Cincinnati. After spending one year at Mukwonago, Waukesha county, Wis., he came to Eau Claire county in 1857, and purchased 160 acres in Union township, section twenty-four. He was married in 1855 to Miss Mary Murphy, daughter of William and Mary Murphy. They were the parents of four children, all of whom died after

reaching years of maturity. Mr. Rowe served his town as tax collector and treasurer for several years. He was a member of the Catholic church and politically a democrat. He died in September, 1880, and his widow, aged sixty-three years, manages the estate.

HENRY W. BUTLER, farmer, P. O. Eau Claire, was born in the state of New York, October 19, 1826, and is a son of Augustus Butler, a native of Connecticut, of English descent. Henry was the fourth in a family of seven children. He attended the district school until the age of seventeen, when he started out in life for himself, working on a farm, and has followed that occupation up to the present time. In 1843 he came with his parents to Wisconsin, settling in Dodge county, and in the spring of 1856 he moved to Eau Claire, where he purchased 245 acres of land in section five, township twenty-six, range nine, town of Washington, and has carried on general farming there ever since. Mr. Butler enlisted in the Thirty-sixth regiment, Company K, Wisconsin volunteer infantry, in 1864, and fought in many battles, including Cold Harbor, where he was wounded in the left hand, and was discharged June 3, 1865. On July 4, 1850, he married Adeline L., daughter of William and Abigail (Western) Fairchild. They have three children: Christabell I., Cora E. and Mortimer E. Politically he is a republican.

JEFFERY BINDER, hotel keeper, Eau Claire, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, March 28, 1828, and is a son of Jeffery and Sarah Binder, both of whom were born in Whittelsey, England. The father died at the age of forty years, while Sarah reached the age of seventy years. Her father died aged ninety-six and her mother aged ninety-eight years. Owing to the death at an early age of his father, our subject was obliged to seek employment while quite young, and worked on a farm until 1852, when he immigrated to America and located near Rochester, N. Y. From thence he went to Brandon, Canada, and labored on a farm there until 1856, when he came to the township of Wheaton, Eau Claire county, and entered 160 acres of land. There were two white settlers in the township at that time, and he had only Indians as neighbors. Here he remained until October, 1863, when he enlisted in Company A, First regiment Wisconsin volunteer infantry. His company spent the winter in Chattanooga, Tenn., and in the spring started on Sherman's famous march to the sea. At Jamesborough his regiment was called on to make the first charge, which was successful. He was changed to Company B, Twenty-first regiment at Atlanta, as it had been so depleted. He then continued in the march to Savannah, Ga., returned by the way of Richmond to Washington, and attended the grand review, after which he was again changed, this time to Company B, Second regiment Wisconsin volunteers, and went into the camp at Louisville, Ky., where he remained until discharged in August, 1865. Upon his return home he went to farming in Brunswick township, Eau Claire county, but in 1876 he sold his farm and purchased a hotel in Eau Claire, and has since been engaged in running it. In the fall of 1850, in England, he married Sarah Culpin who is of English descent. They have one son, born July 12, 1852. Mr. Binder is a member of the Episcopal church, a democrat in politics and a member of the I. O. O. F., and G. A. R.

HUBBARD GATES, a prominent farmer of the town of Mondovi, was born in Kirky, Vt., July 22, 1837, and was a son of Hubbard and Henrietta (Nicker-son) Gates, the former of whom was born in 1803 and died in 1876, and was by occupation a farmer. His father, John Gates, the grandfather of our subject, died in 1854. The family came to the United States from England in

the early colonial days. Henrietta, the mother of our subject, was born in Cape May, Mass., in 1806, and died in 1880. Her father, Joseph, was also born in Massachusetts, and was of English descent, and died at the advanced age of seventy-three years. Hubbard Gates spent his early life on the home farm, going to school. He immigrated to Wisconsin in 1856, and engaged in farming until his enlistment, which occurred October 3, 1861, in Company B, First battalion, Thirteenth United States infantry, and was attached to the Fifteenth army corps. He was ordered to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where he remained until February, 1862, when he was ordered to Alton, Ill., to guard prisoners of war until August 1, 1862, when he was sent to Louisville, Ky., then to Memphis, Tenn., to join Grant, and then to Vicksburg, and was in the first attack on Vicksburg, two days' battle. He assisted in the capture of Arkansas Post January 11, 1863, after which he returned to Vicksburg, and worked on the canal projected by Grant to cut off Vicksburg from a water way. He also participated in the following battles: Chickasaw Bayou, December 29, 1862; Arkansas Post, Champion Hills, May 16, 1863; Black river, May 17, 1863; Haines Bluff, May 1, 1863; Vicksburg, May 19, 1863; Jackson, July 10, 1863, and Colliersville, October 11, 1863. In the charge of Vicksburg, over forty per cent of the men in this battalion were lost. After the capture of that place his regiment was ordered after Gen. Johnson, and captured Jackson, Miss., July 10, 1863, then went into summer quarters at Big Black river. In September his regiment was ordered to Memphis, and he was taken sick there and sent to the hospital, and was there until February, 1864, when he rejoined his regiment at Huntsville, Ala., then was sent to Nashville, Tenn., and remained there until his discharge, October 3, 1864, when he returned home and again engaged in farming in Mondovi valley, where he has since remained. February 15, 1866, he married Mary Rafferty, who was born in Illinois in 1849, a daughter of Peter and Amelia (Towles) Rafferty. Peter was killed in the battle of the Wilderness May 5, 1864, and Amelia died at the age of forty-eight years. Four children have been born to our subject: Charles H., February 4, 1867; Frank L., March 26, 1869; Ada A., March 14, 1871, and Olive M., September 3, 1879. Mr. Gates is a member of the G. A. R.

JOHN DAWSON, farmer, P. O. Cartwright, Chippewa county, was born in Upwell, Norfolk county, England, August 30, 1826, a son of William and Elizabeth (Allen) Dawson, the former a native of the same place, and the latter a daughter of Franklin Allen. He worked on a farm until twenty-six years of age. In 1853 he immigrated to America and settled in Allegany county, N. Y., where he remained for two years and a half, then farmed successively in Butler, De Kalb county, Ind., for five years; Swan, Noble county, Ind., four and a half years; Allen county, Ind., four years and a half; Spring Brook, Dunn county, Wis., three years and one-half. He then located in the town of Bloomer, which was subsequently subdivided and is now called the town of Auburn, where he has lived for twenty years. Mr. Dawson's education was received in England, but was somewhat limited, as he was obliged to work continually for his living. He married Ellen Ambrose, who was born in Upwell, Nare, Wisbeach, England, a daughter of Isaac and Ellen (Wilson) Ambrose, the latter born at Watten, Norfolk county, England. Her grandfather, Zachariah Wilson, was born at the same place. To Mr. and Mrs. Dawson have been born four sons and two daughters. Those living are William James, who is now in Colorado, and Ellen Maria, living at Rice Lake, Wis.; both are married. One daughter died in England, and a son in the town of Auburn. The latter, when

thirty years of age, married Mrs. Winent, and to them was born one daughter, Grace Inez. Mr. Dawson has been pathmaster two terms, and school treasurer for nine years in Auburn township. He is a republican in politics, and a Protestant Methodist in religious belief.

HORACE TAYLOR JONES, retired farmer, Eau Claire, brother of Harry Sherman Jones, was born in 1820 in Chautauqua county, N. Y., near Jamestown. His education was received at the several select schools at Chautauqua county, and two terms at the academy. When he became of age, in 1842, he bought a small saw-mill with water power. He also bought lumber and ran it down the Allegheny river to Pittsburgh, and on down the Ohio river, until 1848, at which time he moved to Wellsville, Ohio, where he built a saw-mill, which he operated two years. He then sold this property, returned to New York, and in partnership with R. E. Fenton (since governor of New York) and C. L. Norton, engaged in the retail dry goods business at Fruesberg. The firm also dealt in lumber, which they ran down the river once a year, for about four years. After selling their business he and Mr. Norton dealt in lumber for a year. In 1857 he came to Eau Claire and bought about 800 acres of land about seven miles west of this city, which he located on land warrants at \$2.50 per acre from the government. About 500 acres of this land he improved and carried on extensive farming for a number of years. He owned the first seeder and reaper that was brought to this section of the state.

During the war Mr. Jones raised large crops of oats and corn, and at times sold them as high as \$1.50 per bushel. In 1867 he rented his farm and moved into town, and, in partnership with Elias R. Foster, engaged in mercantile business. The building they owned was destroyed by fire, and as they were unable to rent another they built a large brick structure on South Barstow street. The business was continued four years, when they sold the stock and building, and Mr. Jones returned to his farm. Eighteen months later he sold his farm for \$12,000, and again came into the city, where he has since lived. He still owns a very valuable farm in the city limits of Eau Claire, and also owns a large building on Water street, where for four years he kept boarders. In 1880 he was elected assessor of Eau Claire, and with the exception of one year has held that office since.

Mr. Jones married, in 1848, Mary Wheeler, daughter of James and Nancy (Rose) Wheeler. Her father was born in Concord, Mass., in 1794, and was a farmer and mill operator, and died in 1863 in Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he settled in 1815. Her mother was born in London, England, May 2, 1800, and came to America in 1818, and died May 1, 1872. There were four children in Mr. Wheeler's family, namely: Josiah, in Chautauqua county; Mrs. Jones; John Rose, who served in the Sixteenth regiment Wisconsin volunteer infantry, now in Dunlap, Iowa, and Polly Eveline (Mrs. Albert Hemingway), who died February 17, 1889. Two children, both deceased, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones: Eva Annette, May 20, 1857, and died November 1, 1870, and James, born July 11, 1864, and died June 2, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the First Congregational church, and of the Old Settlers society. Mr. Jones is past grand of the I. O. O. F. Mrs. Jones has been a very active and influential member of the W. C. T. U., and has been president of the West Side Union since its organization in 1887.

RICHARD HOREL, farmer and stock raiser, P. O., Fall Creek, Eau Claire county, was born January 27, 1828, at Banwell, Somersetshire, England, and is a son of Samuel and Ann (Morgan) Horel. Grandfather Richard Morgan

was born in 1764, and his wife, Elizabeth, was of Welsh descent. James Horel, paternal grandfather of our subject, was born in Somersetshire, England. Richard is the fifth of eleven children born to his parents. In 1837, when nine years of age, he was taken by his parents to America. They settled in Cayuga county, N. Y., four miles from Auburn. He lived there seven or eight years, then went to Wisconsin, and lived near Milwaukee. He received his education in the common schools, and in 1856 came with his brother and several others to Eau Claire county, and settled in Lincoln township, where he now resides. The country was then entirely new, and there was only one log house between Eau Claire and Augusta. In order to obtain supplies, it was necessary to go to Lake Pepin, a distance of sixty miles from Eau Claire, and then "pole them up the river." Pork was fifty dollars per barrel. Deer and elk and all kinds of game were plentiful, and there was an opportunity to engage in a bear fight almost any day. For seed grain, they had to go to Trempealeau county. In 1857 Mr. Horel started for La Crosse after seed corn, with fifty-six dollars in cash, and after a severe journey of ten days, camping out and following Indian trails, he returned home, with two bushels of corn and ten bushels of oats, and five dollars in debt.

Mr. Horel was married December 6, 1854, at Waukesha, Wis., to Sarah Jane Schofield. Her father, Thomas Schofield, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1808, and her mother, Mary (Hurst) Schofield, in the same county in 1812. Of the eight children born to her parents, Sarah Jane is the oldest, and she came to America in 1843, to Waukesha, Wis. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Horel, two are now living: Lillie M., born July 16, 1859, and Lizzie, born March 7, 1863. Lillie M. was married to Arthur Miller, November 24, 1880, and they are the parents of two children: Albert C., born August 22, 1883, and Guy H., born August 12, 1890. Lizzie was married to Rob Chambers October 18, 1881, and to them have been born two children: Richard A., born April 7, 1884, and Ray H., born October 7, 1890. The other children of Mr. and Mrs. Horel were: Albert, who died September 16, 1870, and a daughter, who died in infancy, January 13, 1871. Mr. Horel has a good farm of 200 acres, and gives his attention largely to stock raising. The Horel family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

S. E. COOLIDGE, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Augusta, Eau Claire county, was born February 18, 1831, in Potterdam, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and is the fourth in the family of eight children of Obediah and Mary R. (Ellis) Coolidge, natives of Massachusetts and Vermont respectively, and of Welsh and English descent. The original families immigrated to the United States before the Revolutionary war. Their children were Laura A. (died in infancy), Saphronia (wife of William Hayes, both deceased), Caroline (wife of G. W. Styles), our subject, Cornelia Z. (widow of N. Brown), Lorraine E., William H. H., and Mary (wife of W. A. Butler). The father followed the occupation of farming; the son followed in his footsteps and now owns 240 acres of good land, all under improvement. He has always been an advocate of fine stock and of late years has turned his attention in that direction. Having come here in May, 1856, he is one of the early settlers, and has experienced a great many trials and hardships. He followed lumbering for a number of years.

In September, 1853, he married Mary Bangle, a native of New York. They have had seven children, namely: Laura A., deceased wife of D. D. Brown; William H.; Charles H.; Vaughn H.; Nellie, wife of Robert Car-

penter; Fred; and Ida May, wife of Herman Millner. Mrs. Coolidge died March 28, 1876, and in September of the same year Mr. Coolidge married Mrs. Francis A. Hawes, widow of Amos P. Hawes, a native of Vermont. Mr. Hawes died June 27, 1864, from the effects of a gun wound received in the army. He was a member of the Seventeenth Wisconsin regiment, and served in the Seventeenth corps. Mrs. Coolidge had nine children by her first marriage, of whom the following are still living: Luther B., Henry T., Fannie J. (wife of Horace Terrell), Edith C. (wife of J. Victory), Ferdinand B. and Hattie S. (wife of D. D. Brown). Mrs. Coolidge is a daughter of Ebenezer and Harriet (Bastellas) Boardman, of English and Spanish descent. She was born February 12, 1830, in Boston, Mass., and was reared to womanhood in New Hampshire. She is a member of the W. C. T. U. Mr. Coolidge is a member of the Augusta lodge, A. F. & A. M., and the A. O. U. W.; a prohibitionist in politics, and has held the office of supervisor.

JOHN T. OLIN, farmer, P. O., Eau Claire, was born in Delaware county, N. Y., January 29, 1834, and is a son of George Olin and Mary E. (Turner) Olin, a native of New York state. In 1845 they moved to Iowa, where they resided four years, and in 1849 came to Wisconsin, settling near Madison, Dane county. Thence to Marquette county in 1851, settling on what was then known as the Menomonie Indian reservation, at that time unsurveyed and unsettled. In 1855 they moved to Eau Claire (then Chippewa county), where they have since lived. George Olin was a farmer by occupation and purchased from the United States government in 1856, 300 acres of choice farming lands, upon which a good home was made. He was the first clerk of the court for Eau Claire county.

John T. Olin, the eldest of the family of five children, commenced life for himself when between seventeen and eighteen years of age, and notwithstanding the many changes in residence he managed to obtain an excellent common-school education. In the fall of 1855 he purchased forty acres of land and the year following another forty acres, to which forty acres more have since been added. For five years he was a hunter, trapper and land-hunter, assisting many settlers in locating upon the choicest farming lands. He lived with his parents until twenty-two years of age, taking part in the upbuilding of the home and improvements of the farm. April 20, 1860, he was married to Elvira E., daughter of Henry Holsted and Lydia M. (Warren) Holsted, natives of New York state. Then commenced in earnest the building up of a home and farm, upon which they have resided since November 2, 1860. They have had five children, of whom Julia E., Charles F., Ella and Boyd are living. Besides being a farmer, Mr. Olin is also an excellent machinist and engineer. He has been five times elected assessor of his town (Washington), serving with profit to it and credit to himself. In politics he is a prohibitionist.

In September, 1862, at the time of the great Indian scare, he took an active part in allaying the fears of the people, many of whom had left their farms, and in many cases all they possessed of this world's goods, and went to Eau Claire for safety. This occurred on Sunday as Mr. Olin with a neighbor was setting out to attend church. A man on horseback came up to them and stated that Indians were on the west side of the Chippewa river, killing people and burning everything which came in their way, and that every hunter in the neighborhood was wanted at Eau Claire to help protect the people who were coming there by hundreds. After a few minutes' consideration he took his

rifle, which was a good one, and started for the scene of the conflict. On arriving at Eau Claire he found many people, formed in something like a line and armed with clubs, pitchforks and a few guns, who were being drilled in the manual of arms, etc., by an old German soldier. As Mr. Olin approached them a then prominent lawyer stepped up to him and said: "Fall into the ranks and be ready to fight the Indians, who are just across the river." Olin said he did not believe there were any Indians there, and if there were he preferred to get some powder and lead for his gun. This seemed to bring those who formed the line to their sense of need, so they broke their ranks and went for ammunition. The Indians did not put in an appearance; still the scare was not abated, and a great many remained in the city, taking refuge in the different halls and such places as the village could furnish. Mr. Olin came home as did most of the neighbors, who did not believe that there were any Indians nearer than Minnesota. Shortly before midnight of this eventful Sunday Mr. Olin was aroused from his sleep by a clatter of horses' feet quickly approaching, and soon a messenger called to him to get up as soon as possible, as a hundred Indian warriors had been seen near the bank of the Chippewa river four miles below Eau Claire. Other messengers had been sent out. The people of the Olin neighborhood gathered at the home of Mr. George Olin until the house was full. Young Olin would not believe any Indians were near, yet preparations were made to fight them on the following day. Guns were put in order and plenty of ammunition prepared. At early dawn Mr. Olin and J. J. Smith started for Eau Claire, followed by about twenty others fully determined to do their part in any difficulty that might arise. On their arrival there they found a large number of men in council. It was finally concluded to call on some one to volunteer to go out and locate the whereabouts of the Indians and report as soon as possible. J. T. Olin and J. J. Smith promptly offered to do so. Starting at once, they crossed the river and went direct to the place where it was said the Indians had been seen on the previous evening. No sign of them could be found anywhere. The volunteers now struck across the country to Elk Mound, where it was said so much property had been burned by the red men. Finding everything in its natural condition, they returned to Eau Claire, tired but not disappointed that no Indians had been found. Upon hearing their report the people returned to their homes and that was the last of the famous Indian "scare."

BYRON W. PALMER, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Eau Claire, was born August 7, 1833, in Jefferson county, N. Y., and is the only child of Walter and Almira (Balcom) Palmer, the former a mason by trade. He received a limited education, his father dying when he was only three years old. In 1842 he came to Jefferson county, Wis., with his mother, who died in the following year, leaving him an orphan. After remaining here for four years he moved to Richland county, and in 1856 came to Eau Claire county and settled on railroad land. In 1880 he purchased 240 acres, lying in sections nineteen, twenty, twenty-nine, thirty and thirty-three, Union township, all of which he now owns. Mr. Palmer is one of the best farmers in Eau Claire county, and is also a large stock raiser. In 1886 his house was destroyed by fire, the loss being only partially covered by insurance. He was married November 3, 1857, to Mary, daughter of Charles and Deborah (Poppo) Bolles. They have six children: Adaly, Emma, William, Charles, Herbert and Edna. Politically he is a republican.

WILLIAM TONER, farmer, P. O. Eau Claire, was born April 15, 1833, in

the county of Monahan, Ireland. He is the fourth of the six children of John and Margaret (McCormick) Toner. His education was limited to that of the district school. In 1854 he came to this country, and after spending a year in southern Wisconsin and another in Illinois, he came to Eau Claire county and purchased 120 acres of government land in section twenty-nine, Union township. He now owns eighty acres, and is one of the prosperous farmers in that vicinity. He was married November 22, 1858, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Ellen (Nocton) Duhig, of Irish descent. They have four children; Maggie, Mary, Lizzie and Nellie. Mrs. Toner died March 22, 1890. Mr. Toner is a member of the Catholic church, and a democrat.

HENRY TALLMADGE, farmer, P. O. Fall Creek, Eau Claire county, was born August 22, 1832, in Tioga county, N. Y., a son of Franklin and Ada (Adkins) Tallmadge. He left home at ten years of age and came to Fond du Lac, Wis., and resided there until he was nineteen years of age, then went to Sparta, Wis., where he lived until 1856, when he settled in Lincoln township, Eau Claire county, where he now resides. His uncle, Hon. U. P. Tallmadge, was the third governor of the state. Our subject enlisted January 31, 1865, in the Forty-eighth Wisconsin regiment and was discharged December 31, 1865, at Leavenworth, Kas. He was married in 1854 to Anna Bradshaw. They were the first couple married at Sparta, and their son, Frank Tallmadge, was the first child born in the settlement. Mr. Tallmadge followed the mason's trade for a few years, and had the contract to build the Galloway House in Eau Claire. He and his wife endured much of the privation of pioneer life. Mrs. Tallmadge was one of the many women who left home and friends and congenial associations to endure the struggles and hardships of a new country. Mr. Tallmadge owns a fine farm of 240 acres. His religious views accord with the Methodist Episcopal church and he votes the democratic ticket. He is a member of the G. A. R.

JOHN J. WHIPPLE, farmer, P. O. Porter's Mills, Eau Claire county, was born May 15, 1836, in Grafton county, N. H., and is a son of Aaron and Betsy Whipple, of English descent. He attended school until the age of seventeen years and remained with his parents until 1855, when he went to Wheaton, Ill., where he lived one year, then came to Eau Claire. He worked here at different things until November 2, 1861, when he enlisted in Company L, Second Wisconsin cavalry. He was in several battles and received his discharge at Memphis, Tenn. He then returned to Eau Claire county and soon after purchased 145 acres of land in section three, Brunswick township, where he now lives. In 1868 he married Lottie Mills, and to them has been born one child, J. Bird. Mr. Whipple is a democrat and has served his township as town treasurer and supervisor. He is a member of the G. A. R.

CHARLES FORD, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, was born February 9, 1829, and is a son of Charles B. and Sophronia (Sparks) Ford. Charles B. was born in Lenox, Mass., August 28, 1791, and died September 5, 1877; he was by trade a shoemaker, but did farming most of his life. His father was also born in Massachusetts, and his ancestry as far as known were Americans. Mrs. Sophronia Ford was born in Lenox, Mass., April 12, 1803, and died March 20, 1869. She was the mother of twelve children, namely: Mary, born December 26, 1823; Charles and Jane twins, December 27, 1824 (Charles died young, and Jane March 5, 1845); Caroline, June 6, 1827; Charles, our subject; Almira, October 28, 1830; died November 30, 1853; John, February 22, 1833; George, December 27, 1834, died March 2, 1836; George, July 20, 1837; Marcus,

November, 22, 1839, died June 26, 1865; Jeanette, July 23, 1841; Margaret, April 25, 1845.

At the age of twenty years our subject purchased the remainder of his time from his father, and went to Steuben county, N. Y., where he made the first start of his successful life in the lumber woods. In 1851 he came to Fond du Lac county, Wis., and for two years rented farms, then purchased one, but in 1856 went to Dunn county, and purchased government land, and began to open up a farm. Not liking it there, he traded his claim for land near Mondovi, Buffalo county, on which he resided until 1868, when he moved onto the farm where he now resides, which consists of 160 acres, nearly all of which is under a high state of cultivation. February 5, 1852, Mr. Ford married Miss Elizabeth Plemmon, who was born May 28, 1832, in Jefferson county, N. Y., a daughter of Oliver and Amelia Plemmon. Her father was born in France, and died at the age of thirty-six years; her mother was born in Canada, October 1, 1812, and died February 11, 1891. To Mr. and Mrs. Ford have been born eleven children, namely: Helen, December 25, 1853, died April 15, 1871; Isadore A., June 28, 1855, died January 30, 1856; Orlando B., April 15, 1859, died September 9, 1868; Charles H., April 16, 1861; Oliver E., January 2, 1863; Oscar, March 26, 1865, died June 12, 1865; Edgar B., August 8, 1867; George P., March 23, 1869, died February 23, 1871; Ernest L., March 23, 1871; Arvilla, December 18, 1874, and John C., December 25, 1877. Mr. Ford is a republican in politics, and has been school director three terms, supervisor of his town for four terms, and alderman of the city of Mondovi two terms. His wife has been a Methodist for twenty years.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON McCANN, farmer, P. O. Bloomer, Chippewa county, was born December 21, 1840, in Menomonie, Wis. His father, Stephen Smith McCann, was born in Kentucky, October 4, 1811, and died in Eau Claire, Wis., November 1, 1880. His mother, Wilhelmina (Johnston) McCann, was born April 15, 1813, at Borden, N. J.; she was one of the first women who lived in the Chippewa Valley. As there were no schools in those days, our subject received his early education from a private tutor at his home in Chippewa City. He subsequently went to Elkhorn, Washington county, Ill., and attended school about three months, then returned to Chippewa City, where he spent six months in school. He then came to Bloomer township, Chippewa county, and purchased 400 acres of land from different parties, and in connection with farming carried on the lumber business, having built a mill on the west fork of O'Neal Creek. From 1886 to 1891 he farmed in Lafayette township, Chippewa county, but in the spring of the latter year he returned to the old homestead in Bloomer, where he has since remained.

August 15, 1861, Mr. McCann married Miss Gertrude Nichols, of Chippewa City, Wis., who was born in Luzerne, Warren county, N. Y., December 5, 1844. Her father, Alvin Nichols, was born September 9, 1821, in Williamstown, Mass., a son of Josiah, who was born in the same place, June 16, 1797. Her mother, Sophronia (Washburn) Nichols, was born in New York, and died in Eagle Point, Chippewa county, in 1862, a daughter of Samuel Washburn. Three children have been born to Mr. McCann and wife, namely: Barbara, who was born August 18, 1863, in Chippewa City, died August 24, 1863; Arthur Jordan, born November 25, 1864, married Maud Bell English, January 12, 1890, at Bloomer, and they have one child, Maggie Bell, born October 28, 1890; David Benjamin, born June 18, 1866, in Eau Claire, Wis., died October 18, 1867. Mr. McCann enlisted, February 27, 1864, at Chippewa Falls, Wis.,

and was mustered into the service at Madison, in Company K, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin volunteer infantry for three years, or during the war, and was assigned to the army of the Potomac, under Gen. Hancock. He was in the battles of North Ann river, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, Va., and in the last named battle was wounded in the right leg, which was amputated upon the field. He was then conveyed to the hospital at Annapolis, Md., where he remained about three months. His wife learned of his condition on July 5, and on the day following left her home at Chippewa City for the battlefield. Upon her arrival at the hospital she enlisted in the hospital service for a period of two months, in order to have a chance to attend to her husband, as that was the only way she could be granted the privilege. They were both discharged September 27, 1864, and returned to their home in Chippewa City, Wis. At that time he held the rank of fourth sergeant in his company. Mr. McCann is a republican in politics, and has served as supervisor of Bloomer for one term, and constable in Chippewa City for four terms.

GEORGE HARTMANN, farmer, P. O. Chippewa Falls, was born in Vilshopen, Bavaria, on the river Danube, March 31, 1837. His parents, Jacob and Catherine (Russell) Hartmann, were born in the same place, and both died in the same year. His grandfather, Joseph Russell, was also born in Vilshopen. Our subject attended school in the old country about six years. At the age of sixteen years he started for America, sailed from Vilshopen to Donauworth, thence went to Neurenburg by rail, and from there to Weissenburg by wagon; then to Frankfort on the Main, and from there to Mainz and Koln on the Rhine; then to Paris and Havre de Grace, France, from which place he sailed for New York, and was forty-three days on the water. He then lived in Chicago, Ill., two months, and Garnavillo, Iowa, for a year and a half, then came to Wisconsin, and hired out to Minneham, Lockhart & Co., of Prairie du Chien. In January, 1855, he went to Chippewa City, and worked at lumbering for three years, then went to Chippewa Falls and worked in the mill for Allen, Galloway & Co. He subsequently returned to Prairie du Chien and worked for his old firm, Minneham, Lockhart & Co., two years, after which he went down the Mississippi river to Burlington, Iowa. He then returned to Chippewa county, Wis., and preëmpted forty acres of land in Tilden township. His uncle, John Russell, preëmpted 160 acres, and George subsequently bought eighty acres from him, and is now living upon his farm of 120 acres. Subsequently he bought forty acres from the government, 160 acres in Cook's valley, and two forties of timber land in Eagle Point, and one forty of timber in Tilden township, in all 420 acres.

Mr. Hartmann married Miss Catherine Rada, in July, 1858, at Chippewa Falls. She was born in Pilsen, Bohemia, June 11, 1835, a daughter of Frank Rada, who was born March 27, 1807. Eleven children were born to this union: Mary, September 23, 1860, in Tilden township, Chippewa county, married Joseph Gerner, July 12, 1885, in Tilden; Joseph, May 2, 1862, in the same place, married Emily Miller, in November, 1886, in Tilden; Frank, May 10, 1864, in the same place, married to Mary Turnay in April, 1887; George Jr., April 16, 1866; Paul, December 24, 1868, married, July 1, 1890, Teresa Dachel; Philip, August 22, 1870; David, January 4, 1872; Gottfried, March 25, 1874; Louisa, April 6, 1876, died August 6, 1876; John, April 30, 1877; Edward, August 26, 1888. Mr. Hartmann has been a very successful man in all his undertakings through life, and is one of the most prosperous farmers in the Chippewa Valley. He was assessor for two terms in Eagle Point township,

and was town treasurer for four years, chairman two years, school district clerk six years and pathmaster for three years. For the last three years he has served as chairman of the board of Tilden township. In politics Mr. Hartmann is a democrat, and in religion is a Roman Catholic. He has been one of the standing committee in the church for the past seven years, and was treasurer of the same for five years. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

JOSEPH HEBERT, farmer, P. O. Eagleton, Chippewa county, was born in St. Michael, Lower Canada, October 27, 1833, a son of Perry Joseph and Angela (Purentian) Hebert. His father was born in St. Mary's, Canada, March 22, 1808, and his mother March 10, 1811, in the same place. His grandmother on his father's side was named Dorothea De Larsett. Joseph attended school in Canada in all only about one month. He emigrated from there at the age of twenty-three years and came to St. Paul, Minn., where he remained only about six months. In 1856 he moved to Menomonie, Wis., where he lived six months, then came to Chippewa Falls, Wis., where he lived about twelve years. He then came to Eagle Point, Chippewa county, where he now resides on a farm of 160 acres, purchased from Benjamin Purvier, for which he paid \$1,200. He has since added 200 acres, and has besides an interest in some pine and timber lands. He has under cultivation 160 acres.

February 6, 1884, Mr. Hebert married Miss May Meyers, who was born July 12, 1858, in Tilden township, Chippewa county, a daughter of William and Susan (Biteweile) Meyers. This marriage has been blessed with five children, namely: Joseph Peter, born November 26, 1885, in Eagle Point, Chippewa county; William Nicholas, born February 22, 1886; Louis Paul, born July 1, 1887; May Elizabeth, born November 12, 1888, and Gilbert Andrew, born May 8, 1891. Mr. Hebert has been fairly successful in life, and is well satisfied with the share of this world's goods that he has acquired. He is independent in politics, and is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

WILLIAM W. HILLMAN, farmer, P. O. Bloomer, Chippewa county, was born in Albany, N. Y., November 12, 1839, a son of John and Jane Ann (Van Wormer) Hillman. His father was born in Scotland and died in February, 1864, in New York city; his mother was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., and died July 25, 1889, at Albany, N. Y. His paternal grandfather, Arthur Hillman, died in New Orleans, La., as did also his wife.

William W. attended school in Albany, N. Y., about ten years, and moved to Wisconsin when about fifteen years of age. He lived six months in Rock county, then three and a half years in Darien, Walworth county, and then lived successively in Washington township, Eau Claire county, Bloomer, Chippewa county, and Drywood, Chippewa county. He attended school every winter until nineteen years of age, and taught the first district school, while in Bloomer, that had been taught in Cook's Valley. He enlisted in Co. K, Second Wisconsin volunteer cavalry, and was mustered into service at Madison, Wis., January 2, 1864, and was discharged at Memphis, Tenn., May 25, 1865. He was a brave and diligent soldier, and while on duty was offered a commission for meritorious conduct at Madison, but declined to accept it. He did not take part in a general battle, but was in numerous skirmishes. After his discharge from the army he returned to Darien and spent the succeeding two years there and then went to Lafayette, Chippewa county, thence to San Francisco, Cal., and Umatilla, Ore., and was engaged for a few months in running an express from Umatilla to the Granite Creek mines. He then returned to Wisconsin and spent some time in Darien, Clinton Junction,

Hancock county, Iowa; Lafayette, Wis.; Chippewa Falls, and finally located in Cook's Valley, Chippewa county, where he has since remained. For two years he ran a farm on shares, then located on a farm of 160 acres with a land warrant he had received from his father. He purchased the eighty acres upon which he now lives, from R. D. Marshall, of Chippewa Falls.

May 13, 1863, Mr. Hillman married Miss Florence A. King, of Lafayette township, Chippewa county. She was a daughter of Joseph King, and died at Cook's Valley, Chippewa county, November 24, 1880, leaving him six children, as follows: John W., born October 11, 1864, at Darien, Wis.; Jennie C., born February 26, 1869, at Clinton Junction, Rock county; Agnes M., born February 26, 1872, at Chippewa Falls; Nellie M., born April 9, 1874, at Cook's Valley; Arthur W., born May 9, 1876; and Florence K., born October 21, 1878, at Cook's Valley. March 4, 1881, Mr. Hillman married Miss Ellen Radermacher, who was born in Milwaukee, Wis., November 14, 1860, a daughter of Adolph and Agnes (Beal) Radermacher. Her father was born in Germany May 11, 1825, and her mother was born in Rudendorf, Prussia, Germany, January 21, 1820. Mr. and Mrs. Hillman have one child, William Adolph, born May 11, 1882, in Cook's Valley, Wis. Mr. Hillman is a democrat in politics. He served as town clerk one year when the township was first organized, has been justice of the peace four years, and has served on the board of health one year. He is a member of the G. A. R., of Bloomer, Wis., and was a member of the Temple of Honor. In religion he believes in the principles of the Universalist church.

WILLIAM H. WARNER, farmer, P. O. Bloomer, Chippewa county, was born in Canada, October 28, 1824, and is the eldest child of James and Annis (Crydeman) Warner, the former a native of New York and the latter of Canada. James Warner was a farmer and came to the state of Wisconsin in 1844, and located near the town of Salem. There he entered 120 acres of government land, lived on it a few years, and then went to Illinois, where he died. Our subject was reared in Canada, and was twenty years of age when he came with his parents to this state. After his father's death in Illinois he returned to Chippewa county in 1856, and preëmpted 160 acres and built him a log house and has since remained here. He was married March 17, 1854, to Mary Jane Eddy, a native of New York. She died June 18, 1868, leaving him a family of six children, four of whom are still living: William S., Willet S., Ruby and Florence. Feeling the necessity of a wife and mother for his children, he married Emily Richardson, March 17, 1869. In politics he is a republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist church.

WILLIAM PRIDDY, retired Methodist Protestant minister, Bloomer, Chippewa county, was born in England, March 18, 1829, and is the sixth of twelve children born to James and Mary (Dowill) Priddy. His parents came to this country in 1829 and settled in Albany, N. Y., where the father followed the occupation of shoemaker, and was also a Methodist minister. In 1835 they removed to Otsego county, same state, where they remained till death. William Priddy was but a few months old when he was brought to America. His education, which was necessarily very limited, was secured at Otsego. In 1854 he left his home and came to Madison. January 1, 1855, he came to Baraboo, Sauk county, Wis., where he remained till 1856, when he came to Bloomer and has remained here since. He followed in the footsteps of his father and preached the Methodist doctrine up to 1886, when he had a stroke of paralysis and has since been unable to work. He is half owner of an eighty-

acre tract of land situated in the center of this flourishing little village. He was married November 4, 1869, to Mrs. Sarah J. Catlin, a widow with four children. They are the parents of one child, William Nathan, who is living at home. Mr. Priddy has been town clerk of Bloomer and takes a prominent part in electing all candidates on the republican ticket. He is a member of the Good Templars and the Odd Fellow lodge of Bloomer.

WILLIAM FOWLDS, lumberman, Chippewa Falls, was born at Killearn, Stirlingshire, Scotland, December 27, 1842, a son of John and Margaret (Morrison) Fowlds, the former a native of Edinburgh, and the latter of Kippen. In 1853 they immigrated to America, and located at Lanark, Can. In 1866 they removed to Grove Lake, Pope county, Minn., and engaged in farming and became one of the pioneer families of that county. They celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding December 24, 1891. William received a common-school education. At eleven years of age he came with his parents to Canada, and at fifteen he began to work in the lumber woods, an occupation which he has pursued in its various branches until the present time. In 1865 he located at Chippewa Falls where he has since resided. In 1880 he purchased a farm in the present city limits, which he still owns. For twenty-four years past he has been engaged in logging as a contractor, and for the last twelve years the scene of his operations has been in Price county. He employs about 140 men, and furnishes 18,000,000 feet of logs per annum for the Jump River Lumber Co. He put the first logs in the Chippewa waters destined for Beef Slough, and is now the oldest logger in the Valley, with one exception. Since 1881 he has also been engaged in railroad contracting, and has constructed portions for the Wisconsin Central, Duluth, Huron & Denver and C., M. & St. P. lines.

Mr. Fowlds was united in marriage, June 29, 1869, with Margaret, daughter of Daniel and Nancy Foster, who were of Irish descent. Mrs. Fowlds was born in Argentiell county, Canada, and has borne her husband four children: John S., Sarah A., Maria M. and Jessie J. Politically Mr. Fowlds is a republican, and has served as supervisor of the First ward of the city of Chippewa Falls and for six years past has been a member of the board of education. He is a member of the orders of A. F. and A. M. and A. O. U. W. Thus briefly have we tried to portray the life of one of the most widely known and respected citizens of the Chippewa Valley.

ALEXANDER PINEGORD, lumberman, Bob Creek, Chippewa county, was born August 14, 1830, in Drummondville township, Granton county, Lower Canada. His parents were John and Monick (Hule) Pinegord, both natives of La Bay, Lake St. Peter, Granton county, and the latter a daughter of Mitchell Hule. His father was born in 1798 and his mother in 1804. Our subject went to Montpelier, Vt., at the age of seventeen years and worked for the Vermont Central railroad for ten months, then spent about four months in Massachusetts and Maine, after which he returned to Canada. After six months he again went to Vermont, thence to New Hampshire, and to Boston, Mass., with the intention of going to California, but did not succeed, so went on a voyage to the South sea in a sperm whale vessel. He then visited the following places: St. Domingo and Bermuda Islands, island of St. Helena, where he remained three months, south coast of Africa, Havana, Cuba, Frankfort, Me., and then returned to Canada. In 1851 he came to Chippewa Falls, Wis., and thence to the township of Cleveland, Chippewa county, where he has remained ever since, with the exception of about two years, when he

visited Canada. He entered 160 acres and added thereto 160 acres more, and then sold out the whole. Subsequent to this he had 900 acres, and disposed of it. In 1879 he bought from Joseph Edder fifty three acres, upon which he is now living, and has since added 160 acres. He has a saw-mill and other improvements on his place, and is carrying on the lumber business quite extensively. He was burned out in 1885, but rebuilt in 1888.

April 30, 1863, Mr. Pinegord married Miss Betsie Boutell, who was born in Longale, near Montreal, Canada, May 16, 1841, a daughter of Alixia and Margaret (Howison) Boutell. Her father was with the Hudson Bay company. Her mother was born April 27, 1815, and died July 26, 1881, in Chippewa Falls, Wis. She was a daughter of Robert and Nancy (Wadleigh) Howison, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland. Her mother's parents were born in New Castle, England, of noble descent, and the father was a sea captain for thirty-two years. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Pinegord, as follows: William A., February 7, 1864, at Eagle Point, Chippewa county; Elizabeth Margaret, May 31, 1865, married to John Coleman, April 12, 1886, at Chippewa Falls; she died October 16, 1887, at Bob Creek, Chippewa county, leaving one child, Charles John M. Coleman; Alex., January 5, 1867; John Dixon, June 8, 1868; Noel Stillwell, December 25, 1869; Frank Wellington, July 10, 1871; Henry Edward, September 29, 1872; Florence May, October 29, 1874; Emily Jane, July 3, 1876; Clara Bell, April 1, 1878. Mr. Pinegord is a democrat in politics, and has been post-master in Bob Creek for nine years, and roadmaster for two years. In religion he is a Roman Catholic.

JOHN WERNER BECKER (deceased) was born in Hillesheim, Germany, November 8, 1825. He received his education in his native country, and in 1855 came to America, and settled at Fond du Lac, this state. In September, 1857, he came to Eau Claire, then but a new and struggling village, and worked at his trade, that of a cabinet maker, which he had learned in Germany. He was the pioneer cabinet maker and undertaker of this city, and continued in the same business until his death, which occurred March 6, 1884. In 1859 he married Loretta Freyermuth of Gros Rederchingen, Loraine, France, who was born June 25, 1835. Eight children have blessed this union (of whom two boys are dead), namely: John M., living in Denver; Johanna Nettie, Mrs. Albert F. Schwahn, of Eau Claire; Eunice E., Mrs. Albert P. Geothel, Eau Claire; Henry Herman in Chicago, and Loretta at home.

In 1859 Mr. Becker built his home, and in 1875 erected a brick building where he carried on his business. He and his family were members of the German Catholic church. He was a very influential member of the German singing society, and also a strong democrat. He received his education in Eau Claire, learned the cabinet maker's trade with his father, and was associated with him until his death, since which time his mother has carried on the business, and for the last two years Henry has had charge of it. He is at present with the Eau Claire Furniture company. J. M. Becker is in the undertaking business in Denver and Herman is working at the trade of a printer in Chicago.

THOMAS C. YORK, farmer, P. O. Osseo, Trempealeau county, was born in Madison county, N. Y., December 6, 1828, a son of Thomas H. and Anna (Griffin) York, of English descent. His father was a teacher in his younger days, and afterward became a farmer. Of four children born to his parents,

Thomas was the youngest. In 1854, at the age of twenty-six, he left home and came to Madison, Wis., where he remained until 1857, following the business of engineer in the water cure. He came to Eau Claire county in 1857 and experienced all the trials of those early days. In 1863 he settled on the farm in Clear Creek township, which he now occupies, which consists of over 400 acres of well improved land. In 1856 Mr. York married Margaret Daniels, who died in June, 1875, the mother of five children: Frank, Ollie, Fred, Anna and Mattie, all now living. In April, 1879, he took for his second wife Miss Lizzie Brown of Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. York casts his suffrage with the democratic party, and believes in the doctrines of the Unitarian church.

HON. THOMAS CARMICHAEL, lumberman, Eau Claire, was born in Kings county, Ireland, October 20, 1830, a son of Edward and Margaret (Conlon) Carmichael, both of whom are deceased. His father was also born in Kings county, Ireland, and learned the trade of carpenter and builder, and also farmed part of his time. His mother was born in West Meath county, Ireland. Thos. Carmichael, who has done so much for this section of the country by his energy and parliamentary ability in the state legislature, received an education in the national school of Ireland, and in February, 1852, set out for larger fields of industry in America. Arriving in New York he soon entered the lumber woods of that state and followed that business and farming until May, 1857, at which time he came to Eau Claire, and for four years worked in the woods, on the river and in the saw-mills. In the winter of 1861-62 he organized a company for the Seventeenth Wisconsin regiment, but failing to get into that regiment, he took thirty-five of his men to St. Louis and enlisted with them as a private in the Tenth Wisconsin battery, in which he served two years. May 28, 1862, at the battle of Farmington, near Corinth, he was thrown from his horse and so disabled that he was unfit for duty for about three months. He participated in the siege and battle of Corinth, Stone River, Murfreesboro, and several minor engagements. In 1864 he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant of Company H, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin volunteers, and served on recruiting and other detached service until discharged at Annapolis, in October, 1864, on account of sickness.

Mr. Carmichael has served one year on the county board, was a member of the first council of Eau Claire, and served continuously for five years, and three years since then, making eight years in the city council, and was city clerk one year. In 1874 he was elected a member of the assembly by the democratic party, and re-elected for the years 1877, 1882 and 1883. In 1874 and 1883 he was chairman of the committee on lumber manufactures, and during the session of 1877 was successful with others in obtaining for his constituents that much-needed and long-fought-for legislation which resulted in the construction of the Dells dam. This bill, which has proven of so much benefit to the city of Eau Claire, was strenuously opposed for several years, and much credit is due Mr. Carmichael for his services in securing the passage of the bill, wholly by parliamentary diplomacy.

At the close of the war he engaged extensively in the lumber business, and has followed several branches of the industry. He has been a heavy buyer and seller of logs and lumber, and at the present time is devoting his entire attention to buying and selling timber lands of all descriptions. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and has been extensively identified with the Knights of Labor and their cause. Mr. Carmichael has never recovered from his injuries received at Farmington, and in 1858 he had his

leg broken in a saw-mill at Chippewa Falls, which laid him up for about eight months. Notwithstanding the labors he has performed and the hardships of war, Mr. Carmichael is still full of life and ambition.

ANDREW MATOTT, farmer, P. O. Drywood, Chippewa county, was born September 8, 1830, at Coopersville, N. Y., and is a son of Francis and Mary (La Fortine) Matott. He received the greater part of his education in Boston, Mass. April 24, 1860, he married Miss Mary S. Schneider, a resident of Wisconsin, born in Washington county. Seven children have been born to them, one of whom, Amelia, died at the age of fourteen years. The names of those living are: Mary (wife of Walter Williams, of Drywood), Andrew, Sarah, Octavia, Peter and Philip. Mr. Matott was drafted September 27, 1864, and joined Company G, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin infantry. He was sent direct to Petersburg and remained there until discharged at Washington City, June 4, 1865. He is a republican in politics and has served as treasurer of Anson township two years, and clerk and director of schools for several years. He came to the Chippewa Valley in 1858, and located on the farm he now owns in Anson township. He favors the Presbyterian church, while his wife attends the Lutheran.

ABRAHAM GOSSETT, farmer, P. O. Elmwood, Pierce county, is a son of James Gossett, who was born in Tennessee in 1801, and married Lucy A., daughter of James and Nancy Hill. To them ten children were born, namely: Jacob (deceased), Isaac (deceased), Rebecca, Nancy (deceased), Abraham, John, Polly Jenkins, Lucinda (deceased), Fanny (Mrs. Howard), and Peggy (Mrs. Pullen, deceased). Abraham was born June 9, 1827, in Hamilton county, Ill., but when quite young moved with his parents to Fort Madison, Iowa, and lived on a farm. In 1858 he married Rhoda, daughter of John and Elizabeth Jenkins. Five years later he came to Maiden Rock, Wis., and enlisted from there June 11, 1862, in Company A, Twentieth regiment Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and served nine months, and then was honorably discharged on account of disability. In 1863 he came to Pierce county and took a homestead, and his was the second family in the township. He farmed during the summer and was engaged in lumbering some during the winters, but being quite a hunter he would hunt deer and bear, selling part to Carsen & Co. He was a mill-wright by trade and has served as surveyor two terms. When he came here provisions were very scarce and high, pork costing twenty-four cents per pound, flour \$16 per barrel. Now he has a comfortable home with his children near him. He has four children, namely: Amanda M. (Mrs. Smith), Rebecca J. (Mrs. Rima, deceased), Willis W. (deceased), and Laura (Mrs. Layman), who lives in Warren, Chippewa county, Wis. Politically Mr. Gossett is a republican and has been constable of the township for a number of terms. He is a member of the G. A. R. and is widely known and respected by all.

DANIEL W. FOX, farmer, Rock Elm. William D. Fox was born in Mohawk, N. Y., June 21, 1803. He married Catharine Coon in 1832, near Watertown, N. Y., and to their union were born eight children, namely: Sheldon; Elizabeth, Mrs. Cole, now dead; Matthew, living in Nebraska; Catharine, died in infancy; Daniel and May J. (twins), the latter now Mrs. Keyser, who lives in Janesville; Harriet A., Mrs. Lee, who lives in Barron county; and Ranson, living in Dakota. Daniel, our subject, was born in Canada, June 16, 1841, and when six years of age moved with his parents to Jefferson county, N. Y., but lived there only a short time when his parents came west to Dodge county,

Wis., where he lived until of age. In March, 1863, he married Catharine, daughter of William and Catharine Lee. In 1865 he left home for the first time, to seek a fortune for himself. He landed in the wild woods near what is now Rock Elm, and bought 160 acres of land of the government and a railroad company. Then his estimable wife and himself started to make a home, and he now has 100 acres under the highest state of cultivation, and has a nice home. To them have been given three children: Dora M., Mrs. Whip, lives in Rock Elm; Claudia M., Mrs. Vannortwick, also lives in Rock Elm, and Nellie S., who lives at home. In politics Mr. Fox is a democrat, and has been assessor of the town nine years. He is now enjoying the fruits of the hard pioneer life, and has the full confidence and respect of his neighbors.

GEORGE GOELLNER, farmer, P. O. Butternut, Ashland county, is a son of Ranke and Marie Goellner, and was born at Grosherzogthum, Oldenburg, Germany, July 3, 1837. He attended school until thirteen years old, when the family came to Wisconsin and settled on a farm in Mequon, Ogauee county. June 1, 1860, he married Margaret Schwake. Their children are: Reinhard, Anna (Mrs. Thierman), Mary (Mrs. Hartman), Bertha (Mrs. Zimmerman), Fred, Matilda (Mrs. Jonas), Paulina, Katie, Willie, Henry and Amanda. In 1882 Mr. Goellner removed to Butternut and purchased his present farm of 280 acres, which was then an unbroken forest. Mr. Goellner's father died here in June, 1888, at the age of eighty-two years. Mrs. Marie Goellner died the following year at about the same age. Politically Mr. Goellner is a republican and has served the town as supervisor for two years past. Although he received no education in English, he has become an intelligent and useful citizen. The family are members of the Lutheran church.

JAMES EDWARD CAMPBELL, farmer, logger and storekeeper, P. O. Lakeville, Chippewa county, is a native of Orange county, Vt., born July 2, 1830, a son of Phineas Campbell, who was a native of the same place. He attended school in the state of Vermont up to the age of nineteen years. In 1849 he moved to Boston, Mass., where he remained about three years, engaged in the meat market business. In 1855 he came to Oak Grove, Dunn county, Wis., where he resided four years, and bought a farm of 120 acres; he disposed of that and then lived in the Dells on the Wisconsin river for one year, after which he moved to Durand, Pepin county, where he lived for twenty years, engaged in farming and steamboating and in running a stage line. He then came to Bloomer township, Chippewa county and settled on a farm of 160 acres, which he bought from M. Robbins. He has added thereto the Lake House, situated on the west bank of Long lake, Chippewa county, with 200 acres more. He owns altogether in Pepin and Chippewa counties 1,010 acres of land, with about 400 acres under cultivation.

October 20, 1851, Mr. Campbell married at Washington, Orange county, Vt., Miss Julia Emma Godfrey, who was born January 24, 1832, in the same county, and died May 30, 1888, in Bloomer, Chippewa county, and is buried at Chippewa Falls, Wis. She was a daughter of Henry Godfrey, who was born January 13, 1803. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are the parents of two children: Ida May, born July 1, 1855, at the Dells on the Wisconsin river; and Frank Forrest, born June 18, 1860, at Durand, Pepin county. Ida May was first married to Charles Morning, and after his decease, to Henry Fay. Frank F. married Miss Maggie Nichols, April 16, 1884, at Eau Claire, Wis. She was

born december 18, 1865, in Camelton, New Brunswick, Canada, a daughter of Alexander and Isabelle (Riach) Nichols, natives of Scotland. Her grandfather, John Nichols, was also a native of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have one child, Julia Isabelle, born March 21, 1886, at Lakeville, Chippewa county.

JOSEPH S. LYTLE, Stanley, Chippewa county, was born in Lisbon, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., August 25, 1819, and is a son of Capt. John Lytle. His grandfather, William Lytle, immigrated to this country from Ireland in his boyhood, and settled in Salem, where he married a Miss Willson, of American birth, and they reared a family of five sons and three daughters. Capt. John Lytle married Elizabeth Daily, in 1799, at Salem. She was born in New Jersey of low Dutch descent. In 1800 they moved to Lisbon, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., which lies on the St. Lawrence river, where William Lytle followed them the next year. John Lytle volunteered and raised a company of 100 men, and was appointed captain of the Fourth rifle regiment. He was considered a brave officer and served in the army from 1812 to 1815, and participated in the battles at Lundy's Lane, Queenstown Heights and Little York, now known as Toronto. He joined the church one year before his death, and died aged sixty-three years, while his wife joined the Presbyterian church at seventeen years of age, at Salem, where she remained until her death, which occurred at the age of eighty-five years. Joseph S. cast his vote for Gen. Harrison in 1840 and for his grandson in 1890.

JOHN FOSTER, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Eagleton, was born in Chatham, Quebec, Canada, June 14, 1836, a son of Daniel and Nancy (Stewart) Foster, both of whom were born in county Antrim, Ireland, the former in 1801, and the latter, who is a daughter of John Stewart, in 1808. At the age of thirty-two years our subject came to the United States and settled in Chippewa Falls, Wis., where he lived only about six months, then went to Bobs Creek, Cleveland township, Chippewa county, where he resided about nineteen years. He then came to Eagle Point, Chippewa county, and purchased 240 acres of land from Louis Dumke, upon which he now resides. Two years later he purchased forty acres more from Henry Grenier.

August 3, 1858, Mr. Foster married Miss Anna, a daughter of William and Margaret (Bothwell) Cowan, natives of county Monaghan, Ireland. Margaret Cowan was born April 13, 1809, and was a daughter of David Bothwell, a native of the same place. Her husband, William, died in New Orleans, La., in 1839. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Foster, namely: John Frederick, May 8, 1861, at Chatham, Canada; Margaret Bothwell, March 24, 1863; Nancy Stewart, October 1, 1865; William Randolph, March 23, 1867; Amy Elizabeth, October 10, 1869; Daniel Nelson, September 20, 1871; George Fortier, April 21, 1873, died July 10, 1887, and is buried at Chippewa Falls; and Gertrude Charlotte, born December 12, 1875. The four last named were born in Bobs Creek, Chippewa county, Wis. The eldest son, John Frederick, married, May 30, 1888, Miss Mamie Chrystal, daughter of William Chrystal, a native of Canada. Her grandfather, John Chrystal, was of English descent. Her mother, Elizabeth (McIntire) Chrystal, was born July 12, 1853, in Chippewa county, Wis. Two children have been born to John F. Foster and wife, George Franklin, March 10, 1889, in Eagleton township, Chippewa county, and Clyde Clayton, born in the same place, December 18, 1890. Our subject is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and the A. O. U. W. Politically he is a republican, and is a member of the Baptist church.

JAMES M. CATHCART, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, was born December 7, 1837, in Washington county, N. Y., a son of Luther J. and Polly (Nelson) Cathcart. His father was born in Connecticut in 1795, and died at the age of eighty-three years; his mother was born about 1798, of American parentage, and died at the age of sixty-three years. Silas Cathcart, grandfather of our subject, was of an old American family, and lived to be very aged; his wife, Mary, died at the advanced age of ninety years. James M. lived with his parents until 1856, when he came west and worked on a farm near Fox Lake, Dodge county, Wis., for one year. He then came to Mondovi, and in 1860 bought eighty acres of land, which he still owns, and has it under a fine state of cultivation. September 23, 1864, he enlisted in Company K, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and joined his regiment at Marietta, Ga. He was in front of Atlanta, with Sherman on his march to the sea, and participated in all the battles that were fought on this famous ridge, and took part in the final review at Washington. He was united in marriage, May 27, 1862, with Miss Mary Minerva Warren, who was born May 27, 1841, in Naples, Ontario county, N. Y., a daughter of Elijah and Eliza Ann (Fuller) Warren. Elijah Warren was born August 6, 1810, in Oneida county, N. Y. His father, Nehemiah Warren, was a native of Massachusetts, and died at eighty-three years of age, and his mother was eighty-nine years old at the time of her decease. Elijah Warren died May 8, 1891, at the age of eighty-one years; Eliza Ann died September 4, 1860. Her father, Dr. Otis Fuller, was born in Berkshire county, Mass., in 1790; his wife, Minerva, was born in the same year, and was also of American birth. Mr. Cathcart is a republican, and has served as assessor for the last twenty years. He is not a member of any religious denomination, but is a believer in the principles upheld by Christians. Mr. and Mrs. Cathcart have had the following children: Anolia, born June 3, 1863, died July 22, 1867; Cora Eliza, January 19, 1872, and Frank Luther, August 28, 1876.

ROBERT BAILS LONGSTAFF, Cadott, Chippewa county, was born in Staindrop, county of Durham, England, October 20, 1839, and is the fifth of eight children born to Robert and Diana (Atkinson) Longstaff. He immigrated to America in 1845, and lived in New York city one year. He then came to Fond du Lac county, Wis., and was employed on a farm until the spring of 1852. He then went to school, and learned the carpenter's trade with his father. October 20, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Fourteenth Wisconsin infantry for three years, and was discharged December 10, 1863. He re-enlisted as sergeant in same company and regiment for three years more, or during the war, and was discharged and paid off at Madison, Wis., October 27, 1865, having served over four years in the army of the west. He was engaged in all the hardest battles, including Shiloh, second battle of Corinth, Fort Gibson, Champion Hill, Black River, charge and siege of Vicksburg, at which latter place he was wounded May 22, 1863, while charging the enemy. After returning from veteran furlough he was marched to Rome, Ga., and participated in all engagements.

EPHRAIM BURBY, lumberman, Rice Lake, Barron county, was born in eastern Canada, April 14, 1833, a son of Roman and Marcellem (Duby) Burby, and is the second of fifteen children born to them, thirteen of whom are living. He came to the United States in 1858, and located in Dunn county, where he engaged with the Knapp, Stout Lumber Company at Menomonie. August 14, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Fifth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and was placed with the Sixth army corps. He participated in the battles of Fredericks-

burg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Brandy Station, battle of Sailors' Creek, and was wounded in the hand at Gettysburg. He was discharged in June, 1865, by general order, returned to Wisconsin, and again began work for the Knapp, Stout Lumber Company, with whom he has since remained. Mr. Burby was married November 16, 1863, in Menomonie, to Miss Alice Heazly, a native of Pennsylvania, of Dutch ancestry. They have two children: Laura, wife of D. R. Widner, and Nellie. The family are members of the Roman Catholic church. Politically, Mr. Burby is a republican, and is a member of the G. A. R. Post at Rice Lake.

W. H. LETT, farmer and speculator, Fairchild, Eau Claire county, was born in Buckinghamshire, England, July 16, 1836. He is the eldest son in the family of eight children of Robert and Diana (Ellis) Lett, natives of England. Their names were: W. H.; Caroline, wife of George Horn; George, deceased; Henry; Thomas; Mary; Rosanna and Jane. The family moved to Canada East in 1844, where they lived for twelve years. W. H. received but a limited primary education, and then took up the profession of lumbering and surveying, and, by close application to his duties, he was benefited by practical experience in the pineries. He was then employed by the firm of A. Weed & Bro. of Oshkosh and Chicago, as manager of their camp and saw-mill for eight years. He has estimated timber for a number of years. In this capacity he was employed for several years by the C., St. P., M. & O. R. R. Co. He has surveyed a great portion of the ground from Camp Douglas to the coast of Lake Superior, and around the banks of Lake St. Croix. During the past fourteen years he has done all the estimating and surveying of N. C. Foster & Son. Upon one of the trips for this firm, he visited the township of Fairchild, and, liking the territory, recommended the purchase of the timber land. This resulted in the building up of the thrifty little village of Fairchild from a dense growth of pine trees and hard wood. In his travels, he has visited the important cities on the western coast, passing through Washington, Oregon and other states and territories. He improved the opportunity offered him as a lumberman, and purchased some 3,000 acres of good farming land, also a one-third interest of 1,200 acres of fir and cedar timber land in Washington.

December 25, 1855, he married Anna Vance, daughter of William and Mary (Brown) Vance, natives of Scotland and Ireland, respectively. They moved to the United States in 1819. There were eleven children born to them, the following of whom are living: John, William, Samuel, Ann, Jane (wife of William Gill), Eliza, Louisa and Mrs. Lett, who was born February 7, 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Lett have two children: Charles, and Ida, widow of Adolph Latze, M. D. Mr. Lett enlisted September 1, 1864, in Company A, in the Second Wisconsin cavalry, under Col. Washburn and Capt. Palmer. The company served as a body guard of Gen. Dana, and on dispatch duty. Mr. Lett was discharged June 12, 1865. He is a republican in politics, and has represented his county as surveyor for several years. He was elected in 1884 and 1886, and in 1889 was appointed deputy surveyor, under Charles Bussel, and has always taken an active interest in the county elections, as a representative citizen. He is a member of Humbard Lodge, A. F. and A. M. and the Maj. Nathan Paine Post No. 166, G. A. R., of which he is past post commander.

EDWIN M. BROWN, farmer, P. O. Augusta, Eau Claire county, was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, October 18, 1830, and is the youngest son of the family of six children, of Hugh M. and Mary (Rightson) Brown, both of whom are now deceased, the father having died in 1855, at the age of sixty-

five years, and the mother in 1848. The names of their children in the order of their birth are as follows: John R. (deceased); William (deceased); Catherine, wife of D. Lawler; Thomas (deceased); Emma, wife of C. Jackson, and Edwin M., who was reared in England. At the age of fourteen he began work in a woolen factory, and continued so employed until 1857, when he came to America and located in Wisconsin, first in Trempealeau county, and then, in 1861, where he now lives. He was married July 18, 1852, to Maria Sirris, in England. They have a family of seven children, namely: William H., Frederick, Wallace, Frank E., George, Clara and Samuel. Mr. Brown is a member of the Odd Fellows, Augusta Lodge No. 141, and a staunch republican in politics. He and his family are members of the Church of England (Protestant Episcopal).

SIDNEY BADMAN, farmer, P. O. Porter's Mills, Eau Claire county, is a son of Samuel and Ann (Bussell) Badman, natives of England, and was born in Sandford, Somersetshire, England, July 14, 1828. He attended school until the age of seventeen years, and then learned the cooper's trade with his father. When nineteen years old he commenced for himself, and worked on a farm until his departure for America, April 2, 1855. He landed in New York city May 8, 1855, and there he took a boat and went up the Hudson river to Mecklenburgh, Tompkins county, N. Y. He worked on a farm there until February, 1856, when he came to Chippewa county, Wis., and purchased forty acres of land in Wheaton township, where he lived two years, when he sold it and moved to Brunswick township and bought forty acres in section 5. In 1877 he purchased the farm he now lives upon, which consists of 320 acres. He now owns 400 acres in sections ten and fifteen. In early days he had to use keel-boats to go after supplies to Read's Landing, a distance of seventy-five miles. January 10, 1866, Mr. Badman married Hannah, daughter of William and Honor Williams, and they have three children: Alice, John and Merton. They are of the Methodist church, and he is a republican.

CURTIS H. THOMSON, farmer, P. O. Augusta, Eau Claire county, was born in New York state, February 17, 1835, and is the fifth in the family of sixteen children of John and Mary (Hubble) Thomson, whose names were as follows: Mary Jane (deceased); Clarissa Melissa, wife of Mr. Crowell, living in Illinois; Harman (deceased); Curtis H.; John; Lewis (deceased); Norman B.; William H. (died in the army); Amanda; Cyrus O. (deceased); James H.; Millo (deceased); Alonzo D.; Lucy; Anna Eliza (deceased) and Evelina. The parents were natives of Vermont, but removed to New York in early life. After shifting from one place to another they located permanently in Wisconsin, where the father, who was a carpenter and joiner, died. The mother survived him and is now living with her daughter in Illinois. Curtis H. Thompson remained with his parents until they came to Wisconsin, when he started out for himself. He worked in the lead mines for a short time, then went to Hastings, Minn., where he was employed as a clerk. In 1855 he returned home, and in 1857 bought the land he now lives on. Mr. Thomson was married in 1851 to Fanny Stowell, and they have four children namely: John C., living at St. Paul, Minn.; Norman L. (deceased); William A. (deceased); and Allen at home. Mr. Thomson is one of the most highly esteemed men of his township. He was elected chairman of Otter Creek township in 1890 on the republican ticket. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

DONALD CAMERON, mill watchman, Eau Claire, was born January 4, 1826,

near Montreal, Canada. His parents, Angus and Jean (Cameron) Cameron, were natives of Scotland and members of old historical families. He was educated in Canada and engaged in farming in his native place till he was thirty years of age when he removed to the vicinity of St. Catherines, Ont., and remained there three years, then came to Eau Claire, in October, 1859, and at once secured employment as a woodsman. He worked in the woods in the winter and sorted logs in the summer for the Eau Claire Lumber Company. For a period of two years he was a member of the police force of Eau Claire, then re-entered the employment of the Eau Claire Lumber Company, and became one of their most trusted employes. For the last twelve years he has been employed as night watchman at the mill, continuing with the present owners, the Mississippi River Logging Company, and has the unparalleled record of not having missed his duty for an hour during all those years. He married here, Emmer Deett Smith, a native of Otsego county, N. Y. They have six children: William H., Jessie, Angus, Allen D., Jennie and Roy A. One daughter, Flora E., died when six years and a half old. Mr. Cameron was reared in the Scotch Presbyterian church and adheres to the teachings of his father. Since becoming a citizen of the United States he has acted politically with the republican party.

HARRY SHERMAN JONES, retired, Eau Claire, one of the earliest settlers of this section, now living, was born in Windom county, Vt., October 30, 1814. His parents were Aaron and Lucy (Sherman) Jones, who were both born in Vermont. His father was a farmer and jobber in lumber, and died in New York, March, 1866, aged eighty-four years, and his mother died in August, 1840, aged fifty-five years. There were two girls and four boys in the family, namely: Phethena, Caroline, Harry Sherman, Horace, Ruel and John. The parents were members of the Presbyterian church. When Mr. Jones was only a few months old, his parents moved to Chautauqua county, near Jamestown, N. Y., and here he received a common education, and worked upon the farm with his father until he was married. He then began farming for himself, and worked his farm a part of the year, and was also engaged in the lumber business, running his rafts down the Allegheny river, from Warren, Pa., to Pittsburgh. This was in the pioneer days of Western Pennsylvania, long before the oil fields were known, and at times he and his brother walked a good share of the way back from Pittsburgh to Jamestown. In 1851 Mr. Jones went to Pike county, Ill., where he was engaged in farming and threshing until 1860, at which time he came to Eau Claire. It was but a short time until what men there were in the Chippewa Valley took their guns from the wall and went out in defense of the "Stars and Stripes," but, though as loyal as any other American, the time had passed when his eyesight would serve him sufficiently to carry the gun, and, besides, all were not needed at the front—some must till the soil that those in advance could be fed. When he came to Eau Claire he intended to engage in the lumber business, but instead, rented a farm, and later on bought one, to which he kept adding until he owned 500 acres on Truax Prairie, a few miles from the center of Eau Claire, and there he tilled the soil. He has been a very successful farmer, and accumulated a small fortune before retiring from the farm, which he sold to his son.

Mr. Jones was married, October 16, 1838, to Elizabeth Baine. She was born in Washington county, N. Y., April 20, 1813. Her parents were William and Hannah (Tinkey) Baine. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jones are as follows: Cynthia, Mrs. C. B. Gose, now in Illinois; Henry; Louisa, Mrs.

James Miner, who had two children, Clark, died at the age of two years, and Dean Lee, who now lives with Mr. Jones (his mother died April 14, 1882); Horace W., on a farm, and Mary A., who now keeps house for her father.

Mrs. Jones died February 9, 1890. Faithfully she had walked life's uneven path by her husband's side, hand in hand for more than half a century.

ISAAC CORVIN SERGEANT, farmer, P. O. Rice Lake, Barron county, was born in Essex county, N. J., May 3, 1815. His grandfather, Isaac Sergeant, was born in 1739, and his grandmother December 26, 1746. His father, Stephen Sergeant, was born August 2, 1784, and his mother, Anna (Penney) Sergeant, August 27, 1784. He is the youngest of five children born to his parents, and the only one now living. At the age of three years he was taken by his parents to Sullivan county, N. Y., where he lived until nineteen years old. Then he went to Bradford, Pa., thence to Tioga, N. Y. In 1846 he came to Wisconsin, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Green Lake county in 1860, and in the fall of that year removed to Dodge county. In May, 1864, he enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and was made first lieutenant. During his service his time was mostly spent in garrison duty in Memphis, Tenn. He was in the service only four months. In August, 1875, he came to Rice Lake and located on his farm near that city. He was elected justice of the peace, and has held the office ever since. Politically he was formerly a republican, but of late years he has supported the principles of the prohibition party.

Our subject's first marriage was to Miss Hannah Sophia Morse, at Smithfield, Pa., May 5, 1836. This union was blessed with seven children, namely: Martha Louisa, Phoebe Jane (deceased), Mary Ann, Isaac Gilbert (deceased), Sarah Sophia (deceased), George Washington and Stephen William. His second marriage was to Miss Diana Van Arsdell, by whom he had no children. His third marriage was to F. A. Mann, at Eau Claire, February 15, 1873, and to them were born four children, two of whom are living, namely: Isaac Newton and Nettie Viola. Mr. Sergeant and wife are members of the Methodist church, and he has been a member of the I. O. O. F., G. A. R., Sons of Temperance and Temple of Honor. Mr. Sergeant has in his possession a book in good preservation which was printed in 1729, and which formerly belonged to his grandmother.

A. L. WOOSTER, physician and druggist, Osseo, was born March 14, 1838, in Momence, Kankakee county, Ill., and is the tenth in a family of eleven children born to Lewis and Lavina (Holmes) Wooster, natives of Connecticut. His father was born in 1790 and died in 1855, and his mother, born in 1800, died in 1860. Their children were named as follows: Alanson H. (deceased), Lorinda (widow of Dr. Youngman), Lavina (deceased), John, George (deceased), Mary (deceased wife of Henry A. Hulbert of Seattle), Sarah (deceased wife of Nathaniel Van Knochen), A. L., and Marilla (wife of James Cassell of Oklahoma, Indian territory. Dr. A. L. was reared to manhood in Green Lake county, Wis., where he received a good common-school education. He chose the medical profession for a vocation and educated himself, paying his own tuition and expenses while studying medicine. In 1860 he married Miss Frances J., daughter of Storm and Maria Zee, natives of New York. Mrs. Wooster was born March 4, 1844. They have three children: Lorena (wife of Harvey Borst), Scott H. and Lois M. Mr. Wooster is a member of the Independence Lodge No. 36, K. of P., the A. O. U. W. No. 121, at Fairchild, and the order of Modern Woodmen No. 787. He is a demo-

crat in politics and has served as town clerk of Sumner. He assists in all enterprises of a public nature that are of benefit to his surroundings, and is a representative citizen of the county.

ELIJAH GRANT STEVENS (deceased) was born in Emdon township, Somerset county, Me., in 1812. He was a son of Jonathan Stevens who had sixteen children. His mother's name was Young, and both families were of English descent. Our subject grew up on a farm and received a common-school education, and began life as a teamster and woodsman. Later he ran a ferry on the Kennebec river at Solon for several years. He was married about 1837 to Lucinda Boothby, who bore him four sons: Marcellus F., Cyrus B., Lester P., and Charles E. Mrs. Stevens, who was a native of Maine, died in 1846. Mr. Stevens afterward married Mary Rice, a native of the same township. Their children were as follows: Roland H., Frank, Ida (Mrs. S. Mason), Marion S. (the first child born in Waterville, fall of 1854), Hetty (Mrs. J. Snyder), Fred and Minnie. In 1848 Mr. Stevens came west with his family via the lakes to Milwaukee, and thence by team to Winslow, Ill. The next spring he bought a farm in Jordan township, Greene county, Wis. In the spring of 1853 he decided to seek a location that afforded better shipping facilities, so, accompanied by his sons Marcellus and Charles, he started out with three yoke of oxen and a cow. He first made a claim on Root river, Minn., but a very heavy storm raised the river and flooded the claim, whereupon he resumed his journey. Arriving at Read's Landing, he crossed on the ferry to Pepin and thence went to Dead Lake prairie. His was the first team driven up the Chippewa river above Hick's valley.

Mr. Stevens preëmpted a farm and built a log house on the southwest quarter of section twenty-six, which was the first house in Waterville township. After making some improvements he returned to Greene county for his family. They came by team to Eau Claire and started down the river with their goods on a raft. The first night they were snowed in, near Rumsey's Landing, and the next morning proceeded on foot to Dunnville whence they reached the claim with a sleigh. In 1856 he removed to Ella where he engaged in farming and carried the mail from Read's Landing to Eau Claire, for several years. In 1865 he removed to Wabasha county, Minn., and kept the hotel known as the Boston house. Later he moved to the northwestern part of the state, but in 1871 he returned to Dead Lake prairie, where his death occurred March 2, 1872. Mrs. Mary Stevens died there April 20, 1878. Politically Mr. Stevens was an enthusiastic democrat. In his day he was a great admirer of Lewis Cass.

R. C. HINE, farmer and speculator, lives on section thirty-five, Fairchild township, Eau Claire county. He was born in Cairo, Greene county, N. Y., November 18, 1837, the elder in a family of two children of Hiram and Sallie (Fields) Hine, natives of New York and Connecticut, respectively. His brother, Hiram E., is deceased. Hiram Hine Sr., was born October 1, 1806, and died May 16, 1841. His wife was born February 26, 1809, and is still living. R. C. Hine was forced to battle for himself at the early age of twelve years, and is a self-made man. By perseverance and industry he has accumulated a handsome fortune. His first experience was in the mercantile line, in which he continued until 1850, when he took to steamboating on the Ohio and Kanawah rivers, which he continued until 1861, when he enlisted in the Sixty-third Ohio volunteer infantry as quartermaster. In May, 1862, he was transferred to a government transport boat, which plied upon the above men-

tioned rivers. This period was full of excitement and danger, and he narrowly escaped capture and death several times, running the blockades, etc., In May, 1865, he was discharged and returned to Meigs county, Ohio, where he engaged in the mercantile line, but removed shortly afterward to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he purchased a saw-mill and a large tract of land. In 1870 he sold out and came to Osseo, Wis., and in the following year to Fairchild, where he is recognized as one of the principals in the progress of this beautiful little village. He turned his attention to building, and erected the Hine Hotel, a large store building on the same street, and several fine residences. In 1873 he, in company with W. H. Thomas and G. S. Graves owned and managed a saw-mill, which was burned down in the same year. Mr. Hine displayed great energy in building fine residences. June 11, 1889, he had a very beautiful residence burned, but it was soon replaced by his present dwelling, which has the most beautiful site in the village. The house is a large two-story frame, elegantly finished with hard wood, and is second in beauty to none in the county.

Mr. Hine has been married four times; his first wife, Mary E. Bestow, to whom he was married in 1858, bore him two children, Charles R. and Gussie F. (wife of E. J. Mackett), and died in 1868. October 20, 1870, he married Huldah J. McGrath, who bore him three children: Mary E., Hiram E. and Harry L., and died July 4, 1880. January 10, 1881, he married Sarah D. McGrath, who died in 1882. December 18, 1883, he married Kittie E. Foster, daughter of Abijah W. and Jane N. (Hannon) Foster, natives of New York. Mrs. Hine was born October 1, 1856. To this marriage have been born four children: George S., Willard F., Clarence H. and an infant. Mr. Hine is a member of Coolville Lodge No. 337, A. F. and A. M., Salisbury Chapter No. 125, the Good Templars and the A. O. U. W., and is a republican in politics, taking an active interest in the elections. He has held many offices of trust and honor in his village and county; has been mayor, town treasurer, a member of the county board of supervisors, clerk, justice of the peace, etc. He assists in enterprises of a public nature that are of benefit to his surroundings, and always works for the advancement of his village.

JOHN C. EMERSON, farmer, P. O. Augusta, Eau Claire county, was born in Erie county, Pa., August 14, 1834, the fifth child of Abraham and Apama (Emes) Emerson, natives of the New England states. His brothers and sisters of whom there were ten are: Cordelia, wife of Daniel Hawkins; Puduthan (deceased); Julia (deceased); Jane, wife of Joe Williams; Ansil; Versel; Lorenzo; Levi and Perry H. His mother died and his father was again married, taking as his second wife Almira Hill. Both are still living. John C. was reared in Pennsylvania until he reached the age of seventeen, when, with his parents, he removed to Illinois, where he remained two years. In 1859 he came to Eau Claire county and purchased eighty acres of choice land in Otter Creek township, on which he remained until 1865, when he enlisted in Company G, Forty-eighth Wisconsin volunteers, under H. H. Stockings. On April 25, in the same year, he was severely wounded in the left hand while on guard duty. After receiving his discharge he returned to his home and family. September 14, 1865, he married Ellen, the fourth child in the family of ten children of John R. and Harriet (Spate) Brown. Mr. Emerson is a republican, and believes in the doctrine of the Adventists.

GUSTAV GESSNER, county treasurer, Eau Claire, was born March 5, 1841, in Prussia, Germany. His parents were Christian and Johanna F. (Fuchs)

Gessner, also natives of Germany, and farmers by occupation. Gustav Gessner came to America with his parents in 1850. They lived two years in Milwaukee county, four years in Dane county, and six years in Pepin county, all in Wisconsin, and finally settled in Lincoln, Eau Claire county. They had eight children, four of whom are now living: Edward, Gustav, Fritz and Frantz. Three died in Germany, and one in Pepin county. Christian Gessner died August 25, 1869, in Lincoln township, Eau Claire county, to which he had come in 1863, and where he had filled the office of township treasurer for five years with great ability. His widow still resides there.

Gustav Gessner was a farmer until he arrived at the age of twenty-two years, when he engaged in the saw-mill business, at the mouth of Fall Creek, and conducted the same for about twenty-five years. He has always been respected for his strict business principles and fair dealing with his fellowmen, and has shown considerable executive ability in conducting his business. He married Miss Theresa Herschlep January 3, 1867, and they have seven children; Paulina, Rosalina, Frantz, Anna, Otto, Richard and Cora. He is a democrat in politics, and was chairman of the board of supervisors of Lincoln township for nine years. In 1890 he was elected by that party to the office of county treasurer, which he filled with credit to himself and his constituents. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and a consistent Christian.

DAVID PORTER GRAVES, retired, Eau Claire, came here in August, 1855, and is among the pioneers of the Chippewa Valley who represent the devotees of the gun and rod. The earliest known progenitors of the family were three Englishmen who came here and settled in Connecticut before the French war. Grandfather Eliphalet Graves was born in Connecticut, and was a leader among the farmers of his county, and his judgment was sought far and wide. He was not tall in stature, but was a well-built man, and one of the Revolutionary heroes. He fought at the battle of Bennington, and was engaged in many expeditions against hostile Indians. He had one child by his first wife. His second wife was a Miss Jones, whose brothers were noted for their great size. Three children were given to them, of whom Elihu and Mrs. Wealthy Rockefeller reached maturity. Elihu was born in Connecticut, was a farmer, and moved to the Mohawk valley, N. Y., and from there to the lake country, where he became a well-to-do farmer. He died in 1851, aged seventy years. His wife, Nancy, daughter of David McKinney, died in 1866, aged about eighty-five years. They had eight children, who attained maturity, namely: Margaret, Deborah, Henry, George, Chauncy, Nancy, Mary, Richard and David P.

David P. Graves was born September 3, 1820, in Milo, Yates county, N. Y. He was engaged in farming until 1842, when he came west and settled in Michigan. He spent four years in Iowa and two in Michigan, then came to the Chippewa Valley, in 1855, for the purpose of buying furs, having been a fur trader in northern Michigan and Wisconsin. He soon abandoned that business to engage in the more lucrative one of lumbering. His travels in the woods and among the Indians gave him an excellent opportunity to locate valuable timber lands. He never associated with any one in that business, relying on his own resources to lead him to success. He sold his lumber interests in 1870, and spent the two next winters in Arkansas and Texas. In 1872 he went to Volusia county, Fla., where he bought and sold land, planted orange groves and did considerable real estate business. He spends his winters in Orange City, Fla., and his summers in Eau Claire,

where he has hosts of friends. He has filled a number of offices in his native state, and has been identified with the democratic party since 1856. He takes great delight in the woods, being a lover of nature, and an expert hunter, having quite a reputation in that line. His many friends evince quite an interest in his travels and exploits, and are always glad to hear the story of his latest trips.

ISHMAEL COOK, farmer, P. O. Cook's Valley, Dunn county, was born in Wales, January 23, 1819, a son of Henry and Mary (Maggs) Cook. They immigrated to America in 1830 and first settled in Orange county, N. Y., and followed farming a number of years, then spent two years in Massachusetts, but returned to New York and settled in Washington county. They afterward came to Wisconsin and spent the remainder of their lives in Dane county. His father died in 1850 and his mother in 1870. Ishmael remained with his parents during their life, working on the farm and acquiring a common-school education. He married in Vernon, Waukesha county, February 28, 1848, Urania Musson and to them have been born eleven children. Those living are: Mary J., married to Thomas Knight and lives in Rice Lake, Wis.; George H., married Minnie Mason and now lives in Menomonie; Eli married Sarah Mason and lives in Chippewa county; Rosana married to S. Stultes of Rice Lake, Wis.; Cynthia, married to Joseph Holmes of Baraboo, Wis.; Carrie, married to James Mason, and lives in Menomonie; Ora, married to B. Shortley of Menomonie; James E. and Albert, both living in Baraboo, Wis., Sylvia, May and Louie, the last two at home. After his marriage, Mr. Cook remained in Waukesha county until 1862, when he came to Dunn county and entered a homestead on section one, town of Grant, and was one of the first settlers in the township. He has since disposed of part of his one hundred and sixty acres; the balance he has improved and well stocked. Politically he is a republican, and has held several minor offices. He is a member of the Baptist church.

HOMER RIDER, farmer, P. O. Baldwin, St. Croix county, was born in Berkshire county, Mass., September 27, 1836, a son of Bradford and Harriet (James) Rider, the former of whom was born in the same place in 1807, and the latter, September 20, 1810. His mother died in August, 1864. Our subject received his education in the common schools of Massachusetts, and at the age of sixteen went to McHenry county, Ill., where he was engaged in farm work for several years. About 1858 he came to St. Croix county and settled in Hammond township, where he engaged in farming and threshing. In 1865 he purchased his first piece of land, in Apple River, and since then his life has been a varied one, and, though farming has always been his occupation, he has been engaged in many side lines, buying and selling horses, mules and cattle, shipping many from Illinois and Iowa to Wisconsin, and from here to Dakota. To Mr. Rider is largely due the credit of the improved grades of stock in this part of the county, as he has owned some thoroughbred Norman horses. To him also belongs the credit of having been the first to break ground with a team of horses in St. Croix county, as it was not supposed that the land could be broken up by any means other than by the use of long strings of oxen. Mr. Rider has also continuously bought and sold farms in connection with his live stock trade.

August 7, 1862, he married Sarah McLaughlin of Boston, Mass., now deceased. To them were born four sons and three daughters, namely: Louis H., H. E., Homer, Frederick, Lizzie (Mrs. A. E. Brainerd), Jessie and Susie, most of whom live in St. Croix county. February 22, 1885, he

married Mrs. Florence Halley who was born in Fillmore county, Minn., a daughter of Amos and Malydia (Hinman) Crippen, who were born in New York and Canada respectively. Her father was a farmer and served in the late Civil war, and for some time before his death followed the insurance business. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rider: Edna and Belva. Mr. Rider was elected sheriff of the county on the republican ticket, and served two years, and has also been chairman of the town board for four years, and is socially a member of the A. F. and A. M.

L. L. LANCASTER, lumberman, Eau Claire, was born in the township of Maxfield, Piscataquis county, Me., October 26, 1829, a son of Levi and Olive Lancaster; the former died in 1865, was of English descent and his ancestors came to Maine in the early colonial days. The latter was a native of Maine and died in 1880, at the age of eighty-three years. Our subject attended the common school and afterward an academy, and at the age of twenty-one came west to Michigan and engaged in the lumber business for five years. In 1856 he came to Eau Claire and engaged in the lumber business here, in which he continued until 1861, when he enlisted, December 9, in the Second Wisconsin cavalry, Company L, and was sent to Benton Barracks, Mo., then to Jefferson City, Mo., where he remained until spring, when he crossed the Ozark mountains to Springfield, Mo. July 4, 1862, he was at Helena, Ark., also at Canton, White River, Arkansas Post, Cold Water and Tallahassee under C. C. Washburn, then returned to Helena, and was at Memphis, Tenn., under the command of Gen. Grearson. From thence they marched to Vicksburg, a distance of 800 miles, and it took fifty-two days to make the trip. He was then transferred to W. T. Sherman's command, and assisted in the taking of Jackson, Miss., Canton, Miss., Pearl River, Tombigbee River, and again returned to Vicksburg, then to Memphis, where he arrived in April, 1865. He next went to Grenada, Miss., and with 250 men captured Gen. Forrest and 1,500 men; afterward to Natchez and up the Red River to Alexander, where he became the leader of a so-called meeting to displace his lieutenant-colonel, for which he was arrested and sentenced to be shot, by Gen. Custer. At the last moment he was reprieved and his sentence changed to three years' banishment to Dry Tortugas, which through the efforts of friends, among whom were C. C. Washburn, was changed so that he was released at the end of three months.

On the voyage to Dry Tortugas the vessel met with two severe storms, and the prisoners, who were chained on deck were exposed for forty-eight hours to the mercy of the waves, which washed over them continually during that time. Upon his return Mr. Lancaster received transportation to Madison and was then dishonorably discharged without pay. He had to walk home, and was so wasted by his hardships that no one knew him but his dog. Through the efforts of C. C. Washburn and Congressman Humphrey, of Hudson, his discharge was made honorable and he received back pay amounting to \$1,000. April 12, 1851, he married Sarah Holland who was born in Bangor, Me., in 1828, a daughter of Frederick and Lydia (Crocket) Holland, whose mother was a descendant of David Crocket. Four children were born to them, namely: Ella L., Tirzah A., Carrie B. and Elmer Elsworth. Politically Mr. Lancaster is a republican and a member of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and G. A. R. societies.

FRANCIS WILLIAM WOODWARD, lumberman and farmer, Eau Claire, is the second of four children born to William Amos and Frances Mary Woodward. Amos Woodward, his grandfather, was a native of New London, Conn., of

English descent, and was engaged in the West India trade, but died at the early age of thirty-three years. William A. Woodward, his son, dealt largely in real estate, and through his agents selected the lands of Cornell University in Minnesota and Wisconsin. The later years of his life were passed at Vails Gate, near Newburgh, N. Y., where he died in 1883, in his eighty-third year. His widow now resides there at the age of eighty years. A son and daughter of this couple now reside in New York city, and a daughter in Elizabeth, N. J.

Francis W., the subject of this article, was born December 19, 1830, in Ithaca, Tompkins county, N. Y. He finished his education at the University of New York, and began life at the age of fourteen years as a clerk in a wholesale dry goods store in New York city. For nine years he remained with this establishment, gradually advancing to the position of manager. In 1853 he engaged with his father in the real estate and insurance business in that city, which he continued for two years. Having paid a visit to the west in 1851, he resolved to remove thither, and in 1855 took up his residence at Madison Wis., where he continued his real estate operations, being chiefly engaged in caring for his father's and his own holdings. In 1862 he returned to New York and engaged in the book publishing business with his brother, George E. Woodward, to whom he sold out at the end of seven years. He settled in Eau Claire in the fall of 1869, and continued the real estate business. In 1872 he established the Bank of Eau Claire, the first incorporated bank in that city, and continued as its president until 1885. He was one of the incorporators of the Badger State Lumber Company, established in 1875, and has been secretary of the same most of the time since, and is now also general manager. For the last eleven years he has managed a farm of 5,500 acres at Warren, Minn.

In 1862 Mr. Woodward was joined in marriage, at Madison, with Annie J. Delaplaine, a native of that city, and daughter of George P. and Emeline T. Delaplaine. Two daughters complete the family of Mr. Woodward, namely: Mary D. W., widow of Charles G. Strong, and Harriet B.

PETER BECKER, farmer, P. O. Menomonie, was born August 5, 1835, in Oberleuken, Germany. His parents, Nicolaus and Christina (Heiser) Becker, were natives of the same place. The latter died there in 1852, aged fifty-four years. They had three children: Anton, Mary and Peter. Of these Anton came to Dunn county in 1855, and died here; Mary died in Germany. Peter came to the United States in 1854, and resided in Dodge county, Wis., until 1858, when he came to Dunn county, where he worked for Knapp, Stout & Co., for four years, and then settled on 160 acres of railroad land, which he improved and subsequently bought. He is a practical farmer, and has been a very successful one. His father came to America in 1856, and now resides in Menomonie. Peter Becker was married here to Magdalena, a daughter of Mathias Weser, of Dodge county, Wis., and a native of Germany. Five children have blessed this union: Mrs. Mary Stelzener, Matheus, Nicholas, Herbert and Sophia. Mr. Becker has been a member of the town board, and is a democrat in politics. Religiously, he and wife adhere to the Roman Catholic church.

SOCRATES T. BEST, farmer, P. O. Connersville, Dunn county, was born in Portage county, Ohio, July 15, 1825, a son of John and Sarah (Borton) Best, of Scotch-Irish and English descent, respectively. John Best and wife were farmers, and immigrated to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled in Adams county, where they remained until Mr. Best's death, in 1862. His widow resided

with one of her sons in New Haven township, Dunn county, until her death, in 1876. Socrates T. lived at home until twenty-seven years of age, assisting his father on the farm and teaching school. He went to Texas in 1859, and still followed teaching. At the breaking out of the war he made powder, but after his material was used up, he was forced by the Confederates to join their army, which, to escape hanging, he did, in May, 1862. December 27, 1862, he escaped to the Union lines, and there enlisted January 2, 1863, at Elm Springs, Ark., and was detailed as ward-master and steward in hospitals during his term of service. August 17, 1865, he was mustered out at Lawrence, Kas. Mr. Best was married to Miss Ellen F. Langson, of Adams county, Wis., in April, 1853. His wife was with him during his service in the Union army, but died at Fort Smith, Ark., in October, 1864. Five children were born to this marriage, only two of whom are living: Augustus L., married Alana A. Lault, and living near his father, and William J., who married Emma Waite. Both sons are engaged in the manufacture of lumber.

January 28, 1866, Mr. Best married, at Big Spring, Wis., Mrs. Sarah Mahala (Ward) Landt, a war widow with two children: Alana A. and Warren S. Landt, both living. To this union four children have been born, all living, namely: Judith G., who married Adelbert A. Landt and lives in Kilbourn City, Wis.; Samuel W., Sylvia T. and Mildred, all at home. After his second marriage Mr. Best remained in Adams county until 1870, when he removed to New Haven township, Dunn county, and settled on the homestead where he now resides. Of 160 acres, Mr. Best has fifty acres under improvement, and the farm is well stocked and he has a good residence. Mr. Best is a consistent republican, and is a member of the G. A. R., of which he has been chaplain since he joined.

NELS OLSON, farmer, P. O. Colfax, Dunn county, was born in Totten, Norway, June 19, 1832, and is a son of Ole Larson and Agnette Nilssen, the latter born in Totten, Norway, September 30, 1796, and died March 10, 1891, in Auburn township, Chippewa county, the former born in Totten, Norway, in 1802, and died in Modum, Norway, in 1865. May 7, 1861, Mr. Olson sailed from Drammen on the sailing vessel, Victoria, bound for Quebec, Canada, and was on the water eight weeks and three days. He came west to Houston, Houston county, Minn., where he worked on a farm for two years, thence came to Auburn township, Chippewa county, where he located on a homestead of 150 acres, March 5, 1863, and has since remained there.

Mr. Olson married Miss Karrina, who was born in Modum, Norway, March 13, 1832, a daughter of Hans Hanson, and this union has been blessed with eleven children as follows: Anna Karrina, born in Modum, Norway, March 13, 1855, died July 19, 1879, in Auburn township, Chippewa county; Lena Christina, born in Modum, September 2, 1856, is married to Nels E. Nelson, and has borne him nine children; Hans Olson, born in Modum, September 8, 1858, died February 16, 1880, at Cumberland, Barron county; Ole Nelson Amble, born in Modum, July 14, 1860, married, February 25, 1883, Andrina M. Jolund, who was born in Ringeke, Norway, July 19, 1860; Gottfried, born in Houston county, Minn., November 14, 1862, married Hannah Olson in 1889, and is now living in Grant township, Dunn county; Laurina, born September 18, 1864, in Auburn township, Chippewa county (where, also, all the following children were born), and died November 1, 1864; Christina, September 27, 1865, is married to Gustave Peterson, of Colfax, Dunn county, who was born

in Modum, Norway, in 1860; Herman Nicholas, February 13, 1868, married Gena Kenney, in Colfax, Dunn county; Johan Alfred, March 24, 1870; Christina Maria, April 5, 1872, died August 2, 1873; Henry Severn, June 12, 1875, died January 22, 1822. Lena C., who married Nels E. Nelson, has nine children, as follows: Carl Nicholas, born in Wheaton, Chippewa county, May 30, 1877; Caroline May, born in Wheaton, October 13, 1876; Thomas Almer, born April 20, 1879; Lydia Constance, born February 23, 1881; Henry Leonard, born October 22, 1882; Lena Catherine, born June 15, 1886; Hilda Eliza, born February 23, 1888; Dena Gesina, who died February 17, 1888; Laura Matilda, born November 11, 1889. Mr. Olson is a republican in politics, and has been supervisor of his township seven years, assessor four years, and chairman for three years. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

NELSON CHAPMAN WILCOX, Eau Claire, was born in Whitestown, Oneida county, N. Y., January 1, 1836, the only son of Reuben and Louisa (Chapman) Wilcox. Reuben Wilcox was born in Connecticut in 1796, and died at the age of eighty-five years. His wife, who was a sister of Mrs. J. G. Thorp, died at twenty-eight years of age when our subject was ten months old. His ancestors were English, and came to this country in early colonial times. Nelson C. had four sisters: Hannah, now Mrs. Wilson; Mary, now Mrs. Jeliff; Cornelia, now Mrs. Green, and Helen, now Mrs. Littlejohn. Nelson's early life was spent in going to school and assisting his parents on their farm until nineteen years of age, when he went to Oxford and attended the academy for one year, which completed his education. In 1856 he came west, located in Eau Claire, obtained employment with the firm of Chapman & Thorp, and remained with them until 1861, when he went into business with W. J. Bridges, with whom he remained about two years, then sold out and went to Massachusetts on account of his wife's health. Upon his return he engaged in the logging business, and remained in it until 1867, when he sold out and went back east with his wife and remained there one year. He returned to Eau Claire and did not go into business again until the spring of 1880, when he opened a general store with G. B. Chapman and B. J. Churchill under the firm name of G. B. Chapman & Co.

In the spring of 1861 he married Frances A. Blanchard, who was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., and died in the spring of 1868. June 28, 1870, he married Mrs. Angie T. Ballinger, *nee* Tewkesbury, who bore him three children, all of whom were born in Eau Claire, namely: Roy P., June 30, 1873; Nelson J., January 27, 1875, and Thorp, May 20, 1877. Mr. Wilcox has always been a republican. He has served as township treasurer three terms, was a member of the city council and was nominated as mayor by the republican convention, but would not accept for business reasons.

JOHN CRAIG, retired farmer, Eau Claire, was born in the north of Ireland. His parents were Francis and Nancy (McQuillen) Craig, both of whom were born in Ireland, where our subject received his education. In 1849, in company with his brother William, his mother (his father having died in Ireland) and four sisters, he came to America and settled at Portage, Columbia county, Wis., where they lived until 1856, when John came to Eau Claire county and bought 140 acres of farming land in Seymour township. Here he tilled the soil until the spring of 1862, when he enlisted in the Tenth battery light artillery, and was at once sent down the Mississippi river to Tennessee and participated in the following important engagements: The battle of Corinth, where his horse was shot from under him; battles of Stone River, Lookout

Mountain, and the sieges of Atlanta and Knoxville, under General Rosecrans. The battery was then assigned to Sherman's command and was with this general on his "march to the sea." At Goldsborough, N. C., Mr. Craig was thrown from his horse and had his hip dislocated and his collar bone and ribs broken. He was then sent to New York and thence to Madison, and from there home. As soon as he recovered from his injuries he again began farming, which occupation he followed from the close of the war until 1889, when he sold his farm, not being able to work any longer. He has been a successful farmer, and his land has increased greatly in value.

Mr. Craig married, about 1867, Mary Hogan, who has borne him four children, namely: William, in Eau Claire; Maggie Ann, Bessie and Mary. Mr. Craig is a republican in politics, and served several years on the board of supervisors of Seymour township. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and the G. A. R.

PHINEAS E. BENT, mail carrier, Eau Claire, a son of Darius E. Bent, was born October 9, 1850, in Dane county, Wis. He was five years old when his father moved to where the city of Eau Claire now is, and consequently grew up with the city. He received his education at the schools here, finishing at the high school. He then worked out by the month for different parties and also worked at raising and moving houses. He next worked as a carpenter, the qualifications for which he inherited from his grandfather, who was an architect. He however, abandoned this calling to accept a position from the government and for the past seven years has carried the mail to the citizens of Eau Claire. December 23, 1847, he married Mrs. Hattie Lawton, a daughter of Charles and Ruth (Lawton) Gilbert, who was born in New York. In 1881 Mr. Bent built a fine home at 337 Summit Ave., which was at that time in the farming district, but is now one of the prettiest residence portions of Eau Claire. Mr. and Mrs. Bent are members of the first Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Bent belongs to the Modern Woodmen and Camp No. 16, Sons of Veterans, and is a staunch republican.

OBEDIAH WORKS, farmer and dairyman, P. O. Augusta, Eau Claire county, was born July 3, 1836, at Jay, Essex county, N. Y., son of George W. and Julia (Coolridge) Works. They had six children and Obediah is the youngest of them. His father was a farmer and came to Illinois in 1839, where he died one year later. His mother then went back to New York, where she resided until the fall of 1860, when she came to Eau Claire county and continued there until her death, April 22, 1871. Our subject came to Dodge county, Wis., in 1855, and, after a short residence there, went to Sauk county, where he lived until the fall of 1857, when he settled in Lincoln township, Eau Claire county, where he now resides. March 31, 1857, he was married at Baraboo, Wis., to Lucy A. Risely. They have had three children: Nathaniel, Freeman, and Julia (now Mrs. John Perry). Mrs. Works died March 17, 1875, and Mr. Works was married a second time, March 11, 1876, taking for his wife Clara E. Perry. They have had eight children, four boys and four girls, namely: George, Mabel, Arthur, Pearl, Robert M., Clara M., Obediah and Emma Mildred. Mr. Works enlisted January 31, 1865, in the Forty-eighth Wisconsin regiment, and was discharged December 31, 1865. He has one of the finest dairies in the state and a reputation for making the highest grade of butter. He supplies many families in Minneapolis and Superior, and ships a quantity to Boston, where he receives an advance on the highest market price. He has 220 acres of well improved farming land, two miles from Augusta. Mr. and Mrs. Works are

members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Works has always voted the republican ticket until two years ago, since when he has voted with the prohibition party.

ANDREW CHAMBERS, lumber scaler, Eau Claire, was born in Canada, May 16, 1837, a son of James and Jane (Miles) Chambers, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter in Scotland in 1816. They came to this country at an early date. The father's death occurred when he was thirty-five years of age, and was the result of an accident. At the age of thirteen years Andrew came west to Milwaukee, and in 1855 went to Baraboo and drove a team there for two years, then came to Eau Claire in 1857, drove oxen for the Eau Claire Lumber Company and worked on the river. In 1860 he was running rafts. Enlisting in 1861, in Company G, Sixteenth Wisconsin volunteers, he went to St. Louis, Cairo, Pittsburg Landing and on the Tennessee river. April 5, 1862, the confederates under Generals Johnson and Breckinridge made a charge, and our subject was wounded in the left leg by a minie-ball, and sent to the hospital April 9, remaining there three months. He was then sent to Cairo for medical examination, and pronounced unfit for duty, and discharged. He returned to Eau Claire, but was unable to do any work for a year, when he again went to work for the Eau Claire Lumber Company. He was engaged running logs in the summer time and scaling lumber in the winter time for that company and others, having worked for the Eau Claire Lumber Company nineteen years in all. In 1863 he married Jane Hansom, who has borne him two children: Ida May, born March 25, 1866, and James H., born February 7, 1869. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and has cast his suffrage with the republican party since 1860. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., the G. A. R. and A. O. U. W. fraternities.

B. O. PALMER, treasurer, Fairchild, Eau Claire county, was born in Madison county, N. Y., September 27, 1841. He is the seventh in a family of eleven children of Nelson H. and (Elmira) Taylor Palmer, natives of Connecticut and New York, respectively, and of English and Irish descent. He was given a good education, and fitted himself for a teacher, then learned the profession of a pharmacist. His parents moved west in 1847, and settled in Fond du Lac county, Wis. In 1859 he left home, moving to Monroe county, thence to La Crosse county, where he remained until he enlisted in the army, in February, 1862, entering Company D, Fourteenth Wisconsin infantry, serving under Col. Wood and Capt. Polly in the Seventeenth corps. After the battle of Shiloh, he was discharged, and re-enlisted in battery C, First Michigan light artillery, with Capt. Kaiser as commanding officer. The principal battles in which Mr. Palmer took part were Resaca, Dalton, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur and Atlanta, after which he was transported to Savannah, from which place he marched to Richmond, Va., by way of North and South Carolina. He assisted in the battle of Bentonville, and followed Gen. Sherman's march to the sea. He was discharged August 9, 1865, and returned home to Jackson county, Mich. In 1872 he came to Fairchild township, followed school teaching for two years, then engaged in the drug business, which he carried on until March, 1888, when he sold out to R. E. Arnold. Mr. Palmer has always been interested in the growth of Fairchild, and has given his support to public enterprises. When Fairchild became a township, he was elected its first treasurer. In 1879 Mr. Palmer married Margaret, daughter of David and Margaret (Cooper) Cole, natives of New Jersey. Mrs. Palmer was born in May, 1847. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Palmer is a member

of Brooklyn Lodge No. 169, A. F. and A. M., and Maj. M. Paine Post No. 166, G. A. R. Politically he is a republican.

GEORGE W. ULRICH, merchant, Eau Claire, comes from an old German family. His father, Wm. F. Ulrich, was born in Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany, in 1826. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade, and in 1848 immigrated to the United States, being compelled to leave his native country on account of the active part he had taken in the liberal movement which preceded the revolution of 1848. He learned the baker's trade in Racine, Wis., and there he married Odelia Freemont. She was born November 21, 1832, in Loraine, France, and is still a resident of Eau Claire. They had ten children, as follows: Charles, Garry, George W., Julia, William, Frank, Amelia, Lucy, Edward and Laura. William F. came to Eau Claire in 1854, and was a mill-wright here for many years. Later on he started the first bakery; and kept the Central house for many years. He died April 14, 1891. He was a democrat, and a leader in political circles; and a member of the German Lutheran church, with a host of friends all over the country. George W. Ulrich was the first white male child born in Eau Claire. At the age of thirteen years he was employed as clerk in a store, and has been engaged in mercantile pursuits ever since, enjoying a good reputation for integrity and honesty. He married Barbara, a daughter of John and Ida (Burchard) Stoepplar. They have one child, Leonard E. Mr. Ulrich is a member of the A. F. and A. M., the A. O. U. W., and the K. of P. societies. Politically he has considerable influence in democratic circles.

A. D. TAINTOR, farmer, P. O. Augusta, Eau Claire county, was born in the town of Jay, Franklin county, Me., August 11, 1825, and is the sixth child of Samuel and Sally (Davis) Taintor, parents of eleven children. His parents were natives of Maine, the father being a farmer in that state. He died at the age of seventy-four, the mother surviving him until she reached the age of ninety-four years, when she too was laid to rest. When A. D. was six years of age his parents removed to the town of Glenburn, near Bangor. He resided with them there until the spring of 1854, when he went to Wellsville, Allegany county, N. Y., and lived there until the fall of 1856, when he came to Neillsville, Clark county, Wis., and obtained employment with F. S. F. Weston, of La Crosse. In the spring of 1859 he went to Augusta and engaged in the lumber business, and in 1862 he moved to Otter Creek, five miles west of Augusta, on a farm, where he still resides. In 1857 he was married to Louisa Dexter, of Wellsville, N. Y., and they have four children: Chandler H. and Chauncey D. (twins), Ellen M., wife of N. Tabor, and Emma Jean. All are married. One lives in Otter Creek, one in Minneapolis, one in Eau Claire, and one in Seattle, Wash. In politics Mr. Taintor is a republican. While residing at Neillsville he held the office of sheriff of the county, being appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the then incumbent.

E. G. COLE, physician and surgeon, Fairchild, Eau Claire county, was born in Andover, Sussex county, N. J., June 12, 1833. His parents are David and Margaret (Cooper) Cole, natives of New Jersey. The Cole family are of German descent and the Coopers of English, and their ancestors emigrated to the United States in the seventeenth century. The father of our subject was born in 1807 and died in 1888. His mother was born in 1809 and died in 1890. Their children were Samuel; Charles; Eliza (wife of Newton Palmer); E. G., deceased; Vincent David, deceased; Lewis, deceased; William, deceased; and Margaret (wife of B. O. Palmer). The early life of

our subject was spent in New Jersey. When he was sixteen years of age the family moved west, settling in Fond du Lac, Wis., where his father followed farming and hotel keeping. E. G. was given an academic education and chose the medical profession. He spent a few years in taking an introductory course with Dr. John Buchanan, of Philadelphia, Pa., and January 1, 1863, graduated with high honors in the Eclectic Medical college of Philadelphia, Pa., taking a full three years' course. He returned to Rochester, Minn., where he made a specialty of the eye and ear and won for himself a high reputation for skill. In 1868 he came to Fairchild and after many years of successful practice has justly won a high place in the esteem of his patrons, and has a very extended practice. Dr. Cole has also placed some twenty-five efficacious remedies upon the market, devoted to the different ailments of the body. He has been identified with the progress of Fairchild and was one of the men who chose its name. In February, 1856, he married Mary, daughter of Payne and Anna Stillwell, natives of New York. Mrs. Cole was born in December, 1836. To this union have been born three children, viz.: Clysta, wife of Edward Foster, Vincent and Alma. Dr. Cole is a republican in politics, and always takes an active interest in county and state elections.

FRED RABANSTORF, merchant, Stanley, Chippewa county, was born in Berlin, Waukesha county, Wis., in 1854, a son of John and Lena (Seaman) Rabanstorf, the former born in Germany in 1830, and the latter, also a native of Germany, born in 1832. His parents emigrated to this country at an early day and located in Waukesha county. Our subject was taken to Fairchild when young, and there went to school, worked on a farm and in a saw-mill for the next ten years of his life. After working for fifteen years in the mill of G. S. Graves, at Fairchild, he operated a mill for himself two years in that town. In 1881 he removed to Stanley and began the general mercantile business, which he still successfully pursues. In 1887 he built the commodious store which he now occupies. December 25, 1882, Mr. Rabanstorf married Miss Augusta Rick, and one child has blessed this union, Otto, born January 27, 1888. Politically he is a democrat; has been a member of the town board for three successive terms, school treasurer for ten terms, and postmaster for ten years. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

GEORGE GILBERT, Cadott, Chippewa county, was born July 26, 1848, at Prairie du Chien, a son of Oliver and Lourentia (Talbert) Gilbert, natives of Kentucky. He was the first white child brought into the Chippewa Valley. His father and grandfather came up the Red Cedar river to Gilbert creek, bought a saw-mill built by the government and operated by Jeff Davis, for the purpose of sawing lumber to build old Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien, but had bad luck with the first raft of lumber, as it was sunk in Beef Slough, through the stubbornness of Jeff Davis. The government sold the mill to his father. His father some thirteen years later built a mill at Cedar Falls, six miles above the town of Menomonie. He staid with his father until 1861, when he went to Eau Claire and learned the printer's trade with Gilbert E. Porter, who edited the Eau Claire "Free Press," and from there to Menomonie and worked for the Dunn Lumbering Co. In 1865 he came to the mouth of Yellow river, this state, and worked for Gilbert & Bro. in the lumbering business until 1870. He farmed and carried on lumbering for sixteen years. In 1886 he came to Cadott, where he has since been in the same business.

August 8, 1867, he married Lucy A., daughter of John and Nancy (Van-

derman) McLean, natives of Ohio. This union has been blessed with two children, Mae, aged twenty-one years, and Bert, aged eleven. Mr. Gilbert is a staunch republican, and has held different town offices for several years. Is a member of the Knights of Honor, A. O. U. W. and Good Templars.

JAMES GIBBS, an old-time, prosperous farmer of Lafayette township, Chippewa county, is a native of England. He was born October 18, 1833, at Tunbridge, Kent county, which is also the native county of his parents, James and Lucy (Latter) Gibbs. The father was a farm laborer, and our subject early took up the same occupation, having very little opportunity for attendance at school. When fifteen years old, he was apprenticed as a sailor on board a brig engaged in the coal trade, and served a term of four years. He was on ship board ten years, and made a voyage to the East Indies, besides numerous trips in the fruit and grain trade up the Mediterranean. In the spring of 1859, with his parents, he came to America, and spent four years in Vernon, Waukesha county, this state. The mother remained there till her death, which occurred in 1882, at the age of seventy years, the father having expired some years previously. Of their six children, James is the eldest. He came to Lafayette in 1863, and settled on the farm where he now resides, comprising one-fourth of section thirty-two, range eight. Mr. Gibbs is a modest citizen and seeks no prominence or political preferment, but consorts politically with the democratic party. In religious faith he adheres to the teachings of the established English church.

November 23, 1865, Mr. Gibbs married Miss Sarah, daughter of Abijah and Jane Knapp, all of Pennsylvania birth and New England ancestry. Mr. Gibbs' family includes eight living children, namely: Lucy, Chester, Alice, Nettie, George, Sarah, Frances and James. The eldest daughter is the wife of Benjamin Neely, residing in Chicago, and the second married John Redman and resides in Chippewa Falls. All the others reside with their parents.

JOHN D. SIMONS, postmaster, Colfax, Dunn county, is a son of Moses G. Simons, who was born in Ulster county, N. Y., July 9, 1804, and married Gertrude, daughter of Peter and Sarah Demun. Three children were born to them: Ann E. (Mrs. Vanderhoef), born February 5, 1832, (deceased); John D., born July 26, 1834, and Thomas G., who died in infancy. John D. lived on a farm until 1852 and received a common-school education. He came west to Michigan and staid ten months there, then went back until 1854, when the western fever again took hold of him and he came to Wisconsin. He settled in the town of Caledonia, Waupaca county, and went into the shingle business and clearing land for a while, and then went to Fond du Lac county, where his parents had settled, and worked with them five years. February 28, 1861, he married Mary M., daughter of Thomas and Rachael Williams. His wife was born in Colchester, Delaware county, N. Y. They moved to Colfax, Dunn county, the same year and went to farming. In 1868 he built a mill there and managed both successfully. In 1872 he was appointed postmaster, and has held that office continually since. In 1884 the big flood took his mill and dam both away, but with characteristic western grit he commenced to rebuild both and soon had everything in running order. In 1878 he built an elevator at Rusk, on the C., St. P., M. & O. R. R., and did an extensive business for those days, and in a comparatively new country, loading as high as six cars per week, being obliged to draw the grain eleven miles with a team, but having too much on his hands he disposed of his elevator and came here, and managed his farm, mill and store in connection with the post-office. Mr. and

Mrs. Simons have never had any children of their own but have reared two girls, Isabella R., and Martha D. Walker. In 1888 Mr. Simons built a large hotel, but has never opened it up for the public. He has held a great many town offices and was one of the first county supervisors from the town of Colfax. In religious matters he holds to the views of the age to come, Adventists. In politics he is an independent republican.

J. F. EDWARDS, retired merchant, Menomonie, was born August 5, 1806, in Temple, Hillsborough county, N. H. His grandfather, Ebenezer Edwards, was born in Acton, Mass., where he died. He was of Welsh extraction, a farmer by occupation, and was married to a Scotch lady. They had five children: Nathaniel, Ebenezer, John, Hannah and Louisa. Of these Ebenezer was a farmer and one of the Acton Minute company, who met the British at the Concord bridge, and he participated in this fight and stood by the side of Capt. Davis when the latter was killed. At the time of his death he was the oldest justice of the quorum of New Hampshire, at that time an important office. He married Miss Mary Flint of Lincoln, Mass., who died in Iowa, quite aged. They had the following children: Mary, John, Ruth and James, the last two twins. Mr. Edwards studied the profession of an architect and engineer, and served a regular apprenticeship as a builder. He conducted a flourishing business in the east and employed a large force of workmen. In course of time he turned his attention more and more to architecture. In 1859 he was called to Fort Madison, Iowa., where he planned and built the penitentiary, which is a credit to the state. He remained there over four years, filling the position of architect, superintendent and civil engineer.

In 1860 he visited Menomonie, where he built John H. Knapp's residence, in 1862, and made the plans and specifications for Capt. Tainter's house and built it in 1867. He settled here permanently in 1866 and was engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds and furniture till his factory was burned, since which time he has been in the hardware business principally. He erected several large buildings in Menomonie, and is a master workman of the old school. His recollections go back to Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate, with whom he was on friendly and familiar terms. His fund of anecdotes and stories are unequalled, and his speech is appreciated by old and young. Mr. Edwards was married in Boston to Susan Tead, a native of Newburyport, Mass. She died here June 23, 1868, aged sixty-five years. She was a good religious woman, and the mother of three children: John H., George (deceased) and James M. Mr. Edwards is a Baptist, and a member of the A. F. and A. M. fraternity.

JOHN HIGGINS, chief of police, Eau Claire, was born in Brandon, Rutland county, Vt., November 1, 1846, the only son of Patrick and Mary Higgins, both of whom were born in county Mayo, Ireland, about the year 1815 and were married there. They immigrated to this country in 1844, and located at Brandon, Vt. Mr. Higgins died in Belvidere, Boone county, Ill., in 1850. Mrs. Higgins married again, and in the spring of 1852 came to the Bear Creek valley and located on a farm, where John remained until he was eighteen years old. He then came to Eau Claire and remained here twelve years, working on the river in the summer and in the woods during the winter. In 1875 he accepted a position on the police force as patrolman and remained as such for eleven years. His route was in the roughest part of the city, especially in the spring and fall when the men were going to and coming from the woods. By his decision of character and bravery he soon showed these sons of toil that

where he was they must behave themselves. He was appointed chief of police in 1890, by John Hummer, who was then mayor, and was reappointed in the spring of 1891 under the new administration. November 12, 1878, he married Annie Horan who was born in Canada in 1850, and two children have been born to them: Helen, born August 15, 1884, and Fanny, born November 3, 1889. Mr. Higgins belongs to the Roman Catholic church, and is an independent democrat.

JOHN CLEASBY, farmer, P. O. Hadleyville, Eau Claire county, was born in Durham county, England, March 15, 1840, and there his ancestors have lived a great many years. When he was quite young his parents immigrated to America, settling at New Diggings, Wis., where he made himself useful by driving a team and helping on the farm. He remained in that vicinity until his nineteenth year, when he went to Eau Claire, where he worked for the Eau Claire Lumber Company some time, then came to Pleasant Valley, where he bought a homestead right of eighty acres, on which he began farming for himself. Being successful, he gradually increased the size of his farm until he now has nearly 600 acres, of which 200 are under cultivation; the rest is mainly woodland, but of a very rich productive soil, and is rapidly being put under cultivation by our subject and his sons. In September, 1868, Mr. Cleasby was united in marriage with Mrs. Harriet Graves, widow of Warren James Graves. They are the parents of seven children: Frank, Melissa, George, John, Annie, Jessie and Gertie. He supports the republican party, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM ANDREW ARRIES, farmer, P. O. Augusta, Eau Claire county, was born April 17, 1858, in Eau Claire county, Wis., on the farm adjoining the 140 acres he is now living on, and is a son of William and Cressy (Vote) Arries, natives of Scotland. His parents had seven children, namely: Mansfield J., William Andrew; Archibald, who died in infancy; Isabelle, wife of Thomas Little; Frances A., wife of Eben Perry; Frank A. and Edward J. The father died in 1884, at the age of sixty-five years, but the mother is still living. The early life of our subject was spent in hard labor on the farm, as the scrubs and trees were to be cleared away, and his education was necessarily limited. He married Ellen Burgess, a native of this state, and they have five children, namely: Verius E., Roland B., William Isaac, Oppe L. and Hazel I., all at home and attending the district school. Mr. Arries follows in the footsteps of his father and votes the straight democratic ticket, and is now one of the board of Otter Creek township. He and his wife are strong believers in the Christian faith. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen Lodge No. 79, Augusta.

CLARK WITHERELL, head sawyer of Foster's mill, Fairchild, Eau Claire county, is a native of Keeseville, Essex county, N. Y., born July 17, 1845. His parents, Russell and Lucinda (Derby) Witherell, were natives of Vermont and Massachusetts, respectively. The Witherells are of English descent, the first ancestors immigrating to the United States in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Russell Witherell was born in 1818, and died January 6, 1891. His wife was born in 1820, and is still living. Their children were Earl, Clark, Emma (wife of A. J. N. Ward), and Arthur. Russell Witherell followed the occupation of a mill-wright.

At seventeen years of age Clark Witherell came west, and settled in Oshkosh, Wis., where he commenced the life of a lumberman by working in the pineries, and remained in that district for twenty years. He began the trade of a sawyer some fifteen years ago, and ranks among the best in this county.

In 1882 he commenced his services with N. C. Foster, and by strict attention to business, he has won a high place in the esteem of his employer. He has averaged from twenty to twenty-two million feet of lumber yearly for the past five years. Through industry and economy, he has accumulated quite a handsome competency, and now owns 600 acres of farming land in Dakota.

In 1868 Mr. Witherell married Rachel, daughter of Cyrus and Mary (Marshall) Ingram, natives of Vermont, of English descent. She was born April 14, 1848. Her grandfathers were both soldiers in the war of 1812. She was the sixth in a family of ten children, namely: Clara, wife of Timothy Wandell; Eliza, wife of Levi Ayres; Ira; Elmira, widow of Oliver Chase; Jane, wife of John Jones; Rachel; Luella, wife of Frank Smith; Edward, and Georgianna, wife of Frank Meade. To Mr. and Mrs. Witherell has been born one child, Cyrus R., a student of music in Boston, Mass. Mr. Witherell is a member of the A. O. U. W., holding the position of master workman. He supports the republican party.

WILLIAM E. SMITH, farmer, P. O. Eau Claire, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, July, 17, 1844, and is a son of William and Patience C. Smith. In 1849 he moved with his parents to Hanchet Village, Dane county, Wis., where they lived until 1853; from thence they removed to Oxford, Marquette county, Wis., where he remained until the summer of 1859, when he went to Eau Claire, remaining there until he enlisted in Company G, Forty-eighth Wisconsin infantry. Upon receiving his discharge, New Year's day, 1865, he returned home, where he lived until 1867, when he purchased an eighty-acre farm in Albany, Pepin county, Wis. He resided there until the spring of 1874, when he sold his farm and moved to Washington township, Eau Claire county. Here he purchased eighty acres of land in section eight, where he now owns 327 acres. He attended the district schools until the age of nineteen, receiving a common business education. In 1874 he married Priscilla, daughter of Gardner and Bridget Crandall, natives of New York state, and they are the parents of six children, four of whom are living, namely: Carrie C., Eli A., Annie M. and Charles H. Mr. Smith's wife died April 12, 1867, and he married a second time, December 30, 1867, taking as his wife Louise C. Smith. Politically he is a republican.

D. C. RICHARDSON, farmer, P. O. Fall Creek, Eau Claire county, has been a resident of Wisconsin since 1841, in which year he came to Dodge county. He is a native of Vermont, and was born January 31, 1828. His father, Ira Richardson, born in 1787, was of the fifth generation from the first ancestor of the family in New England. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in 1857. Rachel Durgey, wife of Ira and mother of our subject, was a native of Canada, of Scotch descent, and lived to the age of eighty-nine years. Of their seven children, the two youngest were twins, D. C. being one of them. He was reared on a farm and left home at the age of eighteen years to remove to Wisconsin. While a resident of Dodge county he learned the mason's trade, and followed that calling for some years. In 1859 he settled on the farm he now occupies, in Lincoln township. He has been a successful farmer, and now occupies an influential position in the community. In 1873 he was elected sheriff on the republican ticket, and has held the office two terms. He now affiliates with the democratic party. In 1850 Mr. Richardson married Miss Ann E. Giddings, who was born in Portage county, Ohio. Her father was born in 1808, in New England, and moved to Wisconsin in 1841, held many import-

ant positions, and died in 1867. Her mother, Adeline Giddings, is still living, at the age of seventy-eight years. She was born in Greenwich, Mass., and now makes her home with Mrs. Richardson. Of the seven children of the latter, six are now living, viz.: James L., Mary L., Flora E., Emma L., Ella A. and Jessie A. In religious faith Mr. Richardson is a Universalist, and his wife a member of the Baptist church.

EDGAR H. RANDALL, sign painter, Eau Claire, who has been in business here ever since 1876, was born in Madison, Wis., May 5, 1855, and came to Eau Claire with his parents in 1856. His father, Adin Randall, was born in Brookfield, Madison county, N. Y., October 12, 1829, and came to Wisconsin in 1854, and lived there one year, working at his trade of a carpenter and builder. In the fall of 1855 he came to Eau Claire and moved his family, which consisted of his wife and two children, here in the spring of 1856. He engaged in the lumber business with the firm of Gage & Reed, whose mill occupied the present site of the Mississippi River Logging Company's lower mill on the Eau Claire river. He soon sold his interest to J. G. Thorp, and purchased the land on the west side of the river south of Bridge street, extending from Half Moon lake to the river, and had it platted as the city of Eau Claire, but it was generally known at that time as Randall Town. He built a small saw-mill, including machinery for planing and making sash, doors and blinds. It was situated just east of the Valley Lumber Company's present mill. In 1860 he moved to Chippewa Falls and ran the big mill there. In 1863 he built a dam and saw-mill at Jim's Falls, which he ran until 1865, when he sold it to French & Giddings, and bought a mill at Reads Landing, which he fitted up and ran until he died, April 26, 1868.

He married, at Brookfield, Madison county, N. Y., March 8, 1852, Clamenzia E. Babcock, a daughter of Rawson and Mandana Babcock. Mrs. Randall died November 1, 1885. They had six children, namely: Burdett M., Edgar H., Nellie G., Dora M., Eva and Adin W. August 4, 1887, Edgar H. married Helen M., daughter of John A. and Mary J. Bride, of the township of Otter Creek, Eau Claire county, and they have two children, Adin A., born August 30, 1888, and Everitt H., born April 12, 1890.

JULIUS F. CASE, gardener, P. O. Eau Claire, is a son of Sterling and Betsy (Cleveland) Case, and was born July 29, 1827, at Mount Morris, Livingston county, N. Y. In the spring of 1836 his parents moved to Macomb county, Mich., and three years later, in 1839, his father moved to Grafton, Ohio. He attended the district schools in the latter place and remained with his parents until the spring of 1852, when he went to Marquette county, Wis., where he followed the tannery business for eight years. In the spring of 1860 he moved to Eau Claire, and took a homestead of 160 acres in Pleasant Valley township. He was engaged in the tannery business for several years, and in 1884 commenced what is now known as the City Line fruit garden, which is devoted exclusively to the production of small fruits. It is the pioneer fruit garden of the Chippewa Valley. In the spring of 1891 he was instrumental in organizing the Eau Claire Horticultural Society, and in the fall of the same year he was appointed to the care of the experimental station connected with his own garden. February 1, 1849, he married Mary A., daughter of James and Susan Reeves. His wife died June 25, 1883, leaving three children: William S., James R. and Eva M. He married his second wife, Mrs. Sarah C. Green, *nee* Fletcher, in 1885. He is a member of the Masonic order and supports the democratic party.

F. NELSON LARSON, grocer, Eau Claire, was born April 1, 1844, in Hamlove, Denmark, a son of Louis and Mary Nelson. At the time of the birth of our subject the Danish congress passed a law that children should receive an additional name to the family name, hence his changed name. He was left an orphan at the age of fifteen years. He received a fair education in Denmark, and then, wishing to come to America, the land of the free, he bought a ticket, but eight days before the steamer started he was stricken down with typhoid fever. So desirous was he to come to this country, and to avoid enlisting in the army, as he was expected to do, that he rose from his bed at the risk of his life and escaped to England. When five days out at sea on his way to this country, cholera was discovered on board, and the vessel was compelled to return to Liverpool, where he was quarantined five weeks. On landing in New York city his money carried him as far as Read's Landing, Wis., where he and a companion were taken aboard a boat, but not understanding much English and suspecting foul play, they plunged overboard into a deep and dangerous current. Like two rats they made for the shore and were cheered by the captain of the boat, who offered them sixty dollars a month in wages if they would become a part of the crew. After reaching Eau Claire he worked in the saw-mills in the summer and in the woods in the winter. He was employed on contract by Wilson & Foster, and later by F. W. Farwell and Dick Wilson, building rafts. He spent about ten winters in the woods, locating camps, hunting, surveying and exploring pine lands for various parties, and was considered quite successful. After following the river one year he took the place of H. J. Hanson, grocer, while the latter was sick. He was employed five years at that business, and then formed a partnership with E. G. Johnson and bought the grocery business of T. J. Kelley. After three years he became sole owner of the property and has conducted it successfully ever since. His store on North Barstow street is the most extensive in the city. He married Miss Betsey Olson, and they have one adopted child, Emma C. (Johnson) Larson. He is a staunch republican, and a member of the county republican committee. He and his wife are members of the First Lutheran church of which he is a trustee.

CHARLES WESLEY PACE, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, was born June 2, 1855, a son of John and Maria Pace, a sketch of the former of whom appears elsewhere in this work. His early life was spent on the farm, going to school and assisting with the work incident to a farm life. In 1876 he commenced farming on his own account on eighty acres received from his father. He now has eighty acres, of which seventy are under cultivation. He has built a good farm residence and all necessary buildings, and has his farm well stocked. Having a quiet and domestic temperament he has never been much from home, and rode for the first time on a railroad when he went to the Minneapolis exposition in September, 1890. September 21, 1876, Mr. Pace married Miss Abbie Clark, who was born January 23, 1855, in Vermont. She is a daughter of Charles and Chloe (Flint) Clark, of English descent. Her father was born in 1815, and died in 1866; her mother was born in 1814 and died in 1878. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Pace, namely: Floy, born September 30, 1877; Clare, born August 28, 1881; Forrest, born April 7, 1889, and Wayne, born April 15, 1891. Mr. Pace is a democrat in politics, and has been district clerk for nine years, and assessor for three terms. He is a member of the Methodist church.

MARK L. COON, farmer, P. O. Chippewa Falls. In the early settlement of

the Chippewa Valley the attention of the whole populace was turned toward lumbering, and not until 1847 was it practically demonstrated that cereals and vegetables could be grown successfully in this valley. Eight years later, or in 1854, we find this sturdy pioneer, Mark L. Coon, the subject of this sketch, located on section thirty, Lafayette township. At this time his was the only house, with the exception of a woodchopper's hut, standing between Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire. He was born in the state of New York September 23, 1834, a son of Alonzo and Nora (Van Valkenburg) Coon. When not quite twenty-one years of age we find him setting his face toward the west, and with the indomitable pluck that has ever characterized the pioneer he located, as above stated, where he has since resided continuously, with the exception of that period of time which he willingly consecrated to the preservation of his country.

He enlisted at Eau Claire in Company L, Second Wisconsin cavalry, in December, 1861, in the army of the west. The regiment was assigned to scouting and special duty during its service, and was discharged at Austin, Tex., in December, 1865. Mr. Coon was married in April, 1856, to Miss Ellen Brown, of Pennsylvania. She was a daughter of Stephen and Lucretia (Lockhard) Brown, whose ancestors were of English parentage. By this union was born one child, William S. Mrs. Coon died in August, 1873. October 9, 1880, Mr. Coon married his present wife, who was a Miss Minnie Burner, of Dane county, Wis., a most estimable lady, who is a perfect helpmate to her husband. They have one child, Mabel, born in 1881. Mr. Coon is a member of the I. O. O. F., and politically adheres to the principles of the republican party. The family attend the Lutheran church.

S. G. ROYER, farmer, P. O. Chippewa Falls, was born in Erie county, Pa., January 29, 1832, a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Seeds) Royer, of German ancestry, and was the sixth of their thirteen children. His early life was spent in Erie county, and his education, which consisted of a common-school course, was attained there. At the age of sixteen he engaged in lumbering on the Allegheny river, rafting lumber down that river to Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati, Ohio. He came to the Chippewa Valley in 1856 and engaged in the lumber business on the Chippewa and its tributaries. He continued this business up to 1867, when he located on the farm where he now resides and which he had purchased when he first came here, from an earlier settler. This farm consists of some 100 acres in a high state of cultivation, with a fine residence thereon, surrounded by beautiful shade trees, making in all one of the finest farms in Lafayette township. Politically Mr. Royer is a firm believer in the principles of the republican party. He has been elected both supervisor and town treasurer several successive terms.

HIRAM N. WOOD, farmer, P. O. Ono, Pierce county, is a son of Gardner and Fanny (Cook) Wood. His father was born in New York in 1800, and married Fanny, daughter of R. and N. Cook, who bore him ten children: Betsy, Mrs. Hubbard; Eleanor, Mrs. Gray; Hiram N.; Josiah; Casper; Nancy, deceased; Sally, deceased; Permelia, Mrs. Holt; Harriet, Mrs. Steel, and Mary, deceased. Hiram N. was born February 27, 1826, in Fulton county, N. Y., and lived there the first seventeen years of his life. In 1843 he moved with his parents to Dodge county, Wis., and lived there until 1856, when he married Ellen, daughter of C. and M. Marsh, and then moved to Pierce county, Wis., and settled on his present farm in what is now Union township. It was then in the woods nine miles from the nearest neighbors, and

he was the first settler in the township. His wife did not see the face of a white woman the first six months she was there, and their first house was twelve by fourteen feet, with a few loose boards for a roof, and blankets for doors. Eight children were born to them, as follows: Mary (Mrs. Ogilvie), Charles, John, Wilber, Millie (Mrs. Thompson), Lucy (Mrs. Young), Amy and Herbert, the two last named are living at home. In 1880 he bought a portable saw-mill and ran that one year. Then he put up a regular saw-mill which he has operated since, and which has been of great help to the other settlers coming in. He built the first school-house in the township and it is still standing, but has been superseded by a modern brick building. He has held all of the town and school offices. Mr. Wood has never drunk a glass of liquor, and until injured a few years ago, was a very rugged man. Politically he is a prohibitionist.

JAMES O'BRIEN, farmer, P. O. Maiden Rock, was born in county Kildare, Ireland, February 1, 1829. He attended school until he was fourteen years of age, and at eighteen came with his parents to Huron county, Canada, where they engaged in farming. He was united in marriage April 14, 1856, with Miss Mary Ann, daughter of William and Caroline (Smith) Jaques. William Jaques was of English descent and was a sergeant in the Sixty-third regiment, British light infantry. The Smith family were Irish. Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien have been blessed with twelve children (six now living): William Thomas, Robert Henry, Maggie, Caroline J. (Mrs. W. Harbasan), Harriet E. (Mrs. H. Kaye), Willie, George William and Ann Eliza (twins), James H., Mary Ann, John C. and Susanna M. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien came west and stopped at Pepin, Wis. Mr. O'Brien began exploring the country to the northward, and soon selected 160 acres of wild land in Maiden Rock township, Pierce county, and built a log house, which is still standing on the premises. Few brides of the present day would wish to be introduced to a home like this, in the midst of an unbroken wilderness, abounding in wild beasts and bands of roving savages, but Mrs. O'Brien set to work with a will to assist her husband in building a home, and all who visit their present residence may bear witness to the success of their undertaking. Neighbors soon began to settle near them, the earth repaid their labors with abundant crops, the Indians, though often annoying, were never actually hostile, and after receiving one or two practical lessons in manners from Mr. O'Brien, ceased to be a source of anxiety. On the whole, the outlook became rapidly brighter, and with the exception of sickness, the family continued to prosper. He has since increased his farm until he now has 270 acres. In 1883 their dwelling burned down with most of its contents, and the present residence took its place. Mr. O'Brien makes a specialty of breeding horses. Politically he is a firm believer in the principles of the democratic party, but has always declined holding office. He is a member of the Episcopal church and a highly respected citizen.

JOHN GAUVIN, farmer, P. O. Eau Galle, Dunn county, was born near Quebec, Canada, April 1, 1825. His parents, John and Angele (Talbot) Gauvin, were natives of Canada, the former of French descent. To them were given ten children, of whom Mary, Charles and Christina died in Canada; Stephen lives in Minnesota; Theodore lives in Spring Brook, Dunn county, Wis.; Nelson, Odelle and Eliza live in Canada; Frank in California. Our subject lived in Canada until twenty-one years of age, and there learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1847 he went to the state of Maine, where he worked at his trade

one year and a half and then came to St. Paul, Minn., and worked at blacksmithing a year and a half; then to Menomonie, Wis., where he worked at his trade three years for Knapp, Tainter & Co., now the Knapp, Stout Lumber Company. He next went to Fall City, Dunn county, and engaged in lumbering for a year, after which he took a partner and built a grist-mill, which they carried on for five years. He then sold out and bought his present farm in Dunn township, Dunn county. He has continued to prosper until he owns 640 acres in one body, of the best land there is in Dunn county, and has 300 acres under cultivation. In 1890 he built one of the finest and most convenient farm houses in the county.

Mr. Gauvin married for his first wife Miss Sarah Harrin, of Scotch descent. She died in 1876, leaving two boys, Daniel T. and John E. In 1879 Mr. Gauvin married Miss Julia Desparois, of Menomonie. He has had the respect and good-will of all his acquaintances from the time when there were only three houses in what is now the city of Menomonie, to the present time. In politics he is independent. He was brought up in the Roman Catholic faith.

WILLARD LEMUEL STANDISH, blacksmith, Mondovi, was born in Fair Haven, Rutland county, Vt., September 13, 1845, and is a son of David Meacham and Cordelia (Bullock) Standish. David M. Standish was born in Benson, Rutland county, Vt., and died at the age of eighty-two years. He was a direct descendant of Capt. Miles Standish, who came over to this country on the Mayflower. His wife was born about 1805, of English descent, and died at the age of about sixty-four years. Willard L. came to Eau Claire, Wis., in 1858, and attended school and helped his father until July, 1861, when he went to Plainview, Wabasha county. The next year was the New Ulm massacre, and he went on a raid against the Indians and saw all the horrors of that dreadful butchery. When he returned he entered a blacksmith shop to learn the trade, and worked at it until the fall of 1871, when he bought out his employer and carried on business under his own name until 1874. He then came to Mondovi, Buffalo county, and bought a farm, and worked alternately on his farm and at his trade until 1880, since when he has followed his trade exclusively in the city of Mondovi. In the fall of 1888 he added the selling of machinery to his business and erected a large building, using the lower floor for his machinery business and the upper story for a paint shop.

April 15, 1866, Mr. Standish married Miss Abigail Alice Cook, who was born near Montreal, Canada, on September 28, 1849. The following children have been born to this union: Jessie Maud, born April 11, 1867; Lemuel Edward, June 7, 1869; Estella May, February 25, 1874; Harry Otis, May 5, 1876; Olga Alice, January 7, 1880; Nellie Mabel, June 12, 1882, and Ina Grace, November 17, 1886. He is a republican and has been elected three successive terms as justice of the peace.

GEORGE WHINERY, farmer, P. O. Downsville, was born in Ohio, February 22, 1821. William Whinery Sr., his grandfather, was born in 1783, near Charleston, S. C., and was of Scotch and English descent; he died in 1863 in Butler, Columbiana county, Ohio. He married Abigail McMillier, who with her husband, was a member of the Society of Friends. To them were born ten children, six boys and four girls, namely: Robert, Thomas, John, James, William, Zinri, Abbie, Jane, Eliza and Deborah. William M. Whinery Jr., the father of our subject, was born in York county, Pa., February 11, 1785, and died October 15, 1863. He married Margery, daughter of Edward and Eliza-

beth Carl, who was born February 1, 1879, in county Antrim, Ireland, near Lisbon, and died July 4, 1873. To them were born the following children, namely: Edward, born February 21, 1812, married Sarah Thompson, and had five children (he died at Ft. Madison, Iowa, from the effects of being thrown from a buggy); Abigail, born July 13, 1814; Isaac, born May 15, 1816, in Ohio, and died at about twenty-seven years of age, unmarried; Elizabeth, born November 26, 1817; Deborah, born May 29, 1819; George, our subject; Elijah, born September 22, 1822; Maria, born August 18, 1824, and died May 3, 1845; Joshua, born August 20, 1826, and Jason, born March 15, 1830.

George, the subject of this notice, came to Wisconsin October 12, 1857, and landed at Read's Landing. He commenced to work for Knapp, Stout & Co., and remained with them two years. He then lived in Iowa two years, after which he again worked for Knapp, Stout & Co., remaining with them about a year, when he bought his present farm, part of it from the government and part of it from the railroad. October 12, 1851, Mr. Whinery married Miss Mary Pratt, who was born in Clonis, Ireland, October 14, 1831, and died April 31, 1872, in Downsville, leaving him ten children, as follows: Albert P., born July 10, 1852, died March 15, 1863; William A., born October 8, 1854; Elden C., born August 3, 1856, died March 27, 1863; George J., born March 20, 1860, married Lottie Tibbetts April 10, 1888; Charles N., July 26, 1862; Franklin I., April 5, 1864; Ella M., August 9, 1866; Walter and Alice died in infancy, and Arthur M., born April 24, 1872. For his second wife Mr. Whinery married Miss Pamela Palmeter, at Menomonie. She was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y. Politically Mr. Whinery is a republican. He has held official position but once, not caring for office, as he is too busy with his farm duties. He inclines to the Quakers in religion, as he was reared under the guidance of that sect. His sons now manage the farm, and he is living quietly, respected and esteemed by the whole community.

O. W. HILLIARD, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, was born in Clinton county, N. Y., April 15, 1832, and is a son of Marenus and Betsy (Balch) Hilliard. Marenus Hilliard was born in Vermont in 1791, and was a volunteer in the war of 1812 and participated in the battle of Plattsburgh on Lake Champlain. He was a farmer by occupation and died in April, 1855. His father was also born in America and served in the Revolutionary war, in which he was taken prisoner. His grandfather was one of three brothers who immigrated to this country in the colonial times. Mrs. Betsy Hilliard was born in Massachusetts in 1798 and died in 1866. Her parents, Ebenezer and Sarah (Berchard) Balch, were of Scotch extraction. O. W. Hilliard finished his education at the Beckwith Street academy at Schuyler Falls, N. Y. At the age of seventeen he began work in a flouring-mill in Essex county, N. Y., where he remained two years. He then worked on the lakes until the fall of 1852, when he returned home and entered the milling business again. In the spring of 1855 he came to Michigan and worked at milling. In the fall of 1856 he located in Green county, Wis., and worked on a farm three years. He then came to Mondovi and put in crops on shares. November 26, 1860, he took a claim of one-half section of railroad and government lands, on which he now resides, having 200 acres under cultivation, a good farm house, large and commodious barns and other out-buildings. August 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin volunteer infantry. His first service was in Minneapolis, where, with his regiment, he was sent to fight the Indians. He afterward took part in many battles, among which may be mentioned the siege of Vicksburg,

Sherman's raid across Mississippi to Meridian, Atlanta campaign and Jonesboro. He then marched back to East Point and went into camp. Mr. Hilliard was sent to the Marietta, Ga., hospital, and afterward transferred to other hospitals. November 15, 1864, he was sent with a detachment to hold Dalton, Ga., which was the extreme outpost; remained there until January 15, 1865, when he started for Annapolis, Md., then to Newberne, N. C.; thence to Kingston, where he had three days' battle; then joined Sherman at Goldsborough, N. C.; March 25, 1865, marched through to Washington, was at the grand review, and mustered out June 7, 1865, at Washington, D. C. His regiment lost more men than any other regiment in the state. Politically he is a republican.

October 18, 1865, Mr. Hilliard married Susan Elizabeth, born July 20, 1848, a daughter of Perry and Catherine Saxe. Her father was born November 23, 1816, and her mother February 24, 1819. Both are still living. The following children were born to our subject: Jefferson, born October 18, 1867; Byron Ellsworth, born September 28, 1868, died October 30, 1868; Charlotte Letitia, born August 18, 1870; Catherine Leona, born June 5, 1874; Edna, born May 11, 1876, died December 14, 1876; and Reuben Perry, born July 18, 1884.

J. FRANCIS TURNER (deceased) was one of the early pioneers who settled in Edson (then Sigel) township in 1857, when the nearest settlers were at Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire. He was born in the north of Ireland July 19, 1829, the eldest son of George and Mary (Davidson) Turner, the father a native of Ireland and the mother of English ancestry. He immigrated to Canada in 1845, and there engaged in the lumber business. In 1852 he came to the United States and located at Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained for three or four years and then went to Kankakee county, Ill. After a short sojourn in the latter place, he came in company with his brother to Chippewa county. They settled on the farms they now own.

March 1, 1856, Mr. Turner married Miss Elspeth, daughter of Rev. Robert Mason, an Episcopal minister of Buffalo, N. Y. This union has been blessed with seven children, namely: William R., Thomas, George H., Elias C., Levi A., Emma A. and Frank J. (whodied January 13, 1889, aged twenty-six years). Mr. Turner died July 13, 1887. Mrs. Turner has since carried on the farm with the assistance of her sons. The family are all members of the Episcopal church.

CHARLES REVOIR, farmer, P. O. Eagleton, Chippewa county, was born in Prairie du Chien, Crawford county, Wis., March 5, 1849. His father, Charles Revoir, was born in the same place in 1832, and his mother, Olive (Ameringer) Revoir, was born in Canada, a daughter of Hysent Ameringer. He attended school in Prairie du Chien about three years and then moved with his mother to Chippewa Falls, Wis., in 1859, where he also attended school three years. He remained in the latter place until recently, and up to the age of twenty-one years he worked in the lumber woods, on the river and in the mills. He now lives on a farm of 160 acres in Bloomer township, Chippewa county; he also has forty acres in Eagle Point, same county. August 4, 1878, Mr. Revoir married Miss Barbara Hattemiar, who was born in Ottawa, Waukesha county, Wis. She was a daughter of Nicholas and Amelia (Cramling) Hattemiar. Eight children have been born to this union: Margaret, born April 28, 1873, at Chippewa Falls; Georgiana, July 12, 1878; Charles Albert Joseph, June 28, 1880; Edward David, June 18, 1882; Lillie May, August 2, 1884; Maranse, February

22, 1886, and died June 30, 1889, and buried at Chippewa Falls; Lewis Bernard Lawrence, July 12, 1890; all were born in Chippewa Falls, Wis. Mr. Revoir has served as supervisor and alderman in Chippewa Falls one term, and also as sheriff of Chippewa county, one term. Politically he is a democrat. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

CHARLES E. SHIPMAN, farmer, P. O. Bloomer, was born in Pennsylvania, May 20, 1820, and is the eldest of five children born to Allen and Sophia (Brown) Shipman. His parents were natives of Vermont and moved to Pennsylvania in 1815. When our subject was three years old his parents moved to Ohio, thence to Missouri, and in 1857 to Wisconsin, locating in Sauk county. A few years later they came to Eau Claire county, where they remained till death. In 1857 Charles E. bought 160 acres of land on what is known as Bloomer Prairie. This he retained and lived upon till a few years ago, when he divided it among his children, with the exception of eighty acres. Mr. Shipman was married January 19, 1845, to Amanda George, a native of Ohio, and five children are the result of this union, only two of whom still live: Durand, and Mary, wife of Charles Tallman. Mrs. Shipman died March 2, 1884. Mr. Shipman has been a member of the town board, and is an Odd Fellow, and in politics a republican.

JOHN F. STONE, farmer, P. O. Chippewa Falls, was born July 18, 1842, in McHenry county, Ill., a son of Alfred and Julia (Jordan) Stone. His mother died when he was two years of age, and his father when he was but nine. Four children were born to his parents, of whom he is the youngest. Of his ancestors he knows but little, having been left an orphan at such an early age.

John F. came to the Chippewa Valley in the spring of 1859, though he remained but a short time then. In the fall of 1860 he returned, and has since made this his home, with the exception of the time spent in the service of his country. August 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Thirtieth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, in which company he remained until mustered out, September 22, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. The history of his company is too well known to need repetition here. Mr. Stone purchased the farm upon which he now resides in 1861, and took up his residence there in 1865, and has since resided there. May 8, 1869, he married Miss Emma, daughter of Alonzo and Louisa (Cole) Hazen, whose father was one of the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin, having located in Fond du Lac county in 1842, but came to Eau Claire county in 1860. Alonzo Hazen was one of the noted nine Hazen brothers of Fond du Lac county, and his death caused the first break in the number; his widow is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Stone are the parents of seven children, namely: Mina (wife of Albert Melville), Charles, Albert, Della, Everett, Russell and Leonard. Politically Mr. Stone has always upheld the principles of the republican party. He has filled the office of town treasurer and school director.

WILLIAM NEWTON, farmer, P. O. Bloomer, was born in Warrington, Huntingdonshire, England, July 15, 1840, a son of Abraham Newton, who lived in Huntingdonshire, England. His grandmother on his mother's side was Sarah Clark. He attended school in England about four years. In December, 1849, he sailed for New York in the sailing vessel called "Sentenarian," and was three months and four days on the water. After a short stay in New York city and Geneva, N. Y., he went to Bellona, Yates county, N. Y., where he remained until the spring of 1861. In April of that year he moved to Le Roy, Genesee county, where he lived about six months, and then enlisted, October 11, 1861, in Company B, 100th New York volunteer infantry, for three years, or during

the war. He was assigned to the army of the Potomac, was with Gen. McClellan in the peninsula campaign, and in the spring of 1863 he was assigned to the department of the Gulf, commanded by Gen. Gilmore, and placed on Morris Island, where he remained eight months. He then went to Hilton Head, and in the spring of 1864 his regiment was ordered to Fortress Monroe, on the James river, thence to City Point, where they were assigned to Gen. Butler's command, and remained with him until discharged at Buffalo, N. Y. He then moved to Eau Claire, May 1, 1865, and worked on the Chippewa river for two years. In 1868 he went to Chippewa City, where he lived about two years, working in the woods in the winter and running on the river in summer. In the spring of 1870 he came to Auburn township, Chippewa county, and has lived there to the present time.

October 9, 1867, he married Harriet Amelia Le Barron, at Le Roy, Genesee county, N. Y. They have three sons and one daughter: Allie Edith, born November 24, 1868; Frank, January 15, 1871; Charles Wilbur, October 7, 1878, and Kent Egbert, February 22, 1880, all of whom are living with their parents except the daughter, who is married to Charles Bitney, and lives in Auburn township, Chippewa county. Mrs. Newton's mother's name was Winegar, and she was born in Litchfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., and is now living in Le Roy, N. Y. Mr. Newton has held the office of district clerk for thirteen years, and the office of town clerk in Auburn township for six years. He was chairman of the county board the last term, and was re-elected in April, 1891. He is a member of the G. A. R., and commander of N. P. Lyon Post No. 147, of Bloomer, Wis., which position he has held for the past three years; also a member of the A. O. U. W., and past master workman; is identified with the I. O. O. F., and one of the directors of the Eagle Point insurance company. Politically he is a republican.

GEORGE WARREN GILKEY, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, was born in Somerset county, Me., October 9, 1827, a son of Edward and Mary (Pratt) Gilkey. Edward Gilkey was born in 1802, in Bucksport, Me., was a farmer by occupation and died May 8, 1862. His father was of Scotch descent, was in the war of 1812, and died at Augusta, Me. Mrs. Mary Gilkey was born in 1809, and died early in life. George W., remained with his parents until he reached his majority. At eighteen years of age he taught school, working on the farm in the summer. In 1851 he went to California to engage in gold mining. After following mining and lumbering for five years with only fair success he returned to Maine, but after a short time came to Wisconsin. He taught school in Maine, California and Wisconsin. He worked on a farm, which he owned in Sheboygan county, in 1858. He then bought a farm ten miles out of Milwaukee, on the plank road, where he lived until 1860. He then came to Mondovi and purchased sixteen forties of wild land and began to improve the same. During the next two years he put under cultivation 150 acres. In February, 1864, he enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and was appointed fifth sergeant. He went to Madison, where his regiment was sworn into the United States service, and they were ordered to join the army of the Potomac, and were attached to the second corps and second brigade.

He was at the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and every engagement from the Wilderness to Ream's Station, and was never in hospital nor off duty. He was captured by the rebel forces at the battle of Ream's Station and taken to Libby prison, thence to Belle Isle. He remained as prisoner of war for forty-five days, when he was paroled and sent north. In July,

1864, he was promoted to orderly sergeant, and after his parole was sent south of Richmond. Since the war Mr. Gilkey has engaged in farming and teaching. He purchased the Alma "Journal," a county paper, but sold this and interested himself with the Mondovi "Herald" for some time.

Mr. Gilkey was married in July, 1850, to Miss Catherine Adkins, who was born in 1831, a daughter of Rev. Charles and Mary (Manter) Adkins, of English descent. Two children have blessed this union: George Edward, born January 9, 1851, and Catherine Mary, born December 16, 1858. His first wife died in 1861, and in 1863 he married Miss Georgian Lockwood, of Ohio, who died in 1868. In 1874 he married his third wife, Miss Atie A. Richards, of Maine, daughter of Rev. Amos A. and Elizabeth (Witherell) Richards, of English descent. Mr. Gilkey has always been a republican, voting the first time for Gen. Fremont, and the last time for President Harrison. He has been chairman of the town two terms, and town clerk for two terms, and justice of the peace for sixteen years; was appointed enumerater in 1860 for the town and city of Mondovi.

LEVI S. KETCHUM, farmer, P. O. Augusta, Eau Claire county, was born in Broome county, N. Y., December 23, 1836, and is the fourth of the six children of Samuel and Rhoda (Stoddard) Ketchum. His brothers and sisters were Lucretia, Luther M. (deceased), Charles (deceased), Maranda, and Frederick (deceased). His parents were farmers in New York state, and never left there, the father dying in 1851, at the age of fifty years, while the mother survived him until 1889, when she was laid to rest by the side of her husband. Our subject remained at home until he reached his seventeenth year, when he came to Wisconsin and located in Columbia county, where he remained until 1861, when he came to Eau Claire county, and has since made it his home. In 1865 he enlisted in Company G, Forty-eighth Wisconsin volunteers, Capt. H. M. Stocken, remaining until 1866. He was mostly on guard or picket duty, and did not take part in any pitched battles. Since returning home he has improved his splendid farm of 100 acres, and now has one of the most pleasant farms in the township. October 27, 1857, he married Sylvia, daughter of Isaac and Lucretia (Livermore) Bennett, the youngest of eight children. They have had six children, two of whom are deceased: Lofton, Wilson (deceased), Charles, Adelbert, Winifred (deceased), Raymond. Mr. Ketchum is a prohibitionist and a member of the Methodist church.

WILLIAM W. JACKSON, farmer, P. O. Nix Corners, Eau Claire county, was born in Essex county, N. Y., November 12, 1839, a son of Daniel and Rhoda (Cady) Jackson, of Scotch and Irish descent. He is the youngest of twelve children born to his parents, and was reared to manhood in his native county. In 1858 he came to Monroe county, Wis., with his father, who there engaged in farming. In 1861 he came to Eau Claire county, and in 1863 to Clear Creek township, where he now owns a finely improved farm of 160 acres. Close to his residence is a wonderful spring of water, which gushes out of the side of a hill, and is conducted in pipes to the house, by hydraulic pressure, and also into the yards, for the use of his stock. He has a summer house arranged so that the water from the spring flows through it, and, as a consequence, they have no use for ice in the summer. January 17, 1857, he married Sarah J., daughter of Lewis and Eliza (Dempsey) Shores, natives of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are the parents of three children, though two only are now living: George W., Hattie E. (deceased) and Maude L. Mr. Jackson is a member of the Baptist church and the A. O. U. W. He votes

the prohibition ticket, and has served as member of the county board for six terms, and also as treasurer of the town board for three terms.

DWIGHT L. HAZEN, farmer, P. O. Osseo, Trempealeau county, was born in Fond du Lac county, Wis., October 1, 1847, and is a son of Alonzo and Louisa (Cole) Hazen. Alonzo Hazen, together with eight brothers, settled near Fond du Lac in 1846. He came into the Chippewa Valley in 1860, and engaged in the lumber and milling business. In 1865 he built a grist-mill, known as the "Otter Creek Mill," and later erected a woolen-mill at the same place. He died May 20, 1889. Of the seven children born to his parents, Dwight L. was the fourth. He enlisted in the Fifth Wisconsin infantry, September 20, 1864, and was in the eastern department in the Sixth corps. He was at Cedar Creek, in front of Petersburg, at the siege of Richmond, and at the surrender of Lee. He received his discharge June 19, 1865. He then returned to Eau Claire county, and in 1868 settled on the farm he now occupies in the town of Clear Creek. He has been a successful farmer and now owns 160 acres of land. In December, 1872, he married Eva M. Case, of Eau Claire, and to them have been born two children, Bernice and Grace. Mr. Hazen votes the republican ticket, and in religion is a Unitarian.

AUGUST BRUMMUND, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Fall Creek, Eau Claire county, was born November 15, 1837, in Prussia, Germany, and is a son of Frederick and Gustine (Wedshoeft) Brummund. He came to America with his father and mother in 1854 and lived in Canada for the first six months. At the end of that time Mr. Brummund decided to remove with his parents to Highland county, Wis., where a brother of his, who had preceded them to this country, was then living. Arriving at Highland, after a tiresome journey, he found his brother preparing to go to Marquette county. August, however, remained in Highland three years, doing farm labor and helping to support his parents. He was then eighteen years of age, had received a fair education in Germany, but was anxious to go to school here and learn English, but his people being poor and depending largely upon the boy's aid and support, he had no time for any further schooling. He soon learned to speak English, however, and commenced a prosperous career. In 1857 he removed to Marquette county, where he lived five years, and in 1862 he settled in Lincoln township, Eau Claire county, on the farm where he now resides. He owns 240 acres of good farming land, and is engaged largely in stock raising. He enlisted January 31, 1865, in the Forty-eighth Wisconsin regiment and served until the close of the war. He was discharged at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., December 31, 1865. May 13, 1862, he married Gustena, daughter of Ferdinand Barr, of Lincoln township, a native of Prussia, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Brummund are the parents of ten children, eight of whom are now living: Henry, Ottele (now Mrs. Carl Bartz), Herman, Gustave, Julius, William, Helen and Walter. Mr. Brummund and family are prominent members of the Lutheran church, and contribute largely to its support.

GEORGE M. REED, merchant, Eau Claire, was born September 8, 1858, a son of James and Barbara Ann (Habsted) Reed. James was born on the Blue Ridge mountains of West Virginia, February 8, 1823, and his father George was born in 1779, was a stone mason and machinist by trade, and his father, John Reed, who was born in Holland, came to this country about twenty years before the Revolutionary war, in which he participated as an officer, and was taken a prisoner by the Hessian troops. Twelve hours after his capture he saw a chance to escape, so, securing his sword in some way, he made the

attempt and was successful. The sword he used at this time has been held in the family as a relic for many generations. Margaret, the mother of James, was born in Virginia in 1791, a daughter of Oliver Wheeler, who was of Scotch descent, and was in the war of the Revolution. James Reed came to Eau Claire in 1845, when this country was a vast wilderness inhabited by Indians and a few scattered settlers. In 1847 he built a saw-mill, which was the first mill erected in the settlement of Eau Claire. In 1856 he sold out, and, owning about 3,000 acres of land at the time, he, with others, laid out the village. He then went to Montana and engaged in mining, then crossed the Rockies in search of gold. Six years later he returned to Eau Claire, and has made it his headquarters since. He is a member of the F. and A. M., a democrat in politics, and was county treasurer one term.

George M. graduated at the high school at the age of seventeen, then worked with his father four years, and was cooking in camps and on railroads for several years. He then came to Eau Claire and went into the grocery business and has been successfully engaged in it ever since. He married, December 22, 1885, Dora, who was born in Eau Claire, September 7, 1866, a daughter of Daniel and Margaret Shaffer, both of whom were born in the old country. They have one child, Jessie, born June 14, 1887. A younger sister of Mrs. Reed, who is living with her, was born July 31, 1884. Mr. Reed casts his suffrage with the democratic party and belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the Encampment.

ALFRED McCLANATHAN, a prominent farmer and stock raiser, living on section twenty-eight, Fairchild township, Eau Claire county, was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., July 10, 1837. He is the youngest of a family of seven children of John and Maria (Shay) McClanathan, natives of New York. The family are of Scotch descent, coming from the highlands of Scotland in the latter part of the seventeenth century. To John and Maria McClanathan were born the following children: Charles, John P., George, Jacob, Sarah (wife of Luther Biddlecom), Floyd and Alfred. In 1840 John McClanathan moved to Fond du Lac county, Wis., where he grew to manhood. Alfred McClanathan left home in 1867, and came to Eau Claire county, and settled on his present farm, where he has since made many improvements, and now has a fine home and good out-buildings. Before his immigration to this county, in 1861, he married Esther Ogram, daughter of Henry Ogram, a native of England. Mrs. McClanathan was born near Liverpool, England, October 5, 1851. To Mr. and Mrs. McClanathan have been born three children: Alfred, married Alice Cornett; Electra and Herman, both deceased. Mr. McClanathan is a republican in politics, always takes an active interest in the elections of his county, and has represented his town as supervisor. He assists in enterprises of a public nature, and is charitable in his dealings.

CHARLES M. FOSTER, farmer, Fairchild, was born in Tioga county, N. Y., August 5, 1826, and is the fourth in a family of seven children of Willard and Lovisa (Pickering) Foster, natives of New York. His brothers and sisters are as follows: Abijah, deceased; Huldah, P., widow of Daniel Gaskill; Louisa, deceased wife of Jason Whittamore; Grace, deceased wife of Gilbert Arnold; Olive F., wife of William Sherwood, and Nathaniel C. His early life was spent in his native county, where he received a good common-school education and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. At the age of twenty-eight he left his native state and settled in Waushara county, Wis., where he remained fifteen years engaged in farming. He enlisted in the army at the last call for

troops and his company was stationed at Camp Randall when the war closed. He was discharged, after a short service of one month, and returned home. In 1855 he married Miss Mary Hemstrought, a daughter of Richard and Sarah Hemstrought, natives of New York. Mrs. Foster was born May 7, 1816. Mr. Foster is democratic in politics and has been a member of the village board. He is much interested in the growth of the town and always assists in enterprises of a public nature.

GEORGE W. KELLOM, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, was born in Concord township, Chautauqua county, N. Y., February 3, 1831, the eldest son of Josiah and Amy (Walters) Kellom. Josiah Kellom was born in Erie county, N. Y., in 1811, and was a farmer by occupation; his wife was a native of the same place, born in 1811, and died at the age of eighty-one years. Josiah's father, who lived in New Hampshire, was of English descent, and served in the war of 1812, and died at the age of seventy-two years. The maternal grandparents of our subject were of English descent; his grandfather died early in life, and his grandmother lived to the age of eighty years. George W. remained with his parents until he reached his majority. In 1861 he came west and located in Mondovi township, Buffalo county, worked for others awhile, then homesteaded eighty acres, which he still owns, since adding to it, until he now has 150 acres, with 120 under cultivation, with residence and buildings which cost him \$3,000. In 1858 Mr. Kellom married Miss Susan M. Aldrich, and one child was born to them, March 6, 1859. Mrs. Kellom died March 25, 1859, and October 1, 1862, Mr. Kellom married Miss Annetta, daughter of Hiram and Naomi Barrows, born January 26, 1841. (See sketch of H. C. Barrows.) Four children have been born to them, as follows: Fred Nelson, October 29, 1863; Frank Aldrich, June 8, 1868; Mamie, September 27, 1882, and Edgar Delos, August 9, 1871. They also have an adopted daughter, who was born December 15, 1874. Mr. Kellom is a republican in his political views, and cast his first vote for Gen. Scott, while his last vote was for Gen. Harrison. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

SAMUEL HILLS, mill-wright, Menomonie, was born May 29, 1820, in Granville, N. Y. His grandfather, Nathan Hills, was a farmer. Nathan's son, Matthew, was a master mechanic and a mill-wright by occupation. He was born in Hartford, N. Y., and died August 25, 1834, aged forty-two years, in Granville, N. Y. His wife, Sybil Brown, died May 22, 1834, aged forty-one years.

Samuel, one of the eight children born to his parents, served a three years' apprenticeship as carpenter and joiner. He moved to Mondovi, Wis., in 1862, and in 1865 removed to Iowa, but returned to Wisconsin in 1869 and worked at his trade in Rock Falls, Bloomer, Eau Claire and Hudson. He came to Menomonie in 1884, and has been a trusted employe of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company ever since, principally in the capacity of wheelwright. December 28, 1843, Mr. Hills married Miss Hannah Bullock, who died in Menomonie, aged sixty-four years. They were the parents of two children: Robert E. (deceased) and James D. Mr. Hills is well known as a skillful mechanic. His father, believing in a man thoroughly understanding his occupation, gave his son a good opportunity to master his business, in the pursuit of which he has been quite successful. The family seems to have had a love for mechanics. His son, James D., is a chip of the old block, and has a reputation as a mill-wright that is not equaled in the northwest. Of his children Robert E. Hills, was born March 29, 1854. He was a printer by occupation and died

September 29, 1880. He married, at Hudson, Miss Lotta Durand. He learned his trade in Boone, Iowa, and was foreman of the "Starr and Times" office of Hudson when he died. He was an expert printer and a good machinist.

THOMAS TEEGARDEN, lumberman, Knapp, Dunn county, was born in Greene county, Pa., October 6, 1819, a son of George and Sarah (Tiel) Teegarden, of German and Irish descent, who settled in Pennsylvania in an early day. They moved to Ohio, and in 1850 to Indiana, where they resided until death took the mother in 1856 and the father in 1871. Thomas lived at home until the age of twenty-one years, when he commenced to work for himself, being employed at different kinds of labor, mostly saw-mill work, until 1865, when he came to the Chippewa Valley, and located in Lucas township, where he has resided ever since. Eight months after locating he had a good saw-mill running, and exchanged the lumber for provisions, etc., carting it to Eau Claire, Menomonie and other towns by team, as there were no railroads at that time. For many years it was a great place for trout fishing, parties coming from the south and east to enjoy the fishing there. In 1876 he built a flour-mill, besides a fine residence, and now has a snug little village around him. He owns about 500 acres of land, of which fifty acres are cultivated and the balance in timber.

Mr. Teegarden has been twice married, first, to Miss Agnes Haynes, in 1847, who bore him one child, who lived until three years of age. His second marriage was to Mrs. Elizabeth (Rose) Clingman, January 4, 1857. She was born April 20, 1818, a daughter of George D. and Catherine (Zerby) Rose, of German descent, who died at the ages of eighty-four and seventy-three, respectively. Her grandparents were in the Revolutionary war. There have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Teegarden two children, only one of whom is living, Levi, born February 22, 1859. He is now married and living at home. He has been his father's manager for a number of years. Mr. Teegarden has always been a republican, his first vote being for Gen. Harrison. He holds liberal views on religion, and is esteemed by all who know him.

JAMES JOHNSON, lumberman, Glenwood, St. Croix county, was born in Stormont county, Canada, July 11, 1837. At the age of eleven years he went in the woods, doing various duties belonging to the lumberman's trade until 1856, when he came to Hudson, Wis., and worked at various kinds of labor until the fall of 1860. He then undertook an enterprise in partnership with his brother William, under the firm name of William & James Johnson, that of cutting cord wood on the St. Croix river and boating it to Hudson and Stillwater, and there selling it. He continued this business until the war broke out, making quite a success of it. August 18, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Thirtieth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, under Capt. D. C. Fuller, and was mustered into the United States service at Madison, Wis., where they remained during the winter. In the following spring they were sent west to guard against the Indians and to build forts up the Missouri river. In 1864 they were ordered to Louisville, where they did provost duty until 1865, when they were ordered back to Madison, Wis., and were mustered out.

Mr. Johnson, after his return, his brother having carried on their business during his entire service, began logging on the Willow river, St. Croix county, where they did a very successful business in this line until 1889, at which time they purchased several thousand acres of timber at Glenwood and became the principal stockholders in the Glenwood Manufacturing Company, and to his good judgment and close attention to business is due largely the great success of this company. He is a staunch republican and a strong temperance man.

He has held the office of supervisor one term, and in the fall of 1884 was elected to the state legislature. He has always been a student, although having no early advantages for an education. When a boy he used to take books out into the woods with him and study odd moments. So anxious was he to hear the great men of our country talk, that when Henry Ward Beecher was to lecture in St. Paul he traveled on foot from Clayton to Hudson, a distance of forty miles, and there took the cars for St. Paul. He is a member of the G. A. R.

JOSEPH BRUNK, farmer, P. O. Menomonie, was born January 5, 1824, in Perry county, Ohio. Jacob Brunk, his father, was a native of Virginia, but of German extraction. He moved to Henry county, Ind., in 1836, where he was a highly esteemed farmer and stockman until his death. His wife, Elizabeth (Funk) Brunk, died in Indiana also. They were the parents of nine children. Joseph Brunk came west in 1863 and located in Menomonie. He lived the first winter in the old Indian town with some Indian families for neighbors. The next spring he rented a farm and the following autumn settled on 160 acres of railroad land, which he improved and subsequently bought. He built a house on the banks of Irvin creek, and later on erected a saw-mill, which he operated for eight years, and which proved a convenience to many people. He has been an industrious farmer and consequently prosperous, and enjoys the esteem of his friends and neighbors. Mr. Brunk's first wife, Miss Sarah Crist, was the mother of nine children, of whom five are now living, namely: David, Henry, Jacob, Barbara and Joseph P. His present wife, Catherine, is a sister of his first wife. They are daughters of David and Susannah (Miley) Crist. Mr. Brunk is a stanch democrat, and has been a member of the town board.

MARTIN BRANDVOLD, farmer, P. O. Sand Creek, Dunn county, was born in Norway, August 28, 1823, a son of Ole and Tory (Anderson) Brandvold, the latter a native of Brandvold, Norway. Ole Brandvold died in Norway, eighty-eight years old and his wife died in the same place eighty-six years old. Martin Brandvold immigrated to America in 1867. He sailed from Christiania, and landed in Quebec, Canada, after being fourteen weeks on the ocean. He then lived for a short time in each of the following places: Chicago, Winchester, Winnebago county, Wis., Eau Claire, Wis., Eight Mile Creek, finally taking up a homestead of 120 acres in Auburn township, Chippewa county, where he has since resided. In December, 1851, he married, at Brandvold, Norway, Gunda Gunderson, and to them have been born ten children, as follows: Tena, born April 3, 1852, at Brandvoldtown, Norway, is married to Mr. Kirkwood, and has one son, who is now a school teacher in Auburn township, Chippewa county; John, born April 20, 1854, at the same place; Ole, born February 10, 1857, at Steinsbol, Norway; Martin, born June 7, 1859; Minnie, a school teacher, born in Auburn township, Chippewa county, January 22, 1872; Julia, a school teacher, born in Auburn township, April 22, 1874, and four daughters, deceased.

CHESTER S. HARDY, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, was born in Sardinia, Erie county, N. Y., June 20, 1824, and is a son of Ezekiel and Martha (Farley) Hardy. Ezekiel Hardy was born in Vermont, and died at the age of seventy-four years. He was a farmer by occupation. His wife was also born in Vermont and died at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. When Chester S. was seventeen years old he commenced selling goods on the road from a wagon and continued at this for two years, then worked on his father's farm for the next four years. He then purchased fifty acres of wild land near his father's and cleared it and built a house, but afterward sold it and bought 100 acres in

Cattaraugus county, where he remained for three years. In 1856 he came to Wisconsin and bought forty acres of land in Big Creek valley, Buffalo county, but finding this place too small for him, he in 1864, homesteaded the farm on which he now resides. He has bought lands adjoining until he now has 190 acres, 115 of which are under good cultivation. He has built a good residence and out-buildings, and his farm is well stocked.

September 25, 1846, Mr. Hardy married Miss Almira Holmes, who was born December 26, 1829, a daughter of Joshua and Lovinia (Wilcox) Holmes. Eight children have been born to this union, namely: Martha Almira, March 15, 1849; Emmet, May 24, 1854; Mary, April 4, 1852; Adelbert, January 22, 1856; James, October 13, 1865; Ida, September 24, 1867; Charles, August 21, 1869; Alta, May 12, 1875. Ida died January 24, 1889, and Martha Almira died August 27, 1876. Mr. Hardy has always been a republican, and has been justice of the peace one term, school clerk six terms, and has taken a great interest in the educational affairs of the town.

HENRY SPILLE, farmer, P. O. Butternut, Ashland county, a son of John and Anna (Schulte) Spille, was born in the state of Oldenburg near Bremen, Germany, November 17, 1833, and was educated in both English and German at a private school. In 1848 the family came to Wisconsin and engaged in farming at Mequon, Ozaukee county, where his father died in 1856. His mother's death occurred at Butternut in 1885. When seventeen years of age Henry began to learn the trade of a miller. At twenty-five he engaged in farming at Cato, Manitowoc county. September 29, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, Forty-fourth Wisconsin volunteers. The principal engagements in which he took part was the last battle of Nashville. He was honorably discharged August 28, 1865. In 1867 he removed to Cedarburg, Wis., where he kept a store and hotel. In 1871 he built a steam grist-mill at Butler, Milwaukee county. In 1877 he came to Butternut and homesteaded his present farm. His was the first family that lived upon a farm in this town. Mr. Spille has also dealt in real estate for several years and now owns 320 acres with good improvements, and has "located" a number of other settlers. May 15, 1858, he married Catherine Lubring, who died April 2, 1878, after bearing him four children: Alfred, Anna (Mrs. H. L. Besse), Bertha (deceased) and Ella O.

Mr. Spille married again, August 13, 1882, taking as his second wife Mrs. Catherine (Hoehner) Bergman who also had three children: Henry (deceased), Emma (Mrs. Timmermann) and Anna. She has borne Mr. Spille one daughter, Phillipena. Politically Mr. Spille is a democrat, and was chairman of the township board for two years, and has also held the offices of treasurer and supervisor. He is a member of the local post of G. A. R., and has held various offices therein, and is now senior V. C. He is, withal, a prosperous and exemplary citizen.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR MOTT SHERMAN, farmer, Eau Claire. The genealogy of the Sherman family dates back to the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Grandfather Peleg Sherman was born in Washington county, N. Y., but eventually moved to Allegany county, same state, where he was a pioneer and miller. He died there aged eighty-six years. He was a leader in the community in which he lived, of a buoyant and happy disposition, possessed of great physical strength and fond of athletic sports. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and fought in the battle of Plattsburgh. His first wife was Hannah Willett who was ninety years old when she died. Of her children five reached maturity, namely: Samuel, Ruth, Eliza, Harriet (deceased) and

Ann Maria. Samuel, who is the father of our subject, was born in Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y., in 1804. He built the first oil-mill and ashery, and wooded the first plow in Friendship (now Wirt), Allegany county, N. Y., and brought the first cook-stove into the town, which at that time was quite an event. He built eight saw-mills in that county, and the last was erected on the headwaters of the Allegheny river. The machinery of this mill was shipped on a raft of its own sawing by way of the Allegheny, Ohio, Mississippi and Chippewa rivers to Eau Claire in 1860, but owing to the war it remained on the banks until 1863, when it was set up on the Dells of the Chippewa river by him and his son Sidney, who sold his interest, in 1865, to Elam Burdick. Samuel Sherman resided twelve years in Petersburg, Va., where he had a large vineyard. Of late years he has traveled a great deal; and has reached a ripe old age. He married Melinda Stanton, who died aged thirty-one years. She was the mother of Hannah, Huldah, Arthur Mott, Mark H. and Stanton (deceased).

Capt. Sherman was educated at Alfred Academy, now a university, also at Richburgh Academy. At the age of seventeen, to avoid the restraint of the school, he left the institution and learned the trade of a locomotive engineer at Dunkirk. He soon afterward secured a position as second engineer to go to Mexico, to set up machinery for a silver mine. In the meantime he had been engineer on a gravel train, with headquarters at Marion, Ohio. Here the cholera was raging, and he rendered valuable service in caring for the sick and burying the dead. He then started toward Mexico, but at Alton, Ill., learned that his friend, who was to assist him in setting up the machinery, was sick with typhoid fever. He then strayed down the river as far as Memphis, where he worked a short time repairing machinery. He finally secured work at La Grange, Tenn., and sent for his trunk and tool chest which was held at the hotel in Memphis. By a ruse in which a driver's whip figured conspicuously, he secured passage over the stage roads to Nashville, from thence he went to Macon, Ga., where he became an engineer on the Georgia Central, with wages at nine dollars per day. This was during the yellow-fever panic. His route was two hundred and twelve miles long, and he had to buy his wood at the stations, as was the custom in that country. At the end of two weeks a frost came, the yellow fever disappeared, and with it his big wages. In the spring of 1854 he returned home, and in June the following year went to California by way of Panama, where he engaged in gold mining in Calaveras county, also in putting up quartz machinery. At the end of two years he received a message to start in search of a cousin who had been blown up in a mine explosion and was supposed to be in some hospital. He found him in Marysville, Cal., having lost both eyes, and Capt. Sherman induced him to return east by way of Panama.

In June, 1857, Capt. Sherman came to Eau Claire, and, with his brother Sydney S., engaged in the lumber business. For two winters he was engaged in the logging business and the next year in exploring for pine lands. While engineer of the steamer "Stella Whipple" he received a letter from his father, saying that if his boys had not buckled on the armor in defense of their country, the father would. Our subject immediately resigned his position, and, under almost insurmountable difficulties, raised a company and went to Milwaukee, where he became captain of his company under Col. C. C. Washburn, who commanded the Second Wisconsin cavalry. The trials Capt. Sherman endured during this recruiting period, tested a man's nerves. Deceived

by those he trusted, betrayed and misled, he still persevered, upheld by the purest patriotism that ever imbued a soldier's heart, and this spirit has characterized every step of his life. His first engagement with his company was in the Ozark mountain fight in Arkansas, the next was in the third relief expedition to rescue Gen. Curtis at Batesville, after which followed the fights at Bayou Cache, Helena, Clarendon, and other skirmishes around Memphis; he also participated in the Grearson raid and the capture of Vicksburg, and last, the Red River campaign. He was married May 1, 1863, in Memphis, where the citizens had requested his regiment to remain as guard. The order to protect the city was rescinded, and by a special order of Gen. Hurlburt his wife accompanied him on the memorable Vicksburg campaign. He was mustered out at Vicksburg in the fall of 1864, and returned to Eau Claire, where he bought his father's interest in the saw-mill. Later, Capt. Sherman sold the mill to O. H. Ingram, and has since that time been engaged in logging and farming. He has extensive farms in Eau Claire and Dunn counties; and is engaged in raising trotting and draft-horses on his stock farm, "Clover Dale," among these "Stet Sherman" and "Belle Ure," famous trotters, are his property. They have won the nine races in which they appeared, and gained every dollar they were sent for. Capt. Sherman was sheriff of this county one term, and deputy sheriff one term. He has also been chief of the fire department and the police, and was instrumental in uniforming the latter.

Mrs. Sherman, born Stetson and christened Antoinette, is a native of Little Genesee, Allegany county, N. Y., and is a daughter of Samuel and Almira (Maxson) Stetson, natives of New York and Rhode Island. Capt. Sherman's family includes four children, Arthur Stetson, Mrs. Hallie Miller, Mrs. Belle Ure and Miss Fannie Sherman.

RALPH E. ARNOLD, druggist, Fairchild, Eau Claire county, was born in Corning, N. Y. He is the second in a family of three children of William J. and Harriet N. (Kress) Arnold, natives of Rhode Island and New York. William J. Arnold was born in Smithfield, R. I., August 14, 1810, a son of Asa and Patience Arnold, natives of the same place. Asa Arnold was born February 3, 1770, his wife September 14, 1778. They had ten children, namely: Diana, wife of Paris Wheelock; Eliza, wife of Amos Southworth; Hannah, wife of William Anthony; Phoebe, wife of Jared Payne; Rufus, Oliver, William J., Asa and Gilbert C. William J. was educated at Smithfield and Providence, R. I., and took an academic course. October 26, 1841, he married Harriet N. Kress, daughter of John and Catherine (Light) Kress. This family are of historic fame, owing to the valuable financial aid rendered the government during the Revolutionary war. There were three children born to them: John K., R. E., and William F., all born in Corning, N. Y. William J. moved to Wabasha, Minn., in 1857, where he was connected with the logging and lumber firm of H. S. Allen & Co., whose headquarters were at Chippewa Falls, Wis., Mr. Arnold having charge of the company's supplies and superintending their business at Wabasha. During his residence there he represented that district in the first legislature of the state, and assisted in framing the charter of the state of Minnesota. In 1861 he was appointed postmaster, which office he held for eight years. He was regarded as a representative citizen, and was held in high esteem by all. In 1886 he followed his son, R. E., to Wilson, Wis., where he remained until his death, March 2, 1889.

Ralph E. received an academic education, taking a business course, also studying pharmacy. He went to Wilson, Wis., in 1876, and was connected, as

treasurer, with the West Wisconsin Manufacturing company. He had adopted the profession of a druggist prior to this, and, after selling his interest in Wilson, he returned to his profession. He came to Fairchild and purchased the drug store of B. O. Palmer, is a member of the Episcopal church and of the M. W. A. society. Politically he is a republican, and was chosen to bear that party's standard in 1890, as candidate to the assembly.

JULIUS EWALD, postmaster, Fairchild, Eau Claire county, was born in Dodge county, Wis., August, 25, 1856, a son of Christian and Minnie (Schmoker) Ewald, natives of Prussia. His father came to the United States in early manhood, but died seven years after our subject was born. His mother is still living. Of a family of eight children five are yet living: Minnie, wife of Frank Jesse; William, August, Julius, and Louisa, wife of Fred Kruger. Julius Ewald learned the trades of photography and blacksmithing in early manhood. He came to Fairchild in 1873, and, by economy and perseverance, succeeded in saving a sufficient sum with which to start in business, and spent about ten years as a merchant, doing a good trade. He is a self-made man, and is now the owner of valuable business property. In 1880 he married Ernstina, daughter of Peter and Mary Reese, natives of Prussia. They have three children: Robert, George and Herbert. The family are members of the German Methodist Episcopal church. He is identified with the M. W. A. and is a charter member and receiver of the A. O. U. W. Politically Mr. Ewald is a republican and was appointed postmaster April 11, 1889. In connection with the post-office he does a general insurance business.

JAMES HOBART, farmer, P. O. Fairchild, Eau Claire county, was born in Lake county, Ohio, April 8, 1818, and is the eighth in the family of sixteen children of Benjamin and Mary (Wheeler) Hobart, natives of New Hampshire and Massachusetts respectively. His father was born June 10, 1777, and died August 13, 1852; his mother was born in Greenwich, Hampshire county, Mass., September 13, 1785, and died in 1855. Their children were Sarah, deceased wife of Ira Herrick; Speedy, deceased wife of Horace Winehell; John Sullivan, died in 1885; Lydia, deceased wife of Jefferson Rogers; Betsy, deceased wife of Z. Norton; Julia Ann, died in 1888, wife of Sherman Clark; Florilla, died when twelve years of age; Benjamin Franklin; Mary Wheeler, wife of Joseph Skinner; Minerva Jane and Luther. The rest of the children died in infancy.

James Hobart was reared to manhood in his native state, and remained there until 1849, when he came to Wisconsin, and settled in Dane county. In 1859 he came to Monroe county and in 1863 to Eau Claire county, where he homesteaded eighty acres of pine and tamarac timber land. His first years were full of hardship so common to the early settlers. He has owned 600 acres of good farming land, but sold a part, still retaining 260 acres of good tillable land. This he has improved with a comfortable residence, other buildings and fences. He is a progressive farmer, and is turning his attention to the raising of the best grades of stock, preferring the Shropshire breed of sheep and short horn cattle. He is meeting with great success in the culture of bees, having about fifty stands. Mr. Hobart was married, February 12, 1836, to Marietta Clark, a daughter of James and Clara (Blanchard) Clark, natives of Vermont. Mrs. Hobart was born in Licking county, Ohio, April 11, 1816. They have eight children, namely: Orpha J., wife of William H. Miller; Caroline Amerlia, deceased wife of T. M. Hobart; Clarissa C., wife of J. R. Waste; Minerva Melissa, wife of Albert Ayres; James Jr.; Ida Irena,

wife of Holland Cole; Frances Emma, wife of Henry Fielder, and Orson, the eldest child was killed during the battle of the Wilderness, in Virginia, in May, 1864, a volunteer from Wisconsin. Mr. Hobart is a republican in politics, and has served his county in offices of trust and honor, among which are those of supervisor and justice of the peace. He is charitable in his dealings with his neighbors and has won for himself a host of friends.

MRS. MARY E. KETCHUM, P. O. Augusta, Eau Claire county, is the widow of the late Luther M. Ketchum, and was born in Albany county, N. Y., a daughter of Evert and Nancy (O'Brien) Chrysler, natives of New York. May 26, 1855, she was married to Mr. Ketchum, who was born in Boone county, N. Y. He was one of the six children of Samuel and Rhoda (Stoddard) Ketchum, and was one of the oldest settlers of this town, having settled here in the early days. Mr. and Mrs. Ketchum have had eight children, namely: Gusta (deceased), Ida (deceased), Anna (wife of Ephraim Livermore), Peter, Ella, Charles (deceased), Libby and Martha.

TOLIFF HANSEN, farmer, P. O. Eau Claire, was born February 2, 1836, at Drammen, Norway. His parents are Hans and Rena Hansen, the former of whom was a shoemaker. He had few school privileges, and at the age of sixteen was bound out for seven years. After this he served thirty days in the army, and then, desiring to come to America, he hired a man to take his place. In 1860 he came to Lansing, Mich., and in 1861 to Eau Claire county, Wis. From 1861 until 1882 he acted in the capacity of cook in many of the camps around Eau Claire. In 1884 he purchased 100 acres in section eight, Union township, and began the life of a farmer. October 3, 1872, he married Lena, daughter of Nels and Bertha Oleson, of Norwegian descent. They have four children: Nels, Julia, Clara and Toliff, Jr. Mr. Hansen belongs to the Lutheran church and is a democrat.

NATHAN P. TURNER, farmer, P. O. Eau Claire, was born in Delaware county, N. Y., February 2, 1820, a son of John and Mary Turner, natives of Connecticut. He received his education in his native county and at the age of twenty-three years purchased some land and began clearing it. Soon afterward he built a saw and shingle-mill, which he ran in connection with his farm. He remained there until 1865, when he moved to Eau Claire county, and purchased 240 acres of land in section seven, Washington township, where he now owns 320 acres. March 5, 1845, he married Delilah, daughter of Noah Debble, and they are the parents of six children: Noah Delos, George A., Martha A., Augustus D., Louisa and Bolivar W. Mr. Turner supports the republican party.

JOSEPH HOBBS, farmer, P. O., Eau Claire, was born in St. Peters, East Kent, England, July 9, 1836, and is the son of Henry A. and Mary Ann Hobbs. His parents died when he was six years old. He attended school at his native place until he attained the age of thirteen years, when the life of a sailor became fascinating to him and he went to sea. His first voyage was from London to Calcutta, India, and on the return trip the vessel touched at Cape Town and the island of St. Helena. His second voyage was to Calcutta, touching at the Island of Madeira and Cape Town. From Calcutta he sailed to Madras, along the coast of Malibar, and through the China Sea, where he was wrecked, and with a few others was on the water in open boats for three days, when they were picked up by a passing vessel and taken to Hong Kong, China. Sailing from Hong Kong to India with a cargo of bullion in company with a man-of-war, the vessel and its convoy were attacked by pirates in the

Straits of Malacca; but they arrived safely at Calcutta. He sailed from there to Boston, Mass.; from thence around Cape Horn to San Francisco, Cal., and along the coast to the mouth of the Columbia river to Puget Sound. Returning to San Francisco he sailed southward, touching at Peru, Bolivia and also Valparaiso in Chili, and from thence around the Horn to Liverpool, England, arriving there in 1855. After a short stay he sailed again, this time to Melbourne, Australia. Returning to England and visiting his native village he found his brother and family about to sail for America, and decided to go with them. They arrived safely in New York and Mr. Hobbs, now having spent six years on the water, decided to leave it for a time at least and go westward with his brother.

He located first in Green Lake county, Wis., where he resided until the spring of 1861, when he came to Eau Claire county and there purchased 120 acres of land in Washington township and now owns 320 acres there. He was married December 25, 1860, to Jane, daughter of Peter and Tabitha Wilson. They have eight children, namely: Tabitha E., Henry A., Nellie M., Frank W., Anna L., Laura, Daniel and Edwin A. In politics Mr. Hobbs is a republican; both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church of Eau Claire.

JAMES HOREL, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Augusta, Eau Claire county, was born November 7, 1838, in Cayuga county, N. Y., and is the eighth in the family of nine children of Samuel and Ann (Morgan) Horel, natives of England. The parents immigrated to the United States in 1835 and settled in New York. Their children were: Samuel (deceased); Esther, widow of Edward King; Charles; Richard; Francis (deceased); Martha, wife of John Hurst; Henry; James, and Caroline, wife of A. S. Storm. The parents moved from New York in 1843 and settled in Washington county, Wis., where in 1847 the father died; the mother surviving him twenty-six years, dying in 1873. In 1856 James came to Eau Claire county and purchased 160 acres of land in section seven, township twenty-five, range six, where he follows farming and logging. He is one of the largest loggers in the township, getting out on an average four million feet of pine a year. He has a fine dwelling, good barns and sheds, and his land is well improved.

He was married September 7, 1863, to Sarah, daughter of James and Jane (Judd) Asplin, natives of England. They immigrated to the United States in 1854 and located in Lockport, N. Y., coming to this state in 1860, where the mother died December 24, 1869, and the father January 2, 1878. Mrs. Horel was born in 1834. She had five children, namely: Ella J. (wife of Edward Wilson), Samuel J., Richard E. (deceased), Flora A. and Albert C. Mrs. Horel died May 4, 1878, and in 1880 Mr. Horel married Martha H., daughter of William and Margaret (Miller) Wycoff, natives of Pennsylvania. The family came to this state in 1865; Mrs. Horel was born August 20, 1855, and she has one child, Harvey Earl. Mr. Horel is liberal in politics, voting for the man instead of the party, and has represented the town as supervisor. He is a representative citizen of Bridge Creek township.

JAMES McCaffrey, miller, Augusta, Eau Claire county, was born in Ireland, August 15, 1840, and is the tenth of a family of twelve children born to James and Margaret (Taaffe) McCaffrey. He received his education in the old country, and with his father learned the miller's trade. At the age of nineteen he sailed for America, on the City of Boston, landing in New York in 1859, where he remained until 1863, working at his trade. He then started for St.

Louis, Mo., but accepted a position with Mr. Klinge, who in 1866 located a mill at Wabasha, Minn., and gave Mr. McCaffrey the management of it. He retained it till 1870, when it was destroyed by fire. He then came to Augusta and began work for Mr. Marston, proprietor of the Dell City Rolling Mills. In 1881 he purchased a one-half interest in this property, and to-day it bears the firm name of McCaffrey & Co. They make three grades of flour, one high patent and two lower grades, besides choice buckwheat, rye and corn-meal. They have a capacity of seventy-five barrels per day. October 10, 1867, Mr. McCaffrey married Margaret Darrigan, and this union has been blessed by four children, viz.: Lillie, Jay, Ervin and Iona. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and a republican in politics.

CHARLES ADELBERT KIRKHAM, postmaster of Augusta, Eau Claire county, was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., July 19, 1840, a son of Herman H. and Polly (Bissell) Kirkham, natives of New York state, where at Lawrence his father was a shoemaker. The mother died in 1870, aged sixty-three years, and the father in 1853, aged fifty-four years. Our subject was the fourth of their eight children, named as follows: Rufus B., in Augusta; James, who died of fever while serving his country; Andrew, of Bridge Creek, was one of Berdan's sharp-shooters; Charles A.; Hiram, now of Bridge Creek, was one of the First Wisconsin cavalry; Sophia (Goodrich), in Valley Center, Kas.; Eugene, in Juneau, Wis., and Carl M., in Bridge Creek. Charles A. was reared at Massena, N. Y., where he attended school until he attained the age of seventeen years, when he began to work on a farm for Jesse Kimball, and with whom he remained until he was of age. He then enlisted in Company A, Ninety-second New York volunteers, under Capt. Anderson. He participated in many of the battles of the war, among which may be mentioned those at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, White Oaks Swamp, Malvern Hill, Harrison's Landing, Kingston, N. C., Goldsboro, White House Landing, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Bermuda, and Chapin's Farm, besides several skirmishes. He received his discharge at Albany, N. Y., January 7, 1865, and now draws a pension. In the spring of that year he came west and located at Augusta, where he engaged in business buying grain, which he continued until under President Harrison's administration he was appointed postmaster. February 3, 1862, he married Myra L. Crowley, of Massena, N. Y., and to them have been born three children, namely: Newton C., assistant postmaster; Carl J., a clerk in the post-office, and Winifred L., living at home. Mr. Kirkham is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the G. A. R. He was commander of the latter for the four years previous to January, 1891.

G. F. HAMILTON, physician and surgeon, Augusta, Eau Claire county, was born in Chemung county, N. Y., April 28, 1839. He is the youngest of the family of five children born to John W. and Polly S. (Irish) Hamilton, natives of Pennsylvania. The father, who was a miller by trade, died in 1840; the mother, shortly after her husband's death, moved to Bradford county, Pa., where our subject was reared to manhood. He was given a high-school education, choosing the profession of a physician, and applied himself to his studies with great vigor and determination. He graduated in 1869 in the Bennett college, Chicago. He came west and selected Sparta for his residence, but not liking that point he came to Augusta, where he has succeeded in building up a very large practice, and has acquired considerable property. He married, in 1859, Miss Orra M. Stearns, daughter of S. H. and Matilda Stearns, natives of Ohio. Mrs. Hamilton was born September 29, 1839. They have

had three children, two of whom are still living: J. Willie (died in 1877), Ernest A. and Claude F. They adopted a child known as Berenice. Dr. Hamilton is a member of the Unitarian church, the Augusta lodge A. F. and A. M., and the order of Modern Woodmen. He is also a member of the State Eclectic association, of which he has been president. He is what may well be termed a representative citizen of Eau Claire county.

J. RUDNEY RUNDLETT, physician and druggist, Augusta, Eau Claire county, was born at Milan, Ohio, August 7, 1845, a son of Jesse and Martha (St. John) Rundlett, natives of Vermont and New Hampshire respectively. His father and mother live at Westfield, Wis., where they have been farming since 1851. His father has reached the good old age of seventy-five years and his mother is sixty-seven years of age. They are the parents of four children, namely: J. Rudney; Charles, a civil engineer at Denver, Colo.; Adin, deceased; and Belle, married to Nute Bliss and living at Baraboo, Wis. Our subject at the age of eight years began attending the public schools, which he continued until sixteen years old, when he went to Portage City to begin the study of medicine under Dr. Waterhouse, with whom he remained until 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, Nineteenth Wisconsin independents, and served until 1863, acting as assistant surgeon. After leaving the army he returned to Portage City and remained with Dr. Waterhouse until 1865, when he went to Chicago, Ill., where he spent three years in college and hospitals and graduated from Rush Medical college in 1868. He began practice at Ironton, Wis., afterward moved to Portville, Green county, where he remained until 1871, when he moved to Hillsborough, Vernon county. In 1880 he came to Augusta and is now engaged in the drug business in connection with the practice of medicine. July 26, 1870, Dr. Rundlett married Mary, daughter of James and Eliza Early, natives of Ohio. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical society, Interstate Medical society and the State Pharmaceutical society. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity and in politics is a republican.

W. J. FRIEDRICH, pastor of the Lutheran church, Fall Creek, Eau Claire county, was born in Germany, September 1, 1837, and is a son of J. G. and Johannah (Mattern) Friedrich. In 1862 he came to America and entered the Saxon college at St. Louis, Mo., where he passed two years in the completion of his education. August 7, 1864, he came to Fall Creek, Wis., to take his first charge. The country then being newly settled the church society was very small and in poor condition. The call for volunteer soldiers to join the army had taken about all the men out of the country and left the women and ox teams to do the farm work. As the county became more settled the church commenced to grow and prosper under Mr. Friedrich's management. In 1869 a new church was built at Fall Creek, also one at Fall Creek village in 1872. On May 5, 1870, the church at Fall Creek was entirely destroyed by a tornado. It was rebuilt in 1872. The following year his congregation, as well as the entire neighborhood, suffered greatly from diphtheria, losing about thirty children, and in 1882 and 1890 they again suffered from the same disease, many deaths resulting from it. Mr. Friedrich's congregation, at Fall Creek numbers about eighty members, at Fall Creek village thirty-five. He has acted as missionary at Eau Claire, Chippewa, Dunn, Buffalo, Jackson and Clark counties for about four years, having about sixteen different congregations. His work finally became so extended that it was found necessary to appoint a second minister last year, Fritz Boerger, who resides with Mr. Friedrich at the parsonage.

In 1865 Mr. Friedrich was married to Paulena Maiwald, who was born in

Germany. Of the ten children born to this union, four are now living; Christena, now Mrs. Reinhart Zemple; Elnora, now Mrs. Albert Sletter; Theodora, now Mrs. F. Boerger; and Hans; all are living in Lincoln township, except Elnora, who resides in Kewanee county, Wis. For twenty-seven years Mr. Friedrich has been in charge of his present church. He has watched the settlement of the county and the steady growth of the church from a few members to its present prosperous condition. A gentleman of fine manners and education, hospitable and benevolent, he enjoys the love and esteem of all who know him.

MARK H. SHERMAN, farmer, P. O. Eau Claire, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., June 5, 1839, and is the fifth child of the family of seven children of Samuel and Melinda (Stanton) Sherman. He received a common-school education, and then attended high school. He began life for himself at the age of eighteen, when he set out from New York in 1857, going by raft to Cincinnati, thence to Cairo, Ill., and up the Mississippi to Lake Pepin, where he landed, and came to Eau Claire county. He purchased 160 acres of land on Truax prairie, but ultimately sold it. In 1862 he moved to Eau Claire, and in January, 1864, enlisted as a private in Company G, Forty-eighth regiment, Wisconsin volunteers. Before leaving the state he was made first lieutenant of his company, which was on detachment service until mustered out at Madison in 1865. After his return to Eau Claire he was overseer of one of the mills for three years, and then spent two years in New York and Virginia. He then returned to Eau Claire, and up to 1881 lived there. Two years of this time he served as under sheriff and jailer. In 1881 he purchased forty-eight acres in section thirteen, Union township, where he carries on a dairy and raises thoroughbred Holstein stock. Mr. Sherman has been married three times, his first wife being Mary E. White, who bore him four children: Garry Demott, George J., Willie S. and Mallie G. He subsequently married, in 1878, Miss Sarah Ahneman, and they had two children: George and Amy. After his second wife's decease Mr. Sherman married her sister, Lena, and they have four children: Carlos, Samuel, Stanley and Mark, Jr. Mr. Sherman is independent in politics, and a member of Eagle post, G. A. R., of Eau Claire.

HENRY BROWN, farmer, P. O. Augusta, Eau Claire county, was born in Canada, February 24, 1835, and is the son of George and Mary (Golden) Brown, natives of England. He left home in 1856, and came to this state, and three years later to Thompson's valley, Otter Creek township, Eau Claire county, and has lived there since that time. He is quite an extensive horse dealer, and has on hand at all times horses of blooded stock, both roadsters and breeders. He has one of the many nice farms which this (Thompson's) valley is noted for. December 25, 1865, Mr. Brown married Rosaline Straitor, daughter of Joseph and Maria (Hamilton) Straitor, natives of New York. Mr. Straitor is one of the very earliest settlers of this county, having come here in 1850, and is now living with his son-in-law, at the age of seventy-eight years. The family are members of the Baptist church, and Mr. Brown and his father-in-law both vote the democratic ticket.

JAMES SHIEL, farmer, P. O. Augusta, Eau Claire county, was born in Ireland March 19, 1835. He is the youngest son of the five children of James and Mary (Fitzimmons) Shiel, viz.: Bridget, widow of the late Mr. Ledgewig, in Ireland; Michael (deceased); Catherine; Duty and our subject. His parents were farmers and lived and died in the old country. James received a common-school education before coming to America, which was in 1851. After a short

stay in New York he went to Elgin, Ill., and engaged in the butcher business, carrying it on until 1858, when he came to Wisconsin and bought 120 acres of government land, to which he has since added 120 acres. April 17, 1857, he married Mary, daughter of Charles and Mary (Grady) Ragam, of Irish descent. They have eleven children, namely: Mary, Walter, Maggie, Norah, Katie, Willie, Ella, John, Addison, Joe and Lillian. Mr. Shiel is a member of the Roman Catholic church and votes the straight democratic ticket.

DELOS R. MOON, lumberman, Eau Claire, was born August 29, 1835, in Chenango county, N. Y. At the age of eight years he removed with his widowed mother to Kendall county, Ill., and after his mother married a second time the family removed to Aurora, in 1845. In the latter place Mr. Moon grew to manhood, and at the age of nineteen years entered Hall Bros.' bank as a bookkeeper, continuing in their employment until 1857, when he was sent by them to Eau Claire to take charge of the Bank of Eau Claire. The securities of the bank consisted of Missouri state bonds, which were then recognized as security for bank circulation by the state of Wisconsin. In 1861 these securities depreciated to such an extent that the bank was closed by the state comptroller. During the next six years Mr. Moon engaged in buying and selling logs, timber, lands and general merchandise. In 1867 he formed a partnership with Gilbert E. Porter, and they engaged in the manufacture of lumber in Porter's Mills, four and one-half miles below Eau Claire, and rafted the product down the Mississippi river.

Then began Mr. Moon's active business career, and the education he received while in the bank was of inestimable value to the young man who combined native talent and strength with a good mercantile education. He had the faculty of inspiring those around him with a spirit of success, and this enabled him to draw good and competent men around him, thus adding to the success of his financial ventures. In the fall of 1869 the firm started a lumber yard at Hannibal, Mo., to which point the entire product of their mill plant was shipped. In 1870 the firm consolidated with S. T. McKnight, and its name was known at Hannibal as S. T. McKnight & Co., and at Eau Claire as Porter, Moon & Co. Mr. Moon was the financier and disposed of the lumber until Mr. Porter's death in 1880. In 1873 the two firms were merged into the Northwestern Lumber Company, a stock company organized under the laws of the state of Wisconsin. Mr. Porter was president and attended to the manufacturing; Mr. Moon was vice-president, and McKnight, who was secretary and treasurer, resided at Hannibal and disposed of the lumber product. They employed about fifty men at first, but now give work to nearly 700 men, operating principally on the Chippewa and Eau Claire rivers. The lumber product in 1867 was 3,000,000 feet; in 1873 about 10,000,000, and at present it exceeds 60,000,000 feet of lumber. The growth has been regular and steady, and reflects great credit on the managers of this vast concern.

The corporation owns and operates two mills at Porter's Mills and a saw and planing-mill at Sterling, Wis. Messrs. Moon & McKnight are owners of half the stock in the Montreal Lumber company at Gile, Wis., which alone cuts 25,000,000 feet of lumber. They are also interested in the Chippewa Lumber and Boom company at Chippewa Falls. Mr. Moon is vice-president of the Shell Lake Lumber company, a director in the Barronett Lumber company, and has been president of the Northwestern Lumber company since 1880. Such in brief is the active business career of one of the greatest operators in the northwest, he being apparently fitted by nature to direct the operations of

one of the largest lumber concerns in America. How well he has discharged his duties and how true he has been to the confidence reposed in him, the stupendous growth and present prosperity of the firm goes to prove.

Politically Mr. Moon is a republican and few are better qualified to serve his party and country in legislative halls; yet so far, he has devoted all his attention to his vast business interests. He has been a hard worker since he was nineteen years old, and richly deserves the success that has crowned his efforts. October 12, 1858, in Aurora, Ill., Mr. Moon married Sallie Gilman, who was born August 22, 1836, in Harrison, Licking county, Ohio, a daughter of John L. and Cornelia (Baker) Gilman, natives of Vermont and of New York, respectively, and of English and Scotch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Moon have seven children, namely: Gilman L., Frank H., a lumberman in Vancouver, British Columbia; Angeline, Sumner G., in the Sterling Lumber company; Chester D., Pauline, a student in Geneva, Switzerland, and Delos R. Jr. Mrs. Moon is one of the vice-presidents of the Children's Home and an active worker in that good cause.

REV. DANIEL WILLSON, retired minister, Rock Elm, Pierce county, was born at Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y., June 14, 1814. His great-grandfather, a native of England, came to America about 1760, and settled in New York, near the Connecticut line. Benjamin Willson, his grandfather, had three sons, the youngest of whom was named Kniffen. The latter married Ruth Morey, whose family was also of English descent. Their children were named: Nemler, Daniel, Nelson P., Caroline (Mrs. W. Atherton), Narcissa (Mrs. H. Gilmore), Miranda (Mrs. T. B. Tripp), and Mary (Mrs. C. Graves).

Daniel attended the Buffalo high school and the Western New York Medical College, from which he graduated in 1834. In 1836 he came west. The steamer "Moselle," on which he had intended to take passage, blew up near Cincinnati. Having taken an earlier boat, he arrived safely at Davenport, Iowa, which then contained but six buildings. There he began the practice of medicine, and later he practiced that profession at Comanche, Iowa, and at Looneyville, Minn., and was a member, from Houston county, of the state legislature in 1858. In June, 1859, he was ordained in the Free Baptist church at Money Creek, and has preached much of the time since that date. He has been pastor at Money Creek, Minn., and Centerville, Wis., also supplied the pulpit at Diamond Bluff, Cady Creek, Eau Galle and Rock Elm, Wis. His services are often required still to attend funerals. Mr. Willson came to Pierce county in 1865, and to Rock Elm in 1871, and has since resided there.

August 28, 1835, he married Miss Mary Atherton, and they were the parents of the following children: Sarah C. (Mrs. J. Dobbs), William N., Charlotte (Mrs. C. K. Gile), Geo. W., Theresa I. (Mrs. E. C. Gile), James N., Jane (Mrs. E. Blaisdell), Ruth (Mrs. — Wight), and Mary (Mrs. D. L. Hoyt). His wife died October 13, 1882, and Mr. Willson married, November 28, 1885, Mrs. Julia Peck. In politics Mr. Willson has always been an ardent republican. He was an anti-slavery advocate long before the movement became popular. In local politics he supports the prohibition party. He has held the office of justice of the peace almost continuously since living in Rock Elm. He cordially supports all temperance work. He is a member of the I. O. G. T., and an honorary member of the W. C. T. U.

THOMAS P. KELLEY, lumberman, P. O. Elmwood, Pierce county, is a son of Joseph Kelley, who was born in 1811 in Haddam, Conn., and married Lucina Pelton, of Ashtabula county, Ohio. Six children were born to them, as

follows: Tryon B., who lives in Plumas county, Cal.; Sarah (Mrs. Healy), who lives in Rochester, Wis.; Walter, who lives in Greene county, Ill.; Jane A. (Mrs. Adams), who lives in River Falls, Wis.; John W., who lives in Woodbury county, Iowa, and Thomas P. The latter came to Wisconsin in 1845 from Ohio, and settled in Milwaukee, where he lived four years, then moved to Racine, November 7, 1861, enlisted in the Seventh Wisconsin battery, and was taken prisoner at Humboldt, Tenn., by General Forrest's cavalry. He was paroled and staid in the parol camp at St. Louis nine months, then was exchanged and served until the close of the war. He then came to Pierce county, Wis., and in May, 1867, took a homestead in the present township of Spring Lake, then a wilderness, where there were only a few settlers. He found Asa Curtis there, an old pioneer, who came from Oneida county, N. Y., in the early fifties and who had worked at lumbering for Carson & Rand and Ole Gardner, and who was about the first settler in the township. Several years after, when the township was organized, the last named was elected treasurer and Mr. Kelley was elected clerk. Since that time our subject has always taken an active and prominent part in all things for the benefit of the township. In 1871 he married Frances M., daughter of James and Elizabeth Webb, and she has borne him five children, namely: Isabella, who died in infancy; Milton W., Arthur H., Elizabeth L. and Alice A., the four latter living and at home. In politics Mr. Kelley has always been a republican.

LEWIS A. HESS, farmer, P. O. Olive, Pierce county, is a son of Henry Hess who was born in 1816, and married Margaret D., daughter of Lewis and Margaret Hess. Nine children were born to them, namely: Lewis A., Henry (deceased), Mary A. (Mrs. Wiesemann deceased), Philip I., William C., Frederick, Sarah (Mrs. Connor, who lives in Waukegan, Ill.), John and Lizzie (deceased). Lewis A. was born in Utica, N. Y., December 12, 1842. His parents came to Racine, Wis., when he was but two years old. His father was a blacksmith, and did all the work for J. I. Case for a number of years, then went on a farm near Racine. In 1862 Lewis A. enlisted in Co. D, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and was assigned to the army of the Potomac. He was wounded three times (foot, arm and shoulder) at the battle of Gettysburg, and was sent to the hospital at Philadelphia. After getting well he was transferred to Co. F, Sixteenth regiment volunteer reserve corps, and was kept on extra or detailed duty in the states of New York and Pennsylvania. He was discharged July 8, 1865, and came to Racine, and in 1867 came to Pierce county and took up a homestead in the wilderness, then returned to Racine and married Augusta, daughter of Wm. and Amelia Brose, and came back to make his new home. In 1872 he lost his wife, who left him two children, Jennie, now deceased, and Henry L. In 1873 he married a sister of his first wife and she bore him three children: Nellie (deceased), Edward A. and Arthur Wm. He owns a fine farm and has been changing to dairying. He has built a cheese factory, established a fine reputation for first-class cheese, and has orders for more than he can make. He is one of the leading men in the township, keeps well posted on dairy matters and all topics of the day, and has one of the finest libraries in the town. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, the order of I. O. O. F., and is a republican in politics.

ELIAS R. CONDIT, merchant and farmer, Rock Elm, was born in Mont Clair, Essex county, N. J., May 18, 1833. His great-great-grandfather, John Condit, was a native of England, of Norman descent, and immigrated to America in 1678. His first wife, Catherine Barton, was a niece of Sir Isaac

Newton. Our subject's grandfather and great-grandfather were each named Peter. His father, William Dodd Condit, was born at Orange, N. J., April 14, 1811, and died at Rock Elm, June 14, 1891. William D. Condit married Margaret Hagar, a native of Connecticut, whose family came originally from Holland. Their children were: Elias R., Mary E. (Mrs. C. A. Ackerman), Theodore D., Edward O. (died in the United States service), Frances A. (Mrs. H. Tousley), Harriet D. (Mrs. J. C. Anderson), Jesse M., Charles H., Sarah L. (Mrs. M. C. Guest), Frederick H., John W., Anna B. (Mrs. J. Hamilton), Clara D. (Mrs. S. Cook), Clarence A. and Cora A. (Mrs. F. Gilmore). Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Condit came to Wisconsin in 1850 and to Rock Elm township in 1867. They will long be remembered among the worthy pioneers of this place. Mrs. Condit died there September 12, 1884. Mr. Condit was an old-line abolitionist. He voted for William Henry Harrison, also for Benjamin Harrison, and at each intermediate presidential election.

Elias R. received but little schooling in his youth. At the age of thirteen years he began clerking in a jewelry store at Mount Morris, N. Y. In 1850 he came with his parents to Hartford, Washington county, Wis., and worked on a farm. In 1857 he engaged in keeping a hotel at Rubicon, Wis. In 1867 he removed to Rock Elm township, Pierce county, and purchased 240 acres of wild land, upon which he now resides. At that time game was very plentiful, deer often coming within a few rods of the house. Mr. Condit has bought and shipped many tons of venison from Rock Elm. Upon one occasion Mr. C. A. Hawn was passing through the woods near Mr. Condit's farm and encountered a bear stealing a pig. Upon his arrival Bruin dropped the pig and threatened to attack Mr. Hawn, who, being unarmed, shouted lustily for help, and finally succeeded in driving off the bear. Hearing the noise, Mr. Condit ran to the rescue and although he found no bear, he found a man badly frightened. Soon after coming to Rock Elm Mr. Condit opened a general store which he still carries on in partnership with his son William. March 27, 1857, he married Carolina Farmer, and six children blessed this union, namely: Emmaret (Mrs. Burges), Wesley, William, Alice, Ida and Rena. Mrs. Condit died October 16, 1889. Mr. Condit is a republican. He has filled the offices of postmaster and chairman of the town board. He is also a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities.

BALDASAR MOSER, carpenter, Plum City, Pierce county, was born in Switzerland, and was one of a family of thirteen children. He came to this country while young and settled in Highland, Ill. In 1856 he moved to Red Wing, Minn., and went into the wood trade. The same year he married Anna, daughter of D. and J. Affolter, and three children were born to them: Mary (now Mrs. Hophau) lives near Plum City; Mina (now Mrs. Oberding) and B. Moser, Jr., who is married to Miss Hophau. In 1880 they adopted as one of their own family a child six months old named Ida. Mrs. Moser died in April 1882. In 1884 Mr. Moser married Rossetta Robeson and one child has been born to them, Ella, who died in infancy. Mr. Moser has lived in Plum City a great many years, engaged in farming and carpenter work, but for four years he had a saw-mill. He sold it and went to work at coopering for two years. He enlisted, January 3, 1865, in Co. E, 144th Illinois volunteer infantry, and served until the regiment was discharged, then came back to Plum City and began building and doing cabinet work. He is now erecting a large building preparatory to opening a furniture store and is doing a large business. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R. He was reared a Roman Catholic, and in politics has always been a true and consistent democrat.

OLE JOHAN JENSON, farmer, P. O. Brookville, St. Croix county, was born in Stormoe, in Hemner, Helgeland, in Tromsøe stift, Norway, in 1829. His father, James Olson, was born in the same place, and was a blacksmith and carpenter. His mother's maiden name was Aleta Jorgensen, and she was also born in Hemner, in Helgeland. Mr. Jenson received his education in Norway, and for ten years followed fishing, then for some time was engaged in boat building. Later on he engaged in making window sash, and was occupied for four years at that. In this branch of business he was very successful, and invented a machine to make sash with great rapidity, through which invention he made money to come to America, which he did in 1866, and settled in Eau Galle township, St. Croix county, where he bought a piece of land, but after paying \$130 on the same, he gave it up and bought forty acres on section fourteen, Eau Galle township. He then worked as a mill-wright and carpenter until he could get money with which to buy more land, and all his spare time he worked to clear up the land he had already bought. He has bought and sold eight "forties," and at the present time owns 320 acres. In 1870 he built a planing-mill, in partnership with Edward Lawrence, and for eighteen months they manufactured sash, doors and blinds. At the expiration of this time Mr. Jenson bought out his partner, and in 1881 built a saw-mill in connection with the other mill, which he has operated in the winter time since. In addition to his farming and sash, door and blind business, he also has the agency for the Monitor Wind mills, manufactured at Evansville, Wis.

In January, 1880, he started a store at Brookville and put in a stock of general merchandise, and here also he became postmaster in 1891. Mr. Jenson is a republican and served one year as treasurer of Eau Galle township. He was married in Norway in 1861, to Jonelle Iverson, daughter of Iver Peterson and Anna Marie Johnson, who were born in the same stift that Mr. Jenson was. Two children have blessed this union: Annie Marie, married to Hans Iverson, and has three children, Anna Christina, Orin John Hetman and Josephine Marie; the other child, Albertina Bergette, now Mrs. Andrew Strand, lives in Dakota county, Minn.

ALBERT ADAMS, farmer, P. O. Wilson, St. Croix county, is a son of S. T. Adams, who was born in New York, and came to Ohio with his parents when quite young, and is a direct descendant of John Q. Adams. He married Mary, daughter of Richard and Hannah Harrison, relatives of Gen. Harrison. Eleven children were born to them, namely: Richard; Albert; John T.; Hannah and Phoebe (twins), the former now Mrs. Linton and lives on a farm, the latter deceased; Mary E. (Mrs. Ross) lives in Hersy; David, now in Knapp; Sarah J. (Mrs. Randolph), deceased; Ida (Mrs. Curtis), lives in Washington; Reuben is now traveling salesman for the North Star Oil Co., and lives in Minneapolis; and Tamer L. (Mrs. Hopkins), lives in St. Louis, Mo. Albert was born in Newbury, Miami county, Ohio, July 2, 1836. He lived at home until twenty-three years of age and received only a common-school education. In 1859 he married Martha J., daughter of Samuel and Susan McDowell. Her father, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, was a direct descendant of Gen. McDowell, who was one of the first settlers in Miami county, Ohio, and bought his land of Gen. Harrison. In 1860 Mr. Adams enlisted in the Ohio national guards, but when they went into service he was not accepted on account of deafness. In 1866 he came to St. Croix county, this state, and camped on his present farm, then an unbroken wilderness. As there were no saw-mills, they had to put up posts laid on poles for rafters, and cut down ash trees and peel

off the bark for the roof and sides. Such was their house for the first two months; then they built a log house and commenced the hard labor necessary to clear up a farm and make a home. Two children were born to them: Anderson G., attended normal school at River Falls, Wis., three terms, then taught six years, and is now in Monroe county, and Anna B. (Mrs. Dickens), who lives in Dexter, Minn. In 1882 he had the misfortune to lose his wife, and two years later his house was burnt; but with the courage of the Adamses, he rose above it all, and now has a nice farm and a good home. He has almost continually had some town or school office. He was foremost in organizing the school district, and in 1880 was census enumerator. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the Christian church, and in politics is a strong republican.

Richard, the eldest of the family, was born July 17, 1833, in Miami county, Ohio, and lived on the farm at home until twenty-two years old, when he married Eliza, daughter of Andrew J. and Eliza Johnston. Seven children have been born to them, namely: Thomas A., an engineer, now living in Wildwood, Wis.; Lewis H. (deceased); Roland E. (deceased); Mary F. (Mrs. Devore), lives on a farm; Albert L., a fireman, lives in Wildwood; Nanny (deceased), and Minnie C. (deceased). Richard continued farming until 1862 when he enlisted in Co. C, Ninety-fourth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, and served nearly a year, when he was discharged for disability. He returned to his family a living skeleton, and had to be brought nearly one thousand miles on a stretcher. He was sick until the spring of 1866, and his physicians told him he must change climate to get well, so he came to Wisconsin with the others and took up a homestead and tried to farm, but his health was too poor. So he sold out and came to Hersey, and in 1879 started a meat market, but was unable to follow that, so sold out and kept a boarding house for four years. He was deputy postmaster a number of years, and is now postmaster at Hersey, St. Croix county. In 1881 he lost his wife, and in 1883 married Mrs. Myra Barney. In politics he has never taken an active part, but is a strong republican. He is a member of the G. A. R. and belongs to the Christian church.

HIRAM CALVIN BARROWS was born in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., September 19, 1846, a son of Hiram and Naomi L. (Wing) Barrows. His father was born July 12, 1807, in Saratoga county, N. Y., was a master mechanic by trade and kept a hotel for many years; he died September 23, 1866, at Mondovi, Wis. His grandfather, Calvin, was born in New York state about 1790. Mrs. Naomi L. Barrows was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in 1813, and is now living at Mondovi, Wis. She has a long line of ancestors in this country. Hiram C. remained at home with his parents until the age of fourteen years. In 1860 the family moved to Mondovi, Buffalo county, and subsequently our subject accepted a position as clerk for N. K. West, of Augusta, Wis., with whom he remained until he enlisted in the army, March 22, 1865. He served as a musician in Company D, Fifty-third Wisconsin volunteer infantry. His regiment went south to Missouri, landed in St. Louis and camped at Pilot Knob, near Iron Mountain. He was disabled, May 28, 1865, and was discharged the next day. After a year's rest he served as clerk until 1872, when he speculated in live stock until 1881. He then went into the mercantile business with his brother-in-law (Irwin Rowe), after running one year, bought out his brother and continued until 1888, when he went to Spokane Falls, Wash. He returned the following year, and is now engaged in the meat business at Mondovi. October 20, 1866, he married Miss Mattie Stokes Rowe, born November 18,

1847, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Smiley) Rowe. William Rowe was of German descent, born in Pennsylvania, and is now living at the age of seventy years; his wife is a native of the same state of English descent. Mrs. Barrows is a native of Straudsborg, Monroe county, Pa., and is the mother of three children, namely: Arthur F., born October 20, 1867; Wilbur Eaton, born July 12, 1871, and Etha Genevieve, born July 12, 1873.

Mr. Barrows is a republican, and he and wife belong to the Congregational church. Mrs. Barrows has been in the millinery business since 1876 and has been very successful. They celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, October 18, 1891, receiving many valuable presents, with a host of friends and a representation of four generations present. It was a time that will long be remembered by all who participated in the occasion. In the fall of 1891 Mr. Barrows sold out his meat business and went into the confectionery business, and is still engaged in the same in Mondovi. He is among the early settlers, having lived in the same town for nearly thirty-two years.

DAVID SHAFFER was born in Jefferson county, Pa., April 18, 1827, and was a son of Jacob and Mary Shaffer, of German descent. He lived at home with his parents until twenty-five years of age, when he married, December 29, 1850, Sarah Ann, daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann (Hamilton) Biss, of German descent. Her father was born in Pennsylvania March 22, 1790, and followed lumbering. Her mother was born in Pennsylvania September 15, 1807. After his marriage, David bought his father's farm and lived there three years, then immigrated to the Chippewa Valley and traded the team he brought from Pennsylvania for forty acres of land opposite Lake City, Minn. Shortly afterward he exchanged this for a farm near Downsville, Dunn county, where he lived six years, then bought a farm in section twenty, Lucas township, where he lived until the spring of 1889, when he rented his son George's farm on section twenty-nine, Lucas township, where he lived until his death, October 28, of the same year. Mr. Shaffer bought eighty acres of land at \$1.25 an acre, and paid for the same in three years by digging ginseng. When he first came to Lucas township his nearest neighbor was five miles away, and the first night he had to leave the three children at home alone, the eldest being but nine years of age, while he went after the family effects. In politics he was a democrat. Nine children were born to David and Sarah A. Shaffer, namely: Mary E., born February 12, 1852, died April 21, 1854; Amanda E., born March 9, 1854, now married to J. Proffit, and lives near her former home; George W., born July 29, 1856, married Angie G. Palmer; Isaac N., born May 10, 1858; Flora Ann, born June 20, 1861, married to F. M. Austin, of Lucas; Emily, born June 4, 1863; Katie, born June 17, 1865, died August 7, 1867, and Lillian, born February 7, 1871.

George W., the third child and eldest son, was born in Downsville, Wis., and lived at home until fourteen years of age, when he learned the trade of brick-making, at which he worked three years, and during the winter made splint baskets, which latter he sold in the surrounding towns. He also made ox-bows and yokes for several winters, having made as high as 6,000 in one season. He was a cook for nearly five years on the N. P. R. R., where at times he had 160 men to cook for. March 15, 1885, he married Miss Angie G., daughter of Stephen and Emily (Thatcher) Palmer, who now live on Meadow Glen farm, in Weston, Dunn county. In 1889 he started a restaurant at Wallace, Idaho, which he sold out when his father died, and then returned to Lucas, where he owned a farm on section twenty-nine, where he now re-

sides. Two children have been born to this couple, both of whom are living. Mr. Shaffer has been successful as a farmer and stock grower, and also handles a great many bees. His farm is well stocked with horses, cattle and sheep. In politics he advocates labor reform; in religion he holds liberal views. Isaac N., the fourth child and second son, was born in Downsville, and lived at home until his death, January 18, 1890. He was thirty-two years old and unmarried. His occupation was farming and ginseng digging, and at the time of his death he owned a section of land, and was worth about \$5,000. Emily was born in Lucas, and lived at home until her marriage with Frank Laughlin in 1888, when she moved to Osage, Iowa, where she lived until her death, January 28, 1891. She left one child, who is now with her mother. Lillian, the youngest child, is living at home with her mother.

JOHN SCHOFIELD, farmer, P. O. Fall Creek, Eau Claire county, was born in Lisbon, Waukesha county, Wis., October 8, 1844, a son of Thomas and Mary (Hurst) Schofield, and the youngest of their three children. May 29, 1872, he married Eliza Horel, daughter of Samuel and Sarah J. Horel. They have had five children, namely: David, born June 18, 1873, died September 21, 1873; Wesley, born November 17, 1874, died July 28, 1876; Harvey, born March 28, 1877; Edna E., October 1, 1881, and Bessie M., August 29, 1889. Mr. Schofield has a farm of 120 acres in Lincoln township.

JACOB MILLER, was born July 24, 1833, in Aschaffenburg on the Main, kingdom of Bavaria, Germany. He was the son of George and Ursula (Flach) Mueller, keepers and owners of the Vogel Strauss hotel and brewery, which had been in the possession of his ancestors for centuries. He was the youngest son of four children, of whom only a sister besides himself survives, and who still resides in that city; the other two brothers, also brewers, having died years ago. In his early boyhood Jacob showed a great taste for drawing, and when nine years of age was sent to a private drawing school, where he soon excelled, and drew the customary prizes every year. In his thirteenth year he entered the graded Latin school, as his mother—a devoted catholic, wished him to be educated for a priest. But his dislike to this profession, with his love for art and music, changed his mother's notion, and after having graduated, he was sent to Munich to finish his education in the polytechnic school and the Royal academy of fine arts. The latter he entered in his sixteenth year. He gained the esteem of his professors by his industriousness and talents, and was awarded a premium consisting of a sum of money which enabled him to defray his expenses.

But his promising career was to be blasted forever. Having taken an interest in the revolutionary movements, he visited clubs of republican and socialistic tendencies, and even joined public demonstrations against the government in spite of all reprimands and warnings of his tutors. In an exciting moment when returning from the fencing school one evening, he tore down a king's proclamation, not knowing that it was a capital offense and insult against the king, punishable with imprisonment. Unconsciously betraying himself he was forced to leave the country. After being for some time in Switzerland, he was pardoned in an amnesty issued by his king for all minor political offenses. Returning home he did not find the fattened calf, but was strongly censured by his mother and relatives (his father having died in an accident when Jacob was only four years old) for his conduct. Having lost his stipend to aid him in his studies, and his brothers being averse to spending more money for him, he busied himself in all kinds of work apper-

taining to art, especially sculpture, and after the death of his mother, procured money enough to enable him to get to Bremen, where he found an underground passage to Quebec, Canada. From there he made his road to the United States, arriving in the spring of 1853 and landing in Buffalo. Artists not being in demand, he commenced farming, and soon after was employed as carpenter and joiner, cabinet maker, sign painter and even crossed the sea as a sailor. After many adventures he finally returned to Europe, where he was arrested on the Prussian frontier for deserting his fatherland. He was conscripted into the army but procured a substitute, and having had a taste of liberty he returned to the United States in 1855.

He traveled over much of this country, and finally settled at Read's Landing, on the banks of Lake Pepin, where he lived among the Indians and mosquitos, but the latter finally drove him from his retreat. He was induced by Capt. Wilson to come to Menomonie in 1857. The next year he spent in decorating and painting Capt. Wilson's house, and in 1859 bought the first lot and built the first house in Menomonie. In 1862 he took a homestead in Menomonie township, where he now resides.

February 27, 1863, he enlisted in the Third Wisconsin volunteer cavalry. His genius was soon discovered and he served on detail duty all the time. He first played the bugle, then was sent by Col. Hopkins as civil engineer and journalist to the Indian territory, and served successively under Col. Blair, Col. Jennison, Gen. Curtis, Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. Dodge. He was with P. C. O'Connor fighting the Indians on Powder and Tongue rivers, and helped to make the first map of that country. He was offered the rank of an officer, but refused, as he made much more money by sketching for officers and the government while serving as a private. Since the war he has resided at Menomonie, where he has been visited by a number of distinguished army officers, among them Gen. Sigel in 1886. His friends and neighbors have honored him by electing him treasurer for seven years in succession, and town clerk for eight years.

He is quite a musician, and formerly taught music and drawing. As an artist he has won considerable distinction, his work comparing favorably with the modern masters of art. He has sold many choice paintings. At fairs and art exhibitions his paintings have received the first premiums.

November 22, 1857, Mr. Miller married Miss Martha Ann Tuttle, a daughter of Jacob and Averill Tuttle, the latter a descendant of a noble English family. They have had five children: Jennie (deceased), Cora, Arthur (superintendent of the St. Paul and Minneapolis Pressed Brick Co.), Harold and Milton.

WILLIAM M. KNAPP, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, was born near Scranton, Pa., January 12, 1854, and is the son of Hiram and Sarah Ann (Biesecker) Knapp. Hiram Knapp was born in 1809, in Pennsylvania, and was a farmer by occupation. His wife was born in 1818, in the same state, and died January 8, 1881. William M. came to Wisconsin with his parents at the age of six years, and settled in Naples township, Buffalo county, where he attended the district schools in winter and worked on the farm in the summer until fifteen years of age. He sold the home farm in 1886, and is living on section eighteen, town twenty-four, range ten west, in Naples township. June 27, 1882, he married Miss Luna Rosina Goddard, who was born in Modena, Buffalo county, Wis., September 12, 1866, and is a daughter of Roswell Philip and Rosina (Thomas) Goddard. Mr. Goddard was born in Canada, and came to this country in 1860.

and settled on a farm in Modena, Buffalo county, Wis., where he lived until 1877, when he built a store building in Elewa, Wis., and engaged in mercantile business. He continued in this until about 1890, since when, and also before selling out his mercantile business, he has dealt quite extensively in farm machinery. He is still living, at the age of fifty-five years. His wife was born in Canada, and is now fifty-one years of age. Mr. Knapp and wife have one son, born November 12, 1878, named Roy Elton, who shows unusual aptitude for learning. Mr. Knapp is a staunch democrat, as was his father. He is not a member of any church, but attends the Methodist.

WM. D. AKERS, postmaster, Spring Valley, Pierce county, is a son of Peter Akers, who was born in Lynchburg, Va., in 1799, and Maria Eliza, daughter of John and Eleanor Farris. Two children were born to them: John B. and William D., the latter September 12, 1820, in Flemingsburg, Fleming county, Ky. When about four years of age he had the misfortune to lose his mother, so went to live with his grandmother, and received a common-school education. When twenty-two years of age he came to Wisconsin, and worked in the lead mines for sixteen years, then, tiring of that, he moved to Red Wing, Minn., and went to farming. He married, at Dubuque, Iowa, Mary A. daughter of Elisha and Mary Hodgdon, and four children have been born to them: Virginia A. (Mrs. Vanasse), Julia L. (Mrs. Biedle), Peter and William, all living in Spring Valley. After staying in Minnesota for seven years, he came to Pierce county, Wis., and commenced to clear up a farm in the heavy timber and make a home. He worked in the timber two years, then sold out and went to what is now known as Olivet, stayed there a short time, then built a store in the center of Spring Lake township, being the fifth family to settle in the township. Three years later he moved to Spring Valley, and engaged in business, and was appointed postmaster. A few years later he had the misfortune to burn out, but his neighbors, like true pioneers, took hold, and soon had a new house put up, and he has since prospered. He has been postmaster for the past seventeen years, and is a notary public. Politically he is a republican, and has been elected to various offices, always discharging his duties satisfactorily to all. In religious matters he is a spiritualist.

MELCHOR FRITZ, farmer, P. O. Plum City, Pierce county, was born in Wendenberg, Germany, January 18, 1825, a son of Ludwig Fritz, who was the father of twelve children, of whom Jacob, Melchor, Martin and Margaret are the only ones living. Melchor lived in Germany until twenty-four of age, and received his education in the common schools. In 1848 he came to New York but in a short time went to Philadelphia and worked as a wood-carver for four years and also learned the cabinet maker's trade, at which he served six years. He then came to Pierce county, Wis., to what is known as Plum Creek valley, and commenced farming. In Philadelphia he married Elizabeth Markel, and two children were born to them, Maggie (Mrs. Toby), now deceased and Henry who lives in Plum City and manages the farm and mill. When Mr. Fritz arrived in Pepin he had but ten dollars, and had to carry his goods on his back from there through the woods. He then commenced the work of clearing the farm and had to carry supplies from Pepin on his back for some time. After a while a new neighbor came, who brought an ox with him and they used it to transport their supplies. After more settlers came they made the first cart in the Valley and hitched the ox to that. His trusty rifle furnished all the meat (such as bear and deer) that was wanted. After having been here awhile, he went to Minnesota where he remained four years, then came back and bought

his present farm, There were only two families in the Valley when he came here, though there were plenty of Sioux Indians, but they were not the best of company. Mr. Fritz was all through the French revolution and was in Strasburg when Napoleon made himself emperor. After the township was organized he was elected supervisor for two years and was school treasurer ten years. As more settlers came in he declined public offices, preferring to attend to the clearing of his farm. He is a member of the Lutheran church and in politics is a republican.

CHARLES POTTER, farmer, P. O. Rock Elm, Pierce county, was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., Septembr 15, 1830, Joseph Potter, his father, was born in England, and came to Vermont in 1871. From there he went to Dutchess county, N. Y., and married Miss Fanny Wolf. Seven children were born to them as follows: Henry, Edward, Leonard, William, Charles; Maria and Caroline. Charles received his education in the common schools of his native county and lived there until 1850, when he went to Patterson, N. Y., where he was engaged in the meat business until 1855, then came to Davenport, Iowa, where he was engaged in buying horses and fitting them for sale and the race track. He continued at that until the Pike's Peak rage in 1859, when, in company with five others he went out there, but not liking it he returned the same year and went to Fredonia, Ill., where he ran a ferry on Rock river for a year, then went back to Iowa and worked in a starch factory until 1861. He enlisted at Davenport that year, but before he was sworn in, had his leg broken, which incapacitated him for the service. The same year he married Miss Fanny Carroll, a Canadian by birth, and came to Pierce county, Wis., locating where he now lives. It was then simply a wilderness; no roads, only paths through the woods, and he had to depend on his trusty rifle for meat for the family. He has two children: Albert B., who lives in West Superior, and Florence V., at home. Mr. Potter now has a fine farm, and can take a rest from the hard work incident to pioneer life. In politics he is a true and patriotic democrat, but has never been an office seeker, though frequently called upon to take an office. He enjoys the respect and confidence of all in the township.

J. F. KNUTH, superintendent of the Foster mills, Fairchild, Eau Claire county, was born in Stettin, Prussia, January 15, 1852, and is the third of the six children of Gottlieb and Amelia (Duandt) Knuth, natives of Prussia. His father was born in 1820 and died in 1885, while his mother, who was born in 1828, is still living. Their children were Wilhelmina, wife of Herman Kase; Caroline, wife of Henry Ellinger; J. F.; Ricka, wife of William Hassmann, of Chicago, general superintendent of the George A. Wise malt house; Louis and Hermann. The family immigrated to the United States in 1862 and settled in Chicago. At the age of twelve, J. F. Knuth commenced the battle of life in a saw-mill in the northern pineries. After a few years he returned and learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, at which he worked for several years in Chicago. He left that city in 1872, and after traveling about for a few years, located in Osseo, Trempealeau county. In 1885 he was awarded the contract for building bridges and pile driving on the Sault Ste. Marie railroad, between Osseo and Fairchild, a distance of fifteen miles. The next year he acted as superintendent of construction of the Foster mills, and in May, 1887, was made superintendent of the entire works.

August 28, 1879, he married Martha, daughter of George Nichols, who was born in 1861. They have three children, namely: Lilah A., Lottie A. and Toney B. Mr. Knuth is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and

the German Lutheran church. He is a republican in his political views, and always takes an active interest in the county and state elections.

ROBERT HOLMES, lumberman, Fairchild, Eau Claire county, was born in South Durham, Lower Canada, January 9, 1846. He is the fourth in a family of ten children of Robert and Jane (Cook) Holmes, natives of England and Scotland respectively. His father was born in 1807, and died in 1889. His mother was born in 1824, and is still living. Their children are John; Jane, wife of William Cross; Margaret, wife of William Verny; Robert; Thomas (deceased); Lorena; Gilbert; Mary A.; Julia, wife of William Dunn; Ellen, and Rebecca (deceased). Robert Holmes spent his early life in Canada, and at a very early age began to work in the pineries as a teamster. As years rolled on he became more acquainted with the lumber business and took contracts in the woods, which business he followed for a number of years. He then came to Green Bay, Wis., where he worked until he came to this point in 1880, to act as superintendent of the woods for N. C. Foster. He has charge of from 100 to 150 men, and with this force supplies the mills at Fairchild with logs, which are brought from the camps on the Chicago, Fairchild & Eau Claire River railroad. Mr. Holmes is one of the best informed men in this section.

January 27, 1871, he married Mary, daughter of Harrison and Angeline (Terry) Stearns, natives of New York. Mrs. Holmes was born October 20, 1857. They have seven children, namely: Robert, Margaret, Juliette, Gilbert, Carrie, George and Raymond. The family are of the Methodist Episcopal faith. Mr. Holmes is a member of the A. O. U. W. and has filled the office of foreman. He is a republican in politics and always takes an active interest in the elections of his county and state.

E. A. KING, physician and surgeon, Fairchild, Eau Claire county, was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., February 7, 1865. He is the youngest in a family of four children of Timothy R. and M. (Kennedy) King, natives of New York and Canada. T. R. King was born in 1822, and is a farmer. His wife was born in 1830, and died in 1865. E. A. King graduated from the Sheboygan Falls high school and adopted the printer's trade, at which he worked in Oshkosh until 1884, when he began the study of medicine with E. W. Clark, M. D., in Neenah, Wis. He spent four years alternately in the office and at college, taking a three-term course. He graduated, in 1887, from the Chicago Homœopathic Medical college, came to this place in the following year and opened an office. He now has one of the largest practices in this section of the state. In September, 1890, he married Leona, daughter of Samuel and Libbie McKinney, residents of Fairchild, where they are old settlers, having kept a hotel there for a number of years. Mrs. King was born February 6, 1865. Dr. King is a member of Humbird lodge, A. F. and A. M., and of the Modern Woodmen. He is medical examiner of these fraternities and also of the A. O. U. W. Politically he is a republican.

CHARLES W. E. SOMMERMEYER, manufacturer, Eau Claire, was born in Gardelegen, kingdom of Prussia, Germany, February 22, 1830, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Jennerich) Sommermeyer, the former born November 9, 1798, in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, and died September 6, 1851; he was a grain dealer and manufacturer of buttons; and the latter was born at Kloetze, Germany, March 19, 1801, and died June 21, 1887. Chas. Sommermeyer received a common-school education and then studied law for four years after which he entered his father's factory, and for seven years after the latter's death had entire charge of the business. In 1858 he came to Madison,

Wis., where he engaged in the general merchandise business for four years. In 1862 he came to Eau Claire, and engaged in general merchandising again, and also had an interest in a flour mill, brewery and grain elevator. In 1882 he moved his stock of goods to Grant county, Dak., but disposed of it there and for three years was on a cattle ranch. In 1887 he returned to Eau Claire, but did not again engage in mercantile business until 1890, at which time he became a partner of S. E. Brimi, in the clothing business, which partnership still continues. In 1891, owing to the passage of the McKinley bill, in partnership with Mr. George C. Huebener, he started a factory for the manufacture of pearl buttons, giving employment to sixteen men and five women.

Mr. Sommermeyer married, in 1862, Sophia Charlotte Huebener, who was born in Gardelegen, Germany. Five children, Charlotte, Helen, Antonia, Adela and Edward F., have resulted from this union. All are at home and the family are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Sommermeyer is a strong exponent of republican principles and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln.

ADDISON HIGLEY, farmer, P. O. Eau Claire. The ancestors of our subject were among the earliest settlers of Hartford, Conn., coming from England and settling there early in 1655. They lived in the town of Higley which was named after them, but which was later on changed to Canton. The parents of our subject, Lyman and Orrilla Higley, resided in Wyoming county, N. Y., at the time of his birth, January 19, 1837, but they left there soon afterward and moved to La Harpe, Hancock county, Ill., later on to Waukesha county, Wis., then to Dekorra, Columbia county, in which place Addison completed his education, attending school until he was twenty years old. He then engaged in lumbering in the winter, and farming in the summer, at which he worked until his twenty-fourth year when he went to Virginia City, Mont., and worked in the mines two years. Returning to Buffalo county, Wis., he farmed for one year and six months, then took up a 160-acre homestead in Pleasant Valley township, Eau Claire county, where he has since resided. He has cleared 118 acres of his land, and on it raises corn and general farm products. He is also quite extensively engaged in stock raising, especially sheep. September 3, 1861, he married Eliza McNish, a native of Michigan. They have had three children, namely: Elmer, Harriet and Samuel. Mrs. Higley died in May, 1882. December 18, 1884, Mr. Higley married Janie A. Lampman, and they are the parents of four children: John, William, Ella and Nellie, the last two being twins. In politics Mr. Higley is a republican.

LEMUEL PRESTON (deceased), formerly of Brunswick township, Eau Claire county, was born in Marion, Washington county, Me., and was a son of Nathan and Hannah (Garnett) Preston. In 1853 he moved to Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1866, when he came to Eau Claire county, and soon after purchased 155 acres of land in section thirty-six, Brunswick township, where his family now live. He served from 1863 to 1865 in the Civil war. September 4, 1854, he married Elmira, daughter of John and Betsy Garnett, and to them were born nine children, namely: Ervine, David, Emma, Enos, Amos, William S., Lottie, Allen and Lorin. Our subject died April 6, 1888. His widow was married August 9, 1890, to James Baker, who is a native of Maine, born July 22, 1828.

ROBERT E. SCOTT, retired farmer, Augusta, Eau Claire county, the first white settler in the section known as Scott's valley, was born in Roxboroughshire, Scotland, December 22, 1820, and was the fifth of the eight children born to Charles and Esther (Elliott) Scott, natives of Scotland. The father was a friend

of Sir Walter Scott, who was a frequent visitor at his home. Their children were as follows: Thomas and William, deceased; John, Charles and Walter, living in Australia; Jane, wife of James Carmichael, and Mary. Robert E. was reared in his native country, received a good high-school education, and served an apprenticeship in a bank there. In 1844 he came to the United States, and settled in Jefferson county, Wis. July 27, 1848, he married Helen, daughter of John Moore, natives of Scotland, and they were the parents of three children: Charles, John and a daughter, the latter deceased. Mrs. Moore died October 1, 1875.

In 1855 Mr. Scott settled in what is now Otter Creek township, Eau Claire county, when there was but one other settler, Andrew Thompson, a bachelor. Mr. Scott was accompanied by his family, then consisting of a wife and two sons. The country, which was then a part of Chippewa county, was wild and uncultivated, mostly prairie land, although along Bridge creek the timber was very dense. The nearest post-office then was at Black River Falls, a distance of over forty miles following the Indian trails. The family endured the many hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, and for two years were mainly dependent for their sustenance upon wild game. Flour could only be obtained by going with an ox team to Sparta, a distance of eighty miles, and they were then obliged to pay seven dollars per hundred pounds for it. The first summer they lived in a cotton tent, and it was eight months before any other white family settled near them, but after that the country was populated quite rapidly.

September 13, 1876, Mr. Scott married a second time, taking as his wife Charlotte R., daughter of John Ball. The latter was a native of England, who came to America in 1826, and settled in Massachusetts, but later moved to Ohio, where Mrs. Scott was born, in Lorain county, June 14, 1844. They have three children: Pearl, Ruby and Pansy. Mr. Scott and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a steward in the same. He owns 320 acres of land, in township twenty-five, range seven, Otter Creek township, was justice of the peace for nineteen years, chairman of the township of Otter Creek, member of the county board, and belongs to the Temple of Honor. Since the fall of 1877 he has resided in Augusta. He is always ready to assist in enterprises of a public nature that are for the benefit of his country, and is an advocate of a good school system.

PETER H. O'BRIAN, one of the oldest settlers of Augusta, Eau Claire county, and one of its prominent business men, was born in Albany county, N. Y., October 17, 1834, but was reared in Broome county. He is the youngest of the eight children born to John and Mary (Young) O'Brian, natives of New York, where his father was engaged in farming. The family were named as follows: Nancy (deceased), married E. Chrysler; John; Mary Ann (deceased), married John Brodt; Sarah E., married A. Tripp; Sophia, married Jacob Bunzey; Adeline, married George Yule; Amanda, married Ira Bovee, and Peter H. The latter, our subject, followed farming until within the last few years, when he retired from such an active life. He owns 440 acres of fine land all under cultivation, and devoted to stock raising and grain growing. This land when he came here was what is known as "grub timber" land, which required the expenditure of considerable labor and energy before it was brought to that state of improvement in which it now is. He came to this county in February, 1857, the winter which is known in the history of this country as the winter of the "deep snow." He was a young man when he came here, but in November

of the following year he took to himself a wife in the person of Delphena F., daughter of Josephus and Hephshibah Livermore, natives of Massachusetts, who was born June 10, 1841. Their marriage was one of the first in the county, and was performed by Robt. E. Scott, then justice of the peace. They have had seven children, namely: Florrie L., married Frank Stone; Ida D. (deceased), married Fred Palms; Charles, married to Anna A. Abbott; Lucy J., married William J. Whiting, and Jesse, Frank and Pearl. Mr. O'Brian is a member of the firm of Victory & O'Brian, who conduct a creamery. By perseverance and application he has acquired a comfortable fortune, and is now enabled to enjoy with his family in comfort the wealth acquired in his former active life. His family belong to the Baptist church, in which he is a deacon and trustee. He is a member of Augusta Lodge No. 30, A. O. U. W., of which he is master workman. His father, who was born July 15, 1788, lived to the ripe old age of eighty-nine years, and died December 27, 1877; his mother, born April 14, 1795, passed from earth August 29, 1855. His wife's father, born November 15, 1811, died May 6, 1881, and her mother, born January 28, 1814, was called hence October 10, 1866. They were the parents of ten children. In political matters Mr. O'Brian casts his vote with the prohibitionists. He has served as one of the supervisors of the township; is liberal in his views, an advocate of good schools, and is always found ready to assist in matters of public enterprise.

G. H. PALMS, lumberman and farmer, P. O. Augusta, Eau Claire county, was born May 18, 1849, in Oneida county, N. Y., and is the second of the family born to Harry B. and Amanda E. (Heard) Palms, natives of New York and Canada, respectively. Of their children the following are still living: Jesse M., G. H., Squire N. and William H. The parents came to this state in 1854, settling in Columbia county, where they remained five years. During the latter part of their stay their house and barn were destroyed by a cyclone. The family escaped injury by hiding in the cellar. The building was carried some thirty feet in the air. The next year they moved to Adams county, where they lived until they came into this county, where they remained until the father's death, in 1888; the mother is still living.

G. H. Palms is one of the prominent lumbermen of this township, owning and managing the Coon Fork mills, the largest water-power mills in this section. This mill is a historic point in this part of the county, and was the first built. It was established in 1858 by thirteen stockholders, farmers, with only an upright saw, having a capacity of 5,000 feet per day. In 1863 new machinery was added, and its capacity increased to 10,000 feet. The shares were afterward bought by J. C. Smith and C. L. Chadborn; the latter sold out to Smith, who in turn transferred the plant to Mr. Palms in 1885, who introduced a series of improvements, making it one of the best mills in the county. The machinery includes an edger, cut-off saw, shingle-mill, planer, besides machinery for the manufacture of bee hives. He has also added a forty-inch burrow feed run. The water power is an eighteen-foot fall, and the mill has iron wheels, etc. The capacity is 15,000 feet of lumber, and 10,000 shingles, with plenty of mill power. The plant is valued at \$5,000. Mr. Palms is one of the prominent contractors in this township, having erected a great many of the largest buildings and residences in it, among which is the German Lutheran church. He is of an enterprising disposition, and is bound to make his mark in the financial circles of the county.

He married, November 24, 1871, Hannah, daughter of John and Marian

Elkerturn, of English descent, and they have five children: Nora G., Ina M., Mariam A., William E., and Irma A. Mr. Palms is a republican in politics; was instrumental in having a school district set off in his neighborhood, and a very fine building erected. He assists in enterprises of a public nature that are to benefit his surroundings, and has the county's interest at heart.

WILLIAM E. LEIDIGER, P. O. Fall Creek, Eau Claire county, has lived in said county thirty years, being but two years of age when his parents settled in Lincoln township. Erich Leidiger, father of our subject, first settled in Sheboygan county where William E. was born, November 11, 1858. Out of seven children William E. is the fourth born to his parents. After receiving his education in the common schools he worked in the woods and different places until 1882, and then was clerk in the Kneer House, Eau Claire, for two years. He next went into Minnesota and Dakota and followed the wheelwright business for about one year. In 1884 he went to Canada, but soon became dissatisfied with that country, and returned to Eau Claire county and settled on the old homestead, having bought the farm from his father. He owns a fine farm of 120 acres of improved land, and is engaged largely in the raising, buying and selling of stock. He has on his farm a steam mill for grinding, which supplies not only himself but his entire neighborhood with ground feed. Mr. Leidiger was married November 1, 1890, to Erenstine Krenz, of Fall Creek. He follows closely his father's principles and disposition, being of a social and genial nature, broad-minded and generous, quick to aid and encourage any good enterprise, and possesses the energy and push that keeps everything moving around him. He is democratic in politics and has been a member of the school board three years and is now chairman of the town board. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

DANIEL VAN PELT, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, Buffalo county, was born in Trenton, N. J., February 17, 1830, a son of Joshua and Susan (Alexander) Van Pelt. Joshua Van Pelt was born in Hamilton, N. J., of Holland Dutch descent, and a cooper by trade. His wife was born in the lowlands of Scotland, but when quite young came to this country and settled in Pennsylvania with her father. At the age of ten years Daniel ran away from home and worked on a farm, but returned four years later. Subsequently his father punished him for some disobedience, and he ran away and never returned. He drove a meat wagon for nine years, then went into the woods and worked at lumbering until he enlisted in September, 1861, in Company I, Fiftieth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, which was organized at Harrisburg, Pa. He took part in many of the important engagements of the war, among which were the second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Pine Mountain, Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., and Knoxville, Tenn. After the last named battle he had a thirty days' furlough, and on his return was in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor, and was present at the surrender of Gen. Lee. He was mustered out in August, 1865, returned home and for the next two years worked in the woods. He then purchased a farm of 160 acres in Naples township, Buffalo county, on which he now resides, having the greater portion of it under cultivation.

March 10, 1867, he married Lory Hayes, who was born in Luzerne county, Pa., June 21, 1847, a daughter of John and Fanny Hayes. John Hayes was born in Monroe county, Pa., in 1816, was a farmer by occupation, and died at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife was born in Luzerne county, in 1820. Four children have been born to Mr. Van Pelt and wife, namely: Lydia, September 12, 1868; George Daniel, January 25, 1874; Charles Edward, May 23,

1888, and Susan Lucinda, June 7, 1889. While not a member of any church Mr. Van Pelt is a firm believer in their means for good.

PHILIP CHRYSLER, farmer, P. O. Augusta, Eau Claire county, was born in Albany county, N. Y., February 26, 1835, and is the third child of Evert and Nancy (O'Brien) Chrysler, natives of the same state. His parents were well-to-do people and lived and died on the old homestead. After receiving his education and reaching his majority, he came west and settled in Columbia county, Wis., where he rented a farm and remained until 1863, when he came to Eau Claire county and bought 100 acres of choice land in what is known as the Thompson valley, Otter Creek township. July 3, 1859, he married Melinda Ketchum and they have nine children, namely: Margaret, Mina, Adeline, Violet, Maggie, Alma, Elga, Burt and Harvey. Mr. and Mrs. Chrysler are members of the Methodist church, and in political matters he votes the republican ticket.

M. J. ROBINSON, Methodist Episcopal minister, Fairchild, Eau Claire county, was born in Springwater, Livingston county, N. Y., March 20, 1845. He is the youngest in a family of fourteen children of Stephen and Phoebe (Horton) Robinson, natives of New York. His father was born in 1798, and died in 1889. His mother was born in 1800, and died in 1880. Stephen followed the profession of attorney at law. To him and wife were born the following children: Melinda, wife of C. W. Willis; Nathan; Esther, wife of John Wheeler; Ann Eliza, wife of Samuel Norton; Charles; William; Rosanna, wife of Harvey Wright; Soloma (deceased); Candus, wife of Henry Skinner; Stephen B.; Phoebe, wife of Daniel Norton; Caleb; Mary, wife of F. A. Whitmore, and M. J.

The early life of our subject was spent in his native state, where he received an academic education. After leaving college he studied for the ministry in the Genesee conference of western New York. After receiving his degree he began his labors in that district, where he continued until 1877, when, owing to ill health, he came west. For two years he lived in Sleepy Eye, Minn., then moved to Fairchild, staying for three years. His work here was very satisfactory. He relieved the church of a heavy debt and added a large number to the membership of the church. He was transferred from this point to Cumberland, thence to Pepin, where he did good work, building the parsonage and freeing that congregation from debt. He then accepted the charge of Ellsworth, and the following year went to Marshfield, where he remodeled the church building. He then asked for a location, owing to his ill health. Mr. Robison is always affable and sociable, has made and retained a host of friends wherever he went, and his zealous work has been rewarded by large congregations. December 3, 1889, he patented an artic shoe buckle, and in the following year organized a stock company with a capital of \$100,000. The officers are M. J. Robinson, pres.; Ira B. Bradford, vice-pres.; E. E. Bradford, secy., and M. Victory, treas. Their stockholders numbering thirty are mostly of this vicinity, and are men of wealth. They have a large factory in New Haven, Conn. The goods are being introduced in all the large cities and factories in the United States.

In 1871 Mr. Robinson married Miss Anna J., daughter of Peter and Agnes (Huntsberger) Yokom, natives of Pennsylvania and Canada respectively. They are the parents of three children: Abraham H., George W. and Anna J. Mrs. Robinson was born January 19, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have three children: Lisle F. (deceased); Mary A., a graduate and teacher of Marshfield

high school, and Maud E. Mrs. Robinson is an active member of the W. C. T. U., serving as president of the ninth district of this state, and as state delegate to the national convention in New York city in 1889. She is also a member of the I. O. G. T.; having filled the position of grand vice templar of Wisconsin. She devotes much of her time to lecturing in the larger cities of this and neighboring states. Mr. Robinson is a prohibitionist in politics.

MANSFIELD J. ARRIES, farmer, P. O. Augusta, Eau Claire county, was born in Dane county, Wis., November 8, 1856. He is a son of William, born in Scotland, and Cressy (Vote) Arries, a native of Germany, who had seven children: Mansfield J., William Andrew, in Otter Creek township; Archibald, who died in infancy; Isabelle, wife of Thomas Little; Frances A., wife of Eben Perry; Frank A. and Edward J. The parents moved to Dane county, Wis., at a very early date, and then to Eau Claire county, and located on the farm our subject now owns. The father died in 1884 at the age of sixty-five years, while the mother is still living with Mansfield J. The latter was reared on his present place, and, November 24, 1880, married Russia Maud La Grave, who was born in New York state, of French parentage. They have three children, namely: Beryl Mansfield, Ruby Claire and Robert Edward, all of whom are living at home. Mr. Arries takes an active part in politics, and is now a member of the board in his township representing the democratic party. He and his wife are strong believers in the Christian Scientists.

FERD FOLSOM, manufacturer, Eau Claire. Among the manufacturers here who have worked their way up is Ferd Folsom. He was born July 15, 1845, in Kennebec county, Me. Peter Folsom, Sr., the great-grandfather of our subject, was of English descent, and some of his ancestors were among the pioneers of New England. Born in New Hampshire, he was a prosperous farmer, and reared a large family of children. His son Peter, born in Maine, was also a farmer and an ardent supporter of the whig party. He died quite aged on his homestead in Kennebec county, where he had become a man of some prominence. He married Polly Laine, who was the mother of the following children: Samuel, John, Henry, Peter and Mary. Of these Peter was born in 1810, and was a representative farmer in Kennebec county. He was also a stone-cutter, and is yet living, a well-to-do eastern farmer, eighty-two years of age. In his active days he was considered quite a leader, enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his associates, and is still a member of the A. F. and A. M. His wife, Eunice (Dorman) Folsom, was born in 1809 in Kennebec county, and died in 1865. She was the mother of Sarah, Phylura, Marcella, Ferd and Myra.

Our subject showed considerable natural ability in his boyhood as a mechanic, and his aged father enjoys the possession of many trinkets which he produced when a youth with the use of a jack-knife only. In 1865 young Folsom came to Eau Claire, where he secured employment in the sash, door and blind factory of Steven Marston. His ability and integrity soon enabled him to assume the role of foreman, which position he filled in the establishment of Bangs & Fish for sixteen years, becoming a member of the firm of E. M. Fish & Co. in 1886. A disastrous fire visited the firm a few years ago, but they courageously resumed business, and are now reaping the reward of their perseverance and industry. Mr. Folsom was married in Eau Claire in 1868 to Miss Mary Bangle, and they have one daughter, Eda M., born December 4, 1872. She was educated in Eau Claire, and is the trusted and accomplished book-keeper, stenographer and typewriter of the firm. Mr. and Mrs. Folsom

are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Folsom is also identified with the Blue Lodge of the A. F. and A. M. fraternity.

ANSON B. RANSOM, farmer, P. O. Eau Claire, was born October 27, 1830, in Otsego county, N. Y. He is the son of Jonathan and Betsy (Barber) Ransom, of English descent, and is the next youngest of twelve children. In 1848 his parents moved to Sharon, Walworth county, Wis., where he learned the carpenter's trade. He moved to Jefferson county in 1860, and in 1863 to Eau Claire county with his parents, where 160 acres of land in section eleven, Union township were purchased, and he now owns it with twenty additional acres, making in all 180 acres, lying just on the edge of Truax prairie. Mr. Ransom carries on farming on a large scale, making a specialty of Durham stock. He also works at his trade and runs a threshing machine. He was agent for the Nichols, Shepard & Co. machine for several years, and during this time gave the company some instructions in regard to improvements on machines and a clove huller which they patented and now use. Mr. Ransom has been married three times: In 1851, to Mary Jane Graves, who bore him two children, Reuben Delos and Ida A.; Mrs. Ransom died in 1858, and in 1862 Mr. Ransom married Lucinda Riggle. They had three children: Clara L., Alice E. and Eva A. The second wife died in 1873, and in 1875 he married Nancy L. Baker, who was the mother of one child, Nellie T. The third Mrs. Ransom was killed December 1, 1882, in a runaway accident caused by a railroad train. Mr. Ransom is a member of the United Brethren church and a republican in politics. He has been school treasurer for a number of years and for nine years was a justice of the peace.

ALBERT W. LOCKE, farmer, P. O. Eau Claire, is a son of Horace and Margaret (Crane) Locke, and is of English ancestry. He was born in the state of Vermont, April 16, 1831, where he resided until the age of twenty-five, when he moved with his parents to Illinois. There he remained until 1861, when he went to Douglas county, Wis., where he resided until 1865. In the spring of that year he came to Eau Claire and soon after homesteaded eighty acres of land in section twenty-six, Washington township, where he has since lived. Mr. Locke married Cordelia, daughter of Hugh and Marcellas Lannigan, October 14, 1853, and they are the parents of five children, two of whom are dead. Those living are Frank, Alice and Willie. In politics Mr. Locke votes the republican ticket.

WILLIAM E. STEVENS, farmer, P. O. Eau Claire, is a son of Lyman and Elizabeth Stevens, and was born November 13, 1835, in Ontwa, Cass county, Mich., where he received a rather limited education, as he was obliged to work on a farm at a very early age, his father having died when he was but seven years of age. October 22, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Twelfth Michigan infantry, and was in various engagements, receiving promotion until he attained the rank of a lieutenant. He received his discharge March 6, 1866, and returned to Michigan, where he remained until May 1, 1866, when he moved to Eau Claire county and purchased 160 acres of land in section four, Washington township, upon which he has since resided. December 25, 1866, he married Sarah A. Gorton, and they are the parents of two children, Fred and Mary I. Mr. Stevens is a republican in politics, a member of the G. A. R., and has served his town as supervisor four years and assessor one year.

ULDRICH M. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Baldwin, St. Croix county, was born in Nomdalan Thronjems Stift, Norway, September 10, 1840, a son of John Oleson Harvreid and Randine Oleson. His mother was born in 1805 and is still liv-

ing. His father was a farmer and died in 1843, and his mother afterward married again, and came to America in 1862. Her second husband died in 1883 and she now resides with her son, John Peterson. Our subject received a common-school education in Norway, and helped his step-father on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, at which time he sailed for America and came to Wisconsin, and spent some time at Menomonie, and afterward worked on rafts between Stillwater, Minn., and St. Louis. He first located in Eau Galle township, and here, in 1864, in partnership with his step-father, purchased 120 acres of land, where he now resides. At the death of his step-father, his half brother, John Peterson, became half owner of the property, and for some years they continued in partnership and kept adding to the farm until they owned 390 acres. In the spring of 1891 they divided the property and now have 172 acres each. Mr. Johnson married February 10, 1865, Ella Evanson, daughter of Evan and Martha (Velicson) Christenson, both of whom were born in Norway. Five children have blessed this union, namely: Beena, Emma, Josephine, Elfen, and Uliver. Beena, the eldest became the wife of P. C. Hanson, who is a merchant at Ashland, Wis.; Emma married John Punder, who is foreman for A. Hirsch on a farm near Duluth; Josephine is now Mrs. Knute Affdhal, and lives at Wildwood. The others are at home, and with their parents, are members of the Lutheran church, also of Our Saviour society at Woodside. Mr. Johnson is a republican politically, and was town treasurer for four years, also chairman of the board of supervisors for three years. He is one of the founders and builders of the new Lutheran church at Woodside, having first belonged to the church at Rush river, which church became divided and one-half built the church at Woodside.

MYRON LUND, lumberman, Boyd, Chippewa county, is descended from one of the early New England families, and tradition relates that two Lund brothers, descendants of Sir Matthew Hale of England, came to Massachusetts very early in the history of that colony. The great-grandparents of this subject, Noah and Betsy Lund, were born respectively March 31, 1759, and October 24, 1763, in Massachusetts. Between 1781 and 1794 the family located in Corinth, Orange county, Vt. Thomas Lund, son of Noah, was born April 29, 1794, and Annie Currier, his wife, in 1796, in Newburyport, Mass. At Corinth, in the latter state, was born January 27, 1820, Harrison, son of Thomas and Annie Lund. He died there January 10, 1859. Emeline Chubb, who became the wife of Harrison Lund, and mother of Myron, was born in Corinth, and was a sister of Edson Chubb (see biography of latter for genealogy of Chubb family). The homestead occupied by the Lund family in Vermont 100 years ago remained in that name till 1866, and is still held by a family descendant.

Myron Lund, the eldest of three brothers, was born on the Corinth homestead April 18, 1849. He attended the district school, and spent four terms at the academy in Corinth. He followed farming until his removal to Chippewa county in November, 1865, when he located in Edson township, then a part of Sigel. At first he was employed as a woodsman and worked his way along till he is now the possessor of a finely equipped saw-mill at Boyd, which employs a considerable number of men. He has served as town clerk, was six years postmaster at High Banks P. O. and two years county surveyor. He is an ardent prohibitionist, and was the candidate on the prohibition ticket in 1888 for clerk of the court of Chippewa county, receiving a very handsome complimentary vote from Edson. His religious views are very liberal. He was married June 23, 1870, to Elizabeth, daughter of James and Ann (Critchley)

Andrews. Mrs. Lund was born in London, England, November 30, 1848, and has borne her husband five children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Thomas Harrison, January 4, 1873; James Edson, April 20, 1874; Vernon Myron, November 23, 1877; Willie, June 18, 1882; Chubb, February 21, 1889. The eldest died when three months old, and the fourth at the age of seven years and four months.

AUSTIN C. FISK, farmer and nurseryman, Bloomer, Chippewa county, was born in Connecticut, September 3, 1822, and is a son of James Lawrence and Laura (Hamlin) Fisk. He is the second of nine children born to his parents, viz.: James D. (deceased), Austin, Laura M. (deceased), Eliza, Eleanor (deceased), John L., Albert (deceased), George (deceased), Ellen (deceased). His father followed the occupation of a carpenter and joiner, and when our subject was one year old he moved to New York. In 1839 they moved to Wisconsin, settling in Watertown. After remaining there for ten years they went to Winnebago county, where they died. Austin C. remained with his parents till he was twenty-three years of age, when he went to Oshkosh, and engaged in the carpenter's trade, and there helped to build the first stone building on Main street. In 1852 he moved to Clayton City, Iowa, where he remained four years, then lived in McGregor, Iowa, seven years. In 1864 he came to Chippewa Falls, and engaged in mill-wright work. This he continued till 1871, when he went to Cook valley, and took up a homestead of 160 acres of land, where he lived till 1885, when he came to Bloomer. He is now engaged in the nursery business near that place. June 17, 1849, he married Lucy Hollister, and six children have blessed this union, three of whom are living: Eliza, Florence and Eugene. On January 4, 1889, Mrs. Fisk was called to her final rest, and is buried in the Bloomer graveyard. Mr. Fisk is a democrat, and has been a member of the Odd Fellows.

JACKSON SHILTS, farmer, P. O. Edson, Chippewa county, was born February 10, 1838, in Holmes county, near Millersburg, Ohio, a son of Daniel and Sarah (Murphy) Shilts. Daniel Shilts was born in Greene county, Pa., in 1794. He was a cooper by trade, and died at the advanced age of ninety-two years. His wife was born in Virginia, and died at the age of seventy-three years. The grandfather of Jackson was a native of Germany, immigrated to this country at a very early day, and settled in Pennsylvania. He was by trade a tailor. The subject of our sketch remained on the old farm, where he was born, until 1861, going to school in winter and helping his father during the summers. He then started west, and located on the land upon which he now lives, in the Chippewa Valley, in the then town of Sigel, now Edson. He was married August 28, 1858, to Louisa Purdy, who was born August 21, 1830, at Killbuck, Holmes county, Ohio, a daughter of Abner and Catherine Purdy, the former of whom was born in 1786, and lived to be ninety-one years old, and the latter born in May, 1791, and died in 1857. Mrs. Shilts' grandparents immigrated to this country in an early day, and were of English and French descent. There have been born to Mr. Shilts and wife five children, as follows: George Lester, July 13, 1859; Andrew Otis, February 16, 1861; Barney Valentine, February 14, 1863; Arthur Madison, November 7, 1867, died August 13, 1869, and Natalie Eveline, October 29, 1870. He is a Campbellite in religious belief, and has been a democrat for many years.

PIERRE ALEXIS PROAL DAVIS, publisher of the Menomonie "Times," was born in Sandy Hill, N. Y., January 24, 1859. His father, Arthur Breeze Davis, is of English extraction, and is a descendant in direct line from the Earl of

Livingston. He was for many years a leading merchant and citizen of Sandy Hill, but is now located at Baltimore, Md. Our subject's mother, Charlotte Eveline Proal, was of French extraction, a daughter of Pierre Alexis Proal, an Episcopal clergyman, of Utica, N. Y. Mr. Davis was educated at Ellicott college, near Baltimore, Md.

Our subject was associated with his father in the mercantile business, and afterward in the pottery business at Sandy Hill. He moved to St. Paul in 1884, and there operated a job printing establishment, and was also interested in the real estate business. In 1888 he moved to Menomonie, and there purchased a controlling interest in the Times Publishing Company, and assumed management of the Menomonie "Times," and is still at the head of that paper, which is democratic in its political complexion. Mr. Davis never sought or held public office, except having served as a member of the board of supervisors of Dunn county. Politically he affiliates with the democratic party, and in religion is an Episcopalian. In March, 1885, he married Harriet Macdonald Lacey, who is of English and Scotch extraction. They have one child, a daughter, Charlotte Proal, born August 30, 1889. While Mr. Davis has not accumulated any great wealth, he has been fairly successful in his business enterprises, and in his position wields a great influence throughout the surrounding country.

ANDREW JACKSON, attorney, insurance agent and court commissioner, Bloomer, is a native of Cortland county, N. Y., born July 11, 1825, and is a son of Hubbard C. and Sally (Smith) Jackson. Hubbard Jackson was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Houk, of Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y., who died leaving two children, Jacob and Aaron. He then married the mother of our subject who bore him three children: Andrew, Berthier and Jennie, the two last deceased. He was a farmer and blacksmith by occupation, and moved with his family to Pennsylvania in 1849, where he remained till his death in 1852. The early ancestors of our subject came from England and settled in Connecticut. After the Revolutionary war they went to Otsego county, N. Y.

After his father's death Andrew came with his mother to Adams county, Wis., where he followed the hotel and newspaper business. He was also clerk of the court, but resigned to come to Bloomer in 1865. He subsequently engaged in the mercantile business and had the first store between Chippewa Falls and Superior. Mr. Jackson was married in February, 1850, to Harriet F. Stanley, a native of New York, and they have two children: Ella, wife of William A. Hill, and Jennie, at home. In politics he is a republican and is a member of the board of poor commissioners and town clerk of Bloomer. Mr. Jackson is the oldest charter member of Odd Fellows Lodge No. 151.

JOHN EVANS, farmer, P. O. Menomonie, was born October 29, 1830, in Shropshire, England. His parents, John and Jane Evans, were natives of the above place. The family came to America in 1833 and settled in southern Ohio, but finally removed to Green county, Wisconsin territory, where the mother died in 1856. The father died in Lincoln, Neb., in 1864, aged sixty-three years. John Evans and wife were the parents of ten children, only two of whom are yet living, Mrs. Martha Hatfield and our subject, the others having died of consumption. Our subject received his education in the district school of his neighborhood, which was three miles distant from his home. He early began to develop those characteristics which have enabled him to accumulate quite a little fortune. He farmed two years in Green county, and then bought a farm ten miles below Menomonie, which he promised to pay for. Many have started in the same way, and many have failed to meet their obli-

gations; not so with Mr. Evans. The difficulties which he met only spurred him on, and he, with the help of his industrious wife, soon cleared the farm of debt. Realizing that he was too far from the market, he sold his farm and bought land near Menomonie, which is now in a good state of cultivation. Mr. Evans took for his first wife Miss Margaret, daughter of William Morrison, January 17, 1856. She was educated in New York city and came to Green county, Wis., with her parents. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Her death occurred October 4, 1883.

November 26, 1885, Mr. Evans married Miss Caroline A. Ayers, a native of Franklin county, Vt. Mr. Evans has dealt to a considerable extent in real estate in this and other states. When the Northern Pacific railroad was completed, he bought valuable land in Washington, from which he has since realized a handsome sum. He is an example of what industry and the close observation of business ways and methods can accomplish.

CHARLES WHITWORTH, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, was born February 19, 1833, in Montgomery county, Pa., a son of David and Ann Whitworth, both natives of England. David Whitworth immigrated to America in 1826 and located in Pennsylvania, where he died at the age of seventy-four years; his wife died at the age of seventy-one years. Charles Whitworth went to Philadelphia at the age of sixteen and learned the trade of a blacksmith, which he has followed more or less ever since. In 1864 he came west and bought 200 acres of wild land in Mondovi township, Buffalo county, and settled upon it, and has since added eighty acres. He has cleared and has under cultivation 100 acres, and has built a fine residence, and has his farm well stocked. February 22, 1863, he married Miss Rosanna, a daughter of Samuel and Katherine Bond, and four children have blessed this union, namely: Minnie Louisa, born December 15, 1865; Louis Henry, July 28, 1867; Elmira Viola, June 15, 1872, and Lillie May, December 8, 1875. He is a republican in politics, and has held the office of school treasurer for fifteen years. He does not belong to any church, but has always helped the Methodist denomination.

E. R. CARTWRIGHT, farmer, P. O. Eau Claire, was born in New York state, November 10, 1842, a son of Edward W. and Susan (Northup) Cartwright, of English descent. He was educated in his native state, where he remained until 1857, when he came west with his parents, and located in Buffalo county, Wis. They lived there until 1866, when he moved to Eau Claire county, where he remained two years, and then moved to Pepin county, purchasing a farm near Albany. He was afterward appointed postmaster, and held the office for eight years. In 1882 he returned to Eau Claire county and purchased 100 acres of land in section four, Washington township, where he has since been engaged in farming. August 13, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Second Wisconsin cavalry, and served until June 21, 1865, when he received his discharge. October 30, 1866, he married Mary Jane, daughter of John and Eliza (Holroyd) Sackville, and they have had five children, namely: Edith B., May, William D., Edward R. and Margaret S. Politically Mr. Cartwright casts his vote with the democrats.

CHARLES E. BURCE, farmer, P. O. Eau Claire, was born in Franklin county, Me., April 30, 1844, and is a son of Silas and Rachel (Oliver) Burce, natives of Maine. He received his education in Maine, attending the district schools until the age of fifteen years when he commenced for himself. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company H, Fourteenth Maine infantry, and was in several engagements, the most important ones being the siege of Port Hudson, Winches-

ter, Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hills. He received his discharge August 28, 1865, and returned to Maine, but remained only a short time. He then came to Eau Claire, and soon after purchased 160 acres of land in section twelve, Brunswick township, where he has carried on general farming ever since. He was married November 17, 1869, to Miss Frances, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Howard) Powers. They are the parents of six children, namely: Effie, Ethel, Lura, Ruth, John and Charles. Mr. Burce is a member of the G. A. R., Eagle Post No. 52, and is a republican in politics.

WILLIAM F. SWAUKE, farmer, P. O. Fall Creek, Eau Claire county, was born in Lincoln township, Eau Claire county, November 23, 1862, and is a son of Charles and Abilene (Theil) Swauke. His father came to America in 1860, and has always followed farming. William F. was married January 12, 1888, to Clara Swauke, and they have two children, Archie, born June 30, 1889, and Erney, born April 5, 1891, and died August 8, same year. He owns 120 acres of improved land. He is identified with the democratic party, and has been a member of the board two years. In religion he is a Lutheran.

NATHAN ALONZO PEESO, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, Buffalo county, was born at Lisbon, Waukesha county, Wis., November 12, 1847, and is a son of Edwin and Mary Jane (Sanderson) Peeso. His father was born in Northampton, Mass., in 1811, and died at Mondovi in 1864. The paternal grandfather of N. A. Peeso, was also born at Lisbon, and died at the age of eighty-three years. His father was born in France, and was enticed on board a ship by its officers when he was sixteen years of age, and brought to this country. He landed in Boston, Mass., and worked on a farm for a while, and ended his days in Northampton, Mass. Mrs. Mary Jane Peeso was born in Northampton, Mass., in 1821, and is a daughter of John Sanderson, of English descent. Nathan A. spent twelve years of his life in Rushford, Winnebago county, Wis., and from thence went to Lisbon, where he assisted his father and attended school, finishing his education with a term at the Eau Claire high school. In 1863 he moved to Mondovi, and soon after located on eighty acres of railroad land, which he subsequently bought. He has since purchased eighty acres more, and has it all under cultivation, with all out buildings and machinery necessary to meet the needs of a farm of this size. He has become the owner of this property, which is entirely free from encumbrance, by hard work and frugality, since he located on the first half of it. Politically he is a republican, and has served as town clerk for twelve years, school director for six years and clerk of school board for six years, having always taken a great interest in the educational matters of his district.

July 4, 1867, he married Martha Augusta Warren, who was born in Naples, Ontario county, N. Y., July 9, 1847, and is a daughter of Elijah and Eliza Ann (Fuller) Warren, the former of whom was born August 6, 1810, and died May 8, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Peeso have five children, namely: Merton Alonzo, born October 2, 1869; Myron Otis, December 16, 1872; Ina May, May 17, 1884; Myrtle Eunice, June 10, 1886, and Vilas, May 1, 1888.

GILBERT A. FOSTER, merchant, Fairchild, Eau Claire county, was born in Brown county, near Green Bay, Wis., June 6, 1861. He is the eldest in a family of seven children of N. C. and Esther (Stearn) Foster, natives of New York and Ohio. He was reared to manhood in Fort Howard, and received a business education which fitted him for mercantile life. He came to Fairchild with his father in the fall of 1877, and assisted him in his store. In 1861 he assumed charge and in 1885 was taken into partnership with his father, the style of the

firm being N. C. Foster & Son, general merchants. They carry the largest stock of general merchandise in the Chippewa Valley, and do a business of \$100,000 per year; their trade is chiefly retail. Mr. Foster is treasurer and director of the Sault Ste. Marie & Southwestern railroad.

October 1, 1884, he married Miss Clara E., daughter of C. C. and Margaret (Mayher) Bradley, natives of Ohio and New York. C. C. Bradley was born November 29, 1832, and his wife August 12, 1833. They were married October 20, 1853, and have five children: William; Nellie, wife of F. H. Lawrence, of Oshkosh, Wis.; Frank; Clara and Christopher. Mrs. Foster was born November 5, 1861. To Mr. and Mrs. Foster have been born three children: Lee, Herbert and Bruce. They are members of the I. O. G. T. Politically he is a republican.

J. M. McCUNE, farmer, P. O. Augusta, Eau Claire county, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, May 9, 1829, and is the second child of the family of eleven children of Joseph and Nancy (McCormick) McCune, natives of Ohio, but originally from Ireland and Scotland. The father died in 1889, at the age of eighty-six; the mother still survives him, and is now living in Minnesota at the age of eighty-six. Our subject received his education at his home in Ohio and at the age of twenty-one came west and located in Dodge county, Wis., where he remained until 1866, when he bought 160 acres of land in Otter Creek township, Eau Claire county, and moved on it. He was married September 26, 1861, to Sophia Edwards, daughter of Saxton and Phoebe (Dye) Edwards. They have one child: Delbert Deck. Mr. McCune votes the democratic ticket.

WILLIAM H. MILLER, farmer, P. O. Fairchild, Eau Claire county, was born in Northampton county, Pa., May 7, 1828, the fourth in the family of ten children of Jacob and Lydia (Flyck) Miller. The family are of German descent. His father was born in 1791, and served the government during the war of 1812, and died in 1866. His mother was born in 1796, and died in her ninety-third year. They had the following children: John, Charles (deceased), Elizabeth C. (wife of Isaac Neely), William H., George, Margaret A. (widow of Jacob Flyck), Reuben, Mary (wife of William Flyck), Casper and Lydia. William H. was reared to manhood in Pennsylvania, where he followed the occupation of farming. At the age of twenty-one years he began working at the furnaces of the iron works, and remained there a few years. In 1856 he came to Dane county, Wis., and worked in the pineries. He was married in 1855 to Orpha Jane, daughter of James and Mary Etta (Clark) Hobart. Mrs. Miller was born August 20, 1838, in Nelson, Portage county, Ohio. They have four children: Elizabeth C., wife of Frank Travis; James W.; Amos W., and Mary Etta Clark, wife of Robert E. Condie. Mr. Miller was the first white settler in this part of the county, and the many trials and hardships he endured would have turned back a less determined man. He has followed farming all his life and is a prominent grower of high-grade cattle, sheep and horses. Politically he is a democrat and has been justice of the peace, supervisor, constable, etc.

ALBERT M. BISHOP, farmer, P. O. Eau Claire, was born in Delaware county, N. Y., February 22, 1847, but his parents moved to Marquette county, Wis., in the same year, so that he has been brought up entirely in this state. His parents were James and Aurelia Bishop. In 1867 they moved to Eau Claire county, where his father purchased 185 acres of land in section thirty-six, Washington township, which is their present home. September 19, 1874, our subject married Sarah E., daughter of Garrett and Mary A. Childs. They have had three children, namely: Herbert (deceased), Mary A. and Albert

Roy. Mr. Bishop casts his vote with the republicans, and his wife is a member of the Baptist church.

SILAS M. OLIN, farmer, P. O. Eau Claire, was born in Delaware county, N. Y., January 29, 1839, a son of George and Mary E. (Turner) Olin. He lived there until 1847, when his parents moved to Iowa, where they spent two years, then to Marquette county, Wis., where they remained seven years. In 1856 they moved to Eau Claire county. Our subject received a fair education at the district schools. At the age of twenty-one years he began to work for himself, and December 22, 1864, married Bessie E., daughter of Paul and Eliza (Reed) Flinn. They have one child, a son, Leonard. Mr. Olin owns eighty acres of excellent land in Washington township, and is one of the most progressive and prosperous farmers in this section. In political matters he votes with the prohibitionists.

JOHN LEONARD, surveyor, Rice Lake, Barron county. The subject of this sketch was born in Middlesex county, England, near the city of London, March 21, 1828. He is a son of Samuel and Mary Elizabeth (Taylor) Leonard. Of the seven children born to this union our subject is the sixth child. In 1832 the family immigrated to America and settled in Troy, N. Y., where they remained until 1849, when they removed to Sauk county, Wis. The father was a shoemaker. Both parents are deceased and buried at Reedsburg, Wis.

At the age of sixteen years John Leonard shipped as a sailor on board an ocean vessel and followed this calling until he was twenty-one. In 1849 he came to Wisconsin and entered the land on which his father located. He was in St. Paul in 1851, and upon the upper Wisconsin river. He has traveled quite extensively; has navigated the Mississippi river from St. Paul to New Orleans, and in 1859 he crossed the plains to California with an ox team, returning via Cape Horn. He was in the United States navy in the Mexican war, after which he returned to Sauk county and was engaged in farming and hop-raising, but this venture proved disastrous, and in 1872 he came to Barron county and entered a homestead in township thirty-three, range ten, where he remained until 1886. He was county surveyor in Barron county in 1873, and in 1874 he began surveying for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, which position he has retained until the present time. He has held various offices in Barron county. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and a democrat in politics. In the year 1855 he married Miss Susan E. Locke, a native of Tioga county, Pa., whose parents were pioneers of Sauk county, Wis., and are now living in Canton, Wis. To this union have been born five children: Jane E. (deceased), John J. (a farmer in Stanley township), James F. (Stanley township), William A. and Eugene C.

IRA A. EBLE, book-keeper, Butternut, Ashland county, was born at Wauwatosa, Wis., February 1, 1848. He is a son of Andrew and Mary A. (Shaw) Eble, the former of whom was born near Frieburg, Germany, and was accidentally shot at Auburn, Fond du Lac county, Wis., in 1859. Mrs. Eble was born in New York and now resides in Butternut. Our subject received a common-school education, and March 9, 1864, enlisted in Company K, Fourth United States infantry. He was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, and, after spending three months in a hospital at Philadelphia, he rejoined his regiment, and took part in the siege of Petersburg and Hatch's Run. At the latter place he was injured in the left ankle. He was discharged March 9, 1867. After the war he farmed at Wauwatosa. In 1878 he came to Butternut, and

for three years worked in a saw-mill as setter. For several years past he has been clerk and book-keeper in a meat market. In politics he is a zealous republican, and has been a justice of the peace for ten years past. He has also served as town clerk and notary public. He is a member of the local G. A. R. Post, and a public-spirited citizen.

JOHN C. EVENSON, lumberman, Baldwin, St. Croix county, is one of the few who have worked up from the position of a sailor lad on the coast of Norway to one of prominence and high financial standing in the state of Wisconsin. He was born in 1841, in Lillesand, Norway, where he received his education and spent three years as sailor at eight dollars per month. His parents were Even and Kate (Torkelson) Halverson, who were also natives of Lillesand, Norway. His father was a blacksmith, and in 1865 came with his wife to Baldwin, where he died in 1871, aged seventy-two years. His mother was born in 1809 and still lives here. Mr. Evenson came to Wisconsin in 1861 and worked in a saw-mill at Menomonie two years. In December, 1863, he enlisted in Company D, Second Wisconsin cavalry, which was assigned to the army of the Cumberland, and did service in several battles and skirmishes in Tennessee, Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas. He served two years, and was promoted in August, 1865, to corporal. He received his discharge in November, 1865, and came to St. Croix county and purchased a farm in Hammond township, where he remained until 1887, and was very successful. In that year he retired from the farm and built a nice residence in the village of Baldwin, which is his present home. Since then he has had money invested in the Woodville Lumber Co. and in real estate on Puget Sound, which has paid him good returns. In 1879 Mr. Evenson married Annie Lythson, who was born in 1846 in Lillesand, a daughter of Ole and Ingerberg Lythson. Mr. Evenson was reared in the Lutheran church, but is now a Baptist and consequently a prohibitionist. Mr. and Mrs. Evenson live a happy, quiet life in their pleasant home, which overlooks the village.

HUGH HAYES, farmer and logger, P. O. Boyd, was born January 19, 1836, in Albert county, N. B., a son of Matthew and Jane (Wiley) Hayes. Matthew Hayes was born in 1811 in the north of Ireland and immigrated to New Brunswick in 1827, dying at the age of sixty-five years; his wife was born in 1814 at Kerry, Ireland, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Wiley, natives of Ireland. Hugh Hayes came to the United States in 1867 and located in Chippewa Valley, near where Boyd now is. He came into the primitive forests to seek a home and became a noted Nimrod, as deer and other game were very plenty. He has engaged in logging almost every year since coming here, putting in about a million feet per year, which has netted him a nice income, and now he has one of the best farms in the town of Edson. January 10, 1860, Mr. Hayes married Miss Susan Cairnes, who bore him the following children: James Allison, born December 20, 1860, who only lived two months; Eliza Jane, born March 14, 1862; James, born June 12, 1864; Matthew, born March 8, 1866; Annie, born April 7, 1868, died February 3, 1879; Martha, born November 5, 1872, died January 16, 1879. Mrs. Hayes died September 8, 1882, and July 31, 1888, Mr. Hayes took for his second wife Miss Cassie, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Doo, who were of Scotch descent. To this union have been born three children: Arthur, February 4, 1885; Alice Irene, February 18, 1887, died in 1889; and Chauncey, in November, 1889. Politically Mr. Hayes is a republican, is a member of the board of supervisors, and has been town clerk. He was formerly a Methodist, but now has liberal views in religious matters.

EDGAR NEWTON BOWERS, editor, Bloomer, Chippewa county, was born in Roxbury, Dane county, Wis., November 4, 1853, and moved from there to Beef River (the twelve-mile settlement), Trempealeau county, Wis., when about seven years old. He returning to Dane county during the war of the Rebellion and at the close of the war moved again, and settled near Bloomer, Chippewa county, and lived on a farm most of the time until he was of age. He attended school at the Wesleyan seminary of Eau Claire, two different years, commencing in 1879, and was also at school at Valparaiso, Ind., in 1882, and at River Falls, Wis., in 1884 and 1886. This finished his schooling, after which he worked in the post-office at Eau Claire one year. He has taught nineteen terms of school, and worked for a life insurance company in Los Angeles, Cal., one year. He is now proprietor and publisher of the Bloomer "Advance" at Bloomer, Wis., having been there two years. In February, 1890, at Eau Claire he married May Brown of Dansville, N. Y.

S. B. KEENAN, farmer, P. O. Cadott, Chippewa county, was born March 24, 1829, in Ireland, and is a son of Barnard and Ellen (Shields) Keenan. June 20, 1862, he married Miss Amelia Marriner, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Williams) Marriner, of Pennsylvania. To them have been born four children, only one of whom is living, Libbie, aged twenty-one years. One child died from the effects of a stroke of lightning, at the age of eighteen years. Mr. Keenan is a democrat in politics, and was elected sheriff of Chippewa county in 1866. He has also served as secretary of the school board for three years and chairman of the township board.

JOHN HENRY MCSLOY, farmer, P. O. Boyd, Chippewa county, was born in the north of Ireland in 1840, and is a son of John and Mary (Keine) McSloy, who emigrated from Ireland in 1843 and located near Ingersoll, Oxford county, Canada. John McSloy Sr. owned the farm on which he lived and followed the business of farming, but was actively engaged in other business pursuits until his death, which occurred in August, 1863. He was well and favorably known throughout the district in which he lived. In 1863 he was thrown from his buggy and instantly killed, at the age of fifty-five years. John Henry spent his early life on the farm, attending the district school in the winter and working in the summer. He finished his education at St. Michael's college, Toronto, where he studied three years. In 1863 he came to Wisconsin and located at Eau Claire, where he worked for the Eau Claire Lumber Company. In the fall of the same year he became assistant state scaler under H. L. Gates, and continued to work in that capacity for the Northwestern and Eau Claire Lumber companies alternately, for many years. In 1878 he began to improve the farm upon which he now resides, it being one of the largest farms in the township of Edson, and he has about 100 acres under cultivation.

November 25, 1865, he married Miss Mary Ann, daughter of George and Elizabeth Vaux, who emigrated from England in an early day and located in Pennsylvania. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McSloy, of whom only two are now living, Francis D., born February 25, 1869, and Leroy Joseph, born December 31, 1883. Elizabeth died when a babe, in 1873, and in January, 1882, four others, Jessie, James, Eva and Richard, died of diphtheria. Mr. and Mrs. McSloy are yet in their full vigor and prime of life. Mr. McSloy is exceedingly fond of nice horses and has a dapple gray, five years old, that is the handsomest and best driving horse in Chippewa county. Mr. McSloy was baptized in the Roman Catholic church, and while still in harmony with many of its teachings, yet holds decidedly advanced views in religion. In politics he has always been a democrat.

JOSEPH H. COBBAN, farmer, P. O. Bloomer, Chippewa county, was born in Inverness, Canada East, May 30, 1838, a son of Robert and Mary (Anderson) Cobban. His father was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and died in Leeds, Megantie county, Canada, May 30, 1866. His mother was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and died in Inverness, Canada.

Joseph H. went to Johnsbury, Vt., at the age of fifteen years and remained there four years, during one of which he attended school. He then returned to Canada and there resided six years, engaged for the most part of the time in carpentering and contracting. May 7, 1867, he came to Chippewa Falls, Wis., where he lived two years, then went to Bloomer township, Chippewa county, where he resided seven years, and then bought a homestead, but after building his house was notified that he must vacate as the land belonged to the railroad company. After negotiating with them he finally succeeded in buying the land from them at five dollars per acre. He had eighty acres and soon afterward purchased forty more.

June 12, 1862, Mr. Cobban married Miss Mary Dalglish in Canada East. She was a daughter of Adam and Isabella (Johnson) Dalglish who were natives of Scotland and Ireland respectively. Three children were born to this union: Ellen Louise, born August 12, 1864, in Inverness, Canada; Robert James Joseph, born April 1, 1866, was killed by the cars at Butte City, Mont., May 4, 1887; and Angelina, born in July, 1868. His first wife died, and his second marriage was to Miss Anna Barbara Gehring, January 27, 1873, at Bloomer, Wis. She was a daughter of Conrad and Annie (Werner) Gehring, both of whom were natives of Switzerland. Her father was born May 8, 1814, and her mother September 4, 1808. She immigrated to America May 14, 1864, and sailed from Antwerp, France, in the sailing vessel Ellen, bound for New York, and which arrived in that city August 19, 1864. She came to Chippewa Falls in October following, and in 1869 commenced teaching school in the Tenth district Bloomer, Wis. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cobban, namely: John Simon Heath, born December 27, 1880, in Bloomer, Wis., and Lula Annie, born September 22, 1887. Mr. Cobban is a member of the Temple of Honor and of the Good Templars and the Congregational church. In politics he is a republican.

CALVIN MILTON CAULKINS, farmer, P. O. Bloomer, was born in Keeseville, Essex county, N. Y., December 25, 1851, and is a son of Thomas Milton and Jane (Mussen) Caulkins, natives of New York, and now living in Keeseville, that state. His father is of Spanish and his mother of English descent. His maternal grandfather, John Mussen, died in 1865, his wife, Cynthia Mussen, died in the summer of 1885. The early life of Calvin M., was spent in Keeseville, N. Y., where he attended school for twelve years. When about sixteen years of age he went to Manistee, Mich., where he remained about six months, then made a short stay in Dane county, after which he located in Auburn township, Chippewa county, where he now lives. His occupation during his whole life has been that of a farmer. He now owns 160 acres, seventy of which are under cultivation. August 5, 1869, he married Eva Goodson, in Dunn county, Wis., and to them have been born three children, viz.: Levi Milton, born April 27, 1875, in Auburn township, Chippewa county; Lucy Eleanor, February 20, 1877, and Mary Temperance, June 18, 1879. Politically he is a prohibitionist and is a member of the Methodist church.

DANIEL WEBSTER McCART, farmer, P. O. Vale, Chippewa county, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., October 4, 1836, a son of William Henry and Sarah

(Bigelow) McCart. William H. McCart was born in Johnstown, Ohio, in 1806, and died in Sugar Creek township, Walworth county, Wis., in 1846; his wife was a daughter of Daniel Bigelow, and was born in Nova Scotia. Daniel W. was taken by his parents to Sugar Creek Prairie, Walworth county, when he was two years old, and later attended school there five years until his father died. At the age of ten years he was bound out to John Seavy, who moved to Portage, and who received forty acres of land for caring for him four years and sending him to school. At the expiration of this time he returned to Sugar Creek township, where he remained about five years, attending the school about twenty months. He then attended the academy at Richland City, Wis., for six months. He then spent a year in Eau Claire, and while there attended the first county fair ever held there, and took the first premium with his horse. From there he went to Dunnville, Dunn county, Wis., where he resided two years, until the breaking out of the Civil war. August 14, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Fifth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, for three years, or during the war, and was sent to the department of the Potomac. He was at the battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Brandy Station, Mine Run, the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania, at the last named place he was wounded for the second time and was taken to the hospital. Upon his recovery he joined his regiment near Harper's Ferry, Va., and was in the battles of Winchester and Petersburg and numerous other minor engagements, and was present at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox.

November 27, 1867, Mr. McCart married, at Bloomer, Chippewa county, Miss Sarah A., daughter of William G. Leavens, who was born in Oswego county, N. Y. This union has been blessed with six children, namely: Edith M., born February 12, 1868, married to Harrison Harwood, at Chippewa Falls, May 19, 1886, and they have two children; William H., born April 12, 1870, died February 4, 1871; John C., born February 12, 1872; Maud A., January 15, 1877; George W., March 8, 1879; Annie E., born March 13, 1881, died November 4, 1881. The last two mentioned were born in Auburn township, the others in Bloomer, Wis. Mr. McCart is a republican in politics, and is a member of the town board, with which he has been identified for the last eight years; he has been school treasurer for nine years, and was the first school clerk and the first pathmaster in the township, and is at present an overseer. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post at Bloomer, Wis., and has been a member of the Good Templars. He believes in the principles of the Methodist Episcopal church.

NAPOLEON POIRIER, farmer, P. O. Vale, Chippewa county, was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, November 3, 1842, a son of John and Lizette (Bluto) Poirier. His father was born at the same place, and died at St. Isadore, Prairie county, Canada, August 12, 1859; his mother was born and died in Quebec, Canada. At the age of twenty years our subject went to Napoleon, Ohio, where he remained about eight months, then went to Buffalo county, N. Y., but in three months left there for Chippewa Falls, Wis., where he resided ten years. His occupation during this time was lumbering in the woods in winters and working on the river and in the mills in the summers. From Chippewa Falls he moved to Wheaton township, that county, and settled on a farm of 400 acres, which is partly located in the south half of Auburn township, and there carries on general farming and lumbering. October 15, 1874, Mr. Poirier married, in Montreal, Canada, Miss Octavia Bluto, who has borne him eight children as follows: Adolph, born in Chippewa Falls,

February 9, 1876; Flossie, born in the same place, March 19, 1878; Lillie, March 22, 1880; Dennis, June 24, 1882; Toalle, June 20, 1884; Orrin, June 7, 1886; Zera, born in Auburn township, May 31, 1888; Alfred, born in Auburn, July 27, 1890. Mr. Poirier is a democrat in politics, and is now serving as clerk of school district No. nine, Wheaton township. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

WILLIAM HENRY DUTTON, Bloomer, Chippewa county, was born in Georgetown, Madison county, N. Y., July 30, 1842, and is a son of Lorenzo Dow and Eunice (Maxson) Dutton. His father was born November 25, 1816, in Plainfield, N. Y., and died March 20, 1889, in Bloomer, Chippewa county. His grandfather, Asa Dutton, was born in the state of Vermont and died in Georgetown, N. Y. Mrs. Eunice Dutton was born in Fenner, Madison county, N. Y.

William H. attended school in New York up to the time he was eighteen years of age, and worked on a farm until twenty years old. August 7, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, 157th New York volunteer infantry, for three years, or during the war, and was duly mustered into the service at Hamilton, N. Y., and assigned to the army of the Potomac, Second brigade, Third division, Eleventh corps. He took part in the battles at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, Pa., and at the last named place was taken a prisoner of war in the first day's action, and was conveyed to Libby prison, thence to Belle Island, where he contracted measles, and from there to City Point on parole, then remained four weeks in Annapolis, Md. He was granted a furlough to visit New York for fifteen days at the expiration of which time he was ordered to Bedloe's Island, New York harbor. He then went to Charleston harbor and joined his regiment and took part in the siege of Charleston, S. C., and the battle at John's Island near that place. He then was at Jacksonville, Fla., Camp Finegan, Hilton Head, Fort Pulaski, joined Sherman's army at Savannah, S. C., and was in the battles of Honey Hill, De Veaux Cross Roads, Charleston, S. C., and Georgetown on the Pedee river. From there forward he was in continuous skirmishing every day until Gen. Lee's surrender. He received his final discharge at Syracuse, N. Y. It is dated July 10, 1865, Charleston, S. C., general order No. 94, A. G. O., series of 1865.

Mr. Dutton married, February 27, 1866, at Orselic, Chenango county, N. Y., Miss Esther Alnora Randall. She was born in De Ruyter, Madison county, N. Y., November 16, 1842, a daughter of Curtis and Parizade (Wood) Randall. Her father was born July 27, 1800, in Vermont, and died at Eaton, Madison county, N. Y.; her mother was born in De Ruyter, Madison county, N. Y., June 9, 1805. Mr. and Mrs. Dutton are the parents of six children, as follows: William Henry, born November 18, 1867, at Nelson, Madison county; Eunice Viola, born December 25, 1869, in De Ruyter, Madison county, N. Y.; Robert James, born October 22, 1871, at the same place; Frank Syrus and Fred Clement, twins, born May 15, 1882, at Bloomer, Chippewa county, both now living with their parents; Charles Edward, born June 28, 1884, in the same place. Mr. Dutton has been quite successful in his business undertakings, and is considered an enterprising and industrious citizen. Politically he is a republican, and has been a member of the village council of Bloomer for the past two years and road master one year. He was a member of the Temple of Honor, and is now a member of the G. A. R. and I. O. O. F. He believes in the doctrines held by the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN CAMPBELL STEWART, farmer, P. O. Cartwright, Chippewa county, was born in Brush Creek township, Beaver county, Pa., October, 27, 1825, a son of

John and Jane (Ure) Stewart. John C. Stewart Sr. was of Scotch descent, and was born in Washington county, Pa., and died in August, 1865; his wife was born in Ireland and died February 29, 1855. At an early age our subject moved to Sandy Creek township, Venango county, Pa., and while there attended school five terms. He left home when sixteen years of age and worked in the woods for four years. He then lived in Cold Spring, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., for two years, and a short time in Taughannock and Hemlock Mills, same state. He then operated a mill at Balltown, Forest county, three years and Hall's Mill, in Warren county, one year, then came to Hudson, St. Croix county, Wis., where for three years he sawed in the mills in summer and worked in the woods during the winters. After a short stay in Minnesota he started west and worked at mining and lumbering in various places, as follows: Amadore county, Cal., Portland, Ore., Vancouver's Island, Victoria, Fort Hope on the Frazier river, Camp Douglas on the Harrison river, Crow's Barron on Frazier river, Olympia, Wash., Walla Walla, Wash., Elk City, Boise City, Idaho, Salt Lake City and Omaha. In April, 1866, he returned to Eau Claire, Wis., and for a short time worked in the mills in the summer time and in the woods in the winter. He finally located on a homestead near Chetek, Barron county, where he lived eight years, until he traded for the farm upon which he now lives, which consists of 160 acres in section nine, Auburn township, Chippewa county. He has lived upon this farm for eleven years. July 16, 1868, Mr. Stewart married Florella McIntosh, who was born in Davis county, Iowa, February 2, 1847. The ceremony was performed at Minneiska, Wabasha county, Minn. To this union have been born five children, as follows: Eunice May, born June 18, 1869, at Waneka, Dunn county, Wis.; Jessie Isabelle, March 10, 1873, at Chetek, Barron county; Ethel Alwilda, May 19, 1875, at Chetek, Barron county; Lillian Eva, May 11, 1883, in Auburn township, Chippewa county; Blanche Mabel, August 26, 1886, in Auburn township, Chippewa county. Mr. Stewart was chairman of the town of Chetek, Barron county, five years, school clerk one year and school director in the second district, Auburn township, two years. He supports the republican party, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Methodist church.

JOHN H. DOWNING is a native of McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa., born December 18, 1836, and is a son of James and Mary (Rhodes) Downing. His early life was passed in his native place. In 1841 he moved to Water Street, Huntingdon county, Pa., where he remained for five years, then moved to Yellow Spring, Blair county, when ten years old, and there finished his education, and was engaged in boating on the Juniata river. July 11, 1861, he enlisted at Harrisburg, Pa., in Battery F, First Pennsylvania light artillery, which was assigned to the army of the Potomac, and took part in the battles of Winchester, Port Republic, Va., Fredericksburg, Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Sta., Bull Run, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Va., Gettysburg, Pa., the campaign of the Wilderness and Petersburg, besides numerous minor engagements. He was wounded in the shoulder at Bull Run, and was also disabled by the wreck of a train when *en route* for home on veteran furlough, at bridge No. 8. at Birmingham, Pa., on the Pennsylvania railroad, where his right hip was dislocated and three ribs fractured, causing an internal injury, and now draws a pension of four dollars per month. He re-enlisted December 31, 1863, at Mountain Creek, Va., and was honorably discharged at Harrisburg, Pa., June 14, 1865.

April 7, 1864, Mr. Downing was married, at Tyroon City, Pa., to Miss

Emma C., daughter of Jacob and Susan (Stevens) Myers, of Williamsburg, Blair county, Pa., and to them four children have been born: Ord. E., June 20, 1872; Clarence A., May 7, 1874; John G., June 13, 1877, and Eva Maud, June 19, 1879, all of whom are living. After his marriage, he removed from Williamsburg to Fallen Timber, Cambria county, Pa., and engaged in the logging business. In 1881 he came to Chippewa county, and located at Cadott, Wis., where he has since been engaged with the Clark Manufacturing Company, taking care of their barn. He is a member of the Geo. C. Ginty Post No. 183, G. A. R.

ANDREW JACKSON LOCKWOOD, Cadott, Chippewa county, was born in New York city March 12, 1833, and is a son of Andrew and Sarah (Coddington) Lockwood. His father was a son of Alexander and Susan (Leecraft) Lockwood, of New York city. Our subject's early life was passed in New York city. In May, 1850, he went to San Francisco, and was there connected with the San Francisco "Herald." After remaining there one year he went to Portland, Ore., and became associated with the "Oregonian and Standard," of Portland. In 1855 he joined the volunteers to put down an uprising of Indians in Oregon, and was elected assistant regimental quartermaster and commissary, which position he held for two years, when he was appointed chief clerk in the commissary general's office, taking charge during the absence of Gen. McCarver. At the close of the war he went to Peru, but was sent away by the insurgents, then went to Panama, where he took passage in the steamer "Illinois" for New York. In 1861 he migrated to Pepin county, Wis., and engaged in farming and milling for about ten years. He went to Chippewa Falls in 1872, and there served as clerk of the Chippewa circuit court nine years, a part of the time as deputy. In 1882 he came to Cadott, where he has held the office of justice of the peace for nine years. April 17, 1860, Mr. Lockwood married Miss Eugenia Martin, of New York city. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically he is a democrat.

FRANK XAVIER KREILING, farmer, P. O. Chippewa Falls, was born in Tilden township (then called Eagle Point), Chippewa county, November 16, 1868, a son of Jacob and Theresa (Rubenzer) Kreiling, the latter born in Brochaditz, Austria, July 26, 1837. His father, Jacob Kreiling, was born in Kreitzenacht, on the Rhine, Germany, July 14, 1828, and came to the Chippewa Valley in 1857, and located at Chippewa Falls. November 26, 1861, he enlisted as a musician in Company F, Wisconsin volunteer infantry. In 1862 the band disbanded, and he returned to his company as a private. At the time of his death, which occurred January 14, 1889, he was drawing a pension of \$2.00 a month, on account of rheumatism, contracted during the war. Jacob Kreiling and wife were the parents of thirteen children, five of whom are deceased. Those living are as follows: Matilda Walburga Andres, born in Waukesha county, Wis., May 5, 1859; Frank X., our subject; Mary, born January 27, 1870, in Tilden township; Anna Elizabeth, born August 17, 1871, in the same place; Dona Ferdinand, born April 6, 1873; Theresa, born August 18, 1875; Francesco Amelia, born August 22, 1877; Joseph Frank, born March 29, 1879.

Frank X. attended school in Tilden township about four years. Most of his life has been spent in farming and lumbering, and he has had good success. He owns 160 acres of land, of which eighty are under cultivation. He is a democrat in political matters, and has served as overseer of highways in Tilden township. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

JOHN NICHOLAS GRADY, farmer, P. O. Cook's Valley, Chippewa county, was

born in Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y., February 24, 1841, a son of John and Mary (Leonard) Grady, both of whom were born in county Wexford, Ireland. When John was three years of age, his parents came west to Milwaukee, and from there went to Monches, Waukesha county, where they remained a few years. They preëmpted some land in Erin township, Washington county, where the father died November 23, 1877. John remained there about fifteen years and received most of his education there. He next went to Janesville, Rock county, and worked on a farm near there for two years and attended school during the winters. He then obtained a position as jailer and deputy sheriff under S. J. M. Putnam at Janesville, which he held one and a half years, then served six months in the same position under a change of officers. In 1862 Mr. Putnam was appointed provost-marshal for four counties, and he went with him, having charge of drafted men and deserters for a year, then served another year in Waupun as office guard. He then moved to Fond du Lac and started a boarding house, but after having conducted that a year, gave it up and started a grocery. He sold that a short time after and went to work in the repair shop of a railroad for three years. At Green Bay he worked for the C., St. P., M. & O. R. R. for six years at the same work, and there had full charge of that work. After superintending the building of fences for the Green Bay and Minneapolis road for two years, he settled at Chippewa Falls, but subsequently moved to what is now Auburn township and bought eighty acres of railroad land and forty from a private party, which he now has under cultivation, and upon which he resides.

April 12, 1863, Mr. Grady married Miss Betsy Nelson of Janesville and she has borne him four children, as follows: Mary Anna, born in Waupun, March 8, 1864, married Enoch Ayotte; Abbie, born in Fond du Lac, August 8, 1867, now teaching school; John Henry, born July 8, 1875, and Margaret Ellen, born January 6, 1877, both at Fort Howard, Wis. Mr. Grady is treasurer of Auburn township, which position he has held for four years. He is a member of the Farmers Alliance and I. Union and vice-president of the Farmer's Store Company of Bloomer, and has been a member of the Roman Catholic Abstinence Union of Fort Howard, Wis., for five years. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and has given time and money to it. He was foremost in building the Cooks Valley Catholic church and gave freely to all other institutions, especially to all of an educational nature. According to the Wisconsin laws, the town treasurer may retain state moneys for school libraries, so he has aided in establishing a library in every school district in the township.

CHARLES BITNEY SR., farmer, P. O. Bloomer, Chippewa county, was born in Nicholville, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., a son of Peter Bitney, who was born near Montreal, Canada, but came to the United States in 1838, and died in Auburn township, Chippewa county. His grandfather, Peter Bitney, was also born in Canada, where he died at an old age. His maternal grandparents were Andrew and Catherine Ebert, natives of Canada. When nine years of age, our subject moved with his parents to Grafton, Wis., where he remained about four years. While there he attended school three winters, which constitute the whole time he spent at school. From there he moved to Blakeville, Wis., where he lived two years, cutting and hauling cordwood on the piër, then went to Dane county, Wis., where he lived four years, working on a farm, and thence to Madison, Wis., where he remained until the fall of 1861. He then enlisted in Company B, Twelfth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, for three years, or during the war. He remained about four months in Madi-

son, when his father took him out of the service, as he was not of age. After about a year, however, he again enlisted, August 13, 1862, in Company I, Twenty-third Wisconsin infantry. He remained in Camp Randall three months, when his regiment was ordered to Louisville, Ky. On arrival he was assigned to the First brigade, Second division, Thirteenth army corps. He took part in the following battles: Perryville, Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., January 1, 1863; Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863; Greenville, Miss., February 6, 1863; siege of Vicksburg, June 8 to July 4, 1863; siege of Jackson, Miss., from July 11 to July 17, 1863; Carrion Crow, La., November 3, 1863. At the last named place he was taken prisoner and held for some time. During this time he suffered from ague and was paroled at New Orleans for six months. May 1, 1864, he was exchanged, and joined his regiment at New Orleans. He then took part in the battle of Little Jackson, La., October 6, 1864; siege of Fort Spanish, Ala., March 26-30, 1865; siege of Blakeley, Ala., April 3 to April 9, 1865; then went to Mobile, Ala., where he remained until discharged, July 4, 1865. He then took up farming in Dane county, Wis., where he remained three years; then lived a short time in Sauk county, Eau Claire, Menomonie, and finally located in Auburn township, Chippewa county, where he has since lived.

Mr. Bitney married, January 10, 1862, Sophia Jane La Belle, who was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y.; she died in Dane township, Dane county, leaving three children: Charles Elias, born November 18, 1863, in Dane county, Wis., married to Alice Edith Newton, Alman Peter, born November 24, 1868, in Dane county, died May 1, 1890; Nettie Jane, born June 1, 1866, died September 25, 1883. Mr. Bitney has been district school treasurer for nine years, and is a member of U. L. Lyon Post No. 147, G. A. R., of Bloomer, Wis. Politically he is a republican.

HON. FRANKLIN M. ANGEL, attorney at law, Rice Lake, Barron county, is one of the earliest settlers of that place. He was born in the village of Angelica, Allegany county, N. Y., August 26, 1836, and is a son of William Pitt and Mary A. (Metcalf) Angel; the former's father was William G. Angel, who in early days held the important positions of representative in congress from the Otsego county district of New York, and county judge of Allegany county, N. Y.; the latter's father was Thomas Metcalf, of Bath, N. Y., who was prominently known as a merchant and hotel man. Franklin M. followed the railroad business for some years, serving in the capacity of locomotive engineer for six years; he afterward studied law. In 1873 he came west and for two years made his home in Eau Claire, where he was admitted to the bar in April, 1875. The following month he came to Rice Lake, and has since shown his faith in this city's future greatness by remaining here. His name is one familiar to the people of this section, and no one is more universally respected and regarded with esteem. He was elected clerk of the town of Stanfold in 1876, and served in that capacity, with the exception of two years, until 1887. He was elected clerk of the city after it was incorporated, and four years ago was elected municipal judge, and was recently re-elected without opposition. In all these capacities in which he has represented the people, he has discharged the duties of his office with dignity and honor. He was united in marriage at Hornellsville, Steuben county, N. Y., November 10, 1858, with Miss Caroline A. Morrill, a native of Massachusetts. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Rice Lake Lodge No. 269, and he, as well as his wife, is identified with the Protestant Episcopal church. In politics he is a staunch believer in the principles of the democratic party.

DAVID MONROE O'CONNELL, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Tillinghast, Chippewa county, was born in Waukon, Allamakee county, Iowa, February 18, 1851. His father, James O'Connell, was born in Ireland, and his mother, Philena (Reed) O'Connell, was born in Canada, a daughter of Ezra Reed, a native of Nova Scotia. David M. attended school in Iowa about three years, and when fourteen years old moved to Eau Galle, Dunn county, where he lived ten years, two of which he spent in school. He then moved to Bloomer township, Chippewa county, and settled on a farm which he bought of George Davis, and here he has remained ever since, engaged in farming in the summer and lumbering in the winter. October 29, 1870, he married Miss Ruth Bulmer, at Freeport, Iowa. She was born in Michigan July 29, 1850, a daughter of Minor Bulmer, who died in Freeport, Iowa, in 1890. Six children were born to this union: William Monroe, August 20, 1871, at Eau Galle, Dunn county; Albert Minor, June 27, 1873, in Bloomer, Chippewa county; Estella May, December 3, 1877; Ernest Nelson, August 27, 1880; Everett James, September 18, 1882; Ruth Augusta, March 23, 1889. His second marriage was to Mrs. Mary Nora Reed, September 21, 1890, in Bloomer, Chippewa county. She is a daughter of Rev. Thomas Feely, who was born July 19, 1819. Mr. O'Connell is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Bloomer, and the Methodist church. Politically he is a republican.

JOSEPH COMPEAN, farmer, P. O. Bloomer, was born in Cornwall, Canada, July 12, 1846, a son of Louis and Susan (Gloed) Compean, the former born in Upper Canada. The latter was born in Lower Canada and died in 1869. The early life of our subject was spent in Canada, where he went to school about two months, which constituted all the schooling he received. His occupation up to the time he was twenty years of age was boating and rafting and working in the woods. Later he moved to Michigan, remained six months, and then went to Eau Claire, Wis., where he lived three years, working in summer time in the mills and on the river, and in winter in the woods. He then came to Auburn township, Chippewa county, and took up a homestead of 160 acres, where he has since lived. August 14, 1869, he married Adeline Bitney, and to them have been born the following children: John Franklin, July 14, 1870; Lillie Belle, March 24, 1872; William Edwin, February 28, 1875, died April 16, 1880; Peter Louis, December 9, 1877, died March 5, 1880; Joseph Wayburn, November 15, 1881; Ellsworth Elmer, October 11, 1883; Tyler Eugene, July 3, 1886, and George, November 15, 1889; all living in Auburn township. Politically Mr. Compean is a prohibitionist. He is a member of the United Brethren church.

NATHAN CALKINS (deceased) was born in Wheatville, Genesee county, N. Y., March 19, 1829, a son of Disbrow Calkins, who was born in Vermont and died in Wheatville, N. Y. His grandfather, Lezal, died in New York. Nathan Calkins attended school in New York for about ten years, and afterward took a short course at a college. In September, 1858, he came west and settled in Roy township, Dodge county, Wis., where he remained until the fall of 1871, when he removed to Fairchild, Eau Claire county. In 1878 he came to Auburn township, Chippewa county, and settled on a farm of 120 acres, which he purchased from William M. Gibson. He is quite feeble at the present time, suffering severely from paralysis, while the farm is conducted by his son, Lyman, who came from the far west in 1890.

February 18, 1846, Mr. Calkins married Miss Sarah Miles, at Wheatville, Genesee county, N. Y. She was born in New York state, and died in the town

of Auburn, Chippewa county, March 15, 1891. They were the parents of five children, as follows: Florence Amanda, born in New York, December 24, 1847, married to Jesse Hoyt, and now living in Le Roy, Dodge county, Wis. (they had one child, Florence, who died October 18, 1866); Disbrow Lyman, born in New York, July 1, 1851; Ersbin A., born in New York, July 8, 1853, was married to John Miles at Bloomer, Chippewa county, Wis., February 15, 1880; George Monroe, born April 5, 1856, married Edna Maud Wolley, at Chippewa Falls, August 10, 1890; Betsy A., born at Le Roy, Dodge county. Mr. Calkins was very successful in his younger days, until the weevil destroyed so much grain in New York state. Since coming west he was equally prosperous until the failure of his health. His death occurred in October, 1891.

FRANCIS CROCKER BABBITT, farmer and logger, P. O. Boyd, was born on a farm near Barnard, Windsor county, Vt., December 28, 1841, the son of Isaac Wellman and Lucy (Atwood) Babbitt, the former born in Barnard Vt., and the latter in Massachusetts. His grandfather on his father's side died at about the age of eighty, and his grandmother, Mary (Colton) Babbitt, died at an advanced age also. They were of Revolutionary stock. Francis C. lived at home during the first thirteen years of his life, and in 1854 went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he clerked in a store for four years, then changed his business to that of rail-roading, running between Cleveland and Pittsburgh during the next seven years. In 1867 he moved to the Chippewa Valley, locating in the then township of Sigel, now Edson, on a farm of 160 acres, on which he now resides, having, during the years he has lived there, increased the size of it to 600 acres, of which he has 325 acres under improvement. He has the largest timber farm in Chippewa county. He has spent eighteen winters logging in the woods, and has always been more or less successful.

March 11, 1863, he married Mary Matilda, a daughter of James A. and Mary (Smith) Gorham, of Connecticut. There have been born to them nine children: Frank A., April 11, 1864; Grace Amanda, July 19, 1866; Isaac James, May 6, 1869; Julian Atwood, October 1, 1871; Benjamin Lucius, September 29, 1875; Josephine E., February 15, 1879; Naoma E., November 25, 1881; Louisa Irene, February 19, 1885, and Wellman C., April 1, 1887. Mrs. Babbitt was born November 11, 1846. Mr. Babbitt is a republican in politics, and has been chairman of the town board for three terms. He was baptized in the Lutheran church, but now holds liberal views on religion.

JOSEPH RAYMOND, farmer, P. O. Bloomer, Chippewa county, was born January 27, 1838, in the state of New York. He is the second son born to Joseph and Annetta (Hull) Raymond, who were married December 22, 1811. Joseph Raymond, Sr., was a native of New York, born July 26, 1793, his wife was born July 20, 1793. Joseph Raymond received his education in New York and remained there until he reached his eighteenth year. He then left home and went to Michigan where he engaged in the carpenter's trade. In 1857 he came to Wisconsin and hired out as a farm hand. At the outbreak of the war, he enlisted in Company K, Third regiment, Minnesota volunteers, and was mostly on guard and picket duty. On June 23, 1865, he was discharged on account of sickness and returned to Minnesota, but remained only a short time. In 1867 he came to the town of Bloomer, where he has remained ever since. October 22, 1867, he married Miss Hannah Firth, a native of England. Ten children have blessed this union, four of whom are still living. Mr. Raymond is a member of the United Workmen and Odd Fellows lodge of Bloomer. In politics he is a republican.

COL. WILLIAM H. ALLEN, lumberman, Menomonie. Oliver Allen, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a native of Maine, of English descent, the first of the family to come to this country being George Allen, who settled in Massachusetts in 1635. Rufus, son of Oliver, was born in Maine, and died there on his farm, from an internal injury received in a fall, and left a large family. Of his sons, Charles L. was born near Industry, Me., formerly known as Allen's Mills. He removed to Lawrence, Mass., where he was a mill-wright by occupation. He built mills at Detroit, Saginaw and Port Austin, Mich., which mills were, at that time, the largest in the state. He engaged in the lumber business for three years at Saginaw, then went to Byron, Mich., where he was engaged in the flour and saw-mill business about ten years. He died in August, 1880, in McKean county, Pa., aged seventy-two years. He owned considerable land in McKean county, a part of which proved to be valuable oil land. He was a man of considerable influence, and had the confidence of all who came in contact with him. He was an active member of the Congregational church, and a leader whom the people felt they could trust in all things. He married Abigail Eveleth, who was born in Maine. She died in the prime of life, and was a consistent member of the Congregational church, and was honored and respected by all. Four children blessed her memory: Emma C. H., William H., Lizzie H. and Charles W., none of whom survive except our subject.

William H. Allen was born in Maine, and is principally self-educated, although he had good school advantages in the east. He clerked for some time in Michigan, but when the war clouds hovered over our country, he obeyed the call to arms and enlisted, August 6, 1861, in Company H, of the Fifth Michigan infantry, as a private. He was promoted from time to time until he was in command of Company D. He was afterward a staff officer under Gen. Byron R. Pierce, of Second brigade of the third division of the second corps, also called Gen. Hancock's corps, and while serving as such was brevetted for "gallant and meritorious conduct." He participated in all the battles of the army of the Potomac except South Mountain and Antietam. He was struck by bullets several times, but was never seriously wounded. After the war he was a book-keeper and manager of the office for a large furniture establishment in Detroit. He afterward engaged in the insurance business there till the spring of 1874, when he came to Menomonie, where he had secured the position of head book-keeper for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. That fall he was attached to their land office, of which department he soon took charge, and has had entire charge of it ever since. His responsibilities have increased enormously, but he has proven himself equal to all emergencies, and the office is the most complete land office in the west. He married his first wife, Helen S. Barbour, in Michigan. She died in Menomonie, January 18, 1882, aged thirty-six years. They had one child, Grace E., born August 29, 1866, who died June 9, 1880. He afterward married Mrs. Fannie M. Moore, *nee* Manwaring, who died January 14, 1892, leaving three children, Fred B. and Harry M., by her first husband, and Margaret Louise Allen, born July 20, 1890. Col. Allen is also engaged extensively in the fire insurance business, and represents nine companies.

HON. NILS P. HAUGEN, congressman of the Eighth district, P. O. River Falls, was born in Modum, Norway, March 9, 1849. His ancestors were farmers and mechanics. His grandfather, Nils Haugen, was a blacksmith. His parents, Peder and Karen Haugen (the latter born in Stensrud), came to

America in 1854, and after residing one year in Rock county, Wis., removed in the spring of 1855 to Pierce county, and bought 120 acres of government land, of which Peder Haugen still holds the original patent. The aged parents of our subject are yet living on the farm. As a boy Nils Haugen attended the common schools at Martel, Wis., and afterward the Decorah Lutheran Norwegian seminary, for more than two years. Later he taught school, which occupation he followed for a little over two years. He began the study of law at Ann Arbor university in 1872, and graduated in the class of 1874. He located at River Falls, and became a member of the firm of Morse, Smith & Haugen.

In the spring of 1874 he was appointed court stenographer, and retained the position for seven years, reporting for Judges Humphrey, Bundy and Barron. He was elected as a republican to the assembly for 1879, and re-elected for 1880. In 1882 he was elected railroad commissioner of the state receiving 83,507 votes, against 69,870 for Ambrose Hoffman, democrat; 11,870 for John Nader, prohibitionist, and 6,601 for T. G. Brunson, greenbacker. He was re-elected in 1884, when he received 162,116 votes against 145,001 for Conrad Kretz, democrat; 7,962 for Henry Sanford, prohibitionist, and 3,346 for John Kiefer, greenbacker. At a special election held January 18, 1887, he was elected to the Fiftieth congress, for the term beginning March 4, 1887, receiving 8,159 votes, against 6,803 votes for Samuel C. Johnson, democrat, and 2,620 votes for Peter Truax, prohibitionist. He was re-elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second congresses, at which latter election he received 17,609 votes, against 15,261 for W. F. Bailey, democrat, and 2,911 for W. C. Jones, prohibitionist. Mr. Haugen married Belle Rasmussen, a native of Hudson, Wis., and one child, Constance, has blessed this union.

C. H. SHORES, postmaster and merchant, Osseo, was born January 7, 1850, in Berkshire county, Mass. He is the fourth in the family of six children of Curtis and Sarah (Duncan) Shores, natives of Massachusetts and Ireland, respectively. His father was born in 1818 and died in 1858; his mother, born in 1820, came to the United States in her eighteenth year, and died in February, 1889. Curtis Shores and wife were the parents of six children, namely: George D., William J., Mary (wife of Norman Williams), C. H., H. E., and Emeline (wife of D. L. Remington). The family moved to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled in Dane county, and in the fall of 1862 removed to Trempealeau county. Having been unfortunate in losing his father while he himself was quite young, our subject was compelled to work out at an early age and received but a limited education. He saved his earnings, however, and after clerking for some time for Gay & Thomas, he purchased the interest of the former in 1875, and the firm name was changed to W. H. Thomas & Co., and continued as such until 1876, when Mr. Thomas died, and his widow sold her interest to C. G. Thomas in 1878. The firm, known as C. H. Shores & Co., do a general merchandise business, and have a capital stock of \$10,000. The firm are also largely engaged in farming, owning 700 acres of good farming land, which is put into pasturage. They are largely engaged in buying and shipping grain and stock.

In December, 1876, Mr. Shores married Miss Julia E., daughter of W. H. and Rhoda (Coates) Thomas, natives of Ohio. She was born in Richland county, Wis., September 25, 1854. They have one child, Della. Mr. Shores is a republican in politics, and has been town treasurer for the past fifteen years. In July, 1890, he was appointed postmaster. He is a member of Osseo

Lodge No. 213, A. F. and A. M. He has by his own resources and labor carved out a standing in the financial world, of credit to himself and friends, and has given much assistance to the different enterprises that are of benefit to his surroundings. He may well be classed as an enterprising, representative citizen of this locality.

JOHN GINDER was born in Alsace, Germany, February 29, 1832. His parents died when he was only eight years of age, and from that time until twenty-one he lived with an aunt in the archdukedom of Poaden, Germany. In 1855 he immigrated to America and soon after located in Dunn county, Wis. In 1862 he married Miss Leanna M. Liar, a native of central Illinois, and to this union have been born three daughters: Augusta (Mrs. Amos C. Michol), Mary Ellen (Mrs. Horace W. Drake), and Leanna (Mrs. W. W. Dietz), whose husbands are prominent in business circles in Rice Lake. Mr. Ginder was a Union soldier under Gen. Sherman and was in the forty days' homeward march at the close of the war. He is a member of Heller Post No. 126 G. A. R., at Rice Lake, and of the I. O. O. F., Durand Lodge No. 157, and was reared in the Lutheran church. Politically he is independent in his beliefs.

JAMES COLLETT, farmer, P. O. Rock Elm, Pierce county, was born in Bradford, England, and is one of three children born to Samuel and Hannah E. (Mortimer) Collett. His brother, George, died in London, England, and his sister, Sarah (Mrs. Bashaw), lives near Arkansaw, Wis. James Collett came to America at the age of twenty-one years, and first settled in Waukesha county, Wis., where he engaged in farming for three years. He then went to Dodge county, where he married, March 2, 1862, Miss Mary A., daughter of Levi and Angeline Holcomb. He then removed to his present home and was the fourth family to locate there. The township was then a wilderness, and they were compelled to fell the heavy timber and clear up a farm. March 9, 1865 he enlisted in the Fiftieth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and went to St. Louis, thence to Fort Rice and the Indian territory, where they fought the Indians. He was discharged June 4, 1866, returned home and took up pioneer life again. Provisions were high and hard to get. They made sugar in the spring, then joined with the neighbors and went "outside," as they termed it, and sold the sugar at eighteen cents per pound, or exchanged it for provisions, paying eight dollars per hundred weight for flour and one dollar per bushel for oats. Owing to his perseverance and hard labor he now has a well improved farm, and a good brick residence.

Mr. Collett and wife are the parents of ten children, namely: Sarah J (Mrs. Raab), living in Red Wing, Minn.; Hannah E. (Mrs. Jackson), living in Olivet, Wis.; Edwin J., Minnie A., Fred L., Mattie, Albert H., William A., Hattie B. and Vida L., all living at home. In politics Mr. Collett is a republican, has served as assessor one term and as school clerk and director six years. He is a member of Custer Post, G. A. R., in which he has been adjutant, and now holds the office of quartermaster. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and enjoys the respect of a large circle of friends.

JOHN HARRINGTON, foreman of the Knapp, Stout Lumber Company, Rice Lake, was born in Halifax, N. S., June 24, 1834, a son of John and Mary Harrington, natives of Ireland, who went to Nova Scotia in 1825, and in 1835 removed to New Brunswick. In 1862 the father came to Menomonie, Dunn county, Wis., where he died in 1875. The mother died July 29, 1859, in New Brunswick. The family consisted of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom are living. Our subject's early education was received

in New Brunswick. In 1859 he came to Menomonie and engaged with the Knapp, Stout Lumber Company, with whom he has remained since that time. In the winter he is a foreman in the logging camps, and is a foreman of a crew on the annual spring drives. He makes his home in Rice Lake. He began work for the company at small wages, and by his own endeavors has worked himself up to his present position. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church and is a democrat in politics.

GEORGE SPRAGUE, farmer, P. O. Porter's Mills, Eau Claire county, one of the prominent farmers of Brunswick township, was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., September 11, 1824, and is a son of Solomon and Lucy (Latelee) Sprague. He lived in New York until 1846, working at the wagon-maker's trade and blacksmithing. He then followed railroading, contracting and building until 1854, when he came to Eau Claire. He was engaged in the livery and hotel business in Eau Claire until 1861, when he bought eighty acres of land in section eight, Brunswick township, where he has since lived. March 6, 1859, Mr. Sprague married Alma, daughter of William and Louisa (Amidon) Sprague, and to them have been born three children, two of whom are living: George Clarence and May Alma. He is a member of the Second Advent church and is a republican in politics.

WILLIAM E. JOHNSON, brick and tile manufacturer, Augusta, Eau Claire county, was born in Erie county, Pa., August 9, 1852, and is the eldest of eight children born to Albert T. and Almida Johnson, natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. His brothers and sisters are Harriet, married to Samuel Hinkley, of Mosinee; John and Elmore, living at Tomah, Wis.; Sarah, married to Daniel Roberts, living at Minneapolis, Minn.; Ida; Hugh, at Augusta, and Vance, at Tomah. His father was a Methodist minister and died October 29, 1890, at the age of sixty-seven years; his mother is still living at Tomah, aged sixty-two years. At the age of two years William E. was taken to Sauk county, Wis., by his parents, and subsequently received a fair education at the district school. When he reached his majority he went to Eau Claire and began working as a mason under Isaiah Norman and remained with him two years. He then went to River Falls and engaged under contract. In 1870 he came to Augusta and went into the brick and tile business, buying out the interests of all the other parties engaged in it in 1887, and has since conducted it himself, making sewer pipe and well tubing. He also deals in lime, cement, and handles a full supply of mason's tools. In 1878 Mr. Johnson married Alice O., a native of Wisconsin and daughter of John Roberts, who was a farmer. Two boys, Ray E., aged six years, and Lloyd W., aged two years, have been borne to them. He belongs to the Masonic Lodge No. 181, and the A. O. U. W. No. 30. In 1890 he was elected mayor of Augusta on the republican ticket. His wife is a member of the Baptist church.

F. N. THOMAS, loan and insurance agent, Augusta, Eau Claire county, is one of the old settlers in the Chippewa Valley, having settled there in the fall of 1858. He was born in Bedford, Ohio, July 12, 1839, and is the youngest of the five children of Anthony and Isabella (Cox) Thomas, natives of Connecticut and England, respectively. The father, who was born in 1806, lived until he was seventy-two years old; the mother, born in 1805, died in 1857. Their children were as follows: Amelia, wife of R. S. Eldred; Willard H.; Elizabeth, wife of M. M. Smith; Charles G. and our subject, the latter being but thirteen years of age when the family moved to Richland, Wis., where he lived until 1858, when he moved to Osseo, Trempealeau county, and resided there until 1881. In that

year he moved to Augusta, where he has since lived, and where he is doing a large farm loan business and has an excellent fire and life insurance agency, representing such excellent companies as the Continental, Queen, Springfield F. & M., St. Paul German, Phoenix of Hartford, Lancashire of England and others. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in Company I, Fourth Wisconsin, under Capt. John W. Lynn, of Sparta, Col. Albert E. Payne, of Milwaukee, commanding. He served in the department of the Gulf under Generals Banks, Butler and Canby. He took part in the siege of Vicksburg, Port Hudson, two assaults; Baton Rouge, and Camp Bisland. While making a charge on the works at Port Hudson he was shot three times, was one of thirty-three who reached the ditch where twenty-two were killed and eleven taken prisoners, and detained in the fort thirty days. The greater part of his time was spent in the cavalry service, engaged in fighting bushwhackers and other skirmishes. He was promoted to a second lieutenancy in 1864, to first lieutenant in 1866 and in the following June, was mustered out, having served five years, one month and five days. He returned to his home in Osseo, greatly disabled, and has been a great sufferer up to this date, from the ill effects of the war. In partnership with his brother, W. H. Thomas, E. S. Hotchkiss and W. L. Fuller, they built the Osseo mills, but after two years, he was obliged to discontinue the partnership, owing to his ill health. In 1869 he was appointed postmaster, and held that position for ten years, running a stock of drugs also. In 1867 he married Mary R., daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Dickinson) Cox, natives of England. Mrs. Thomas was born February 16, 1846 in Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have three children: Clarence C., Halbert E. and Charles E. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Thomas is a member of John E. Perkins Post No. 98, G. A. R., of which he has been post commander, and now fills the position of quartermaster, which he has held eight years. He is a republican in politics, and served as enumerator in taking the census in 1890. He is a public-spirited man, always ready to support enterprises that are of a benefit to his town and country.

ERICH LEIDIGER, retired farmer, P. O. Fall Creek, Eau Claire county, was born in Germany in 1832, and is the youngest of six children born to Christiana and Gottlieb Leidiger. He received a good education, graduating from Halea. In 1848 he came to America and located in Milwaukee county, Wis., in the spring of 1850, where he lived for six years. In 1865 he moved to Sheboygan county, Wis., where he lived until he came to Eau Claire county and settled in Lincoln township. He was clerk, chairman and member of the school board for many years. He enlisted in the Forty-eighth Wisconsin regiment February 27, 1865, and was discharged December 30, 1865. Mr. Leidiger was married in 1853 to Anna Stalemann. He has been a successful and prosperous farmer, and is one of the most respected citizens of his township. He affiliates with the democratic party and is a member of the Lutheran church.

H. M. HEWITT, hardware merchant, Fairchild, Eau Claire county, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., November 8, 1840. He is the youngest in a family of six children of Gideon P. and Mary C. (Hunter) Hewitt, natives of England and New York city. Gideon P. was born in 1793 in Staffordshire, England, and was the son of John Hewitt. He moved with his parents to the United States in 1795, and was reared in New York city, where he followed the business of crockery and pattern manufacturer. In 1843 he went

to Milwaukee and engaged in the hardware business, and applied himself so strictly to business that he won golden opinions that have outlived him. He was the first chairman of the Merchants' association of Milwaukee, and was its vice-president for a number of years. Mr. Hewitt took an active part in the war of 1812. The Hunters are of Scotch descent, and came to America before the Revolutionary war. Robert Hunter, great-grandfather of H. M. Hewitt, was a lieutenant in Aaron Burr's regiment. Mrs. Mary C. Hewitt was born in New York city in 1800. She bore her husband six children, as follows: Mary J. (widow of Cornelius Storm), Robert H., Gideon P., Chauncey P., Caroline (wife of C. G. Swaffield) and H. M.

Our subject's early life was spent in Milwaukee, where he was given an academic education. He followed his father's footsteps, and has been connected with the hardware business for a number of years. He located in Osseo in 1886, and there lived until 1890, when he came to Fairchild, where he is meeting with encouraging prospects. He has a stock of \$4,000 and keeps a full line of hardware, paints, oils, brushes, etc. He has the agency for some of the best makes in the country of farm implements and machinery. His method of doing business is winning him an enviable reputation for integrity of purpose. In 1877 he married Miss Mary A., daughter of John Barnard, of Washington county, N. Y. She was born in December, 1840. Mr. Hewitt is a member of the Episcopal church.

AUGUST SENSKE, farmer, P. O. Augusta, Eau Claire county, is prominent in Otter Creek township affairs, and owns 280 acres of choice land in sections fourteen and fifteen. He was born in Prussia, February 20, 1846, and is the second child of Paul and Mary (Shulka) Senske, who are still living in the old country. At the age of twenty, in 1866, our subject embarked for America and located in the pineries of Wisconsin, near Princeton. He remained there until 1869, when he bought the land he now lives on. In 1875 he married Ernstine Ludtke, and they have a family of five children, viz.: Edward W., August H., Louise B., Julius F. and Martha M., all living at home. Mr. Senske and wife are members of the Lutheran church, and he votes the democratic ticket in matters political.

EDGAR JAMES FEAR, farmer, P. O. Augusta, Eau Claire county, was born August 13, 1866, at the place he now lives upon, the farm of his parents, James Curtis and Martha Fear. They came to this state from England in 1856, and located at Merton, Waukesha county, where they resided till 1857, when they removed to Eau Claire. In the fall of 1860 they came to Otter Creek township, where our subject was born. His father died October 13, 1877, at the age of forty-three years. Our subject was then eleven years of age. His mother is still living, and resides with him.

October 16, 1889, Mr. Fear married Anna Belle Coon, daughter of S. E. Coon, a prominent farmer of Clear Creek township, Eau Claire county. They have two children, James Curtis and Lorin Emmet. Mr. Fear makes dairying a specialty, and ships large quantities of butter to Chicago, Boston and other points. He was awarded the state premium on butter at the State Dairymen's association in 1889. He is well liked and highly esteemed by his neighbors and friends, has held the office of justice of the peace and overseer of highways for two years. Politically he is a republican, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. October 28, 1891, Mr. Fear attended the United States civil service examination for the railway mail service, and intends following that occupation in the future.

J. C. MARVIN, farmer and attorney at law, Fairchild, Eau Claire county, was born in Delaware county, N. Y., April 3, 1840, a son of Jeremiah and Phoebe (Lake) Marvin, natives of Connecticut and New York. They had the following children: Phœbe, widow of Frederick Berger; Ann, widow of George Berger; Stephen; Sarah, wife of Edwin S. Shipley; J. C.; Mary, wife of Archibald Coon; Elisha, Josiah, John and George. At the age of fourteen, the father of our subject moved to Marquette county, where he died in 1864. His mother is still living.

J. C. Marvin received a common-school education and fitted himself for teaching, which profession he followed until he enlisted in September, 1861, in Company C, Fifty-second Illinois, under Captain Brown and Colonel Wilson. He was third sergeant and acted as orderly until 1862, when he was discharged on account of disability. He returned home, but during the next year enlisted in the First Wisconsin cavalry, under Col. La Grange and Capt. Hudson, and served in the First division of Wilson's cavalry. Among the principal battles in which he took part were Resaca, Fort Tyler and Selma. After this the regiment was engaged in skirmishes around Gravelly Springs, Ala., to the close of the war. The regiment was in pursuit of Jeff Davis for six days, and on the morning of the seventh they came up to him, just after the Second Michigan had effected his capture. Fire was opened on the Michigan regiment upon the supposition that it was the body guard of the rebel president, and three of them were killed before the mistake was noticed. Mr. Palmer was discharged in 1865, and returned to Marquette, Wis., where, in the same year he married Frances, daughter of J. W. Wood, of Oxford. They had two children: Elberta, wife of Willard Gaskill, and Henry. Mrs. Marvin died in June, 1869. In 1871 Mr. Marvin married Lillie, daughter of Jonathan Ingram, and they have two children, Frank and Mary. Mrs. Marvin died in 1880, and in 1882 Mr. Marvin married Mary, daughter of W. D. and Mary A. (Thompson) Curtis, natives of New York. Mrs. Marvin was born January 19, 1860. They have had two children, Lulu and Leila. Mr. Marvin is a democrat in politics, and has filled several offices in his township. In connection with his farming he practices law and represents the Niagara insurance company and the State Investment company of California. He lives one mile west of Fairchild on his farm.

JAMES CHAPIN SMITH was born in Benedicta, Aroostook county, Me., January 24, 1847, and is a son of William H. and Mary (Simpson) Smith, natives of Sheffield, England. His father was in the Queen's service when a boy, and later on was six years in the Queen's Life guards. His father immigrated to New Brunswick in 1835 and dealt in marine goods. In 1841 he removed to Boston, Mass., and from there to Port Smith, N. H. His property was confiscated by the government for loaning money on soldiers' accoutrements. He conducted a colony to Aroostook county, Me. In 1870 he removed to Michigan, where he died the same year; his wife is also deceased and buried in Benedicta, Me. Our subject removed to Saginaw City, Mich., in 1865. In 1870 he came to Rice Lake, Wis., and for several years was an Indian trader. December 25, 1881, he was united in marriage with Miss Malvina, daughter of August Bolls, who is a native of Germany; she was born in Buffalo, N. Y., February 6, 1861. To this union was born one son, William, September 10, 1883, who died December 30, 1886. Mr. Smith is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Roman Catholic church, and politically is a democrat.

ALANSON E. BLAKE, farmer, P. O. Eau Claire, born in Chenango county, N. Y., April 29, 1821, is a son of Ithuel Blake, and received a common-school

education. He worked with his father on his farm until September 22, 1846, when he married Elizabeth Thorp, daughter of Rev. Charles Thorp. In March, 1861, he, with his wife, came to Eau Claire county, purchased a farm in sections thirty-four and three, about four miles east of Eau Claire city, where they still remain. He has held all the public offices in the town of Washington except that of treasurer. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and supports the republican party.

STEPHEN SMITH McCANN, farmer, P. O. Tillinghast, Chippewa county, was born in Badger Mills, Chippewa county, March 23, 1839. His father, Stephen Smith McCann, was born October 4, 1811, and died in Eau Claire, Wis., November 1, 1880. He served in the Black Hawk war and in the war of the Rebellion. His mother, Willa Mettie (Johnson) McCann, was born April 15, 1813, in Bordentown, N. J., and was the first white woman who came to this county. Our subject was the first white child born in the Chippewa Valley, and his father raised the first potatoes and wheat ever grown in the Valley, and cut the latter with a carving knife. Stephen S. was instructed by a tutor, whom his father engaged for four years, as there were no schools in those early days in the Valley. He learned his first lesson when ten years old. At the age of thirty-five years he removed to Anson township, Chippewa county, where he resided twelve years, thence went to Bloomer township, where he bought eighty acres of land from his brother, A. J. McCann, for \$650, and now has fifty acres under a good state of cultivation.

Mr. McCann married Miss Mary Copp, in Chippewa City, April 15, 1855. She is a daughter of Richard and Eliza (White) Copp. Four children were born to this marriage, namely: Roxana, June 28, 1856; Mary Eliza, April 14, 1862; Barbara and George. Mr. McCann's second marriage was to Johanna Helen Regan, at Chippewa City, Wis., September 26, 1868. She was born in Ireland, a daughter of Patrick and Helen Angelina (White) Regan, of Waterford, Ireland, both of whom died in Burlington, N. J., the latter having been born in 1821. Seven children have been born to Mr. McCann's second marriage, namely: Stephen Jordan Smith, born in Chippewa City, Wis., December 9, 1870; Barbara Theresa, born in Anson township, Chippewa county, April 8, 1873; Rachel W., February 14, 1875; Martha Ann Clarrina, November 5, 1879; Helen Angelina, February 24, 1881; Arthur Johnston, February 22, 1883, died July 16, 1886; Helen, March 12, 1877, died January 22, 1878. All were born in Anson township, Chippewa county, except Stephen J. S., born in Eagle Point township, and Arthur J., in the town of Bloomer.

Mr. McCann enlisted in Company K, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, at Chippewa Falls, February 27, 1864, for three years, or during the war, and was discharged July 12, 1865, at Madison, Wis. He took part in the battle of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Strawberry Hill, Va., Petersburg, Deep Bottom. He was severely wounded on the Weldon railroad by the explosion of a shell, which injured his back and head. He is a pensioner and a member of the G. A. R. of Bloomer. Politically, he is a democrat, and is a member of the Methodist church.

JOHN GRINSEL, lumberman, Eau Claire, came here in 1858, and worked in a saw-mill in the summer and in the woods in winter, for Chapman & Thorpe, and then for Ingram & Kennedy for three years, driving logs. In 1863 he commenced logging for himself on contract, and continued for five years. He was then employed by the Eau Claire Lumber Company, locating timber, until 1886, since which time he has been farming and speculating. He was born in

Coteau du Lac, province of Quebec, Canada, August 28, 1840, and is a son of James and Christina (McRae) Grinsel, the former of whom was born in Quebec, and was a pilot on the St. Lawrence river, and died at forty-nine years of age. The grandfather was born in county Waterford, Ireland, but immigrated to Canada when quite young, and married a Scotch lady. He was in the British army in the war of 1812, and died in 1843. The great-great-grandfather, John Grinsel, was born in England, and married a Miss Ryan, who was of Irish descent. Our subject's mother was born in Quebec, November 1, 1811, was reared in Glengary county, and is still living, in good health. Her father was born in Scotland, was a weaver by trade, and immigrated to Glengary county, Ont., in 1808, and died at the age of seventy-five years. John Grinsel remained at home, attending school and helping his parents, until fifteen years of age, when he left home, and went into the woods to work, where he remained two years, and then came west.

November 12, 1867, he married Margaret Johnson, who was born August 15, 1840, a daughter of Robert and Catharine (Cameron) Johnson. Robert was born in Ireland, and his wife was of Highland Scotch descent. He was a contractor and lock builder. Mr. and Mrs. Grinsel had the following children: Catharine, born November 13, 1870; Joseph J., March 24, 1873; Mary Ann, May 18, 1875; Robert A., January 10, 1877; John Donald, July 6, 1878, and Alex. W., September 3, 1879. Mrs. Grinsel died April 6, 1882. In 1884 Mr. Grinsel married Janet, a daughter of John and Susan (Cameron) McIntosh, who was born February 9, 1844. Her father was born in St. Andrews, Ont., of Scotch parents, October 15, 1810, and was a farmer by occupation. He immigrated to Canada, and died there, at eighty-two years of age. Mrs. McIntosh was born in Cornell, Ont., in 1815, and is still living. Mr. Grinsel has two children by his second wife: Christena Margaret, born March 11, 1885, and Susan C., born September 19, 1886. Mr. Grinsel is a member of the Roman Catholic church, the Knights of Labor, and politically, is a democrat. He was elected alderman for the Fifth ward in 1882, and in 1884 represented the Sixth ward, serving two years from each ward. He received the nomination for mayor from the democratic party in 1886, and was elected by 1,700 plurality and a majority of more than 1,000 over all.

CHARLES FRANCIS BONE, editor of the Rice Lake "Times," was born in Erie county, Pa., February 20, 1844, and is a son of Francis and Johanna (Dunnivan) Bone, who were also natives of Erie county. His grandfather, John Bone, was born in Scotland, and came to this country in a very early day; his wife was a New Jersey lady. His maternal grandfather came from Ireland; his wife was a native of Vermont. Our subject's parents left Pennsylvania in 1850 and settled at Rockton, Ill., where the father died in 1853. In 1854 the family returned to Erie county, Pa., where the mother married a man by the name of Ferguson, in Fairview. The same year they came west, locating in Clark county, Wis., where the parents spent their lives.

In 1859 Mr. Bone began learning the printing business. October 19, 1861, he enlisted in the Fourteenth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, which was raised at Fond du Lac, and served in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth army corps, army of the Tennessee. He was engaged in all the important battles in which his regiment participated, among which were Shiloh, Iuka, Corinth, siege of Vicksburg and Nashville. He was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., October 9, 1865, and discharged at Madison, Wis. For several years he worked on various papers, but in 1874 he came to Rice Lake and worked on the Barron

County "Chronotype" for one year, then spent one year as foreman on the Barron County "Shield," at Barron. Returning to this place he was editor and publisher of the "Chronotype" for nine years. At the end of this time he purchased the Rice Lake "Times," of which he is still the proprietor. He served as chairman of the town board for four years and mayor of the city one term. In April, 1877, Mr. Bone married Miss Annie M. Pettit, at Barron, the daughter of an old settler in Barron county. They have two children, Harry P. and Florence E. Mr. Bone and wife are members of the Episcopal church, and in politics he is a democrat.

MELLEN J. McDONALD, druggist, Butternut, Ashland county, is descended from an old New England family, remotely of Scotch descent. His father, James McDonald, was born in Maine, but came to Wisconsin in 1855. His death occurred in Lake township, Price county, December 25, 1884. Mrs. Clarinda McDonald, mother of our subject, was a daughter of Jonathan Hayden, and was also born in Maine, and now resides at Butternut. Mellen J. was born in Hingham, Sheboygan county, Wis., October 7, 1857. He received a fair education and at seventeen began life as a farm laborer. In 1878 he came to Lake township and took a homestead which he still owns. In 1885 he removed to this village and engaged in his present business. He married, April 24, 1883, Miss Susan M. Devoy, who was born at Glen Beulah, Sheboygan county, Wis. Mr. McDonald belongs to the democratic party, and for several years has filled the offices of justice of the peace and clerk of the school board. As a citizen he commands the respect of the whole community.

HON. CHAS. A. HAWN, lumberman, Rock Elm, Pierce county, was born at Ellisburg, N. Y., November 5, 1828. His paternal grandfather, John Hawn, was a native of Germany and came to America in 1785; his wife, a Mohawk-Dutch woman, barely escaped death at the hands of an Indian during the Revolution. Their son Adam was born June 21, 1796, and married Eliza Lewis, a native of Oswego county, N. Y., of French and English descent. Their children were: Charles A., Cornelia (Mrs. J. Persons), Jerome P. and Danford H. Charles A. attended the common schools and in 1848 removed with his parents to Neosho, Wis., where he learned the miller's trade, and later carried on a saw-mill. He spent one season (1859) in the Rocky mountains, mining and prospecting. The claim which he worked was afterward sold for a large sum. In 1867 Mr. Hawn came to Rock Elm, Wis., shipping the machinery for a saw-mill, by boat to Maiden Rock. In six weeks after his arrival the mill was running. This mill and a general store he carried on in company with S. J. Fox for about four years. The lumber business is still extensively carried on under the name of C. A. Hawn & Sons. They have another mill at Olivet, Wis. They also manufacture cheese boxes and operate a feed grinder and planing-mill. Mr. Hawn first "squatted" on lands of the C., St. P., M. & O. railroad, which he purchased a few years later. The greater part of the village has been built on this land. He now owns 340 acres. He has devoted considerable attention to the study of minerals and mining and is an expert prospector. In 1887, with W. W. Newell, he began prospecting for gold on Plum creek, which flows through his farm. Their labors were rewarded by a production of several valuable "colors" and specimens, also numerous garnets, and several diamonds. The latter have been examined by experts and pronounced genuine. Further investigations demonstrated that there were numerous valuable deposits along the bed of this stream. The Land & Flour Gold Company was incorporated in

1887, but owing to certain difficulties in the work, no mines are being worked at present.

April 20, 1855, Mr. Hawn married Miss Louisa Priscilla White, and four children have blessed this union, namely: Jay L., Ed. L., Eliza and Cassius D. Jay L. Hawn married, September 14, 1879, Miss Luella E. Dutcher, and has one child, Charles E.; his wife died March 2, 1888. Ed. L. Hawn married, December 25, 1884, Miss Emma Melcher, and now resides at Olivet, Wis. He has served as clerk of court in Pierce county. The third child, Eliza, is now the wife of C. W. Merrill, M. D. December 25, 1889, Cassius D., the fourth child, married Miss Mary E. Richardson, and has one son, Ray. All of Mr. Hawn's sons were educated at Rock Elm public school, and are associated with him in business. All are prohibitionists and members of the I. O. G. T. Ed. L. also belongs to the I. O. F. Politically Mr. Hawn was for many years a republican, but for a few years past has supported the prohibition movement. He has served his town as chairman of the board, and in 1877 represented the district in the assembly. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and a gentleman who commands the respect of a large circle of acquaintances.

PETER PETERSON, book-keeper, Colfax, Dunn county, was born in Norway, February 10, 1838, and lived there until old enough to go into the army, in which he served six years as a non-commissioned officer. In 1864 he came to America with his people and lived at Decorah, Iowa, three months, then moved to Dunn county, when they took up a homestead. September 23, 1868, he married Olava, daughter of Ole and Thea. Lomoe, and continued farming until 1881, when he was elected registrar of deeds, and was re-elected twice, and served in all, seven years. In 1889 he moved to the town of Colfax, and is manager of Mr. Nelson's business. His father, Ole Peterson, had five children, other than our subject, namely: Annetta, Oluf, Maria, Gustava and Sewell, all born in Norway. While in Menomonie, Peter lost his wife, leaving him with six children: Olga M. (Mrs. Orke), born August 1, 1869, living in Chetek; Otto H., born December 21, 1870; Sewell A., February 4, 1873; Harvey, May 27, 1875; Bertha K., October 19, 1878, and Hazel M., October 7, 1885. July 23, 1889, he married Sina, daughter of Mons. and Olea Isakson. Mr. Peterson served as town treasurer, supervisor, and nine years as town clerk before being elected registrar of deeds, and was postmaster two years. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the Lutheran church, in which latter he has always held some office. Politically he is a republican.

ROBERT FORSYTHE, farmer, P. O. Augusta, Eau Claire county, is one of the pioneer farmers in this section, having come to Bridge Creek township at as early a date as June 9, 1856, when the country was unbroken save by the Indian trails. Through the many hardships and trials incident to such a pioneer life he has fought his way until he is now the owner of 120 acres of excellent farm land. He was born in county Antrim, Ireland, April 25, 1836, and was the tenth of the twelve children born to Andrew and Mary (Stuart) Forsythe, of Scotch descent. His father died in 1860, at the age of eighty years. In the spring of 1855, being then nineteen years of age, our subject came to the United States, and in the following year located in Eau Claire county. September 1, 1860, he married Philena, daughter of Lewis S. Bangle, a native of Canada. She was the eldest child of her parents and was born in Massena, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in 1844. They have one daughter, Ida May, born December 7, 1876. Mr. Forsythe is a prominent member of the republican party in his section, and has done much to uphold its principles. He is a mem-

ber of the Knights Templar, and adheres to the tenets of the Baptist church.

ATWELL J. COOK, retired mechanic, Cumberland, Barron county, was born in Vernon, Windham county, Vt., August 25, 1818, a son of Ziba and Lydia (Thomas) Cook, both of Vermont. His grandfather was one of the "Green Mountain Boys," of Revolutionary fame, and captain under Gen. Washington. His grandfather and father were both captains in the war of 1812. Atwell J. is the youngest of eight children born to his parents, and the only one living. In 1821 his mother, having been left a widow, moved from Vermont to Henderson, Jefferson county, N. Y., by team, where the family remained until 1833, when they went to Canada, and he was there during the war and saw some of the stirring events of those days. Our subject left Canada in 1839, and came to Syracuse, N. Y., where he worked at his trade, that of a turner. From there he went to Oswego, N. Y., and then to Fulton, and finally, in 1852, came west to Michigan. In 1854 he went to Dubuque, Iowa, where he remained until 1855, when he moved to Winona, Minn., and then built a flour-mill and remained until 1859, when he moved to Fountain City, Wis., where he lived until 1865, with the exception of the time spent in the army. Mr. Cook came to Cumberland in 1875, and has since resided there. He has a beautiful home in the city limits on the bank of Beaver Dam lake. He enlisted as sergeant in Company H, Sixth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, at Fountain City, Wis., and was assigned to the army of the Potomac. His regiment, which belonged to the famous "Iron Brigade," was held as a reserve troop at Washington, D. C., and did picket duty, and was at Kalorama Heights and Arlington Heights. He was discharged May 14, 1862, on account of his unfitness for duty, due to inflammatory rheumatism, after being in the hospital three months.

October 22, 1840, Mr. Cook married Miss Mary T. Cook, of Fulton, N. Y., a daughter of William and Nancy (Rector) Cook, natives of Connecticut and New York, respectively. Six children have been born to this union, namely: Atwell (deceased), Ruthevan (deceased), Ellen (Hunter), Dora (Brinkley), Nancy (Hopkins) and George B. Politically Mr. Cook is a staunch democrat. He was chairman of the first township board when the town was known as Lakeland, and was justice of the peace four years, alderman of the Third ward, and president of the city council, and at the present time is supervisor for the Third ward. He is a member of the Baptist church, and of G. A. R. Post No. 225, of Cumberland. During the greater part of his life Mr. Cook has been an architect and mill-wright, and a contracting mill builder, and many monuments of his handiwork may be found in various parts of the country, but for the last twenty years has been unable to follow this vocation on account of his crippled condition which was caused by chronic rheumatism, which has continued to grow worse since his discharge from the service, so that at the present time he is a confirmed cripple.

JOHN J. SCHULTHESS, merchant, Plum City, Pierce county, was born in Zurich, Switzerland, April 30, 1851. His parents were John J. and Rachel (Ebensberger) Schulthess, the former of whom was born in Switzerland, April 1, 1810, and died September 27, 1888; the latter was a daughter of H. and E. Ebensberger, and is still living, aged sixty-eight years. They had two children, other than our subject: Julius, who died in 1870, and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Gautsche, who lives in Switzerland. On December 18, 1862, John J. started with his parents for America, and lived in Highland, Ill., until 1865, when the family came to Pierce county, Wis. After a course at the public schools our subject attended the university at Madison, Wis., for three years.

In 1875 he was elected county surveyor, and held that office for fourteen years. In 1880 he started in the drug business in Plum City, and in 1889 bought out the firm of Hunn & Co., and since then under the name of Plath & Schulthess has been doing a general merchandise business. They have built up a large trade, and have a reputation far and wide for fair dealing. October 28, 1877, Mr. Schulthess married Anna, daughter of J. and A. Fisher, who has borne him two children, Adolph, who lives at home, and Rena G., who died in infancy. Mr. Schulthess is a member of the Lutheran church, a republican in politics, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. He has held many offices, and is now postmaster.

A. C. GATES, machine and implement dealer, Osseo, was born in Brookfield, Madison county, N. Y., December 8, 1853, and is the eldest of the three children of David A. and Ellen J. (Langworthy) Gates, natives of New York. The father was a son of Eli and Mary (Cately) Gates. Eli Gates was born September 21, 1806; his wife, June 30, 1809. They had three children, namely: David A., Jennie S., wife of J. D. Mosier, and one who died in infancy. David A. Gates was born May 28, 1830; his wife was born May 10, 1834, and they were the parents of three children: A. C., our subject; Leila, deceased wife of W. A. Rouse; and Jennie, wife of Dr. A. C. Barnes, of Glasford, Ill. The family came to Sumner in 1862.

Our subject followed farming until 1880, when he began handling machinery and farm implements. He is agent for the J. I. Case, Buffalo Pitts, Minnesota Chief, and Advance threshers, and also manufactures and makes a specialty of twine, and does all kinds of farm repairs. March 25, 1875, Mr. Gates married Miss Mary, daughter of Lyman S. and Mary Hitchcox, natives of New York. She was born October 24, 1856, and died May 25, 1885, the mother of four children: Lillian May, David Edgar, Arthur L., and Cately (deceased). Politically, Mr. Gates is a democrat, and was appointed justice of the peace, and in 1890 was elected for a two years' term. He has also held the office of constable for a number of years.

CHARLES M. LAWRENCE, farmer, P. O. Ono, Pierce county, is a son of Daniel Lawrence (who was born in Burlington, Vt., October 20, 1809), and Maria Mercy, daughter of Thomas and Anna Pollard. Nine children were born to them, namely: Mary (Mrs. Helphny, now deceased), Harriett (Mrs. Smith), Ellen (Mrs. Waters, living in Kansas), Charles M., Daniel G., George H., Francis E., Drucella (deceased), and Frederick (deceased). Charles M. was born in Burlington, Vt., March 15, 1841, and lived there until fourteen years of age, and received his education at the common schools. He moved with his parents to Dodge county, Wis., and lived there a few years, then married Estelle, daughter of M. and E. Sperry; then came to Pierce county and bought a farm in what was then a wilderness. He cleared some of it; then sold out and started again on his present farm. He now has a nice farm, and has helped to clear up parts of nearly all of the surrounding farms, as the neighbors had to change work and help each other, having no money to hire help, and there being no one to hire. One son has been born to Mr. Lawrence, Merl E., who lives at home, and is a model young man, very steady and upright, is a Sunday-school member, and much respected by all. Charles M. is a member of the I. O. O. F., in religion favors the Baptist, and in politics is a republican.

A. J. INGLI, principal of school, Plum City, Pierce county, is a son of Dominick Ingli, who was born in Sattel, Schwytz, Switzerland, October 7, 1826.

Joseph A., grandfather of A. J., was born in 1789, and at the age of thirty-four married Caroline Ashwanden, of his native town. They had seventeen children, eight of whom died in infancy. Dominick Ingli was the eldest, spent his young days on a farm, and at the age of twenty-three learned the carpenter's trade. When twenty-six years old he came to America and landed in New Orleans. He stopped a short time in St. Louis and in Illinois, then located in Dubuque, Iowa. He did what work he could, but he was afflicted with the ague so much that he could not work steadily, and three years later he came to Menomonie, Wis., and went to work in a saw-mill. He came near being drowned there while getting in logs, but Mr. Tainter, a member of the firm and an excellent swimmer, rescued him. He had another attack of ague, and returned to Dubuque, then went to Minnesota and took a claim of eighty acres near Rochester, and during the winter chopped wood on Prairie island. He finally returned to Wisconsin, and followed his trade in Menomonie and Eau Galle. He afterward went south, and while at Natchez, Miss., was given forty-eight hours in which to join the Confederate army or leave the state. He chose the latter alternative, and returned to Highland, Ill., and there learned the cooper's trade. December 31, 1863, he married Mary A., daughter of Joseph Ammann, who had a family of thirteen children. Those now living are Mrs. B. Ingli and Mrs. D. Ingli, both living in Plum City; Hon. Joseph C. Ammann, member of the Illinois state board of equalization and vice-president of the Highland, Ill., bank; A. J., a leading merchant at the last named place, and Louisa, a prominent teacher there. In October, 1865, Dominick Ingli and his family moved to Plum City, which had but shortly before been located, and bought eighty acres of land in what was then called Pleasant Valley township, but which was afterward made a part of Maiden Rock, and here he started to make a home in what was then a wilderness. The ague again attacked him, and in 1882 he became unable to do any hard work, so moved to Plum City and went into the hotel business, and is now proprietor of the Ingli house. Mr. and Mrs. Ingli were both brought up in the Roman Catholic faith. They have had twelve children, eight of whom died in infancy. Those living are Albert, who is connected with the hotel, manages the farm, is a member of the I. O. O. F., born April 2, 1865; Mary K., now Mrs. Frank Glaus, the mother of three children and living near Plum City, born November 28, 1866; Louisa, Mrs. John Glaus, living near Plum City, born March 30, 1869, and Anthony J., born February 3, 1871. Anthony J. Ingli commenced the study of music when thirteen years old. He has always taken a great interest in educational matters, and at the age of sixteen years received a third-grade certificate, at seventeen a second-grade, and a first-grade when he was eighteen years old. He has always been very successful in his school work, and is well known over the county. He is the leader of the Plum City brass and reed band and the Plum City orchestra. In politics his father, Dominick, was a republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, but in 1884 and 1888 he voted the democratic ticket. In 1890, when the school question was the issue in Wisconsin, he again voted the republican ticket. Albert Ingli is a democrat and A. J. a republican.

REUBEN DUTTER, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, Buffalo county, was born in Pope, Carbon county, Pa., January 27, 1842, a son of Philip and Laura (Stroll) Dutter. Philip Dutter was born in Pennsylvania, was a cooper by trade, and died at the age of seventy-five years. Our subject left home at the early age of eight years, and helped make shaved shingles for three years, then

worked at odd jobs until he was fifteen years old. He then hired out as a teamster for ten years. In 1864 he came west and located in Naples township, Buffalo county, Wis., where he purchased eighty acres of wild land, of which he has seventy acres improved. He has worked at carpentering and also learned the watch-maker's trade, and was in the jewelry business at Mondovi for three years, but moved back to his farm, on which he now resides. In June, 1864, Mr. Dutter married Miss Sarah Margaret Sax, who was born in Monroe county, Pa., May 30, 1846, and is the daughter of Perry and Katherine Sax. Perry Sax was born in Pennsylvania, November 23, 1816, of German descent, and is a lumberman by trade; his wife was born in Pennsylvania, February 24, 1819. Mr. Dutter and wife are the parents of two children: Jennie Lucinda, born May 1, 1865, and John Wesley, born April 14, 1866. Mr. Dutter has always been a republican, and served as school clerk for nine years. He believes in the principles of the Methodist church, but is not a member, his wife has been a member for thirty-three years.

FRANCIS M. LINTON, farmer, P. O. Wilson, St. Croix county, is a son of Dempsy Linton, who married a daughter of John Roe, to whom thirteen children were born, two (Laurana and John) born in North Carolina. The family immigrated to Randolph county, Ind., about the year 1824 or 1825, and there the parents died. Of their children Elizabeth (Mrs. Hinshaw) lives in Missouri; Joseph and Isaac are deceased; Harriet (Mrs. Horn), died in Illinois; Francis M., our subject; Sarah, living in Illinois; Maryette, is deceased; Joseph F., lives in Kent, Ohio, working in car shop and belongs to the Christian church, of which he is a faithful member; Margaret (Mrs. Welch), now lives at Union City, Ind.; Robert, died in West Virginia, in the United States service, and George, deceased. Francis M., was born May 17, 1836, in Randolph county, Ind.; and at the age of fourteen was bound out (his father being dead) to Samuel Norton, until of age. He stayed two years, then left, and went to work by the month as a farm hand. At the age of twenty-one he enlisted in Company B, First United States cavalry for five years and served about three years. He was stationed on the frontier; went from Dayton, Ohio, the place of his enlistment, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., from there to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; thence to Topeka, to quell the border rioters. His regiment was then ordered to Salt Lake under Col. Sumner. At Fort Laramie, the order was countermanded, and they crossed the plains after the Indians. They wintered at Fort Riley, then went to Leavenworth and from there to Fort Smith, Ark., and while drilling there a horse fell on him and broke his right leg. He was discharged December 15, 1859. He then worked in a hotel barn six months, then went into the manufacture of mattresses. When President Lincoln was elected and war declared, he had to leave on account of his Union sentiments. He disguised himself as a soldier and made his escape. He went to Ohio and remained with his brother John, who shortly after enlisted in the Forty-fourth Ohio volunteer infantry, and served about one year, and died in West Virginia.

October 18, 1862, Mr. Linton married Hannah, a daughter of Sarles T. and Mary Adams, at Covington, Ohio. They have two adopted children: Nettie (Mrs. Webber), living at Barker, Wis., and Charles, who still makes his home with his parents. In 1866 Mr. Linton came west and took up a homestead in this county, which was a dense wilderness, with not a tree cut or a road made. They started housekeeping in a bark shanty, and began the work of felling the trees to get a clearing, and with the true pioneer grit, he has made a nice home.

He has held both town and school offices, and has discharged all duties faithfully. Politically he is a republican, and a member of the Christian church and of the Masonic order.

ALEXANDER C. McRAE, assistant book-keeper for the Wisconsin Iron Co., Wildwood, St. Croix county, was born in Glengary county, Canada, in 1866, a son of Hector C. and Margaret (McKay) McRae. His mother died in 1869, aged twenty-six years. His father, Hon. H. C. McRae, of Chippewa Falls, was born in Canada, and in 1868 came to Chippewa Falls, Wis., where he spent a few years as clerk, then engaged in general merchandise business for five years. He was a republican in politics, and was six years county treasurer in Chippewa county. At the end of his last term he opened a real estate and abstract office, in which business he is engaged at the present time. His son, John A., is now a partner, under the firm name of H. C. McRae & Son. Mr. McRae was a member of the state legislature in 1879 and 1880, and in 1887 was elected mayor of Chippewa Falls. He had two children by his first wife, John A. and the subject of this sketch. About 1873 Mr. McRae married Alice Wiltse, and to them was born a daughter, Mary. Our subject received his education at Chippewa Falls and South Georgia Military school at Thomasville, Ga. In 1886 he took up cruising among the pine of northern Wisconsin, at which occupation he continued until the spring of 1891, at which time he accepted his present position. In September, 1890, he married Miss Carrie, daughter of Barney and Catharine (Plum) Hemmelsbach, of Eau Claire. Mr. McRae is a republican in politics, and both he and his amiable wife are members of the Presbyterian church. His father, Hon. H. C. McRae, is a stockholder and general manager of the consolidated milling, elevator and power company of Chippewa Falls.

CHARLES NELSON COLE, foreman of the saw-mill of the Glenwood Manufacturing Company, is a native of Chickamauga township, Erie county, N. Y., born June 14, 1852, a son of Samuel Thomas and Sarah Fidelia (Sherwood) Cole. Samuel Cole was born in Buffalo, Erie county, N. Y., February 1, 1831, and was a carpenter, builder and house mover by trade. His father, Albert Cole, was born in 1812 at Williamsville, Erie county, N. Y., was a carpenter by trade and died in November, 1856. Albert Cole's father, Samuel Cole, was born in the colonial times of this country, and the hone that he used in sharpening his razor in the Revolutionary times is now in the possession of our subject; also the pension papers that were granted to him as a Revolutionary soldier. Mrs. Sarah F. (Sherwood) Cole, the mother of Charles N., was born in Independence, Allegany county, N. Y., and was the daughter of William Sherwood, who was born in Dryden, Tompkins county, N. Y. Her grandfather, Joseph Sherwood, was born at North River, N. Y., in 1795, and died in 1855. His father, the great-great-grandfather of Charles, Andrew Sherwood, was born in England, and was a ship carpenter by trade; he immigrated to this country in the early colonial times and was a Revolutionary soldier, and later in life a soldier in the War of 1812. An old adze, used by him at the time of the construction of the Hudson Valley railroad, is in the possession of our subject. His wife, Julia (Richmond) Sherwood, became a Revolutionary pensioner, and died at a ripe old age.

Charles N. commenced to assist his father in moving buildings at the early age of sixteen years. In the spring of 1872 he left home and came down the Allegheny river to Pittsburgh; thence down the Ohio river on a raft to Cincinnati; thence he came to Eau Claire, Wis., and worked for Prescott & Bur-

dett for about two years, then returned home on a visit and remained five years, working in saw-mills during the summer time, and in the woods during the winters until 1879. He again caught the western fever and with his family came to Eau Claire, and for a year worked for his old firm. He then went to Emerald township, St. Croix county, and purchased a timber farm, after which he returned to his old home, where he remained for a year and a half. In 1883 he returned west and settled in Emerald township, where he farmed for two years, and then moved to Glenwood, Wis., and accepted the position of foreman in the saw-mill of the Glenwood Manufacturing Company, which position he still acceptably fills.

December 19, 1876, Mr. Cole married Miss Sarah Madeline Smith, who was born in McKean county, Pa., February 23, 1858, a daughter of David Elizer and Lucy Jane (Hager) Smith, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, December 5, 1831, of German descent, and the latter born in Bradford county, Pa., December 2, 1834. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cole, namely: William Samuel, born November 27, 1877; Clayton D., born September 21, 1879, and Eva, born June 5, 1887. Mr. Cole is identified with the I. O. O. F., and A. F. and A. M. societies.

THOMAS J. ROSS, farmer, P. O. Hersey, St. Croix county, is a son of Samuel Ross, who was born in Pennsylvania, and married Miss Harriet Jackson. Four children were born to them, as follows: Thomas J., Mary A. (Mrs. Arnold), lives in Bradford, Ohio; Amelia (Mrs. Cramer) lives in Gettysburg, Ohio, and Thomas J. The latter was born November 4, 1842, in Adams, Darke county, Ohio. His mother died when he was four years of age, and he was cared for by his grandmother until her death the following year, when James Mott gave him a home for thirteen years and let him attend school during the winters. In 1861 he married Mary E., daughter of S. T. and Mary Adams, and went to farming for himself. The year following, 1862, he enlisted in the Ninety-fourth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, and served with the regiment until March 19, 1865, when he was wounded at Bentonville, N. C. May 24, 1865, he was discharged, as all convalescents in hospitals were notified that they would not be needed any more. He returned to Ohio and went to farming, but got the western fever, so he took his family, consisting of wife and one son, David C. (who is now station agent at Hersey for the C., St. P., M. & O. R. R.), and came to St. Croix county, and took a homestead in the woods. The first season he raised four bushels of potatoes, and the next year he put up a log house, cleared more land and began to get some stock around him. It was a hard matter to raise hogs for a few years as the bears were very numerous, and would come along and help themselves to a nice fat porker, but time and hard labor have overcome all of these things, and he now has a nice, comfortable house, with other buildings, and a well-regulated farm. In 1890, on account of his eyes, he had to give up farming, so he moved to Hersey. He has been school officer eight years, and held some of the town offices. He belongs to the Masonic order, and is a member of the G. A. R. at Hersey. Politically he is a strong republican.

ABRAM HIRAM LEFFINGWELL was born in Baraboo, Sauk county, Wis., May 27, 1857, and is a son of James and Lucinda (Allen) Leffingwell. James Leffingwell was born in Steuben county, N. Y., January 1, 1829, and died November 17, 1889, at Rice Lake, Barron county, Wis.; his wife was born in New York in 1835, and is now living at Rice Lake. Hiram Leffingwell, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was born in New York in 1799, and there died; his

wife, Martha, was a native of New York, and died at Madison, Wis., in 1868, in the insane asylum. Abram Allen, his maternal grandfather, died in Baraboo, Wis., in May, 1880; his wife, Eliza Allen, was a native of New York, and died in Barron county, Wis., in 1877.

Abram H. first attended school at Elroy, Wis. When six years of age he sprained his leg, which caused him to be confined to his bed for several years, and as a result one limb is now considerably shortened. He worked on a farm for a brief period and then engaged with C. F. Warden, at Elroy, Wis., to learn the harness maker's trade, and remained with him two years. He then went to Mauston, Wis., and worked one year for I. Lalsbacher, then lived in Monroe county, Wis., one year. He carried on a saddlery shop for himself in Barron county for three years, and subsequently lived for a while in Ashton, Spink county, Dak., and Rice Lake, Barron county, Wis., and finally located in Bloomer, where he now resides. He is engaged in the manufacture of saddlery, under the firm name of A. H. Leffingwell & Co.

July 6, 1890, he married Miss Lena L. Root, of Bloomer. He has been a member of the I. O. G. T. for the past six years, and politically has independent views.

THOMAS KELLY, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Eagle Point, Chippewa county, was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, June 10, 1832. His father, Jonathan Kelly, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1801, a son of Jonathan, who was born in the same place. His mother, Sarah (Bates) Kelly, was born in Ireland in 1799, a daughter of James Bates, who was born in Ireland, and died in the province of Quebec in 1854. Both his father and mother died in Quebec, in the same house, and within six months of each other. Thomas Kelly attended school in Quebec, Canada, about seven years, then moved to Stephen, Huron county, Ontario, Canada, where he lived two years, then came to the United States, and worked in the woods of the Saginaw valley, Mich., for two years. He first came to the Chippewa Valley in 1868. He commenced farming in 1885, in Eagle Point township, Chippewa county, and bought a farm, which consisted of 214 acres. He subsequently bought from Wilson Hopkins forty-four acres, from T. D. Bartlett 120 acres, from John Bates forty acres, from Frank Tyman eighty acres, and from John Carroll 106 acres, in all 604 acres, 500 of which are under cultivation. He has one of the finest farms in the state, and is a genial, whole-souled gentleman, whom it is a pleasure to meet. Mr. Kelly's first wife was Elizabeth Murray, who was born in Grenville, Lower Canada, a daughter of John and Ann Jane (Cousins) Murray, both natives of Ireland, and the former of whom died in Stephens, Henry county, Upper Canada. Four children were born to this marriage, namely: Sarah Maria, James, Joseph Henry and Ann Jane, twins, all born in Avoca, Canada.

Mr. Kelly's second marriage was to Elizabeth Sutton, who was born in Lower Canada, a daughter of Alexander Sutton. Two children have blessed this union: Justina, who was born January 1, 1882, at Chippewa Falls, and Elsie Pearl, born January 1, 1884, in Big Bend township, Chippewa county. Politically Mr. Kelly is a republican, and has served as treasurer of his township one term and chairman one year. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity of Bloomer and the Episcopal church.

JOHN AMUNDSON, farmer, P. O. Bloomer, Chippewa county, was born in Eker, Norway, March 14, 1846, and is a son of Amund and Anne Marie (Gut-tormson) Pederson. His father was born in the same place in 1819, and his

mother was born in Sandsver, Norway, in 1821, and died in Eker. His maternal grandfather, Gus Guttorm, was also born in Sandsver. John Amundson attended school in Norway about two years and then learned the shoemaker's trade. At the age of twenty-three years he immigrated to America, sailing from Christiania on the steamer "Germania." He arrived at Quebec, Canada, after sixteen days, and then went to Detroit, Mich., and after a short stay visited the following places: Chicago, Ill., Edgerton, Dane county, Wis., La Crosse, Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls, remaining five years in the last named place, engaged as a lumberman. He then located in Tilden township, Chippewa county, on a farm of eighty acres, where he carries on general farming.

April 7, 1874, Mr. Amundson married Miss Annie Sophia Torgerson, who was born in Kongsberg, Norway, December 25, 1849, a daughter of Torger Hendrickson and Turena Marie (Gulbranson) Hendrikson, both natives of the same place, the former of whom died in 1858, and the latter in 1866. Three children have been born to this union, namely: Amund J., born April 13, 1875, in Tilden township, Chippewa county; Torvald, born January 25, 1877, in the same place, died September 20, 1881; Thora Marie, born October 5, 1882. Mr. Amundson is a republican in politics and has been assessor of Tilden township for two terms and has also been pathmaster for some time and director of the school district. He has served as delegate to republican conventions on several occasions. He is a member of the F. A. and I. U., the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. fraternities. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

PETER ZIMMERMAN, farmer, P. O. Edson, Chippewa county, was born in Germany, August 13, 1839, and is a son of Girard and Elizabeth (Krug) Zimmerman, of Germany. Girard Zimmerman was born in 1804 and died in 1874. He was a carpenter by trade. His parents were Frederick and Gertrude (Rector) Zimmerman, the former of whom died at the age of sixty, and the latter at the age of ninety-four years. Peter Zimmerman immigrated to this country in 1867 and located at Harrisburg, Pa., where he remained one year and then came to Edson township, Chippewa county, the following year. He located on a farm and did some building at that date, being a carpenter and bridge builder by trade. April 30, 1865, he married Magdalena Ollig, who was born April 22, 1839, a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Kurth) Ollig, the former of whom died at the age of thirty-four, and the latter at the age of eighty-six years. This union was blessed with seven children: Fred, born in 1866; Lizzie, born in 1870; Maggie, born in 1872; Mary, born in 1875; Charles, born in 1878, and died in 1886; Stephen, born in 1880, and Mena, born in 1886. Mr. Zimmerman served as assessor from 1872 to 1875. He was elected town treasurer in 1879, and has been re-elected every year since to the present time (1891). In religion he is a Roman Catholic; in politics he believes in the principles of the republican party.

ANDREW C. HOLST, farmer, P. O. Bloomer, Chippewa county, was born in Eker, Norway, June 28, 1841, a son of Christopher N. Holst and Annie Evenson, natives of the same place. He attended school until fifteen years of age, then worked at the tailor's trade until twenty-one years old, when he sailed from Swellvegan, Norway, to Quebec, Canada, on the sailing vessel Askur, and was ten weeks on the water. Then he went to Montreal, Detroit, Mich., Chicago, Ill., Read's Landing and Eau Claire, Wis., remaining a short time only, in each place, and finally located in Tilden township, Chippewa county, on a

farm of eighty acres, where he has since resided. February 26, 1864, he enlisted in Bloomer, Chippewa county, in Company K, Fourth Wisconsin cavalry, but was afterward transferred to Company F, of the same regiment, and was discharged May 28, 1865, at Brownsville, Tex. He took part in several minor engagements, and is now drawing a pension of six dollars for a disability, contracted while in service. After the war he returned to Tilden township, Chippewa county, where he is now engaged in farming.

September 3, 1876, Mr. Holst married Miss Annie Larson Corstad, who was born in Hudeland, Norway, March 1, 1849, a daughter of Lars Corstad and Martha Erickson, also natives of Norway. Seven children have been born to this union: Nettie Matilda, August 23, 1877; Louise Christina, November 19, 1879, and died February 27, 1880; Hilda Christina, January 3, 1878; Nels Edward, February 20, 1882; Karl Ludwig, April 29, 1884, died June 18, 1884; Karl Ludwig, the second, April 23, 1885; Christian William, August 15, 1887. Mr. Holst is a member of the G. A. R. at Bloomer, Chippewa county, and also of the Farmers' Alliance. Politically he is a republican, and in religion believes in the doctrine of the Lutheran church.

JOHN CHARLES DONAHUE, town clerk, Bloomer, Chippewa county, was born in Eau Claire, Eau Claire county, Wis., July 15, 1867, the only son of John and Mary M. (Coleman) Donahue, the former born in Fort Ann, Washington county, N. Y., December 25, 1833, and the latter born in New York city October 27, 1844. Both his parents are now living in Bloomer, Chippewa county, Wis. Patrick and Nancy (Lavy) Donahue, the grandparents of our subject on his father's side, were born in county Meath, Ireland, while his maternal grandparents, Charles and Mary (Latourette) Coleman, were born in New York city and New Jersey, respectively, the former in 1823 and the latter in 1826.

John C. Donahue moved to Auburn township, Chippewa county, with his parents, while quite young, and was there educated, except two years spent in the schools of Bloomer. His first work was done on a farm, but he afterward became book-keeper and assistant cashier in the bank at Bloomer, in which capacity he served eighteen months. Later he taught school in Bloomer township, then kept books for various firms in Bloomer. In April, 1887, he made a trip to Dakota, and worked on a farm there for eight months, then went to West Superior, where he was engaged as a book-keeper for a short time, then returned to Bloomer, where he now resides with his parents. He is not a member of any religious denomination, belongs to the order of Good Templars, and in politics is a democrat.

WILLIAM RUFF, farmer, P. O. Bloomer, Chippewa county, was born in Burgstadt, Bavaria, Germany, May 3, 1842. His father, Frank Anton Ruff, was born in the same place August 30, 1800, and died March 23, 1854, in Waukesha county, Wis.; his mother, Eva Barbara (Walters) Ruff, was born August 21, 1804, a daughter of Daniel Michael Joseph Walters, who was born in 1769 in Bavaria. She died August 18, 1879, in Waukesha county, Wis. William left his native country in 1850 with his parents, and sailed from Havre de Grace, France, for New York. He then lived in Milwaukee, Wis., for six months, and in Ottawa, Waukesha county, for twelve years, attending school two years of that time. He enlisted, August 15, 1862, in Company E, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin volunteer infantry for three years, or during the war, and was assigned to the department of Missouri; thence went to Arkansas and took part in the following engagements: Helena, Pine Bluff, Duval's Bluff,

Ark., and Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile, Ala.; thence went to Texas on the Rio Grande, and was mustered out August 15, 1865, at Brownsville, that state. After returning home he remained in Waukesha county three months, then worked in the woods and on the river at Chippewa Falls for two years and a half. He then purchased eighty acres of land in Bloomer township, Chippewa county, and has since added eighty acres purchased from a woodsman, eighty acres purchased on a tax title, and eighty acres bought of C. D. Tilinghast, of Bloomer, and eighty acres of timber land, making a total of 400 acres; 160 acres are under cultivation.

November 30, 1867, Mr. Ruff married Miss Helena Keele, who was born February 9, 1844, in Milwaukee, Wis. Nine children were born to this marriage, as follows: Henry, January 7, 1870, in Bloomer, Chippewa county; William, July 19, 1872; Frank, July 17, 1877, died August 16, 1879; Albert, May 31, 1881; Anna, September 27, 1868; Mary, April 3, 1874; Clara, January 28, 1875, died March 22, 1880; Rosa, March 29, 1879; Caroline, June 30, 1883. Mr. Ruff has been very successful in life, and is one of the most prosperous farmers in the Chippewa Valley. While in the service of his adopted country he contracted a disability which still clings to him, and for which he is drawing a small pension. He has served as school director for over ten years, and as road master for about five years. He is a member of the G. A. R. and the Roman Catholic church. Politically he is a democrat.

JOSEPH ALIX, farmer, P. O. Bob Creek, Chippewa County, was born February 14, 1846, at St. Cesaire, Lower Canada. His father, Dennis Alix, was born in 1816, at St. Mary's, Roneville county, Lower Canada, and died in the same place February 28, 1890. His mother, Esther (Savage) Alix, was a native of the same place, born in 1818, and died April 18, 1866. Joseph attended school until seventeen years of age, and then engaged in farming until twenty-one years old when he came to the States. He remained in Savannah, Ill., about two months, then went to Chippewa Falls, Wis., in 1867, where he remained about seven years, working at lumbering. He then located in Eagle Point township, now called Cleveland, Chippewa county, on a farm of eighty acres, which he purchased from Mathias Millen, at six dollars per acre, and there he has remained since that time. He now has fifty acres under cultivation.

June 24, 1870, Mr. Alix married, at Chippewa Falls, Wis., Miss Loretta Dell Goodhue. She was born April 6, 1855, in Savannah, Ill. Her father, Thomas Goodhue, was born in St. Damas, Canada, December 30, 1820, and died October 26, 1884, in San Francisco, Cal., a son of Thomas Goodhue Sr. Her mother, Eliza Savage, was born March 12, 1821, a daughter of Ambrose Savage, who died in Oregon in the eighteenth century. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Alix, namely: Hattie Elizabeth, December 13, 1871, in Chippewa Falls, Wis.; Joseph Stanislas, May 17, 1876, in Cleveland township, Chippewa county; Clara Belle, June 10, 1878; Henry Edward, February 2, 1880; Arthur Albert, March 17, 1882, in the same place. Mr. Alix is a democrat in politics, and has served as roadmaster of Cleveland township, and is now town clerk. He is a member of St. John Baptist Society of Chippewa Falls. His religion is that of a Roman Catholic.

JACOB LEINENKUGEL, mayor of Chippewa Falls, was born in Prussia, May 22, 1842, and came to America with his parents in 1845, and settled in Sauk City, Wis. In 1867 he came to Chippewa Falls and purchased his first land of A. E. Pound, as well as the lumber with which to build a brewery. The small start then made formed the nucleus of the present mammoth structure. He

has served the city of Chippewa Falls in various ways, as mayor, alderman and a member of the county board, and is the present mayor of that city.

July 18, 1865, he married Miss Josephine Imhoff, a native of Prussia, and this union has been blessed with four children, namely: Mathias, William, Rosa and Susanna. Mr. Leinenkugel is a member of the German Benevolent society and upholds the principles of the democratic party.

JAMES BEAN, foreman of the Badger Lumber Company, Badger Mills, Wis., is a native of Quebec, Canada, born November 25, 1852. His parents are John and Anna J. (Gibson) Bean, both of whom were born in Ireland; the former is still living, the latter deceased.

Our subject came to Badger Mills July 19, 1869. He commenced work in the mills and has remained in that employment almost continuously since that time. He has now reached the position of foreman in charge and is a highly respected gentleman, and a good citizen. October 15, 1872, he married Miss M. A. Smith, who is of Canadian birth. Their family consists of four children, namely: John, William Clarence, Ernest Leslie and May. He and his wife are attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are members of the I. O. G. T.

MARTIN HARRISON VANGELDER, farmer, P. O. Cook's Valley, was born in Luzerne county, Pa., September 15, 1850. His father, Ammi Vangelder, was born in New York state April 20, 1820, and his grandfather, William Vangelder, died February 10, 1865, in Dunn county, Wis. His mother, Eliza, was a daughter of John Meade, and died in 1884. Martin H. left Pennsylvania with his parents at the age of fifteen years for Maxwell, Buffalo county, Wis., and remained there a year, thence went to Pepin county, and from there to Auburn township, Chippewa county, where he bought forty acres of land. He subsequently sold that tract for the eighty acres upon which he now resides. Mr. Vangelder married, November 1, 1875, Miss Isabel Knight, who was born in Dane county, Wis., June 13, 1858, a daughter of John Knight, a native of England, and who died at Bloomer, Wis. Her grandfather, Thomas Knight, was also born in England, and died there. Her mother, Sarah Knight, was a daughter of John Germany; she was born in England and died in Dunn county, Wis., in 1874. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Vangelder: Chauncey Howard, born July 9, 1879; Grace Maud, born February 3, 1882, died March 13, 1889; Myrtle, born April 19, 1884, and Lizzie, born February 12, 1889. Mr. Vangelder was at one time a member of the Temple of Honor. In politics he is a democrat.

PHILIP MILLER, lumberman, Rice Lake, was born in Lower Canada, April 24, 1829, a son of Felix and Margaret (Pilo) Miller, natives of Canada, the former of French and the latter of Dutch descent. He came to Michigan in 1849 and the same year went to Stillwater, Minn., where he resided until 1859, when he came to Menomonie, Wis., where he remained seven years. October 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Third Minnesota volunteer infantry, and was captured with his entire regiment at Murfreesborough, Tenn., spent five weeks in prison, and was then paroled. He was in the Indian massacre in Wisconsin in 1865, and was discharged from service in December, 1864. In 1877 he came to Rice Lake and entered the employ of the Knapp-Stout Lumber Company, with whom he has since been employed, filing saws in summer and lumbering in winter.

March 22, 1857, he married Miss Margaret Mulcahy, who was born in 1834 at Queenstown, Ireland. They have had seven children, five of whom are liv-

ing at the present time: Josephine, Annie, Jeannie, Alphonso and Frank. Politically Mr. Miller is a republican, and is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

MORRIS C. HOLT, farmer, P. O. Ono, Pierce county, was born in Sadsbury township, Crawford county, Pa., May 1, 1838, a son of Eleazer Holt, who was born in Litchfield, Conn., June 7, 1810, and married Melissa Sexton. Five children were born to them: Anna M., now Mrs. Maxwell; Frances F., who became Mrs. Denham, now deceased; Clinton C., Henry S., and our subject. When seven years old Morris C. moved with his parents to Dodge county, Wis., and lived there until twenty-one years of age. In 1859 he bought a farm and worked on it until September, 1862, when he enlisted in the Tenth Wisconsin battery and went to Nashville, Tenn. He was in the department of the Cumberland, and with Sherman in his march to the sea. He participated in various engagements but was not wounded. At the close of the war he came home and married Permelia, daughter of G. and F. Wood, and settled on his farm. Three children have been born to them, namely: Milo E., died February 15, 1889; Fanny J. and Emil E., all of whom live at home. There were only three families in what is now Union township when he came here, and he helped organize the township when there were only fourteen voters in it. The territory embraced in the township was such a wilderness at that time that the chairman of the meeting and one other voter got lost on their way to the polls and did not reach there until late in the day. Of these fourteen voters seven enlisted in 1862, served through the war and lived to return home. He was the first township clerk, and held that office three years, and was treasurer three years. He helped to organize the first school and was the first district clerk, and has been almost continuously in office. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church a great many years, and has always held some office in the same. In politics he is a republican.

OLE E. WANGNILD, postmaster, Rice Lake, Barron county, was born in the central part of Norway, April 11, 1844, and is the youngest of nine children born to Erik and Sarah (Bordal) Wangnild. The father followed farming and died in 1871; the mother died when our subject was a small child. Mr. Wangnild received a common-school education and afterward learned the shoemaker's trade. In May, 1871, he came to America, and the first summer he spent in Dunn county, Wis.; the same fall he located in Eau Claire, where he remained until the following year, when he moved to Chippewa Falls, where he worked as a journeyman one year, and then started business for himself. In August, 1878, he came to Rice Lake and opened a shoe shop, which he conducted until 1885, after which he conducted a grocery and boot and shoe store until 1889, when he received the appointment as postmaster. Mr. Wangnild has served as councilman from the Second ward, as city treasurer, and for four years was on the board before the village was incorporated. Politically he is a republican. He is a member of the Lutheran church, the A. O. U. W., and the Modern Woodmen. He was married at Chippewa Falls, Wis., December 8, 1873, to Sarah Erickson, a native of Norway, whose parents are deceased. To this union have been born five children: Edward, Mary, Sophia, Enoch, and one child also named Enoch, who died of diphtheria at the time that epidemic raged in Rice Lake.

WILLIAM WALLACE DEITZ, deputy sheriff, Rice Lake, Barron county, was born in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 25, 1853, and is a son of John and Almira (Swartz) Deitz. The father was born in Germany, but came to this

country when seventeen years old. The mother's family were of Holland and English ancestry, but the family have resided in this country many generations; she died in Stanley township, Barron county, April 18, 1891. John Deitz and wife came to Winnebago county, Wis., in 1856, and engaged in farming; while in New York Mr. Deitz had engaged in the cooper business. They remained in Winnebago county until their removal to Stanley township, in 1871, where the father still resides. William W. Deitz has held several positions of trust in Barron county, and has always proved an honorable and efficient officer. He was elected sheriff of Barron county in November, 1877, and served until January 1, 1880. He served afterward as deputy sheriff and as city marshal of Rice Lake. In November, 1888, he was again elected sheriff, and retired from that office January 1, 1891. He is at present, deputy sheriff of Barron county. Politically he has always supported the republican party. He is a member of I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 269, and K. of P. Lodge No. 60. October 26, 1879, he married Miss Leanna R. Ginder, of Eau Galle, Dunn county, a daughter of John Ginder, who is a native of France, and early pioneer of Dunn county, but who now resides in Rice Lake. This union has been blessed with one child, William H., born August 17, 1884.

M. W. McASKILL, merchant, was born on Cape Breton island, Nova Scotia, June 25, 1859. His parents, Murdick and Hennie (McLean) McAskill, of Scotch descent, were also natives of that province and still reside there. Our subject spent his boyhood upon a farm. He received a common-school education, and at twenty-two left home, and after spending one year each at Bangor, Me., and Bay City, Mich., came to Glidden in 1883, penniless, and began work in the woods as a teamster. Since 1888 he has been manager of the business of J. A. King, dealer in general merchandise, lumbermen's supplies, and real estate. He married, June 6, 1889, May Smart, of Scotch descent, who was born in Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. McAskill is a republican in politics, and has served his townsmen as chairman and treasurer. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. fraternities.

JOHN POWELL, farmer, Porter's Mills, Eau Claire county, was born in Wales, September 18, 1828, and is a son of John and Margaret Powell. He attended school until he was fourteen years old, and then worked as a farm hand until the year 1848, when he came to America, landing at New York city. He lived in Madison county, N. Y., until 1860, and then went to Clinton county, Iowa, where he remained until the spring of 1865, when he came to Eau Claire county, and soon after purchased a 140-acre farm in section nine, Brunswick township, where he has carried on general farming ever since. April 18, 1850, he married Mary Smith, a native of Ireland, and daughter of William and Bridget (Kennedy) Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Powell have had seven children, two of whom are living: William and Caroline. Mr. Powell is a republican in politics, and has served as town treasurer nine years, assessor two years, and district clerk two years.

AUGUSTUS LOUIS ULRICH, lumberman, Rice Lake, Barron county, was born in Springfield, Ill., August 2, 1854, and is a son of Edward R. and Maria V. (Vredenburgh) Ulrich. The parents of Edward R. were born in Germany. The father, Augustus Louis Ulrich, was a merchant in St. Petersburg, Russia, and after coming to America was connected with the Astor family in the manufacture of broadcloth at Fishkill, N. Y. After his death, the mother, Henriette (Von Reisenkomph) Ulrich, came to Springfield, Ill., with her family, where Edward R. has since resided, engaged in the lumber, grain and stock

business. A. L. has been actively engaged in lumbering interests since his early youth. His first experience was in the retail business at Springfield, Ill. He then removed to Chicago, and was there engaged in the wholesale business ten years. In 1887 Mr. Ulrich came to Rice Lake and purchased stock in the Rice Lake Lumber company, since which time he has had the management of the business of that company. April 30, 1884, he married Miss Louisa S. Barry, who was born in Richmond, Ky. Her parents were natives of Virginia, and she is a granddaughter of ex-Postmaster General William T. Barry. This union has been blessed with two children: Barry S., born July 6, 1888, and Portia Margaret, born September 9, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Ulrich are members of the Presbyterian church, and he upholds the principles of the republican party.

JOHN HONADEL, farmer, P. O. Fall Creek, Eau Claire county, was born in Darmstadt, Germany, March 13, 1834, and is the youngest of the nine children of Philip and Barbara (Shaw) Honadel, the former a farmer. John came to America in 1852 at eighteen years of age. He went first to New York, and from thence moved to Scranton, Pa., where he worked in a saw-mill and had charge of a planing machine for about a year. From Scranton he went to Cleveland, Ohio, thence to Elmira, N. Y., to Michigan, Chicago, Milwaukee, and many different places, in all fourteen different states, and finally settled in Lincoln township, Eau Claire, county, in the spring of 1862, where he has since resided. He has been successful and prosperous and now owns 282 acres of land. August 18, 1862, he enlisted in the Thirtieth Wisconsin regiment, Company I, and was in the service in the western department three years two months and ten days. In May, 1861, he married Anna Roseman, who died in March, 1866, the mother of one child. He was then married in 1868 to Anna Gaske, of Lincoln township. They have ten children, namely: Fred, Julius, William, Henry, Agnes, John, Otto, Walter, Eda, Wenie. Mr. Honadel has always voted the republican ticket until last year when he joined the democratic party. In religion he is a Lutheran.

J. M. WOODBURY, farmer, P. O. Augusta, Eau Claire county, one of the earliest settlers in Bridge Creek township, was born March 5, 1830, in Mendon, Monroe county, N. Y., a son of John and Elizabeth (Bramen) Woodbury, of New York. His brothers and sisters were: Martha (deceased), who married Albert Kendall; Ulysses B.; Albert M. (deceased); Orson E.; Louise P., wife of Martin Palmiter; John H. (deceased); Marian, wife of Elisha Hull (deceased); and Eugene, who was burned to death at three years of age. The father was a carpenter and joiner; he moved to Wisconsin in 1843, and settled in Whitewater, where he died in 1858. Our subject received but a limited education and followed the carpentering and joining business until he came west in 1857. He assisted in building the first church in Augusta, which was of the Baptist denomination. He endured the hardships incident to the life of an early settler, traveling sixty-five miles to Sparta for supplies. He now owns 160 acres of land situated a mile and a half west of Augusta. August 7, 1852, Mr. Woodbury married Roxie L., daughter of Ara and Electa M. (Hull) Hardy, of New York, born April 1, 1833, in Homer, Cortland county, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Hardy were the parents of six children, of whom Zerah and Mrs. Woodbury are the only ones now living. Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury have three children: Floretta, wife of Philip Gebman, both of the Roman Catholic faith, John A. and Ethel L. They are of the Baptist faith. Politically Mr. Woodbury is a republican, and has held the offices of assessor, supervisor, etc.

NATHAN BAILEY, farmer, P. O. Augusta, Eau Claire county, was born November 19, 1818, in Lycoming county, Pa., and was the third of the eight children born to Daniel and Susannah (Jordan) Bailey, of American and Irish descent. Their children were as follows: Elizabeth, married to Clark Haskins; Nancy, married to Will Haskins; Ruth, married to James Barkley; Jefferson; Mary, married to James Clark; Hugh and John, the two latter deceased. Nathan learned the trade of his father, that of a wheelwright. In 1838 he married Eliza, daughter of Archie Longe, a native of Pennsylvania. They had six children, namely: Susan, Harrison, Elmina (widow of Charles Fredericks), Delilah, Lydia (wife of David Wright) and Warren. Mrs. Bailey died in 1863, and in 1865 Mr. Bailey married Mrs. Eliza (Wyckoff) Fevorst, daughter of I. and Elizabeth Wyckoff, of Pennsylvania, born May 5, 1825, in Lycoming county. There has been one child born to them, William Jefferson. Mr. Bailey, who is one of the pioneer lumbermen here, worked in the Dells mill. He owns eighty-seven acres of good land and eighty acres of wild land, and is well liked and respected by all his neighbors. He votes the republican ticket, and while his family are not members of any religious denomination they occasionally attend the Baptist church.

ROYAL W. CONVERSE, farmer, P. O. Porter's Mills, Eau Claire county, is a son of Edward and Leah (Matthews) Converse, of English descent, and was born September 6, 1829, in Sherrington, Canada. He attended school until seventeen years old, after which his parents needed his help, and he worked for them until he was twenty-three years old, when he began for himself. In 1858 he moved to Morristown, Clinton county, N. Y., where he lived until the spring of 1861, when he moved to the town of Champlain, in the same state, and remained there until 1868, when he came to Eau Claire, and soon purchased ninety-three acres of land in section four, Brunswick township. Mr. Converse was married April 4, 1860, to Sarah Ford, who died, leaving two children, Henry and Nelson. He married his second wife in 1865—Clara Churchill, daughter of William and Isabella (Johnson) Churchill. Two children have blessed this union: William P. and Effie Elsie. Mr. Converse and wife are members of the Second Advent church, and politically he is a prohibitionist. Mr. Converse is quite extensively engaged in the manufacture of choice creamery butter, with which he furnishes his numerous customers at Eau Claire.

JOSEPH MICHAELS, farmer, P. O. Eau Claire, was born April 24, 1824. He is the son of Benjamin and Mary Michaels. He learned the carpenter's trade and followed that vocation until 1853, when he immigrated to America and located in Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1861, when he came west and located in Eau Claire. Soon afterward he preëmpted 120 acres of land in section twenty-eight, Washington township, and is now the owner of more than 160 acres of land. He was married, March 15, 1852, to Sophia Coupmire, and they have seven children, namely: John, Sophia, Joseph, Nichols, Frank, Peter and Francis. They are members of the Roman Catholic church, and Mr. Michaels is a democrat in politics.

FERDINAND A. SCHAEFER (deceased) was born at Dringenburg, Westphalia, Germany, December 3, 1843, and died at Glidden, Wis., August 6, 1887. He was the eldest son of Casper and Theresa Schaefer. When he was about twelve years old the family immigrated to America, and settled at Fond du Lac, Wis. He received a good education in both English and German. July 26, 1865, he enlisted in Company G, second Michigan regiment, and served three

years as quartermaster sergeant. Afterward he removed to Hancock, Mich., where he became foreman of a copper mine, and was married, May 7, 1869, to Mary A. Kahring, of that place, who was born at Rhine, Sheboygan county, Wis. In 1878 he came to Penokee, Wis., and worked on the railroad. The following year he homesteaded a farm at Glidden. In 1883 he removed to the village, and two years later, built the Union hotel, which he carried on until his death. Their children's names are: Theresa, Lilly, Amelia (deceased), Lucy, Josephine, Henry and Frank. Theresa was married to Charles Hering, February 7, 1889, and has one child, Maud. Mr. Schaefer was a democrat politically, and was a policeman of Glidden, and served as justice of the peace, and supervisor. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church, and an honorable and highly esteemed citizen.

GEORGE H. PARKER, surveyor, Butternut, Ashland county, came here in 1876, and built the first frame house in the township, the lumber for which was brought by the first train that reached this station. Since then he has spent most of his time surveying in the surrounding country. In 1878 he homesteaded a farm near the village, upon which he now resides. Although he has had the misfortune to have his buildings burned several times, he has persevered and now has about fifty acres under cultivation. Mr. Parker was born at Portland, Me., July 19, 1851, a son of John and Sarah (Hall) Parker. The former was born at Nottingham, England, and settled in Maine about 1825. Mrs. Parker was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came with her parents to America in 1815. They settled at Salem, Mass., where her father, John Hall, became the owner of a cotton factory. When George was six years old, his parents removed to Salem, and later to Lowell, Mass. Mrs. Parker died at Salem in 1875 and Mr. Parker died in 1887. George attended school until he was about fourteen years old. At sixteen years of age he came west to Davenport, Iowa, and worked at steamboating, etc. In 1875 he came to Wisconsin, and after spending a year at Wausau, came to Butternut. August 6, 1884, he married Dora Traxen, who was born in Washington county, Wis., and they have three children: Sarah, George and Dora. Politically Mr. Parker is a democrat, and has served the town as assessor for several years, and for ten years was county surveyor. He was reared in the Episcopal faith, and is an intelligent and respected citizen.

GOTTHARD H. KERN, agent for Blatz's brewery, Glidden, was born at Buchberg, Switzerland, May 14, 1854, a son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Zimmerman) Kern. He attended school until seventeen years of age, then worked on a farm in Switzerland until 1878, when he came to St. Paul. The next year he removed to Bloomer, Wis., and engaged in farming. April 17, 1883, he married Susan Zimmerman, to whom three children have been born: Lena, Susan, and Edward A. From 1883 to 1885 he was engaged in keeping a restaurant, and since then has been agent for Milwaukee breweries. In 1887 he purchased his present farm near the station. On July 17, 1890, his fine residence, with most of its contents, was destroyed by fire. Besides his other business enterprises, he built a saw-mill here in 1889, which he sold the following year. Mr. Kern is a republican in politics, and has served the town as treasurer and in lesser offices. He was reared in the Reformed Protestant faith.

CARLOS JOSHUA HOLMES, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, was born January 5, 1834, in Java, Wyoming county, N. Y., a son of Joshua and Lavinia (Wilcox) Holmes. Joshua Holmes was born in Berlin, Rensselaer county, N. Y., while his father came to this country in colonial times, and was a surgeon in the war

of 1776. Lavinia Holmes was born in Rhode Island, and her father was also of old Revolutionary stock, and died at about eighty years of age. Carlos J. was the fourth son born to his parents, and remained at home helping his father on the farm until nineteen years of age. He then came west to St. Paul, Minn., and worked in the pineries for seven years. In 1860 he went to Pike's Peak to mine for gold, and crossed the Rocky mountains eight times in search of it. He had to go through the Sioux Indian country when they were up in arms, and had massacred about all the white people from New Ulm, Minn., north and west through their country, which made it a very perilous journey. He mined in Pike's Peak, Mont., and the British possessions with fair success until 1865, when he returned with money sufficient to buy a farm, which he did in 1866, in the then town of Naples, now Mondovi, on which he now resides. He has a farm of 360 acres, with 300 acres under improvement, with an elegant farm residence, good barns, all kinds of machinery and stock. Mr. Holmes was united in marriage with Miss Esther Sabin, who bore him one child, Carlos J. The latter was married May 13, 1891, to Miss May, daughter of James and Fanny Brownlee. Mr. Holmes is a republican in politics, and has been supervisor of his town for twelve years. He believes in the fundamental principles of religion, but is not a member of any church.

WILLIAM B. HOPKINS, physician and surgeon, Cumberland, Barron county, was born in Maine, April 15, 1854, and is a son of Joseph B. and Mary (Weston) Hopkins, natives of the same state. He spent his early life in Maine, and received his literary education at the Eaton school, Norridgewock, and his medical education at Bowdoin Medical college, Brunswick, Me., and at Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating from the former college in 1881. He came to New Richmond, Wis., in 1879, and studied medicine under Dr. F. W. Epley, of that city. Since 1881 he has made Cumberland his home, where he has successfully practiced his profession. At the time of his coming here he was the only physician between Clear Lake and the Great Lakes. December 25, 1881, he married Miss Kate, daughter of D. L. and Mary (Lewis) Kirby, who settled here in 1879. Four children, George, Ralph, Mary and Kate, have been born to them. The Doctor casts his vote with the prohibitionists, and both he and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

J. C. BEACH, farmer, P. O. Osseo, was born in Warren county, N. Y., April 7, 1830, the eighth in a family of eleven children born to Henry and Sarah (Reed) Beach, natives of New York. His father was born July 3, 1781, and died September 16, 1871; his mother born in 1794, died in August, 1864. Their children were Henry R.; Mary A., wife of A. J. Sherman; Elizabeth, widow of S. Hovey; William W.; Jacob W.; Lyman; Aurelia, wife of Wilson Scofield; Matilda, wife of E. A. Bailey; J. C.; Harvey; and Philanda, wife of S. Ramsey. Our subject spent his early life in Luzerne, N. Y., and followed farming when quite young. In 1862 he came to Walworth county, and July 21, 1864, to Garfield township, Jackson county, where he now owns 240 acres of fine farming land well improved. In connection with his farm he runs quite an extensive dairy. He has thirteen milch cows, red Durhams, with a full-blooded Durham bull at the head of his herd. November 22, 1862, he married Altha, daughter of Nelson A. and Lydia (Brown) Murray, of Luzerne, Warren county, N. Y., where she was born March 22, 1834. They have four children: Henry Ashley, Samuel, Clara and Mary E. Mr. Beach is a staunch republican, and is chairman of the town board, and a leader in his party.

SYLVESTER J. FOX, farmer and merchant, Rock Elm, Pierce county, was

born at Pamela, Jefferson county, N. Y., December 3, 1831. Daniel W. Fox, his grandfather, was of German descent, and George Fox, his father, married Betsey, daughter of Benjamin Cole. The latter had two sons, Sylvester J. and Charles. When our subject was three years old his mother died, and his father subsequently married her sister, Polly Cole, who bore him five children, Jarius R., Charlotte, Almaron, Oscar and Horace. When eight years of age Sylvester J. removed with his parents to Norwichville, Canada, and in 1848 to Woodland, Wis., where his father was killed in a tornado, August 21, 1857. At the age of twenty-four years he began farming for himself, and later engaged in buying wheat. In 1863 he moved to Iron Ridge, Wis., and in March, 1867, he came to Rock Elm, and erected a log house which served for several years as a residence and store. This was the first building in the present village, and the first town caucus was held in it the same spring. The following May he brought his family, and shipped a stock of goods via Maiden Rock, drawing them thence by team. As the road had to be cleared, two days were consumed in making a single trip. The store and mill were carried on by Fox & Hawn, until 1872, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Fox retaining the store, which he and his sons still carry on in more commodious quarters. They also deal in wool. Mr. Fox owns three farms, comprising 340 acres, and makes a specialty of breeding Clydesdale horses.

June 23, 1857, Mr. Fox married Miss Juliet White, and to them have been born seven children: Estella (Mrs. S. Van Ostwick), Ida (Mrs. A. Abair), Mary and Martha (twins), the former now Mrs. C. W. Condit, Charles E., George and Delsia. In politics Mr. Fox is a democrat and is now serving as chairman of the town board for the sixth term. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a courteous gentleman of good judgment and business ability.

THEODORE A. BRITTON, farmer, P. O. Elmwood, Pierce county, is a son of Nathaniel Britton, who was born in New Jersey in 1817, and married Rebecca, daughter of John and Katie Housler. Five children were born to them, namely: Theodore A., Polly (Mrs. Webb), Augustine St. Clare, Sylvanus F. and Lucy B. (Mrs. Huller). Thomas A. was born January 22, 1845, in McKean county, Pa., and lived there with his parents until twenty years of age, when he came west to Davenport, Iowa, and went to farming for two years, when, owing to the poor health of his mother, he had to seek a mountainous country and came to Pierce county, to what was then the town of Martel, but later was divided, and it was called Spring Lake. It was then a dense wilderness, having no roads, only trails through the woods made by marking the trees. In 1868 he married Sarah J., daughter of Samuel Stratton, and settled in the valley and commenced to make a home. In April, 1878, his wife died leaving him with two children: Viola E. and Nathaniel L. In 1880 he married Mary E., daughter of Benjamin R. and Ann Rackliff, and started again to build up a home. His second wife died in 1884, leaving him three more children: Jennie E., Theodore A. and Edward H. He has since married Jaline R., daughter of Andrew and Amanda Harrold. Largely through his efforts a nice Free-Will Baptist church was erected, of which he is an active member. He is interested in school matters, and has worked hard to advance the educational interests in his locality, and has done much toward supplanting the old log school house by a good modern one. His aim has always been to have a good moral community, and it is largely through his efforts that there have been no saloons in town. He is widely known from having sold wagons, sleighs and buggies for a good many years in connection with his farming.

ERIC BLOMQUIST, farmer, P. O. Lund, Pierce county, was born in Södenmanland, Sweden, May 9, 1844. His parents were Andrew and Carrie (Peterson) Anderson, and they had three children: Andrew, Lotta (Mrs. J. Serander) and Eric. His father died when our subject was but eleven years of age, and he was obliged to go out to service as a farm laborer. In 1869 he came to America, lived a short time in Lake City, Minn., and soon after came to Maiden Rock township, Pierce county, where he purchased 160 acres of wild land and began to make improvements, and now the farm is in a fine state of cultivation. May 7, 1873, Mr. Blomquist married Miss Anna C. Olson, who bore him two sons: Emil and Andrew. Mrs. Blomquist died October 18, 1877, and June 10, 1878, he married Miss Caroline Carlson, who has borne him five sons: Hjelmner, Henning, Lawrence, Harris and Clarence. In politics Mr. Blomquist is an active republican, and has been a member of the school board for fifteen years. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

SAMUEL BOND, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, was born in Monroe county, Pa., December 22, 1849, a son of Samuel and Catherine Bond. Lewis Bond, his grandfather, was born in Wales, and immigrated to America at an early day, and located in Pennsylvania, where he died. His son, Samuel, was born in Monroe county, Pa., December 20, 1803, and died December 20, 1862; he was a blacksmith by trade. His wife Catherine Bond, the mother of our subject, was born in Monroe county, Pa. and is still living. Our subject came west with his mother in October, 1864, and located in the town of Naples, Buffalo county, Wis., on a rented farm. At the age of fifteen years he commenced to work for H. P. Farrington, with whom he remained almost continuously for eighteen years. In the fall of 1888 he removed to the farm on which he now resides. December 12, 1888, Mr. Bond married Miss May Brown, a daughter of Harvey and Carolina Brown, and two children have blessed this union, namely: Mildred J., born September 30, 1889, and Max Forrest, born January 17, 1891. On political questions Mr. Bond casts his suffrage with the prohibition party.

C. M. WILSON, accountant, Fairchild, Eau Claire county, was born December 25, 1846, and is the eldest in a family of six children of Robert and Adaline (Hueshaw) Wilson, natives of Pennsylvania and New York. His father was born in 1811 and died in 1874; his mother was born in 1828 and is still living, a resident of Ouray, Colo. Their children were: C. M.; William, deceased; Julia, wife of John Millspough, Gunnison, Colo.; Alice, wife of Joseph Mitchell; Jessie, wife of Eli Manning, Chariton, Iowa, and Robert Jr., an attorney at law, Ouray, Colo. At the breaking out of the war C. M. Wilson enlisted in Company C, Fourth Iowa cavalry, under Col. Winslow and Capt. Beckwith, and served in Gen. Grant's and Gen. Sherman's divisions. Their principal battles were Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Raymond, Fourteen Mile Creek, Champion Hill and Mechanicsburg, Miss. Then the army went into Mississippi, battling at Guntown and Tupelo, where his regiment suffered great loss; thence to Selma and Columbus, Ala. The company made some very hard raids, the principal ones of which were from Memphis, Tenn., to Vicksburg, and was with Sherman in his expedition from Vicksburg to Meridian and return. After this the regiment joined Gen. Wilson and was with him during that notable march from Gravelly Springs to Macon, Ga., where they met the flag of truce. The regiment then went to Atlanta, Ga., where they were discharged, and returned to Davenport, Iowa, where they were paid and disbanded. Mr. Wilson was then only nineteen years old and entered the academy at Mount Pleas-

ant, Iowa. Shortly after leaving school he found employment in the auditor's office of the St. Paul & Omaha R. R. at Hudson, Wis., and continued with it when they moved to St. Paul. In 1882 he accepted his present position as accountant and book-keeper for N. C. Foster, and auditor of the Sault Ste. Marie R. R. and Chicago, Fairchild & Eau Claire River railroads.

June 26, 1887, Mr. Wilson married Sarah, daughter of N. C. Foster, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Wilson was born April 24, 1865. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Modern Woodmen, a republican in politics, and takes an active interest in the elections of his county and state.

ANDREW BAIN, farmer and dairyman, P. O. Eau Claire, was born in Connecticut June 10, 1827, and is a son of David and Sarah (Scott) Bain. He received a fair education in the district schools, and learned the trade of a shoemaker. His parents moved to New York in 1828, where they remained until 1855, when they came west, locating in Geneva county, Mich. In 1873 they moved to Eau Claire, where our subject purchased 280 acres of land in Washington township. November 9, 1848, he married Emily, a daughter of Oliver and Sarah Priest, and they have reared a family of six children, namely: Henry, Oliver Andrew, Edward E., Sarah, Lavina and Grant. Mr. Bain carries on an extensive dairy business in connection with his farm. He votes the republican ticket.

A. G. PADDOCK, farmer, P. O. Augusta, Eau Claire county, was born in Dorset, Bennington county, Vt., November 6, 1820, and is the second of the seven children born to Zachariah and Tirzah (Newcomb) Paddock, natives of Vermont, and of American and French descent. Of their children three are yet living: Freeman, Newcomb and A. G. The latter came to this county in 1855, and now owns 200 acres of tillable land. Freeman is living in Vermont on the old homestead; Newcomb is in Nebraska. In 1846 A. G. married Miss Lucy, daughter of Joseph Wyman, a native of Vermont, and to their union were born four children, viz.: Edgar (now deceased), Lucinda (wife of Henry Kern), Bradford and Myron (now deceased). Mrs. Paddock died in 1880 and in 1886 Mr. Paddock married Lucinda M., daughter of William and Philena (Bass) Young, the former a native of Scotland and pioneer physician in this county, and the latter a native of New York state. Mr. Young died April 10, 1890. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, namely: Jane D., wife of Amos Brown; Isabella, wife of Mr. Cordell; James; William; Harvey E.; Mary, wife of Samuel Anderson; Ellen, wife of Amos Shepherd; Lucinda M., wife of our subject, and Sherman Young. Mrs. Paddock was born May 28, 1844, and is a member of the Baptist church. In politics Mr. Paddock is a republican, and in 1878 was chairman of the board of supervisors.

JACOB JUNGCK (deceased) was born April 29, 1834, in Munchweiler, Rhein, Bavaria, Germany. His great-grandfather, Johann Balthaser Jungck, was a bold and fearless man, and was court pastor to Count Wittgenstein, and after expounding the truth to the count and his court and upbraiding them for their evil doings, was on several occasions imprisoned on bread and water. His son, Johann Carl, was for seven years a soldier under Frederick the Great, and participated in the siege of Prague, and was an officer in the French army, in the capacity of seignior captain. Later in life he was a miller and baker. His son, John Carl, the father of our subject, was a farmer in Germany, where he died, aged over eighty years. He married Magdalena Eichert, who bore him five sons and six daughters.

Jacob Jungck came to the United States in 1854, and lived two years with

his uncle near Cincinnati. In 1856 he came to Menomonie, where his uncle, Johann Eicher, was employed as a pilot for Knapp, Stout & Co., and was one of the twelve men first employed by the company. He died in the Civil war. Mr. Jungck was employed by the company till 1866. He was always a champion of right and justice, and is well remembered by his old associates who were always glad to have him read his Cincinnati German paper to them, papers being rare in the lumber camps in those days, while persons able to read were almost as rare.

In partnership with J. J. Carter he engaged in the general merchandise business, and was afterward alone in that line for many years, enjoying the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men to an unusual degree. He was interested in education and held school offices. October 15, 1863, he married Miss Margareta Habermeyer, who was born December 17, 1842, in Jacobsweiler, Germany. To them were born the following children: George H., who died aged six years; Anna L., Mrs. Mary Diamond; William F., Charley B., Edward J., Carrie J. and Frederick E. Mr. Jungck departed this life March 30, 1891, his death being caused by paralysis.

JOHN McCAIN (deceased) was born in Indiana county, Pa., February 21, 1814, and died at Lakeport, Wis., January 3, 1887. His grandfather, William McCain, an English-Scotchman, came to America when a young man. He had one son, William. After his death, his widow married Peter Dilts, by whom she also had one son, Peter. William McCain, the son, married Elizabeth Newcomb, and to them were born eleven children: Nancy (Mrs. I. McGee), Margaret (Mrs. E. Hanagan), John, Betsy E., Samuel, Mary, Barbara (Mrs. J. Knapp), Susan (Mrs. J. Hanna), William, Peter D., and Sarah D. (Mrs. S. Lantz). Mr. and Mrs. William McCain, parents of the subject of this sketch, came to Pepin township in 1860, and here died, the former in 1865, and the latter in 1863. John McCain received but little schooling, but picked up a good knowledge of business. In 1840 he came west, spent the following season with a party of surveyors in Iowa, and in the fall of 1841 came to Menomonie, Wis., and engaged in lumbering. The following spring he ran down the river with lumber, and this occupation he followed in its season until 1860, becoming one of the most skillful and noted pilots in the upper Mississippi valley. In the fall of 1845 he selected and staked out a claim to a large tract of land, then unsurveyed, and began to make improvements. The following season he built a log house on the site of the present residence of Mrs. William McCain. This was the first permanent building in Pepin township, and probably the first in the county. It served as a temporary home for all the families that came for several years subsequently, and all were welcome to the shelter which it supplied. In 1854 Mr. McCain started a brickyard on his farm, the products of which have entered into the construction of many buildings in this and neighboring towns. Soon after making his claim, he laid out the village of Johnstown, afterward known as Lakeport. This became quite a flourishing village before Pepin had sprung into existence, but now contains only a few dwelling houses. Mr. McCain was married March 28, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Barry, daughter of Hon. James Barry, who bore him one daughter, Maggie (Mrs. J. Guthrie). After his marriage he retired from the river, living on the farm until his death.

In many respects Mr. McCain was a typical Scotch-American. He is described as a tall, powerful, well-built man, who was ever ready to face any danger, or endure any hardship that occasion required. He was peculiarly

well fitted for the life of a pioneer, in a country filled with Indians and wild beasts. Free-hearted and generous almost to a fault, he was known and esteemed in all the river towns from Menomonie to St. Louis. He was an especial favorite with the children, whom he often befriended, and to whom the arrival of "Uncle Mack" was always a cause of great rejoicing. He took but little interest in politics. Previous to the war he was a democrat, but acted with the republicans from 1860. He was county commissioner of Dunn county before the separation of Pepin county, and also served as treasurer of Pepin township. For the last thirty years of his life he was a member of the Methodist church, and of the I. O. G. T., in both of which he took a great interest.

Peter D. McCain was born in Jefferson county, Pa., May 17, 1828. He attended the common school until about fifteen years old, when he began to learn the trade of a cabinet-maker. Later he worked at carpentering, and at eighteen, in company with J. McHenry, began contracting and building. In 1850 he came to Pepin township, which then contained but five houses. He followed the river a part of the time for about sixteen years, but has worked at his trade most of the time. He built the first school-house in Pepin, and a number of the first frame buildings in this and neighboring townships. He also owns a farm of forty acres. William McCain, brother of Peter, came to Pepin and engaged in farming in 1852. He married Eliza J. Sloniker, and they had ten children, seven of whom are still living: Mary (Mrs. C. B. Clark), Lizzie (Mrs. J. Sene), Rebecca (Mrs. J. Croll), Melinda, Harrison, Sarah (Mrs. A. Goss), John T., Lula C. (Mrs. O. Howard), Belle and Samuel. Mr. McCain died September 18, 1880. Mrs. McCain and daughter Melinda still reside on the farm. Peter, who has never married, makes his home with Harrison.

SAMUEL NEWCOMB (deceased) was born in Mercer county, Pa., June 1, 1794, and died at Pepin, June 6, 1851. His parents were Samuel and Nancy (Fritz) Newcomb. Samuel Newcomb Sr. was a native of Ireland, of English descent. He served in the Continental army under Gen. Wayne, from 1777 to 1781, and died July 26, 1826, aged seventy-six years. Our subject served in the war of 1812 under Gen. Scott. When a young man he removed to Jefferson county, Pa., where he married, May 6, 1821, Miss Mary, daughter of William and Lydia (Kern) McElwain. Their children were: William Boyd (see sketch); Nancy F. (Mrs. A. Ballard), born August 14, 1824; Samuel Scott, born July 13, 1826, died September 9, 1873; Isaac M., born February 26, 1829, died January 26, 1855; John N., born March 2, 1831, died October 11, 1889; Mary L. (Mrs. J. Little), born August 11, 1833; Margaret S. A., born August 17, 1836, died September 23, 1844; E. Jane (Mrs. C. W. Wheaton), born December 23, 1839, died May 29, 1880; Jeremiah, now of Minneapolis, Minn., born December 26, 1842; George T., now of Athens, Tenn., born July 14, 1847. Mr. Newcomb removed with his family to Fort Madison, Iowa, in 1843; thence to Pepin in 1849. He was an active member of the Methodist church, and highly respected by all who knew him.

WM. BOYD NEWCOMB (deceased) was born at Perry, Jefferson county, Pa., November 24, 1822, and there received a good common-school education. He came west to Fort Madison, Iowa, in 1843, and taught school near there. He afterward went to Dubuque, where he taught during the winter of 1845-46. In 1846 he came to Pepin with his sister, Nancy F., who returned to Fort Madison the following year. Mr. Newcomb went to Menomonie, Wis., in 1847, and worked as a lumberman and pilot. June 19, 1849, he married

Hester Foster, a daughter of Abner and Mary (Waninsford) Foster. Mrs. Newcomb still lives at Pepin, residing with her sons, William and Frank. She was born in Adams county, Ohio, January 18, 1825, and is the mother of the following children: Orrin J.; Mary E. (Mrs. L. O. Fuller), born November 5, 1851; John F., November 22, 1853; Isaac M., May 9, 1855; William B.; Samuel H., born August 18, 1858, died January 22, 1860; and Frank, born December 4, 1867, now mate of a steamboat, in which business he has been engaged since eighteen years of age. Mr. Newcomb came to Pepin township to live in 1850, and in 1851 made a claim to the southwest quarter of section twenty-five, township twenty-three, range fifteen, and built a house on what is now lot two, block nine, which was the first house in the village. He received a patent of the land from the United States government, October 2, 1854. On this land the village was platted by A. W. Miller, county surveyor. Mr. Newcomb spent most of his time as pilot on the Mississippi river, until obliged by failing health to retire. He always took an active interest in public enterprises. At one time Mr. Newcomb purchased the outfit of the Pepin "Independent," which was afterward sold to Capt. Wilson, when he removed to Menomonie, Wis. In politics he was an active republican, and held various public positions, such as justice of the peace, postmaster, town treasurer, county treasurer, and was the first county recorder. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he helped to form a company of troops, with whom he marched to Madison, and while with them received a lieutenant's commission, but was obliged to return home on account of poor health. He was a member of the Methodist church from his youth, and a licensed exhorter. He also belonged to the Masonic lodge and the I. O. G. T. By his death, which occurred June 10, 1882, Pepin lost one of her most useful and honored citizens.

Wm. B. Newcomb Jr., the fifth of the children of Wm. B. and Hester (Foster) Newcomb, was born at Pepin, November 6, 1856, and is now engaged in the poultry and small fruit business. He attended the Pepin high school, and began teaching in 1879, which profession he followed for several seasons. He removed to Dakota in 1882, remaining there about two years, when he returned to Pepin, where he has since resided. In 1888 he removed to his present residence on section thirty-one, township twenty-three, range fourteen, and devotes his time chiefly to the cultivation of small fruits and breeding poultry. In politics he has always been a republican, and has held the office of town clerk since 1888.

JOHN R. DAVIS, president of the John R. Davis Lumber Company, of Phillips, Price county, was born in Milwaukee, November 22, 1848. For many years his residence has been at Neenah, although the numerous interests of the company require his presence at Phillips a considerable portion of his time. Early in life he followed the trade of a miller. He forsook that occupation for two years and embarked in lumbering on the Wolf river, Wisconsin. Returning to Neenah he again engaged in flour-milling, and in connection with John Stevens he became identified with the Stevens patent rolls and roller system now used in every part of the civilized world. He became interested successively in the firms of Howard & Davis and Krueger & Davis at Neenah, Wis., and Dunham & Davis at DePere, Wis. In 1883 he commenced operations as the Phillips Lumber Company. In 1888 this company was reorganized under the firm name of John R. Davis Lumber Company. During 1883 about 8,000,000 feet comprised the annual product, while the output for the past year has exceeded 40,000,000 feet.

The plant of this company is a model one in every respect, and consists of band, rotary and gang saw-mills, planing-mill, box factory, an extensive dry-kiln system and immense lumber-storage sheds. Its logging operations are maintained throughout the year by means of logging railroads, employing the services of two separate logging trains, all its own property and under its sole control.

Mr. J. R. Davis has developed considerable mechanical and engineering skill, and many of the most important improvements in and about the plant are the results of his own invention. Through the coöperating efforts of himself and brother, B. W. Davis, this company has become one of the most extensive lumber firms, not only in the Chippewa Valley, but of the white pine producing districts of the country.

CHARLES PIERS, Menomonie, was born May 24, 1841, in Halifax, Nova Scotia. The progenitor of the Piers family was Richard Piers, Esq., of Piers Hall, county of York, England. He received grants of land, a valuable post in the army, and the abbey Fristernagh, county of Westmeath, from Queen Elizabeth, to whom he had rendered valuable services. He was subsequently made governor of Carrickfergus and seneschal of the county of Antrim. In 1569 he received 1,000 marks as a reward for bringing in the head of the rebel, Shane O'Neill. He died in 1602 and was interred at Carrickfergus. His son, Henry Piers, Esq., of Fristernagh, married Jane, daughter of Thomas Jones, D. D., archbishop of Dublin and lord chancellor of Ireland. They had four sons and six daughters. He was a great traveler and conformed to the Roman Catholic church. He died in 1623, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir William Piers, Knight, who married Martha Ware; he died in 1638. His only son, Henry Piers, Esq., of Fristernagh, was created baronet of Ireland, February 18, 1660. He married, Mary, daughter of Dr. Henry Jones, bishop of Meath, by whom he had eight sons and six daughters. He died in 1691. One of his sons, Thomas Piers, Esq., of Commonstown, Ireland, was a captain in his Majesty's army. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Scott. His demise occurred in 1728. Of his sons, Henry and Lewis, the latter came to Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1749, with Hon. Edward Cornwallis, and was present at the founding of that place, where he also died. His son, Temple Stanyon, died there July 1, 1786, leaving two sons, Temple Foster and Lewis Edward; the former also died at Halifax, April 19, 1860, leaving eight children: William Bevil Thomas, Temple Stanyon, Lewis E., Elizabeth, Mary, Dechezeun, Henry and George. The first mentioned was born March 24, 1808, and married Sophia, a daughter of Dr. Carson, of Newfoundland, in June, 1827. He was a ship chandler and rope manufacturer; he came to Iowa in 1852, and died April 15, 1855, in Wabasha, Minn.

Of his children, Charles Piers, our subject, enlisted in 1861, in the Nineteenth Illinois volunteer infantry, and served mostly in Brydges battery in the three years' service. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Lost Mountain, and other engagements. After the war he entered Hamlin university. He worked for T. B. Wilson a short time at Read's Landing, and in 1869 came to Menomonie, where he has been timekeeper for Knapp, Stout & Co. ever since, being one of their most trusty employes. He married Miss Palmyra E. Cooper, who has borne him three children: Tose, Ada L. and Charles.

ABBOTT PIERSON WILDER, jeweler, Eau Claire, was born in Newfane, Vt. January 13, 1838. The records of this family are preserved as far back as

1485, when Nicholas Wilder fought at the battle of Bosworth Field, under the Earl of Richmond. Later on, in 1497, he received a grant of land from Henry VII, known as the Sulham estate, which embraced a large domain with the proverbial castle. The descendants of Nicholas Wilder held high places of trust in England, and one was related to the royal family by marrying a cousin of Richard III. The family subsequently came to America, where, as the records of New England show, Martha Wilder, widow of Thomas Wilder, settled in Charlestown, Mass., in 1638. Joshua Wilder, the great-grandfather of our subject, left Lancaster, Mass., in 1734, and settled in Brattleboro, Vt., where he died in 1828. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and saw the surrender at the battle of Bennington. He married Margaret Dunster, and died at the advanced age of ninety-four years. His brother died aged 100 years and two days. His son John Wilder was born October 4, 1770, in Brattleboro, Vt. He died in Gill, Mass., aged ninety-six years. He was a farmer, and a deacon of the Congregational church. He married Rebecca Chamberlain, and they had three sons and three daughters. Of these children, John was born June 2, 1805, in Newfane, Vt. He farmed the old homestead there, and was married to Sarah Kidder, who was born in November, 1808. He was a member of the Congregational church, and his demise occurred in April, 1861. His wife died in April, 1875. She was a daughter of Nathaniel and Polly (Eddie) Kidder, and the mother of five sons and a daughter. Of these, Rev. Sedgwick P. Wilder is a congregational minister at Janesville, Wis.

Our subject, A. P. Wilder, was educated in New England. He took an academic course and then attended Dartmouth college, and graduated in the scientific course in 1861. He managed his father's property until 1864, when he sold it and the following year came to Eau Claire, where he engaged in the drug business for three years. Failing health induced him to go into the jewelry business, in which he has since continued. He married Adele M. Brown, a Vermont lady, born at Strafford, and she has borne him one child, Ethel May, born January 24, 1875. Mr. Wilder is an active member of the Congregational church, and has always been a republican in politics.

The Kidder genealogy is traced back to 1492, when Richard Kidder was living in Maresfield, county of Sussex, England. Tradition takes it back to 1270, when the name appears in a record of land transfer at Maresfield. The most noted member of the family was Richard Kidder, bishop of Bath and Wells, born in 1633, at East Grinstead, educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, rector of St. Martin's, London, prebend of Norwich, dean of Peterborough, made bishop in 1691, and was killed, with his wife, by the fall of a chimney in his residence, during a great storm in 1703. The first ancestor of the family in this country, James Kidder, was born in East Grinstead in 1626, and was a resident of Cambridge, Mass., as early as 1650. From him Nathaniel Kidder is descended through Ephraim, Richard, Samuel—the latter being the father of Nathaniel. Our subject is of the thirteenth generation from Richard Kidder, of Maresfield. Vincent, a descendant of Richard Kidder, went to London in 1630, and married Ellen Loftus, a descendant in the twelfth generation from Edward III.

ANNETTE J. SHAW, physician, Eau Claire, was born June 7, 1848, in Sutton, Vt. Her great-grandfather Shaw was of English extraction, and was a farmer in New Hampshire. His son, Daniel, was born in New Hampshire, but removed to Vermont where he farmed and died at the age

of eighty years. His wife, Sarah Gilman, was a daughter of Joseph Gilman, of Gilmanton, N. H., who died aged eighty-eight years. Four children were born to them: Mary A., Sarah, Daniel G. and Diana. Of these, Daniel G. was born May 3, 1822, in Sutton, Vt., and died in Greenfield, Mass., November 10, 1878. He was a farmer and miller by occupation and a man of considerable prominence, holding local and county offices. His wife, Lovina, was a daughter of Thomas and Mary True. Three children were born to them: Annette J. Shaw, Mrs. Mary A. Kent and Clark T. Shaw, of Harrisburg, Ariz.

Annette J. Shaw was a student when a very young girl, having a thirst for knowledge seldom found in the young. At the age of fifteen years she taught her first school and continued until she had taught sixteen terms. Her fame as an educator spread far and wide. She received her early education at Barton academy, and was fitted for college at Green Mountain institute, South Woodstock, Vt. In 1869 she entered the St. Lawrence University, and graduated in the department of letters and science in 1873, and in the theological department in 1876. She was ordained a Universalist minister in East Charleston, Vt., in October, 1877, and resided at Barton five years, serving both parishes. In September, 1881, she came to Blue Island, Ill., where she preached one year and prepared herself for the study of medicine. The following two years she resided in Chicago, but supplied the Pecatonica parish. In March, 1884, she received her diploma as a doctor of medicine, at the Bennett Medical College, and the following November located permanently in Eau Claire, where she has been a useful member of society and the medical profession. Since 1882 she has been identified with the W. C. T. U., and is their superintendent of the departments of social purity, heredity and health, in Wisconsin. At the last national convention she was appointed national superintendent of health in the United States. She was the leading spirit in organizing the Wisconsin W. C. T. U. Home, and has been its president since its organization in 1887. As a lecturer Dr. Shaw is well known throughout the state, and has done a vast amount of good in enlightening the masses on heredity and social purity.

CAPT. ELLERY CHRISTOPHER CLARK, manufacturer of hubs, spokes and sleigh material, Eau Claire. The genealogy of the Clark family in America dates back to three brothers, natives of Scotland, who came to the colonies in an early day. They became extensive farmers and land owners in Rhode Island and Connecticut, where the family gained considerable distinction in social and religious circles. Benjamin Clark, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a native of Rhode Island, but removed to Massachusetts, where he gained a reputation as a good man and an excellent neighbor. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and reared a large family of children. Of this family, William Clark, the father of Capt. Clark, was born in Berkshire county, Mass. He died in 1854, aged fifty-five years, in the same house in which Capt. Clark was born. He was a whig, and of a quiet, peaceful disposition. His wife, Mercy Ann, was a daughter of Capt. Henry Champlin, who was of English descent, and was born in Rhode Island. Her father was engaged in cod fishing, and was master and owner of a vessel. He participated in the war of 1812, and reached a good old age. Mrs. Mercy Ann Clark, his mother, died at Aurora, Wis., on Sunday, February 22, 1877, aged eighty years and seven months. She was the mother of eleven children, as follows: Nancy, Maria, Perry, Mary Ann, Jane, Frank, Lucy, Harriet (deceased), Ellery, Ellen and Katie.

Capt. Clark was born in Tyringham, Berkshire county, Mass., May 16, 1839, and educated in his native state. In his boyhood he was apprenticed to learn the machinist's trade. He came to Winnebago county, Wis., in 1855, and remained a year and a half, then entered the employment of the government, on the Winnebago reservation in Minnesota. He returned to Wisconsin and engaged in the lumber business, to which many energetic men turned their attention at that time. In 1860 he built a horse tug boat, which was propelled by four horses. This he used in his lumbering operations in towing his logs down the Wolf river to Oshkosh. He ran this boat for one year. In 1862 he built his first steam tug, and after this he built and owned several boats for towing, freighting and passenger business, his last boat being the "Flora Webster." While following this business he became a well-known character throughout the Fox river valley. He ran his boats principally on the Wolf and Fox rivers, Green Bay and the northern part of Lake Michigan. In 1874 he engaged in the manufacture of hubs and spokes at De Pere, Brown county, Wis. Having organized a stock company for the purpose, he bought a spoke factory and became general manager, and subsequently greatly increased the capacity of the plant. In 1880 he moved the factory to Cadott, Chippewa county, and now employs about 150 men. Dame Fortune has not always smiled on his enterprises, but when clouds gathered on his financial horizon, he was equal to piloting the concern through all difficulties, and placed it on a firm basis. He devotes all his time to his business, and under his efficient management the capacity of his plant has been increased from 8,000 sets each, hubs and spokes, to 85,000 sets of each, and an addition of 15,000 sets of bob sled runners per year, besides manufacturing many million feet of hardwood lumber for building and furniture purposes. He is a republican, and takes a lively interest in local and state politics.

On November 15, 1860, he married Miss Emily J. Priest, who was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., September 8, 1842, of English descent. Their union has been blessed with the following children: Elizabeth A., born in Rushford, Winnebago county, Wis., June 23, 1863; Carolyn E., born in Menasha, Winnebago county, Wis., October 15, 1872; Harriet A., born in De Pere, Brown county, Wis., March 4, 1875, and Ellery L., born in Eau Claire, June 22, 1884.

JAMES LITTLE (deceased) was born near Gretna Green, Scotland, June 30, 1826, and was a son of Peter and Jane (Harkness) Little. When seventeen years of age he went to England and there clerked in a dry goods store. In 1845 he came to Galena, Ill., and worked in the lead mines. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he enlisted, and served eighteen months. In 1848 he came to Pepin and bought a farm now owned by Cyrus Allen. July 4, 1850, he married Miss Mary L. Newcomb, who bore him seven children, as follows: Samuel N., born September 4, 1851; Peter L., April 26, 1853; Jane E., April 13, 1855, died September 27, 1874; Mary M., born May 1, 1857, died April 20, 1864; Hannah E., Mrs. M. C. Milliren, Verdi, Minn., born November 18, 1859; Sarah A., Mrs. G. D. Smith, Gettysburg, S. Dak., born March 3, 1862; Jamesetta, Mrs. R. G. Shepperd, La Crosse, Wis., born October 4, 1864. In 1852 he received a warrant to 160 acres of land on section eighteen, township twenty-three, range fourteen (where his widow now resides) as a veteran of the Mexican war. Mr. Little spent much of his time on the river, as lumberman and pilot, until April 30, 1864, when he enlisted in Company F, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and his regiment was one of the first to go in battle after the explosion. He was killed at the mine explosion in front of

Petersburg, July 30, 1864. Mr. Little is described by those who knew him, as a tall, muscular, energetic man, having the nerve and determination for almost any undertaking; one of those men especially fitted by nature for pioneer life.

The settlement was often visited by roving bands of Sioux Indians, who annoyed the settlers by begging and stealing, and playing various tricks, although not openly hostile to the whites. On several occasions Little inflicted severe chastisement on individual Indians who stood much in awe of him ever after. On one occasion an Indian shot and slightly wounded his brother, Peter Little. On learning this, Mr. Little with two companions, crossed over to the Indian camp near Wabasha, Minn., found the culprit and brought him to Pepin, where, after a consultation among the settlers, he was condemned to receive fifty lashes. Mr. Little himself executed the sentence, after which the Indian was released and ordered never again to appear east of the Mississippi river. A number of the band were present, but did not offer to interfere. They never forgot the lesson. In politics Mr. Little was a republican. In 1857 he united with the Methodist church, of which he was a member at the time of his death. He also belonged to the Mississippi river Pilots' association.

TERENCE DEVITT, justice of the peace, Eau Claire, was born March 20, 1815, in county Clare, Ireland, a son of Patrick and Nancy (McGrath) Devitt, natives of Ireland. Both his father and grandfather were shoemakers. He learned the same trade in his native country, and followed this occupation in America for many years. He landed in Quebec in May, 1848, and the same year settled in Waukesha, Wis., whence he removed in 1851 to Mukwonago, same state. June 3, 1862, he came to Eau Claire, where he has resided ever since. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace in 1864, and has filled that office with a great deal of ability ever since. His native wit and quaint sayings have made him as many friends as his fairness and justice. Politically he is a republican, but is broadminded and not bound in narrow limits by party or creed. His friends are many and his enemies few, or properly speaking, he has no foes at all, but enjoys the evening of his life as the friend of all men. He was married in the Emerald Isle to Miss Mary, a daughter of Patrick and Rosa (Farmer) Cassidy. The names of their children are: Christopher C., Terence, Mary, Katie and Rosa. Of these Mary became the wife of Capt. Charles H. Henry, now a lumberman of Eau Claire. Katie is the wife of George W. Kendall, residing in Minneapolis, Minn. The youngest married Charles L. Hunt, and lives in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

JOHN GAVIN, farmer, P. O. Cartwright, Chippewa county, was born in county Mayo, Ireland, a son of Richard and Mary (Sweeney) Gavin. His father died when he was about four years old, leaving seven children, four sons and three daughters. He worked on a farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he left his native land and sailed for New York, and was seven weeks on the ocean. Upon his arrival he obtained work with a farmer on Long Island for ten dollars per month, and remained with him one month, then worked on the New York & Albany railroad for one month, after which he took a canal boat at Albany for Buffalo, thence a steamer to Chicago, from which place he went to Walsworth, now Kenosha county, Wis., where he remained two years as hostler in a hotel owned by George Bladwell. He then moved to Richmond, McHenry county, Ill., where he was united in marriage with Miss Jane Kelly, who was born in county Down, Ireland. To them were

born five children, all boys, three of whom are now living and married: Thomas and W. J. now live in Auburn township, Chippewa county, and John, in Missouri. Mrs. Gavin died October 3, 1858, and Mr. Gavin then married, May 11, 1859, Miss Catherine Caroline Gray, who was born in Erie county, N. Y., May 16, 1842. Her parents were Ephraim C. and Mary Ann (Whiston) Gray. Her paternal grandparents were Ephraim and Caroline Brown Gray. Her maternal grandmother is Catherine (Styles) Whiston, and she is now living in Allegan county, Mich. To Mr. and Mrs. Catherine Gavin have been born fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters, all now living in the town of Auburn, Chippewa county. Their names and dates of birth are as follows: Samuel Richard, March 12, 1860; Ephraim Carpenter, December 18, 1861; Ellen, August 4, 1862; Mary Jane, March 12, 1866; Catherine, June 18, 1868; Ann, September 20, 1869; Ogden Sylvester, September 30, 1871; Julia Janet, July 3, 1873; Charles Edward, February 6, 1875; George, November 26, 1876; Urban Lucius, January 26, 1879; Herbert, September 14, 1880; Maggie Viena, March 26, 1885, and Effie Sophia, February 7, 1888. Mr. Gavin enlisted September 26, 1864, in Company I, Eighteenth Wisconsin infantry, Captain Peter McIntire commanding, and served one year, and was discharged June 2, 1865, by reason of expiration of term of service. He is a pensioner and a member of the G. A. R. Post at Bloomer, Chippewa county. In religion he is a Roman Catholic, and in politics a democrat.

HENRY WALTER WOOD (deceased) was born January 30, 1831, in Wardsborough, Windham county, Vt., and died May 3, 1883. His parents, Aaron Walter and Mary (Ramsdall) Wood, were born July 1, 1799, and May 30, 1805, respectively. They moved to Ohio in 1841, and there Henry received his education. He was always a farmer and was very active, having split as many as 400 rails from morning until four o'clock in the afternoon. February 5, 1855, he married Ann Buckland, who was born in Somersetshire, England, January 14, 1832. Her parents were William and Mary (Hobbs) Buckland, and her father was a farmer and died in England, February 25, 1868, aged sixty-four years; his wife died in the same place, December 11, 1866, aged seventy-five years. Mrs. Wood sailed to America at the time of the opening of the World's Fair in London, May 1, 1850.

In 1857 Mr. Wood came to Eau Galle township, St. Croix county, where he bought 120 acres of land of George S. Bryant. He improved this land a little, and in 1859 went to Menomonie, Wis., and for fourteen years worked as overseer for Knapp, Stout & Co. He had charge of 1,300 acres of land, and Mrs. Wood used to cook a barrel of pork every two weeks, just for breakfast for the farm hands, and cut up sixty loaves of bread per week. During these fourteen years at Menomonie Mr. Wood paid for 200 acres of land in Eau Galle township, and saved up over \$3,000 in cash. In 1873 he returned to Eau Galle township and bought another eighty acres of land, and began to work and improve his property. He built a store on his farm, and conducted the same for seventeen years, and also ran a hotel for a number of years. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wood, namely: Walter Henry, born November 26, 1855; Mary J., born November 4, 1858; Lucy A., born September 8, 1863, and Herbert E., born June 21, 1870. Walter ran a store on his father's farm and was postmaster. The youngest, Herbert, is at home with his mother. Mrs. Wood was brought up under the teachings of the Church of England, but in America united with the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Wood's brother, David, served all through the war in the Twenty-third Ohio volunteers, and

was for some months confined in Andersonville prison. At the time of his death Mr. Wood left his widow well off, but as time has slipped away, so has a considerable part of the property.

JAMES B. WHITE, farmer, P. O. Pepin, was born in Spring Creek township, Warren county, Pa., December 22, 1827, and is a son of Converse B. and Catherine (Carlin) White. His paternal grandfather was a Frenchman and his grandmother was a native of Germany. Catherine Carlin was a native of Ireland; she died at Meadville, Pa., in 1888, aged about ninety-six years. Converse B. White was born in Lower Canada, where he remained until about twenty-one years of age, when he came to the United States and served throughout the war of 1812. About 1834 he removed with his family to Monmouth, Ill., where he died two or three years later. About six months after removing to Illinois James and an older brother, Sanford, became dissatisfied because they had no opportunity to attend school, and determined to return to Pennsylvania. Running away from home, they walked to Toledo, Ohio, where they took a steamboat to Erie, Pa., thence completed their journey on foot to Warren county. Having been accustomed to driving oxen almost from the cradle he soon found employment as a teamster about a farm and saw-mill, which he continued until about seventeen years old, attending school however, in the winter. In the fall of 1843 or 1844 the brothers started for St. Paul, Minn., by steamer, but the vessel was frozen in at Dubuque, Iowa, and they continued the journey on foot to Wabasha, walking most of the way on the ice. Their intended destination was St. Croix, where a friend had invited them to join him. They chopped that winter on an island at the mouth of the Chippewa, called the "cut off" and the following March went to Eau Galle mills, where James made a timber claim, which he sold at a sacrifice in the spring of 1848. After running down five or six thousand feet of lumber he made a claim and built a frame house on what proved to be section twenty-one, township twenty-three, range fifteen, where he still resides. At that time the nearest grist-mill was on the St. Croix river twenty miles above its mouth. This mill ground only corn and buckwheat, and it took four or five days to go and return. While Mr. White was at Eau Galle a post-office was established at Wabasha, Minn., the first between Prairie du Chien and Fort Snelling. Mr. White rented his farm and ran on the Mississippi river as a pilot nearly every season from 1850 to 1870.

August 29, 1871, he married Miss Hannah A., daughter of John and Rachel Cardwell. Their children are Mattie M., born November 29, 1872; Ettie S., May 29, 1875; James A., March 5, 1877; John C., June 24, 1878; Edward George and Edna Daisy (twins), November 4, 1879; Albert P., August 2, 1882; Harriet L., February 17, 1884. Since his marriage Mr. White has carried on general farming and is now breeding Scotch Clyde horses. In his lifetime he has endured a great deal of privation and hardship. In 1847 he was lost in the woods for two days and a night without food and weapons. Again, in January, 1850, while going from the Eau Galle upper shanty to Rush river with a single companion, he was obliged to encamp in the woods and came very near freezing to death. This was one of the coldest nights ever known in this section.

JOHN A. WOODBURY, farmer, P. O. Augusta, Eau Claire county, was born in Bridge Creek, December 1, 1857, a son of James M. and Roxie L. (Hardy) Woodbury, natives of New York state. December 25, 1881, our subject mar-

ried Lillie M., daughter of William H. and Elizabeth E. (Pratt) Vroman, natives of New York, both of whom came to Wisconsin when quite young and were married here. Her father died in 1862, aged thirty-four years, and her mother married Barnett Wilson. By her first marriage she had four children, three of whom are still living: Ella A., wife of Frank Stocking; Arthur E. and Mrs. Woodbury, the latter born September 24, 1862, in Madison. John A. Woodbury started out to make his way in the world in 1882, and now owns 120 acres of excellent land in section twenty-nine, Bridge Creek township, Eau Claire county. In political matters he is a republican.

JOHN BREWER, farmer, P. O. Sand Creek, Dunn county, was born in Massachusetts July 8, 1805, and is the youngest son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Hall) Brewer. His father was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, in which he enlisted as a minute-man, and served eight years. He died when the subject of this sketch was but seven years old. John lived in Massachusetts until he was twenty-one years of age, and received but a common-school education. He went to St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where, January 4, 1835, he married Louisa S. Lockwood, and immediately afterward removed to Ohio, where he remained about two years; then, in 1837, removed to Wisconsin and settled in Racine, and lived on a farm for about fifteen years. In 1852 he removed to Mauston, Juneau county, Wis., and resided there about the same length of time, when he again sold out, and this time, in 1867, came to the Chippewa Valley and settled on section thirty, Sand Creek township, where he entered a homestead of 160 acres. He has since added to the farm until he now owns 280 acres, nearly all improved. In politics he is a strong republican, but would not accept any office on account of his advanced age. He is a member of the Congregational church. His wife died in 1883. For the last two years his health has been so poor that he is confined to the house nearly all the time. He has five children living, namely: Gaylord I., married Lucy Wright and lives in Wilson township; John H., married Jane Curtis, and lives at Mauston; Hosea B., Marshall N. and Luvica C., the last three of whom are at home.

ALFRED HENRY STEVENS, merchant, Eau Claire, was born May 27, 1839, in Essex county, N. Y. He can trace the genealogy of his family back to the early settlement of Massachusetts, shortly after the advent of the Mayflower, with the Pilgrim Fathers. His grandfather, George Stevens, was a farmer in Connecticut, but later removed to the Green Mountain state. He was a soldier under Ethan Allen, and was with him at the battle of Ticonderoga. He left three sons and two daughters. Of the boys George Stevens was born in Addison county, Vt., and later removed to Essex county, N. Y., where he became a farmer and held many local offices. His wife was Lucy Wilson, who survived her husband many years. Our subject is the only one now living of their children. A. H. Stevens is a self-educated and a self-made man in every respect. He came west in April, 1868, with very few dollars, but with quite a capital of push and industry. After a short residence in Minnesota he came to Eau Claire, where he has been quite successful in business, dealing in furs, wool, wood, coal, salt, cement, etc. He began on a small scale, but soon gained many friends in social and business circles. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and A. O. U. W. fraternities. His wife, Helen (Blood) Stevens, to whom he was wedded March 24, 1867, died April 13, 1880, aged forty-one years. Their union was blessed with four children, viz.: May A., Effie E., Florence and Bessie. In political mat-

ters Mr. Stevens has been a republican, and filled the position of councilman for some years.

FRANK McDONOUGH, manufacturer, Eau Claire. The Chippewa Valley owes much of its development to men who, like the subject of this sketch, came here without means and worked to the top of the ladder, eventually realizing the fulfillment of their brightest hopes. Mr. McDonough was born April 2, 1846, in Ingersoll, Canada, and is a son of Dennis and Rose (McSloy) McDonough, who were natives of the north of Ireland. Our subject received a common-school education in his native country, and learned the trade of both a carpenter and blacksmith, to which he had been apprenticed at the age of fifteen years. He came to Eau Claire in 1863, and followed the occupation of a mill-wright several years. He finally became identified with the Eau Claire Lumber Co., of which he was superintendent many years, and since 1880 a stockholder and director.

January 1, 1888, he incorporated what became known as the McDonough Manufacturing Company. This factory has been enlarged from time to time, until it has assumed its present proportions. The company manufactures all kinds of mill machinery, and is able to equip a mill throughout. The demand for its goods comes from all over the northwest, west and south. The success of this institution is due to Mr. McDonough, who has been untiring in his efforts to build up this large establishment, which employs many skilled laborers, and is a benefit to the entire Chippewa Valley. He is its president and treasurer, and the moving spirit in the concern. He is also a stockholder in the Chippewa Lumber and Boom company and the Eau Claire Street Railroad company. He is greatly interested in public enterprise and municipal progress, and is very liberal, both with time and money, in aiding all public measures. He thoroughly understands his workingmen, having been among the ranks himself, which may account for his popularity. There were no bright hopes held out to him when he came to Eau Claire, but by making himself useful to his employers, and by frugality and industry, he soon found himself where he could give up hard manual labor, and begin to manage business affairs. When times were adverse, and misfortune seemed ready to crush him, his strong will and determination piloted him through the dangerous places, and put him on a solid foundation. Fortune seemed to smile upon his newest venture from the start, and at present his company is catalogued among the largest in the northwest engaged in the manufacture of a special line of machinery.

September 28, 1866, he married Jennie, a daughter of Thomas Horan. She is a native of Canada, and is the mother of the following children: Frank T., Catharine, Gilbert J., Pansy and Violet. Mr. McDonough has been identified with the republican party, has served as alderman for eighteen years, and as a member of the school board for twenty-three years, showing that a man can be engaged in a large business and yet find time to devote some attention to public office that is without remuneration, and yet of vital consequence to the community in which he resides.

SAMUEL B. HICKS, retired farmer, Pepin, was born near Enniskillen, Fermanagh, Ireland, March 23, 1808, a son of Robert and Frances (Armstrong) Hicks. In 1823 the family removed to Montreal, and thence to Toronto, Canada. Later they removed to Warsaw, Ill., where Robert Hicks died. Samuel B. was reared on a farm, where he received little or no education. He was married at Warsaw, December 31, 1842, to Mary Blasdell. They had nine

children: Helen (Mrs. D. Goss), Eliza, William G., Manda (Mrs. Wm. Robson), Frances F., Alice (Mrs. Wm. Burke), Peter Scott, Edith (Mrs. J. Tuttle), Eugenia (Mrs. H. Yeomans). A few years after his marriage Mr. Hicks removed to St. Louis and worked on a steamboat plying between St. Louis and Ft. Snelling. In the summer of 1848 he landed at or near Pepin, and, looking over the country, was attracted by the springs and brooks abounding with trout, and determined to make this place his home.

In November, 1848, he came up the river accompanied by his family, mother and three brothers, John A. (and family), Robert F. and William A. B. On account of the lake having begun to freeze, they were landed about three miles above Read's Landing, Minn. They crossed on a flat-boat and stopped at John McCain's cabin. Mr. Hicks made a claim on section eight, township twenty-three, range fourteen, and, although the weather was bitter cold, built a log house on the site of his present residence, whither he removed his family a few days after their arrival. Another house had been built near by for John A. Hicks and family, and here their daughter, Lydia M. Hicks, was born December 11, 1848. She was probably the first white child born in the county. For many years Mr. Hicks kept a tavern here, his guests being chiefly lumbermen bound up or down the Chippewa Valley. He sometimes accommodated sixty or more men at a time. About 1851 he started a private school at his residence. This was merged in a public school a year or two later. Mrs. Hicks died October 18, 1885, since which event Mr. Hicks has relinquished the management of the farm to his son Scott, who was married July 2, 1884, to Miss Manalia M. Saxe. They have one child, Earl L., born May 27, 1885.

ASIEL BALLARD, farmer, P. O. Pepin, was born near Mt. Carmel, Ill., May 1, 1821. His parents were Joseph and Martha (Putnam) Ballard, the former a native of New York, of English descent. His maternal grandfather, Howard Putnam, was a cousin of Gen. Israel Putnam, and served five years in the Revolutionary war. His maternal grandmother's maiden name was Greene. Asiel Ballard received a common-school education, and lived with his parents on the farm till 1845, when he went to Fort Madison, Iowa, and thence to Dubuque. He helped to make a government survey of Iowa lands from the Missouri line northward, about seventy miles. He was married December 5, 1847, to Nancy F. Newcomb. Their children were as follows: Mary M. (Mrs. A. Conger), Taunton, Minn., born March 15, 1849; Adaline, born November 2, 1850, died February 18, 1852; Melinda (Mrs. D. Humphrey), born November 29, 1852, died February 9, 1875; Joseph S., born February 15, 1855, died July 14, 1879; Sarah J. (Mrs. W. P. Ruggles), Taunton, Minn., born May 19, 1857; Rebecca F., October 31, 1859; Isaac A., March 19, 1862, died July 9, 1886; Nancy Anna, born July 25, 1864. After his marriage Mr. Ballard returned to Mt. Carmel. In 1852 he removed to Pepin, and lived at first in a log cabin, which belonged to the Newcomb family, and which is now used as a stable by Mr. J. Carle. In the following year he purchased his present farm, on section twenty-three, and another on section fourteen, township twenty-three, range fifteen. He still resides on the former, with his venerable wife, who came here the earliest of any woman now living in the township. Mr. Ballard became a member of the Disciple church in 1841.

THOMAS McDERMOTT, lumberman, Eau Claire. The grandfather of this subject was a native of Scotland, where the family dwelt for generations. They were descendants of the Highland chiefs of olden time. The grandfather moved to the north of Ireland with his parents, married there, and reared a

large family. Among his children who reached maturity were: John, James, Philip and Nancy. James came to reside in Northumberland county, N. B. fifteen years before the "big fire," and there engaged in the lumber business. He was a man of education, and possessed a great amount of shrewdness and good judgment. He employed a large force of men in getting out squared timber and logging. Later in life he engaged in farming. He was never sick in his life, and died at the age of fifty-four years, from English cholera. As a political leader, he held a number of offices. He married Catharine Noonan, who was a native of West Meath, Ireland, and died aged sixty-two years, in Stillwater, Minn. She was the mother of the following children: John, deceased; Thomas, our subject; James, Philip and Mary Ann. The educational advantages that Thomas had were quite limited, and he is principally self-educated. Early in life he engaged in the lumber business, in which he has made a decided success. He was one of the pioneers at Stillwater, Minn., where he was employed as a common laborer, and later was the foreman and trusted employe of James Roney, subsequently with Mackey Bros. and Kerr & Covel.

He helped to raise a company of fifty men, after the Indian massacre in 1862, and in August of that year enlisted in Co. I, Sixth Minnesota volunteer infantry. He was promised a lieutenancy when he enlisted, but as he did not receive the appointment, having been deceived and defrauded, he left the service. After suffering many hardships, he reached Canada, where he remained until the spring of 1865, when, having obtained his discharge from the United States service, he returned to Eau Claire, where, in time, he became a successful lumberman and trusted explorer. The first work he did was in Beef Slough, but his wonderful knowledge of woodcraft and his experience secured for him the position of foreman, in which position he worked for James Flemming, F. M. McGuire and V. B. Barron. He afterward explored pine lands for Wm. A. Rust and H. M. Stocking, and worked for them on a regular salary. He worked two years for the Badger State Lumber Company, and seven years for the Chippewa Lumber and Boom Company, as general woodsman and explorer, and enjoyed, to an unusual degree, the confidence of his employers, and located and bought for the latter firm about a billion feet of pine in five years. He next became superintendent of the Chippewa River and Menomonie railroad, which he constructed and managed for two years. Since 1884 he has quit the active lumber business, and bought and sold standing timber in Minnesota and northwestern Wisconsin.

September 23, 1861, in Stillwater, he married Miss Hannah Welsh, a native of Cork, Ireland. While not blessed with children of his own, Mr. McDermott has reared a young man, who goes by the name of James McDermott, and is now rearing a young girl, who is known as May McDermott. He holds an enviable position among the woodsmen, as a result of the confidence he has inspired by his fair and honest representations, his word being often taken in preference to that of the experienced men of the company he wishes to sell to. In the evening of his life he can cast a retrospective glance over life's journey and be satisfied with it. The vexations, trials and disappointments are behind him, and he can look forward to a peaceful life among the friends that surround him.

ANDREW J. ROWELL, farmer, P. O. Eau Claire, was born in Maidstone Essex county, Vt., September 6, 1833, and is the son of Benning and Tamron (Barron) Rowell who settled in Vermont in an early day. The father was a

farmer and Andrew was compelled to help on the farm a great deal, thus having but little time to spend in school, yet he managed to get a fair education. January 8, 1862, he enlisted in the army and was promoted to orderly sergeant of Company E, 104th New York volunteer regiment. Some of the principal battles in which he fought were Cedar Mountain, Sulphur Springs, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain and Antietam. At the last one named he received a bullet wound in the neck and was taken to the Frederick City hospital, and thence to Steward's Mansion hospital, Baltimore. He received an honorable discharge December 8, 1862, after serving his country eleven months. A machinist and mill-wright by trade, he came to Eau Claire in 1864 and was employed as foreman in Shaw's machine shop for one year, and up to 1878 worked in the Blue mills and shingle mills as boss. In 1878 he, with his brother Fletcher, purchased 155 acres of land in section eleven, Union township, and in 1884 he bought forty acres adjoining. Here he carries on farming and stock raising, but has been an invalid since 1886, by reason of the wound received at the battle of Antietam. He was married March 6, 1871, to Anna, daughter of Aaron and Myra (Overbaugh) Van Dresser, of English and German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Rowell have three children: Minnie A., Fletcher E. and Maud A. Mr. Rowell is a Good Templar, a member of Eagle post, G. A. R., and has served as school director for five years. In politics he favors the prohibition party.

EDWARD HAWKINS, farmer, P. O. Pepin, was born at Rustyduff, county Wicklow, Ireland, June 16, 1816, a son of Thomas and Rebecca (Dack) Hawkins. He attended school until eighteen years old, when he left home and came to Quebec, Canada, and bought 120 acres of wild land in Kitlay township, thence went to Utica, N. Y., and drove a team on the Chenango canal. In 1837 he returned to Quebec, sold his land, and went to Flamborough, West U. C., where he purchased a farm and was married, April 10, 1838, to Catherine, daughter of Francis Connell, a native of Kildare, Ireland, who died at Pepin, about 1873. Mrs. Hawkins's mother's name was Malone before marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins had eleven children, namely: Rebecca (Mrs. Schofield), born January 18, 1839; Frank, now living in Frankfort township, Pepin county, born March 13, 1841; Maria (Mrs. R. Fenner), born March 31, 1844, died May 29, 1881; Edmond T., born March 11, 1846, died November 7, 1888; Frederick C., born March 2, 1849, died January 6, 1882; Theresa, born February 26, 1852, died May 29, 1854; Kate E. (Mrs. L. Byington), born April 11, 1854, died September 22, 1889; Alfred A., of Arkansaw, Wis., born August 20, 1865; Harriet D. (Mrs. P. L. Little), born February 14, 1859; Alvina E. (Mrs. C. Schafer), Downsville, Wis., born August 4, 1861; John A., born March 24, 1865, married May 9, 1889, Ida Hetrick, daughter of George and Matilda Hetrick, of Nelson, Wis., and has one child Hazel C., born April 1, 1890; they live on the homestead with Mr. Hawkins.

About 1847 Mr. Hawkins moved to Huron Tract, Canada, then came to Pepin in 1853, and bought a farm of 160 acres on section twenty, township twenty-three, range fourteen, where he has since resided. Mrs. Hawkins died there March 1, 1889. Mr. Hawkins was reared in the Church of England, which faith he still holds. In politics he is a republican, and has held various offices; school clerk, justice of the peace, assessor, etc.

JOHN D. PACE, merchant, Mondovi, was born in 1861 on a farm near Mondovi in Naples township, Buffalo county, the son of John Pace. John Pace, Sr., was born April 27, 1828, in Luzerne county, Pa., and is a son of John and

Rosanna (Parks) Pace. He lived on the old homestead until twenty-six years of age. In 1853 he went into the adjoining county and commenced the manufacture of lumber. In 1856 he sold out and came to Naples township, Buffalo county, Wis., where he homesteaded 160 acres of land, which he still owns. In 1886 he moved to the city of Mondovi, and, with his son, went into the mercantile business, in which he is still engaged as a silent partner. December 25, 1853, he married, in Pennsylvania, Maria, daughter of John and Susan (Riggles) Biesecker. John Biesecker was born November 12, 1787, and died May 6, 1871; his wife was born in April, 1789, and died November 16, 1849. To John Pace and wife were born five children, four sons and one daughter, namely: Charles Wesley, born June 2, 1855; Edgar Renssler, October 10, 1856, and died March 28, 1878; Henry Benton, March 20, 1859; John D., November 24, 1860, and Emma Jane, June 2, 1868. Mr. Pace joined the army in November, 1864, in Company E, Nineteenth Wisconsin regiment, and was in the Twenty-fourth army corps in front of Richmond, in which battle he took part, as well as those of Chapin's farm and Fredericksburg. He was mustered out at Madison, Wis., in August, 1865. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1858. John Pace, the grandfather of our subject, was born in 1794, and died at the age of seventy-two years; he carried on farming in Pennsylvania. His father, Michael, immigrated to this country before John was born, and settled in Luzerne county, Pa. He was of German descent, and died on the old homestead. Joseph Parks, the great-grandfather of our subject, and father of Rosanna Pace, came from old New England stock, and was in the war of 1812, for which he afterward drew a pension; his father served in the same war under Commodore Perry.

John D. Pace, Jr., the subject proper of this sketch, remained at home with his parents until the age of fifteen years, when he came to Mondovi and worked with William Fisher until the latter went out of business. After a short sojourn in Eau Claire he returned to Mondovi and worked for F. H. Dillon. In 1886 he became a partner, and is now at the head of the firm, which does a business of \$150,000 annually. June 14, 1888, he married Miss Bertha Valentine, born February 14, 1869, a daughter of Stephen G. and Sarah E. Fuller. Mr. Fuller was born in 1832, and his wife in 1837. Mr. Pace has always been a democrat, and was postmaster under President Cleveland's administration. He was reared in the Methodist faith, but has not been an active member of the church.

JAMES WILLIAM MCGILTON, farmer and mill-wright, P. O. Eau Galle, was born at Mooerstown, Clinton county, N. Y., September 29, 1829, a son of Thomas and Isabella (Kirke) McGilton. His father was a native of Scotland, but when a young man moved to Ireland, where he married. About 1820 he came to America and settled at Mooerstown, where he died in 1843. Mrs. McGilton died in 1858. Our subject attended the common school until his father's death, when the family removed to Hemingford, Canada, where he learned the trade of mill-wright, which he has followed nearly all his life. In 1853 he came to Eau Galle, and at that time there was only one house between Pepin and Eau Galle, and but one between the latter place and Eau Claire. In the pursuit of his trade he has been called to nearly every state in the union. For two years he was engaged in building copper mills near Lake Superior. He has also built a number of railroad bridges in eastern Tennessee and at Decatur, Ala. In 1869 he made a trip to California. November 15, 1866, he married Isabel, daughter of Christopher Thompson. Their chil-

dren are as follows: George A., William F., Ella B., Adam and Earl P. Mr. McGilton purchased his present farm in 1861. In politics he was formerly a republican but is now a prohibitionist, and has served the township as supervisor. He is a member of the Methodist church.

WILLIAM DEAN, vice-president of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, Eau Claire, is one of the many self-made men who have contributed to the development of the Chippewa Valley, and especially to the city of Eau Claire. His father, Alexander Dean, was a native of Bamfshire, Scotland, and a good mechanic. He came to New Brunswick when a young man, and there married Matilda Garrison, who was born in Nova Scotia. She died February 13, 1868, in New Brunswick, aged forty-five years. She was the mother of nine children, most of whom came to Eau Claire in 1872, and made their home with our subject until they reached maturity. The father was a miller, and worked hard to support his large family, but he had poor health the last fifteen years of his life, and William became the main support of the family. The father died in Eau Claire July 22, 1890, aged seventy-six years.

William received the rudiments of an education in a little log school-house, but as he was an apt scholar, he managed to master all the teacher of that day taught. His love for mechanical appliances and tools made him what might be called a natural mechanic, and this inclination, coupled with the untiring zeal and energy which he displayed in all things he undertook, laid the foundation of his ultimate success. He was born September 6, 1845, in Campbellton, Restigouche, N. B., the noted fishing and summer resort, and the favorite haunt of ex-President Arthur. He came to Wisconsin in 1865, and to Eau Claire in April, 1866, and worked a short time for Andy Brown, the old wagon-maker; then found employment in the sash and door factory of Graham, White & Co., which later on was merged in the Phoenix Manufacturing Company. His wages at the start were \$1.50 per day. After six months' work he was made foreman and received a liberal compensation. So well were his services appreciated by H. P. Graham, the president of the company, that he was asked to become one of its corporators. He has been a stockholder and director, also general manager of the wood-working department ever since, and for the last eight years has filled the office of vice-president. The company manufactures almost all kinds of mill machinery and fine furniture.

February 20, 1878, in Augusta, Wis., Mr. Dean married Miss Serene Eliza Culy, a woman devoted to her family and to church work. They have six children: Garrison Culy, Winifred Theresa, Daisy Arthur, William Graham, Archie Thompson and Helen June. Mr. and Mrs. Dean are active members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Dean is known to display the same energy in church affairs that characterizes his business management. Politically he has some influence in democratic circles. His success in life has been solely the result of his own industry and executive ability.

PETER BODETTE, farmer, P. O. Boyceville, Dunn county, was born in Lower Canada, January 30, 1819, of French parents, who immigrated to Vermont in 1833, where they always lived. Our subject lived at home until he was about eighteen years old, when he commenced to work for himself. At the age of twenty-one he married Miss Louise Mellette, of New Hampshire. She lived but a few years and died leaving one child, Mary, married to Henry Wells of Waukesha county, Wis. Mr. Bodette lived in New Hampshire about four years and then returned to Canada, where he lived the next four years. In 1857 he returned to the United States and settled in Waukesha

county, Wis. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. B, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and served with credit until August 24, 1865, when he was mustered out in Texas and returned to Wisconsin. Mr. Bodette came to Dunn county in 1867, and entered his homestead on section fourteen of Tiffany township. He has now 280 acres of land and about 100 improved and well stocked. In politics he is independent and is liberal in church matters. Mr. Bodette was again married, in New Hampshire, his second wife being Miss Josephine Orcutt, who has borne him thirteen children, namely: George, married Ella Terrell; Josie, married to M. Connors; John, married Amie Smith; Joseph, married Minnie Appleby; Alice, married to Levi Appleby; Betsey, Peter, Adelbert, Addie, Maggie, Charlie, Jessie and Wallace, all of whom make their home at or near their parents.

GILBERT L. WHEELER, farmer, P. O. Pepin, was born at Lysander, Onondaga county, N. Y., August 11, 1843, a son of John M. and Almira (Lockwood) Wheeler. His mother died when he was but fifteen months old and his father about four years later. After his mother's death, Gilbert L. lived with his grandmother and an uncle, I. B. Wheeler. He attended the district school until nine years old, when the family removed to Pepin (1853). At seventeen years of age he began working as a farm laborer. January 25, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Seventeenth Wisconsin volunteers. At the end of two years he re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer, and served until the close of the war. Among the engagements in which he took part were: battle of Corinth, siege of Corinth, Champion Hills, Vicksburg (May 19-22, 1863), siege of Vicksburg (Miss.), battle of Big Shanty (Ga.), Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Savannah (Ga.), Pocotaligo, Orangeburg, Columbia (S. C.), Fayetteville, Bentonville and Raleigh (N. C.) He was promoted to sergeant in May, 1865. After the war he returned to Pepin and worked successively in a grain elevator, on a rented farm from 1867 to 1874, as engineer in Pfaff's mill from 1877 to 1880. In 1880 he purchased his present farm on section twenty-nine, township twenty-three, range fourteen.

Mr. Wheeler was married December 31, 1868, to Miss Ellen M., daughter of George and Mary A. (Nettleton) Nichols. Their son, George M., was born October 13, 1870, and married Clara J. Fleming, October 15, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler also had twin daughters, Eva A. and Emma M., born July 21, 1875; the latter died August 10, 1875. Mr. Wheeler is a republican and a member of Benj. Allen Post, G. A. R., Arkansaw, Wis.

GEORGE BURTON ROBINSON, railroad foreman, Eau Claire. Three Scotchmen, Nathaniel, William and George Robinson, were the progenitors of the Robinson family in this country. They settled in Massachusetts, but subsequently the eldest removed to Maine. The youngest became a Baptist minister and settled in Vermont. He married Annis Willard, of Massachusetts, and they moved around a great deal. He was ordained at the age of twenty years, reached the good old age of over ninety-five years, was beloved by all who knew him, and was an example of Christian character. They reared a large family, of whom Sanford was born in Massachusetts. He was a mill-wright and miller by occupation, and operated a grist and saw-mill and tannery on the north branch of Deerfield river, in Wilmington, Vt. He was a man of strong convictions and great force of character, and although never an office seeker and holder he was yet a strong politician, both trusted and feared. He virtually had the naming of the postmasters in his district, and was often consulted by and associated with congressmen and senators who valued his influence and

friendship, which was never tarnished by one stain of dishonor. He died aged seventy-four years. His wife, Mary Stetson, born in Wilmington, Vt., was a strong Methodist, and reached the age of seventy-three years. The following children blessed their union: Sanford Mason, Sherman S., Stillman, Jessie, Anthony, George Burton, Mary Ann, Louise, Asenath and Martha R. Of the above, Sherman and Mason were elected members of the legislature, and have had considerable influence in the political affairs of Vermont.

Our subject was born March 24, 1835, in Wilmington, Vt., which he left at the age of fifteen years to learn the baker's trade in Boston. He followed this business in New York and Chicago successfully. While in the latter city he enlisted in the Thirteenth Illinois regiment volunteer infantry, and served three years and eight months. He reënlisted for one year, and was in Hancock's veterans, with stations at Washington and Indianapolis. He received an honorable discharge in February, 1866. He was hospital steward of the regiment, and participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg and the subsequent fighting under Gen. Sherman. In February, 1866, he located in Tomah, Wis., where he was deputy sheriff for eight years and sheriff two years, and gave universal satisfaction while filling those offices. He married, while there, Sophia, a daughter of Benjamin Shute, now his superior in railroad work. They have two children, Edith S. and George B. His father-in-law persuaded him to come to Eau Claire, where he was appointed foreman in the bridge and building department on the C., St. P., M. & O. R. R. He is a self-made man, and particularly well fitted for the position, which he fills with general satisfaction.

P. E. WILSON was born August 1, 1859, at Read's Landing, Minn., a son of T. B. and Julia F. Wilson. He attended the high school at Menomonie, and finished his education at the Jones commercial college, St. Louis, Mo., from which he graduated with distinction in the class of 1879. Returning to Menomonie he was employed by the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company to help his father, who has been secretary of the company since its incorporation. Mr. Wilson does not belie his name, but is a very efficient worker for the company, ever ready at the call of duty, and recognized as one of the strong branches and future supports of this remarkable institution. August 29, 1883, Mr. Wilson married Miss Lilian M., a daughter of A. H. and Sarah (Stokes) Wallace. Two children have blessed this union: Julia A., born October 12, 1885, and Louis E., born December 12, 1888. Mr. Wilson is an active republican; has served on the school board; was alderman for four years, and mayor of the city one year.

LEVI MARBLE, farmer and thresher, P. O. Durand, was born at Faston, Vt., April 4, 1819, and is a son of Butler E. and Matilda (Laws) Marble. The Marble family are of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Marble had eight children, namely: Abel, Levi, Jahiel, Mary (Mrs. A. L. Clauson), Milton, Ezra, Ansel and Jackson. When Levi was six years of age the family removed to Shadigee, N. Y., and later to Oswego Falls, where he worked on the canal. He attended school but six months. When about sixteen years old he went to Coldwater, Mich., and thence to Genesee, Whiteside county, Ill., where he engaged in milling. In 1854 he removed to Dead Lake Prairie in the present township of Waterville, Pepin county, Wis., bringing his goods and provisions from Wabasha in a keel-boat. He built the first frame house on the prairie, near the old Indian trail, which was used by the red men for several years thereafter. He also built the first school-house on the prairie at his own

expense (1854). In 1855 he introduced the first threshing machine in the county, and has carried on that business each season since. For several years he threshed nearly all the grain in this and several adjoining counties. He also placed the burrs and did the first grinding of grain in Dorwin's mill, the first that was built in that section. He also built a ferry boat at Round Hill which served the community for several years. Mr. Marble now owns a well-improved farm of 275 acres.

November 14, 1841, Mr. Marble married, in Whiteside county, Ill., Miss Jerusha Closson, a daughter of John and Amy (Lee) Closson. Mrs. Marble was born in Oswego county, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Marble have seven children: Ansel W., Matilda (Mrs. H. W. Carlisle), Hettie (Mrs. H. Saddler), John C., Rosalie J. (Mrs. J. J. Larson), Levi E., and Hattie L. (Mrs. J. C. Holden). He is a democrat in politics and a gentleman who commands the respect of a large circle of acquaintances.

G. S. WARNER, farmer, P. O. Augusta, Eau Claire county was born in November, 1846, the fourth of the family of eight children of Harvey and Eliza Ann (Boyd) Warner, natives of Canada. The family were of English descent. His mother died in 1855, leaving the following children: Gordon A.; Mary, wife of William Keene; Johile; G. S.; Adelaide, wife of Henry McGougin; John Edson, Charles W. and Agnes. Our subject commenced the struggle of life at the early age of thirteen years, following his father's occupation, that of farming. He left home when nineteen years old and went to New York, where he remained until 1868, when he came to Eau Claire county, and settled on his present farm of 160 acres. He has built a comfortable residence, large barn, etc. A firm believer in good stock, he is breeding accordingly, and has always taken an active interest in all matters pertaining to the advancement of the farmer.

April 30, 1868, he married Nancy, daughter of John and Anna (White) Johnson, natives of Ireland, and they have two children, Wesley and George. Mrs. Warner was born in county Antrim, Ireland, May 27, 1844, came to the United States in 1866 and settled in this county. Her parents are still living in Ireland. Mr. Warner is a member of the A. O. U. W. Enterprising and industrious, he gives all enterprises of a public and charitable nature that practical support due from a representative citizen.

ADAM LOFTUS FOX (deceased) was born at Dublin, Ireland, January 21, 1811, and died in Durand township February 22, 1881. He was the second child and oldest son of William and Ellen (Lynn) Fox. Previous to his death our subject spent considerable time and labor in searching old records and tracing out the family genealogy, a record of which he fortunately left to his posterity. From this record we learn that the family are descendants of Maine, son of Niall (The Grand), one of the Nine Hostages, who reigned about 380 A. D. According to ancient Irish traditions, Niall was remotely descended from Lilidh who married Scota, daughter of an Egyptian Pharaoh. It is stated that Lilidh died in Spain, but Scota and her sons came to Erin, probably at the time of the Milesian migration. The grave of Scota is supposed to be in county Kerry, where it has been pointed out for ages. The first to bear the present name was Sinneah Finn (White Fox) King of Tefia, who died 1082, A. D., and who was also the first to bear a given name. The last of the family to hold a title was Rory Fox of Kilcoursey Castle. The ruins of this castle are near Clara, Kings county, Ireland. The names of the descendants of Rory Fox in direct line are Anthony, James, Matthew and William. The latter was born in 1784,

and died at Madison, Wis., in November, 1859. He was the owner of large flouring mills and landed estates, and also carried on a wholesale tea concern in Dublin. He was an intimate friend of Lord Norbury, and, through his influence, many lives were saved in those troublesome times. Having met with severe financial reverses, in 1832 he came to America and settled in Van Buren, Ind. In 1840 he came to Madison, Wis., where he became a Methodist minister, and built the first church in that city. Mrs. Ellen (Lynn) Fox was born at Donegal Castle, county Wexford. She was descended from Adam Lynn, who came from Southwick, Northampton, England, to Ireland about 1700. He was an officer of the Green Horse, and married Charity Catgwohoun about 1710. Their descendants in direct line were John, Adam L. and Ellen.

The subject of this sketch was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and in 1832 married Matilda, daughter of James McCutchan, who was born in Williamstown, Longford. Soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Fox came to Van Buren township, Lagrange county, Ind., where seven children were born to them, named Susan (Mrs. H. Cathcart), Henry L., Anna M. (Mrs. A. T. Spooner), Charles J., Adam Loftus, Frances (Mrs. C. Freligh), and Arthur. Mrs. Fox died there December, 1852. The following year the family removed to Dane county, Wis. In 1854 Mr. Fox made a trip through the Chippewa Valley, and, being favorably impressed by the country along Bear creek, he induced several neighbors to return with him the next season, when he entered land for a farm, and in 1856 removed his family hither. In 1870 Adam L. moved to Iowa and purchased a farm of 160 acres. He now owns 1,000 acres of choice land, and has with one exception the largest farm in Mahaska county.

Mr. Fox Sr. was a typical, Irish gentleman. Not having been accustomed to the transaction of business, he was, in some respects, illy qualified for the life of a pioneer but his sociability, hospitality and choice musical renditions, did much to lighten the cares and cheer the lives of the whole community, by whom he will be long and kindly remembered.

SAMUEL CHURCHILL CONVERSE, president of Madison Street Manufacturing Company, Eau Claire. The ancestors of the Converse family held large estates in England, and were soldiers and tillers of the soil. Edward Converse, grandfather of Samuel C., was a native of Vermont, but removed to Canada, where he died. He followed farming at Sharrington, south of Montreal, and became a leader in political affairs. He was also an agriculturist in advance of most of his neighbors, by many of whom his advice was sought. He married Leah Mathews, who reached the good old age of ninety years. She was also born in Vermont, of English extraction. They had the following children: George, Alice, Lucy, Perrin, Serepta, Lucinda, Melinda, Arminda, Royal and Maria. George, the eldest, was born in Canada, and married Eleanor Churchill, a native of New York state. They settled in Clinton county, N. Y., and became tillers of the soil. They came to Eau Claire in 1867, and are on a farm in Brunswick township. They have the following children: Samuel C., Albert B., L. Isabella, Viola, Clara and Chloe.

Samuel C. Converse was born June 12, 1847, in Champlain, Clinton county, N. Y., and received an ordinary education in his native state, one term at an academy being the only supplement to the common school. Mechanical work had more attractions for him than books in early life, and he followed the bent of his inclination, although brought up on a farm. He came to Eau Claire in November, 1866, and for two years engaged in farming. He then became a mill-wright, and after one year of this work was employed by Graham, White

& Co., for six years, in building houses. He next worked four years for Fish & Bangs in the same business, when he was taken sick and did not recover for a year. His next engagement was with the Phoenix Manufacturing Company as their pattern maker, and he filled that position from 1876 to 1885, when he began business for himself and organized the Madison Street Manufacturing Company, of which he was a corporator. He is a stockholder and director, and has been president of the institution for seven years. He married Helen, a daughter of Washington Churchill, an honored pioneer. Three of their children, Samuel O., Washington F. and Ralph C. died in infancy, and their only living child is Lillian, who was born April 19, 1875. Mr. Converse affiliates with the republican party, but is not a politician. He has been the architect of his own fortune, and is a quiet, unostentatious citizen.

THOMAS HOWARD, farmer, P. O. Pepin, was born in Jefferson county, Pa., July 21, 1826, and is a son of Caleb and Fanny Howard. At twenty-two years of age he began working about a charcoal furnace, which he continued for about four years. He afterward engaged in farming, and in 1854 came to Pepin, where he purchased a farm in 1857. February 27, 1857, he married Mahala Kephart, who has borne him nine children: David D., Fanny J. (Mrs. C. Lincoln), Asa J., Maggie C. (Mrs. W. H. McCain), William T., Mary M., Theodore C., James P. and Charles Crosby, only six of whom are now living. Mr. Howard purchased the farm where he now resides in 1860. For a number of seasons he operated a threshing machine, but now leaves most of his business to his sons, who are intelligent and capable young men. In politics Mr. Howard is a republican, and served the town as supervisor for three years. Mrs. Howard's father, David Kephart, was born in Carroll county, Md., April 8, 1792, and died at Pepin, May 1, 1882. He served in the American army during the campaign about Baltimore (war of 1812), for which he received a pension and warrant to 160 acres of land. He married Mahala Zene, who bore him eight children, two of whom, Mrs. H. Francis and Mrs. Howard, now reside in Pepin. Mrs. Kephart died in Pepin in August, 1871. Mr. Kephart came here in 1855 and purchased a farm.

GEORGE GIBSON VARNUM, farmer, Pepin, was born in North Washington, Butler county, Pa., February 7, 1839, a son of Philip and Martha (Shields) Varnum. His grandfather, Enoch Varnum, was a native of Holland. George G. attended the district school until 1854 when the family removed to Pepin. In February, 1856, Mr. and Mrs. Varnum both died, leaving six children, all of whom, except the subject of this sketch, returned to Pennsylvania. George worked as a farm laborer until the breaking out of the Rebellion. He was the first man from the township to respond to the call for volunteers, enlisting July 16, 1861, in Company B, Sixth Wisconsin volunteers. He was appointed fife major and took part in the battles of Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam, and was discharged October 31, 1862. He re-enlisted in the same company, January 7, 1864, and was appointed principal musician. He was in the battles of the Wilderness (three days), Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon R. R., Hatch's Run, Five Forks, and was present at Lee's surrender, and finally discharged July 14, 1865. Returning to Pepin he purchased his present farm in section nineteen, township twenty-three, range fourteen, in 1867. He has also carried on a steam thresher for thirteen years.

February 19, 1868, Mr. Varnum married Miss Caroline Otilia Holden, who bore him five children: Milton H., born January 13, 1869; Nelson O., Febru-

ary 16, 1872; Clare C., November 7, 1874; William F., September 14, 1879; Vinnie, July 8, 1881, died March 26, 1882. October 29, 1881, he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife who departed this life after a lingering illness of seven years. She was followed five months later by her youngest child and only daughter, as stated above. These losses, with that of his parents, have caused Mr. Varnum to feel deeply the rod of affliction. In politics he is a consistent republican, and has served the town as treasurer and supervisor, being chairman for four years. He belongs to the Masonic brotherhood.

JAMES TILLY BARBER, lumberman, Eau Claire. The progenitor of this family in America was John Barber, a native of England. The latter came to this country when a young man and followed farming in Berkshire county, Mass. He died in Ashfield, Franklin county, having attained the allotted three score and ten years. He was the father of five daughters and two sons. Of the latter William H. was born in 1808 in Savoy, Berkshire county, and died in 1865 at the ripe age of ninety-six years. He was an inventive genius and a good machinist. He devised many excellent apparatuses, among others a brace which to-day is called the Barber bit brace. He married Caroline, a daughter of Stephen Hayward, of Plainfield, Hampshire county, where his family was numbered among the pioneers. Mrs. Caroline Barber's maternal grandfather, Brown, was one of the Revolutionary heroes. He was a member of the minute men who were aroused by Paul Revere, in his famous ride, and called to arms. He resided near Concord and participated in the memorable battle at that place. An old English musket is retained in the family as a trophy of that battle. His widow, the mother of our subject, resides in Franklin county, Mass., with her son Ernest. She bore the following children: Henry who served two years in the army in the Fifty-second Massachusetts infantry, and is now a fruit-grower in Maryland; Ernest; Fidelia J. who was drowned at the age of twenty-four years, and James T., our subject.

James T. was born January 25, 1847, in Ashfield, and received the benefit of a common-school education. He attended the high school at Windsor, Vt., where his father was manufacturing muskets for the United States service during the Civil war. At an early age he secured a position on the Springfield "Republican" which was then in its prime under the able editorship of such men as Samuel Bowles and Dr. J. G. Holland. The influence of these men on young Barber was greatly for his good and was felt ever afterward in his life. He occupied most of the offices on the paper and had for a long time charge of the mailing department. He came west in 1871, and filled the position of book-keeper for his uncle in Hannibal, Mo., for a year and a half. He afterward kept books for Davis, Bockee & Garth, for two years. July 1, 1875, he was offered a position with the Northwestern Lumber Company, with headquarters at Hannibal, Mo., and while book-keeper for them attracted their attention and was taken into the company and elected vice-president. It was through his efficient management and rare business tact and ability that the company's business at Hannibal assumed the large proportions it did. Ever alert in the interests of the firm he secured many advantages not enjoyed by other companies.

December 1, 1886, Mr. Barber was induced to come to Eau Claire, where he was soon recognized as a man of affairs, and secured the confidence of his fellow-men. Since that time he has become owner of the gas works, and is recognized as a public-spirited citizen. He is a director of the National Electric Manufacturing Company, secretary of the Montreal River Company, and

president of the Sterling Lumber Company. The last two are adjuncts of the Northwestern Lumber Company. Mr. Barber was married January 22, 1889, to Miss Petie Bellinger, a native of Hamilton, Ont. She was educated at the Sacred Heart convent, Chicago. Mr. Barber has always been identified with the republican party, and in Missouri had quite a political following, being a recognized authority on all questions of national importance. He was a member of the Missouri delegation that nominated James G. Blaine for president. Since coming to Wisconsin he has been made a member of the State Central Committee.

REV. J. E. NORD, pastor of the Lutheran church, Rice Lake, was born at Skareide in Nordfjord, Norway, December 14, 1852, and is the youngest of four children born to Erik and Gunhilde Nord. Mr. Nord is a descendant of Erik Nord, who was a member of the Constitutional Assembly at Eidsvold in 1814, when Norway was declared independent, and a signer of the constitution. The father of the pastor died at the age of eighty-eight years; the mother is still living in Norway at the advanced age of eighty-six years. J. E. Nord attended school at home until fourteen years of age, and from that time taught school until he was twenty, at which time he came to America. He had wished to come to this country during the late Civil war, but his parents objected. Upon his arrival in the United States he located in Torch Lake, Antrim county, Mich., where he remained but one year. In the fall of 1874 he was admitted to Augsburg seminary, Minneapolis, Minn., where he graduated in May, 1880. During his vacations he taught school. He was ordained at Story county, Iowa, in June, 1880. His first call was to Liberty Pole, Vernon county, Wis., where he remained three years, having charge of three separate congregations.

December 30, 1882, he was called to Rice Lake, and located there May 20, 1883, since which time he has attended three extra congregations, and in addition to this work, he has attended to the spiritual wants of the people at Prairie Farm, Barron, Ashland, Hayward, Ironwood, Drummond and many other places. May 31, 1891, he tendered his resignation to the Rice Lake congregation, which was reluctantly accepted. His present charge consists of six congregations, of which the largest have 400 members. In the fall of 1879 he made a visit to Norway and again in 1890. After his laborious work in his chosen field, he made his second visit to his native country in order to recuperate his failing energies. He is assisted in his noble work by Caroline (Larson) Nord, whom he married June 21, 1880. Her parents were formerly from Norway, where she was born. At the age of ten years she, with her parents, came to America and settled in Minnesota. Her mother is deceased; her father now resides in Baker county. Mr. Nord and wife are the parents of five children, namely: Hulda, Enor Kryssostomos, Gunnar Betuel, Johannes Kleofas and Ragna.

JAMES F. WILSON, assistant cashier of the First National bank, Menomonie, was born June 20, 1863, in Menomonie, and is a son of T. B. Wilson, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. He received his preparatory education in Menomonie and Ithaca, N. Y. His tutor was Professor Mackoon. He entered Cornell University, where he remained three years. Returning to Menomonie he entered upon his duties as assistant cashier of the First National bank.

ANDREW H. FITZSIMONS (deceased) was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., February 2, 1818, and died at Ella, Wis., September 23, 1883. His parents, William and Catherine (Graham) Fitzsimons, were natives of Ireland. Their children were:

Isabella (Mrs. C. Fitzsimons), Thomas G., William, David, Andrew H., John W., Jane (Mrs. J. Burl), James Mills, Mary, Henry B. and Ann Eliza (Mrs. Allen). Andrew H. received a good education, and while a young man began running on the river. He continued work on the river as mate of a steamboat until 1855, when he came to Wisconsin and settled first at Pepin. In 1859 he removed to Plum City, Pierce county, but returned to Pepin in 1868. In 1870 he came to Frankfort township, Pepin county, and purchased a farm. The present homestead was bought in 1874. December 24, 1840, he married Miss Rachel, daughter of George and Rosanna (Shaner) Burkholder. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzsimons had no children, but adopted one son, Henry, who still resides with Mrs. Fitzsimons. Politically Mr. Fitzsimons was a democrat. He was also a member of the Methodist church and a highly respected citizen.

CHARLES CARR CARPENTER (deceased) was born in Newburg, N. Y., April 26, 1827, and died in Stockholm, Wis., September 27, 1882. His ancestors were living at Newburg when Gen. Washington made that place his headquarters. His parents, Wilkins and Millicent (Watkins) Carpenter, had three children; Phoebe Ann (Mrs. C. Wood), the subject of this sketch, and Verdine E., who died in the service of his country during the Rebellion. While Charles was still a small boy his father died, and his mother afterward married Nathan Lockwood, by whom she also had three children: Submit (Mrs. H. Brewer), Samuel, and George, now a practicing physician at Rome, Wis. In 1846 the family removed to Jefferson county, Wis., settling first in Concord and later at Rome, where Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood died a few years since. Charles C. received a fair education for those times, and learned the trade of a weaver in a factory at Newburg. In 1855 he came to Stockholm and purchased 160 acres of wild land, and began to make improvements thereon. He was married at Concord, Wis., July 24, 1860, to Miss Martha Jane Quiner. Her parents, Henry and Charlotte (Tucker) Quiner, were old settlers in Jefferson county, Wis. Mr. Quiner was a native of Boston. His mother, then an infant, occupied a cradle in a house into which several shots were fired at the battle of Bunker Hill.

Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter took up their abode at the farm in Stockholm, where they became the parents of fourteen children, twelve of whom are still living, namely: William Augustus (deceased), Joseph Q., Lettie Jane, Nancy C., Martha E. (deceased), Millicent Ann, Charles Carr (who now carries on the homestead farm), Emma B., Etta M., Martha J., Caroline M. and Emeline M. (twins), and Thomas Quiner and George Lockwood, also twins. Mr. Carpenter spent the remainder of his life in the improvement and cultivation of the farm, where most of the family still reside. He was a republican in politics, and served his townsmen as school clerk, supervisor and justice of the peace.

FREEMAN W. SACKETT, publisher Phillips "Times," Phillips, Price county, was born at Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, November 5, 1847, and is a son of Alzera and Sarah (Harbaugh) Sackett. His paternal grandparents, Simmons and Ede (Hayes) Sackett, sprang of old New England families. The latter was born at New Haven, Conn. His maternal grandfather, William Harbaugh, was of German descent, and his wife, Rachel (Beeson) Harbaugh, was born in Virginia. Mrs. Sarah Sackett was born near Akron, Ohio, and now resides at New Cassel, Wis., her husband having died at Waucousta, Fond du Lac county, Wis., October 16, 1869, at the age of fifty-one years. He was born at Canfield, Ohio.

Our subject was about four years old when the family removed to Waucousta, where he spent his boyhood upon his father's farm, and attended the district school in winters, until September 5, 1863, when he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-eight Wisconsin volunteers. The principal engagements in which he took part were the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Hatch's Run, White House Grove, Welden Railroad, Mine Fort, Pegram's Farm, Fort Stedman and the siege of Petersburg and Richmond. He was also at Appomattox and the grand review at Washington. After receiving his discharge, July 12, 1865, he returned home. In 1867 he began to learn the printer's trade in the office of the Fond du Lac "Journal." Two years later he began the publication of the Weyauwega "Times."

In 1876 he came here and started the Phillips "Times" in the first building completed in the town. He is also a contractor and builder. In 1879 he took an active interest in the organization of Price county. He held the office of county clerk, with the exception of one term, until 1891, and he has also held various minor offices. In 1876 he was a prominent candidate for the assembly at Weyauwega. He was formerly a republican, but since 1872 has supported the democratic party. Mr. Sackett married, January 1, 1874, Anna Meiklejohn, whose death occurred one year later, after giving birth to a son, William H. Mr. Sackett was again married, November 12, 1878, taking as his second wife Emma J. Hunt, who has borne him two sons, Frank A. and Homer P. Mr. Sackett is commander of the local G. A. R. post. He is also a prominent member of the orders of A. F. and A. M. and I. O. O. F., belonging to the Ashland Commandery and Centennial Encampment at Wau-pauca.

HENRY EDWIN COLE, collector, Eau Claire, was born at Rock Prairie, near Janesville, Wis., May 25, 1844, a son of Samuel Hart and Sally W. Cole. Samuel was born in Vermont, an engineer by occupation, and was employed by the government during the war as chief engineer, having in charge seven saw-mills which were cutting lumber for war purposes. During the Hood and Thomas fight, he and his men were loading transports. He now resides in Eau Claire county and is seventy-seven years old. Henry's mother was born in Panama village, and died at the age of fifty-nine years. Our subject's early life was spent in going to school in winter and farming during the summer, until July, 1862, when he came to Eau Claire, and worked for the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company, during the summer, and in the woods for fifteen years in the winter, for various parties. He served in the army from February, 1864, when he enlisted in Company G, Forty-eighth regiment Wisconsin volunteer infantry, until the latter part of December, 1865. He was first ordered to St. Louis, then to Warrensburg, then to Lawrence, Kas., and thence to Mound City, then to Lawrence again, and from there to Fort Scott, guarding supplies on the overland route, until August, 1865. His regiment was then ordered across the plains to Fort Riley and Fort Zarah. It was here that he saw Col. Kit Carson with his famous regiment of Mexican scouts, who were on their way to Lawrence, Kas. December 8, 1865, the Forty-eighth regiment was relieved by the Second United States regular cavalry, and ordered to Fort Leavenworth, but a heavy snow storm blocked them so that they did not get to their destination until Christmas day. They were sent to Madison and mustered out of service.

July 17, 1866, a boiler burst in Robinson's mill where Mr. Cole was working, which killed one man within two feet of him and another within five feet,

while he was so badly scalded that his life was despaired of. He was nearly a year getting over the worst of it, and has never fully recovered. He then worked on a farm for eight or ten years, sold machinery for two years, then worked for firms in the collecting business for a couple of years, and in 1888 entered into partnership with Edgar E. Briggs, as collectors, in which they have been quite successful. April 10, 1867, he married Anna M. Gates. They have had four children: Hallie H., born May 15, 1870; Oscar, March 21, 1874; Edith, July 21, 1872, and Bert L., July 4, 1887. Mr. Cole belongs to the G. A. R., is a republican, and is a member of the Methodist church.

HON. S. L. PLUMMER, merchant, Arkansaw, Pepin county, was born at North Hampton, Rockingham county, N. H., March 5, 1828, a son of Samuel and Lydia (Cooley) Plummer. His paternal grandfather was Nathan Plummer, and his maternal grandfather was Daniel Cooley; both represented old New England families. Samuel and Lydia Plummer's children were Daniel, Jonathan, Hannah, Mary, Samuel L. and David. Our subject received but little schooling in his younger days. When sixteen years old he began to learn the carpenter's trade, and later he worked in a saw-mill and wagon shop. When seventeen he left home and went to Lowell, and thence to Lawrence, Mass. In 1848 he made a trip to New Orleans, and the following year came to Wisconsin, and stopped first at Beloit and afterward settled in Green county. While there he married Miss Eunice Belknap, whose father was also a native of New Hampshire. Nine children blessed this union: Forrest S., Frank S., David, Arthur, Mary (Mrs. W. H. Anderson), William E., Carrie (Mrs. B. L. Millison), Lillian and Lane L. In 1855 Mr. Plummer removed to Durand and built a saw-mill on Bear creek, the first frame building in that valley. In 1861 he came to Waterville township, Pepin county, and purchased a farm, which he conducted until within the last few years. He still owns 320 acres of land.

In 1882 he began dealing in general merchandise in Arkansaw, and with his sons still carries on that business quite extensively. Since 1889 they have also carried on a large creamery. For several years past Mr. Plummer has resided in the village. Politically he is a republican. In 1861 he was elected county judge of Pepin county, and continued to hold that position for twenty years. He has also been chairman of Waterville township most of the time for the past thirty years, and during much of that time has been chairman of the county board. His integrity and business ability are widely known, and both he and his family command the respect of all.

REV. ORLANDO SKINNER, retired, P. O. Anaheim, Cal., was born at Boston, Erie county, N. Y., November 26, 1828, a son of Zahnon and Rachel (Salls) Skinner. The family are descended from four brothers who emigrated from England to America at an early date. Zahnon Skinner was born in New York February 22, 1797, and died in Lima October 10, 1873. He was a very sociable man, and enjoyed quite a reputation as a hunter and singer. Mrs. Rachel Skinner was born near Albany, N. Y., January 25, 1797, and died here about 1878. She was descended from a family of the English nobility named Russell. Zahnon Skinner's children were: Olive, Esther M. (Mrs. H. Reeder), Sarah J. (Mrs. J. Havighorist), Eliza M., Orlando, Sylvia M., Orin H. and Myron H. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, to which he made liberal additions by home study. While a boy he removed with his parents to Niles, Mich., and thence to Matauzas, Ill., where he married, September 18, 1851, Martha J. Reeder, a native of Greene county, Ill. Her

parents, Levi and Eliza (White) Reeder, were of German descent. Five children were born to them: Alice (Mrs. D. W. Hunt, M. D.), Otis Z., Orin M., Mabel R. (Mrs. O. L. Green) and Myron H. The latter was accidentally shot at the age of twelve years.

In 1855 the family removed to the Chippewa Valley, and after doing some exploring they selected "Skinner's Prairie" as their future home, and pre-empted a farm thereon. In order to reach this place they drove the first teams down the left bank of the river from Eau Claire. Upon this farm our subject continued to reside until 1890, when failing health caused him to remove to California. A few years after coming here he was ordained a minister of the Universalist church, and has preached more or less of the time since, and has filled regular appointments at Luna, Eau Claire, Porterville, Rock Falls, Gilmanston, and other places. His services have always been in great demand upon funeral occasions. He has also been a frequent contributor to several religious periodicals, and an active temperance worker and speaker. For many years he was a prominent member of the Durand lodge of I. O. G. T. As a debater upon this and religious questions he met no equals in local circles. He also took an active interest in political issues, and was an ardent republican during the war, and did much to encourage the raising of funds for carrying on the same. He has held about all the offices in the township. When the prohibition party was organized, he became one of the prime movers and was nominated for member of the legislature.

WILLIAM J. GAVIN, lumberman and farmer, Cartwright, was born in the township of Kilbourn, Adams county, Wis., September 30, 1856. His father, John Gavin, was born in county Mayo, Ireland, in 1824, and is now a resident of the township of Auburn, Chippewa county, a farmer by occupation; his present wife, Catherine (Gray) Gavin, was born in Erie county, N. Y., May 1, 1842. Our subject's own mother died when he was two years old. He had four brothers, two of whom are living: John Henry, thirty-nine years of age, lives in Vera Cruz, Douglas county, Mo., and Thomas, thirty-six years of age, lives in the town of Chetek, Barron county, Wis.; both are married and engaged in farming. W. J. Gavin moved, when ten years of age, to Dekorra, Columbia county, Wis., where he remained until fourteen years of age, when he went to Briggsville, Marquette county, where he attended school for a period of three years. He then moved with his parents to Chippewa county and settled in the township of Auburn, where he now resides. October 27, 1880, Mr. Gavin married Sarah Jane Cutsforth, who was born in Marquette county, Wis., October 4, 1858. She is a daughter of Robert and Frances (Robson) Cutsforth, the former born in Yorkshire, England, February 27, 1815, and the latter born in the same place April 4, 1823, and died November 15, 1886. Mrs. Gavin attended school at Pacific, Wis., until the age of fifteen years, after which she continued to live at home with her parents until her marriage. Her paternal grandmother died near Portage, Wis. There have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gavin three children, as follows: Ervin Ray, April 18, 1884; Eva Levina, December 11, 1885, and Etta Luella, November 11, 1887. In politics he is a prohibitionist.

NATHANIEL PLUMER, contractor and farmer, P. O., Durand, was born at Bristol, N. H., December 8, 1831. His parents, John and Hulda (George) Plumer, were born at Meredith. His paternal grandparents, Nathaniel and Sally (Folsom) Plumer, represented old New England families as did also his maternal grandparents, Josiah and Peace (Hodgdon) George. In 1851 John

Plumer removed with his family to Clarence, Green county, Wis., and in 1855 to Durand township, where he purchased the farm upon which our subject now resides, and engaged with S. L. Plumer in building a saw-mill. Later he removed to Canton township, where his death occurred in 1879. Mrs. Hulda Plumer still resides there. When the subject of this sketch was about ten years old the family removed to Lowell, Mass., and he was educated at the New Hampton institution, giving his attention chiefly to the study of mathematics and surveying. He removed with his parents to Wisconsin, where he became engaged on the surveys of different lines or railroads working on a line then known as the Southern Wisconsin railroad, and another from Hudson to Lake Superior, and was also engaged for some years on the government survey of public lands. For several years past he has been supplying wood, ties, etc., for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. He owns a farm here of about 200 acres.

Mr. Plumer married, September 12, 1860, Miss Sarah, daughter of Josiah and Mary Dunlap, who was born at Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio. They have four children: Etta (Mrs. A. Buchanan), David B., Nathan D. and George B. In politics Mr. Plumer is a republican, and has served as chairman of the board of Durand township and was for many years county surveyor of Pepin county.

ARTHUR JOSEPH BOSTWICK, blacksmith, Eau Claire, was born here February 9, 1859, a son of Arthur Saterlee and Bridget Bostwick (see biography of A. S. Bostwick). He attended the high school of this city until he attained the age of sixteen years, when he went as an apprentice to learn the blacksmith's trade in the shops of the Eau Claire Lumber Company, under the tuition of his father, who was foreman. He remained in these shops until he was twenty-four years of age, when he went into partnership with Ole Hanson. A year later he sold out to his partner, and worked for the Eau Claire Lumber Company for two years, then again purchased a half interest with Hanson. The business was carried on under the firm name of Hanson & Bostwick for another two years, when he bought out his partner and has continued the business under his own name up to the present time. October 4, 1885, he married Mary Stephens, who was born in New Richmond, St. Croix county, Wis., July 15, 1866, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah E. Stephens, both of whom were born in Ireland and were married there. They came to this country early in their married life, located in St. Croix county on a farm and remained there a number of years, then went into the grocery business at New Richmond, but later on sold out and came to Eau Claire. The old gentleman is still alive at the age of seventy-four years, and his wife is seventy years of age. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bostwick: Annie Mildred, born September 22, 1886, and Richard Saterlee, born July 22, 1888. Mr. Bostwick is a democrat, and is financial secretary of the Wagon-makers and Blacksmiths' union. He was baptized in the Roman Catholic church.

A. A. HAYS, retired miller, Boyceville, Dunn county, was born August 8, 1832, in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and is a son of Moses and Mary (Hemingway) Hays. Moses Hays was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1787 and was a mechanic by occupation. He came to Wisconsin about the time of President Taylor's administration, the fall of his election, and first settled in Jefferson county, where he lived until 1869, when he removed to the Chippewa Valley and located in Tiffany township, Dunn county, where he resided until his death in 1873. Mrs. Mary Hays was born in Erie county, Pa., in 1802, and

was ninety years of age February 18, 1892. She is living with her son A. A.

A. A. Hays is the third of eleven children born to his parents. He remained at home with his parents until twenty-two years old, and was the main support of his father's family. After leaving home he worked in Stillwater, Minn., then attended school in Pennsylvania two years. After leaving school he resided on a farm in Jefferson county, Wis., on which he remained until 1862, when he enlisted in the Third battery light artillery, Wisconsin volunteers. He was in forty-seven battles, of which the following is a partial list: Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dalton, Adairsville, Kennesaw Mountain, Big Shanty, siege of Atlanta and battle, Altoona, second battle of Stone River, Nashville and Franklin and many others. He was wounded twice, and was severely injured at Fort Phelps by a falling timber. He was mustered out at Madison, Wis., July 18, 1865, but his discharge was dated back to the third of July. He lived in Iowa several years, but in 1869 removed to the Chippewa Valley and bought eighty acres of land on Tiffany creek, in section thirty-four, Dunn county, where he and brother built a saw-mill, and carried on the same until a few years ago. In 1884 they built a flour-mill, which they ran for several years, but which is now leased by them to other parties. Since retiring from the milling business Mr. Hays has been engaged in the culture of honey bees, and has been quite successful.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Hannah Terwilliger, who died March 20, 1867. She bore him four children, three of whom are still living, namely: Carrie M., married to D. Burget; Minnie, married to Alex. McPherson, living at Lochiel, Wis.; and Jennie, married to George McLaughlin, and living at Barker, Wis. May 28, 1880, Mr. Hays married Miss Lucina A. Hadley, but she lived only one year. He is a republican in politics and has served as justice of the peace several years, and his present term will not expire until May 1, 1893; was on the town board one year, and has been health officer ten years. He is a member of the I. O. G. T., A. O. U. W., and the G. A. R., of which latter he has passed all chairs and been post commander two terms.

THOMAS SELDON, farmer, P. O. Pepin, was born in Kentsbury Parish, Devonshire, England, July 21, 1832, a son of Christopher and Jane (Charley) Seldon. He attended school a part of the time until nearly thirteen years old when he began work as a hod carrier, receiving five pence a day for the first year and boarded with his parents. Later he worked as a farm laborer until twenty-two years old, and received for the last year about thirty dollars and board. From the age of fifteen he cherished the hope of coming to America, and began saving from his scanty earnings for that purpose, although his parents strongly opposed the idea. Having saved enough money to pay for steerage passage, he sailed from Plymouth April 7, 1854. His mother, of whom he cherished a fond remembrance, fainted on his departure. Landing at Quebec he went to London, Ont., and upon his arrival had but seventy-five cents in his pocket. In the following year he came west and bought his first farm in Frankfort township, Pepin county. In 1857 he bought a part of his present farm, sections six and seven, township twenty-three, range fourteen. He entered the United States service September 27, 1864, arriving at Atlanta, Ga., three days before Sherman's departure for the sea, and served until the close of the war, when he returned to his farm.

July 28, 1866, he married Margaret A., daughter of James and Frances

(Howard) Stewart, born March 31, 1845. To their union have been born the following children: Jane M., May 19, 1867, died December 16, 1890; James S., June 11, 1869; Effie P., October 16, 1871; William S., November 7, 1873; Sarah A., November 17, 1877; Mary F., December 19, 1880. Mr. Seldon's father died March 9, 1868, leaving his mother penniless and he sent money for her support at intervals until her death in 1878, which so affected his mind that he was sent to the State hospital at Mendota for four months. By patient industry and frugality Mr. Seldon has become the owner of 370 acres of land. He is a republican in politics. He is taking considerable pains to give his children good educations.

JOSEPH PABST, hotel-keeper, Mondovi, was born in Lewiston, Wis., January 19, 1860, a son of Christian and Wilhelmina (Linsey) Pabst. Christian Pabst was born in Germany May 27, 1823, and is a son of Christopher and Henrietta Pabst, the former of whom died in Germany at the age of seventy-three years, and the latter at the age of seventy-one years. He was conscripted into the Prussian army at the age of twenty-three years, and served four years. In 1850 he came to America and located near Portage, Wis. He worked in the woods for three years, and saved enough money out of his wages to purchase a small farm near Portage, on which he remained five years. In 1862 he sold out and purchased and homesteaded 120 acres of government land on the line of Buffalo and Pepin counties, and has remained on this since. His wife, Wilhelmina Pabst, was born in August, 1837, in Germany, and is a daughter of Henry and Louisa Lindsey, both of whom are still alive, the former eighty-six years old and the latter seventy-six. Joseph Pabst remained with his parents, assisting them in the farm work, until he was twenty-two years of age. He then began working for himself in the woods, and saved money enough to purchase a team, after which he occupied his time in threshing and breaking ground. He continued this work until 1891, when he moved into Mondovi and went into the hotel business, in which he is now engaged. October 15, 1888, he married Miss Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Charles and Dora Schriener. Charles Schriener was born December 24, 1832, and is still living. His wife was born September 28, 1830. Two children have been born to Mr. Pabst and wife: Daisy Emma, September 29, 1889, and George Henry, December 5, 1890. He is a Republican, and belongs to the Evangelical church. His wife belongs to the Lutheran church.

WILLIAM R. HAYES, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, Buffalo county, was born in Luzerne county, Pa., June 27, 1852, a son of John and Fanny (Nogle) Hayes. His grandfather, who was born in Ireland, was one of five brothers who came to Pennsylvania, where he died at the age of seventy years. John, his son, the father of our subject, was born in Luzerne county, Pa., September 16, 1816, and was a lumberman by occupation. He died in Eau Claire county, Wis., April 12, 1886. His wife was born in Gouldsboro, Luzerne county, November 6, 1822, and died April 4, 1885. Her father, Frederick Nogle, was born in Germany, immigrated to this country when quite young, and died at the age of sixty-five years. William R. remained with his father until twenty-three years of age. April 20, 1868, he started for Eau Claire county with his father. In 1872 he commenced to work on a farm and the next year he purchased 130 acres, on which he now resides. His farm is located in Drammen township, Eau Claire county, and 100 acres are under cultivation. It is provided with a good residence, barns and granary. Mr. Hayes is a republican in politics, and has served as school clerk. February

20, 1876, he married Isabelle Rowe, who was born July 30, 1855, a daughter of Henry and Lucinda Rowe. This union has been blessed with five children, namely: Edna, born November 18, 1878; Joseph Henry, November 18, 1880; Lucinda, November 16, 1883; John, May 14, 1887, and Sarah V., June 18, 1891.

JACOB STUMM, agricultural implement dealer, Eau Claire, was born in Ruschberg, Germany, November 13, 1846. His father, Henry Stumm, was born in Germany, and died about the age of forty. His grandmother, Elizabeth Stumm, was born in Germany, immigrated to this country, and for many years before her death, at the advanced age of ninety-eight years, never drank anything but coffee, it being one of her peculiarities. Jacob's mother, Mary Stumm, was also born in Germany, in 1820, and is still living. Our subject came to this country with his parents and landed in New York city July 20, 1858. They located on a farm near Baraboo, Sauk county, Wis. He remained on the farm until 1868, except the time he served in the army. He enlisted in Company L, Third Wisconsin cavalry, February 17, 1864, and was discharged October 3, 1865. He was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Fort Scott and Mount Valley, Mo. While at the latter place he, with a hundred others, was detailed to go to the Indian territory and capture enough wild steers to supply the army with beef. About 300 were herded and driven into Missouri. Fifty men, including Mr. Stumm, detailed as a guard ten miles back of the herd, were attacked by a force of 300 guerrillas, who kept up a running fight for about ten miles. After this he remained at Drywood for a few months, and was then sent to Fort Riley, where he did escort duty on the plains, and at Cow Creek, Colo.; helped build Fort Sarah and wintered there; then to Fort Dodge, and was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and discharged at Madison, Wis.

In the fall of 1867 he came to Eau Claire, hired out as a cook in the woods for the winter, and cooked in boarding houses in the summer. In 1869 he accepted a position on the Chippewa bridge as toll collector, and remained in this position two years, then went to work selling farm machinery, and worked for one firm for eleven years. In connection with H. C. Van Hovenberg, he bought out the firm, and conducted the business for six years. He then purchased his partner's interest, and has since conducted the business in his own name. February 7, 1871, he married Mary Eldridge, who was born near Baraboo, April 15, 1849, and is the daughter of Ebenezer and Betsy Ann Eldridge, both of American birth. Her father died at the age of fifty-seven, but her mother still lives and is sixty-four years of age. Two children were born to our subject: Fredrick, March 4, 1872, and Jessie, April 12, 1881. Mr. Stumm has always been a democrat, has served as alderman for four years, and supervisor two years. He was baptized in the Roman Catholic church, but is now independent in his belief. He is past grand in the I. O. O. F. lodge, belongs to the encampment of that order, to K. of P. Lodge No. 49, and is a member of the G. A. R.

CAPTAIN PHILIP SCHECKEL, steamboat captain, P. O. Durand, was born in Luxemburg, Germany, November 15, 1837. His parents were Michael and Anna (Wagner) Scheckel. He attended school until he was fourteen years old. In 1855 he came to America, and after stopping a few months in Iowa came to Eau Galle and began rafting for Carson & Eaton. Six months later he began piloting and contracting for C. C. Washburn. In 1862 he built the boat "Golden Star," which he sold the following year to Capt. Herman, who

rebuilt and named it the "Chippewa." In 1864 our subject entered the employment of the Knapp, Stout Lumber Company as captain of the "Pete Wilson," which boat he ran until 1880, when the "Phil Scheckel" was built. December 25, 1866, Capt. Scheckel married Maggie Brinicht, who bore him the following children: Mary (Mrs. H. Manore), Maggie (Mrs. L. Schroeder), Charles, Anna, Jessie, Ida and Kate. In 1869 he purchased a farm of 350 acres in Waubeek township, where he has since resided. The farm is devoted chiefly to raising Durham cattle and Clydesdale horses, together with other stock. Capt. Scheckel is a democrat, and has served both as town and county treasurer. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church. His long experience and careful attention to business have made his services indispensable to his employers. No man on the Chippewa river understands its navigation better than he, as the channel is obstructed by numerous sand bars, which are constantly changing, great care is necessary to successfully navigate the stream in low water. The business he is engaged in being the towing of lumber, the captain has made several useful improvements in the methods employed. Brush dams have been constructed for the purpose of keeping the current clear. About 1861, with others, he began using the "jimmy-pole," which is very useful in manipulating rafts. He has also made a few trips on the Mississippi river.

ISAAC McELWAIN NEWCOMB, steamboat pilot, Pepin, was born at Pepin, May 9, 1855. He attended the Pepin high school a portion of the time until twenty years of age. When fifteen years old he began working on the river as a laborer, and has worked on the river every season since. For the last fifteen years he has been a licensed pilot, running between Stillwater, Minn. and St. Louis. He was married December 24, 1882, to Louise Lage. They have three children: Paul R., born September 6, 1883; Max E., August 17, 1886, and Henry L., November 13, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb have always lived in the village of Pepin, where they have a comfortable home. Mr. Newcomb is a republican and a member of the Masonic fraternity and Pilots' association.

JOHN EDWARD CHENY, cabinet maker, Mondovi, was born in Dunkirk, N. Y., October 24, 1857, and is a son of John and Sophia Cheny. John Cheny Sr., came to America from Germany about 1852 and located in New York; he was a stone mason by trade. He is now living in the west, and is seventy-one years old. Sophia Cheny came from Germany and is still alive at the age of fifty-eight years. John E. came to Eau Claire at an early age, and there resided until eleven years old, when he divided the time working and attending school. When fourteen years old, he went to work in a shingle-mill and worked there four years, in the meantime going to school when he could, as he was ambitious to gain all the knowledge possible in a district school. He was then employed by the Chippewa Lumber and Boom Company as scaler. At the age of twenty-one, having saved out of his earnings \$1,000, he gave it to his father. In 1880 he came to Mondovi and became associated with Charles Kramer in the furniture business. Two years later he bought out Mr. Kramer and conducted the business under his own name. October 12, 1883, he was burned out and lost all he had, and was so burned himself that his life was despaired of for some time. A good constitution and good habits brought him through, however, and upon his recovery, he commenced business again on a small scale, and by his integrity and close application to business, won success again. He now has the largest furniture store in Mondovi, and owns the store building as well.

May 16, 1882, Mr. Cheny married Miss Fanny, who was born March 11, 1886, a daughter of Charles F. and Sarah Kramer. Her father was born in 1835, and her mother in 1841. Five children have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Leroy Ellsworth, born May 4, 1884, and died May 12, 1884; Ethel May, born October 12, 1885; Althea Grace, May 9, 1887; Clifton, December 26, 1888, died March 8, 1890, and Homer, born February 22, 1890. Politically Mr. Cheny is a republican and is a member of the K. of P. order. He is liberal in his religious views.

DENNIS MCGUIRE, proprietor of the Ogema house, Ogema, one of the first permanent settlers of Price county, was born near Lough Aern, near Enniskillen, county Fermanagh, Ireland, December 25, 1812. He is a son of Francis and Bridget (McKivlin) McGuire, who were the parents of seven children. The McGuires are one of the oldest and most prominent families of Ireland, having at one time owned more than one-half of county Fermanagh, but were deprived of their estates under Cromwell. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood on a farm, and his educational advantages were limited to the common schools and such instruction as his father, a teacher by profession, found time to give him. At nineteen he left home and came to Wilmington, Del., where he was afterward joined by two brothers and a sister, who still reside there. For eleven years he was employed by the Du Point Powder works, and later became a building contractor. In 1867 he came to Wisconsin and engaged in farming at Almond, Portage county. In 1873 he began keeping boarders along the Wisconsin Central line, moving as the work progressed from Stevens' Point northward. When this place was reached he decided to reside here, and began keeping hotel. The Ogema house was built in 1875, and was doubtless the first frame building in the county, and has been popular from the start.

November 26, 1845, Mr. McGuire married Miss Margaret, daughter of Frank and Elizabeth (McCusker) O'Kelley. She was born near Barough, county Tyrone. Nine children have blessed this union, namely: Francis, Elizabeth (Mrs. P. Collins), John, Thomas, Mary, Catherine (Mrs. A. Bousha), Alice (Mrs. J. O'Connor), Margaret (Mrs. B. F. Bowen) and Anna (Mrs. E. J. Slossen). Mr. McGuire belongs to the Roman Catholic church and the democratic party. He has served his townsmen as treasurer, supervisor and justice of the peace. Although he is becoming somewhat infirm with years his dignified bearing and refined language bespeak a descendant of the typical Irish gentleman, and command the respect and esteem of all who meet him.

REV. JOHANNES FRIEDRICK LUDWIG KALUZA, pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church, Menomonie, was born January 11, 1850, in Reuthen, Upper Schlesien, Germany. His father, Johannes Kaluza, was a descendant of an old, well-known Polish family, and was also related to the celebrated Radewski family. He was an officer in the Prussian army, and as such participated in the wars and campaigns of 1848, 1866 and 1870. The mother of Father Kaluza was Mrs. Louisa Hulda (Schubert) Kaluza. She was a true cultured German lady. Her father was royal building inspector at Oppeln, Upper Schlesien. Rev. Kaluza, after finishing his elementary studies, attended the gymnasium at Oppeln, Gleiwitz, Breslau, in Schlesien and Flensburg, in Schleswig Holstein, Germany. At the breaking out of the war between Germany and France he enlisted as a volunteer in the First Schleswig infantry, Eighty-fourth regiment, and participated in that memorable war. After the war his father desired that he should select a military career, and, with that

in view, he prepared himself for the officer's examination, which he passed brilliantly. Instead of following a military career, however, he chose a nobler and higher one, and accordingly entered the order of the Society of Jesus. With this order he was banished from Germany in the culture fight in 1872. He pursued his studies, therefore, till 1884, in rhetoric, philosophy, theology and modern languages in Holland and England, with the exception of two years, during which he was a prefect in a college in Bohemia, Austria.

September 3, 1882, he was consecrated in Ditton hall, England. Two years afterward he was sent by his superior to Prairie du Chien, Wis., to take charge of a Bohemian congregation. He at once began the study of the Bohemian language, which he soon mastered. Three years later he came under the immediate jurisdiction of the bishop of La Crosse, and worked in a number of places as missionary, and for two years was pastor of the Polish congregation in La Crosse, Wis. In August, 1889, he was sent to Menomonie, where he became rector of the St. Joseph's congregation. This society was in a pitiable plight, being a mixed congregation and in need of a strong mind to guide them. In Father Kaluza the society found a true friend and adviser. He is quite a financier, as the present prosperous condition of his charge will bear witness. He has succeeded in finishing the church and also started a school and hospital. Best of all, he has united his flock and had them gain in self respect and love of their religion. Father Kaluza speaks German, English, Polish and French, and has preached in these different languages in America. He studied, also, the Lithuanian language sufficiently to be of help to people of this nationality.

S. O. LUND, painter and artist, Eau Claire, was born in Norway April 29, 1852. He came with his parents and five sisters to this country in 1865, and arrived at Eau Claire July 4, 1865. His parents, Ole and Thora Lund, now about sixty-five years of age, located on a farm in Peru, Dunn county, where they lived until October, 1891, when they moved to Eau Claire, at which place they now reside. The subject of this sketch was left with an uncle in Eau Claire, and went to school there three years, to learn the English language. He then removed to Menomonie, and learned the painter's trade of a German painter, remaining with him several years. The condition of his health obliged him to return home, and he continued on the farm for five years. Having regained his health, he returned to his trade, and, possessing a natural talent for it, he soon gained quite a reputation as a scenic painter, and has produced many pictures from nature, one of which, for a number of years, has been on exhibition in one of the business houses of Eau Claire. It is a camp scene of northern Wisconsin, on the Flambeau river. The painting is a large one—five feet by nine—and its attraction never seems to diminish. He married, in 1879, Amelia Sandvig, who bore him four children: Otto, Thea, Johanna and Christina. Mr. Lund is a republican in politics, and belongs to the Lutheran church.

MILTON B. AXTELL, physician and surgeon, Pepin, was born at Sandy Creek, Mercer county, Pa., November 28, 1825. His parents were Samuel and Mary (Lovridge) Axtell, the former of whom was born in Washington county, Pa., November 24, 1791, and died about 1864. He was a descendant of Thomas Axtell, who fled from England about 1660, his father, a follower of Cromwell, having been executed by the Loyalists. Dr. Axtell was educated at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., and at Cleveland Medical college. He began practicing at West Greenville, Pa., in 1852, and practiced at Adams-

ville, Pa., in 1854 and 1856. In the fall of 1856 he came to Pepin, having been married September 9, of that year, to Emeline, daughter of Robert and Catherine (Randolph) McMichael. Mrs. Axtell was born at Fallowfield, Pa., February 25, 1836. Their children are: Robert A.; Oscar M. and Orla B., twins; Mary E., born October 1, 1860; Samuel, September 26, 1864; Catherine, now Mrs. H. M. Magee, Red Cedar, Wis., born July 21, 1866; Emma, March 29, 1869; John M., March 18, 1871; Ethel L., September 18, 1875; Anna D., October 1, 1877; Edith C., June 19, 1879, and Lloyd A., February 11, 1881. Since coming to Pepin, Dr. Axtell has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1888 he came near losing his life by blood-poisoning, his right arm being permanently crippled. In politics he is an active democrat, and has held nearly every office in township, village and county. He is identified with the Wabasha County Medical society.

Robert A. Axtell, publisher of the Pepin "Star," was born at Pepin November 11, 1857. He attended the Pepin high school until twenty years of age, when he began teaching. He clerked in a drug store in 1882 and 1883. In August, 1885, he purchased the Pepin "Star," in company with his brother, Orla B., which paper they still publish. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is democratic in his political views. He has served one year as village clerk.

Orla B. Axtell, publisher of the Pepin "Star," was born in Pepin November 6, 1862, and was educated at the Pepin high school, from which he graduated in 1882, and immediately began learning the printer's trade. He taught school three months in 1883, but has given most of his time to his profession, for which he seems to be peculiarly fitted. He is a democrat politically, and is a Free Mason.

ALBERT SESSIONS, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., October, 31, 1844, a son of Jeremiah and Mary (Dewey) Sessions. Jeremiah Sessions was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1806, and died in 1886; he was a farmer by occupation, his wife was born in 1816 and is still living. Our subject spent his early life at home, and on account of his father being sick, he spent most of his time helping to sustain the family, and had no time to go to school. When eighteen years old he commenced driving a team which he continued two years, then secured a situation in an iron furnace, making locks, etc. In 1865 he came to Dunn county, Wis., and for three years engaged in teaming, then went to Menomonie, Wis., where he worked in a livery stable for awhile, thence went to Eau Claire, and thence to Pleasant Valley, Eau Claire county, where he bought a farm, which he finally traded for the farm he now owns, which consists of 160 acres, 140 of which are under cultivation.

November 16, 1871, Mr. Sessions married Miss Julia Clarissa, daughter of Joseph and Charity Hadley. Joseph Hadley was born November 1, 1820, and died at the age of sixty-five years; he was a lumberman by occupation; his wife was born December 21, 1828, and died early in life. Mrs. Sessions was born in New York state, May 13, 1849. Eleven children have been born to Mr. Sessions and wife, as follows: Mary Lucinda, October 27, 1872; Jeremiah, February 26, 1874; Eugene, July 9, 1876, died February 6, 1877; Albert, January 1, 1878; Joseph, April 1, 1880; Jennie, March 23, 1882; Olive, March 16, 1884; Julia, January 21, 1886; James, June 25, 1888; Clark B., September 19, 1890, and Clarence H., September 19, 1890, and died October 25, 1890. Politically Mr. Sessions is a republican; has served as town supervisor one term and school director fourteen years.

WILLIAM WHITMARSH, farmer, P. O. Pepin, was born on the Isle of Wight, April 5, 1818, and is a son of John and Jane (Davis) Whitmarsh. He attended school until eleven years of age when he went to Quebec and thence to Toronto, Ontario, where he worked as a farm laborer. In 1833 he removed to Mercer county, Pa., and in 1837 to St. Louis, where he engaged as a watchman on a steamboat running from New Orleans to Fort Snelling. St. Paul then consisted of two or three log trading posts. This business he continued until the Mexican war broke out, when he enlisted and was mustered into Company K, Mounted Rifles, on Christmas day, 1846. After serving all through Gen. Scott's campaign, he was honorably discharged and returned to St. Louis, but resolved to seek a home up the river. Starting in November, 1848, the boat was stopped by ice in Lake Pepin, and he returned to Read's Landing, Minn., where he worked at odd jobs until the close of navigation in the fall of 1849, when he began carrying the United States mail between Wabash Prairie (now Winona) and Fort Snelling, on foot, making bi-weekly trips when practicable, but often delayed long past the prescribed time. This he continued for three winters as a sub-contractor under H. M. Rice, St. Paul.

Few, at the present day can realize the hardships, perils and privations endured by this sturdy pioneer. His route lay through a trackless wilderness, covered with ice and snow, and infested with Indians and wild beasts. His outfit consisted of a mail bag, a blanket, gun, and a week's provisions. In spring and fall he was often obliged to carry an ax and an auger wherewith to bridge the streams he had to cross. He afterward carried the mails, for two years, from St. Paul to Black River Falls, Wis., and return, making bi-weekly trips on horseback. In 1854 he made a "claim" near Read's Landing and built a log cabin. This he sold in 1856 and removed to Pepin township and bought a farm on sections sixteen and seventeen, township twenty-three, range fourteen, and built a frame house, which forms part of his present dwelling. Mr. Whitmarsh married, June 11, 1855, Miss Frances J., daughter of P. N. and Frances C. Tuttle. Their children are William Walter, born September 6, 1856, died November 27, 1858; John, born July 27, 1861; Clarinda (now Mrs. M. Milliren), born August 15, 1864; Sarah, born May 10, 1867, died August 20, 1877; Paphiras, born October 15, 1870, died August 24, 1877; Mary A., born November 13, 1872, died September 1, 1877; Arthur, born August 26, 1874, died September 2, 1877. Mr. Whitmarsh is independent in politics. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

PETER DESETTE, farmer and carpenter, P. O. Eau Claire, was born March 6, 1845, at Perth, Canada. He is a son of Peter and Margaret (Sullivan) Desette, who trace their ancestry back to France. Mr. Desette received a common-school education, and at the age of twenty went to Minnesota, where he worked at the carpenter and mason business until 1867, when he came to Eau Claire, where he worked in the saw-mills for several years. In 1870 he purchased eighty acres of land in section twenty-nine, Union township, and a year later purchased 100 acres in sections nineteen and thirty, and now owns 140 acres. In 1877 he moved to the farm upon which he now lives. Besides farming Mr. Desette raises stock and pays considerable attention to bee raising. He is also a carpenter and has planned and built many of the buildings in his vicinity. In 1885 Mr. Desette had the misfortune to lose his house by fire, the loss amounting to \$1,000. He was married April 14, 1868, to Ann, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Colloton) Brennan, who were linen manufacturers in Ireland. They have seven children, namely: Mary Elizabeth, William James,

Joseph Peter, Catherine Rosa, Sadie, Charles Francis and Hugh Henry. Mr. Desette is a member of the Catholic church and a democrat in politics. He has served his town as supervisor and been school director for a number of years.

JOHN A. HELLER, dentist and life insurance agent, Menomonie, was born March 31, 1846, in Salona, Clinton county, Pa., of German descent. His grandfather Heller was killed accidentally in Ohio while prospecting. The parents of our subject were David and Sarah (Wilson) Heller. The former was born July 20, 1810, in Northumberland county, Pa., and was a saddler by trade, but later in life a dentist; he died September 3, 1868, in Menomonie. The latter was a sister of Capt. William Wilson and was born in Lycoming county, Pa., December 26, 1809, and died May 11, 1887, in Menomonie, Wis. David Heller and wife were the parents of seven children: William Thompson, and M. Wilson (deceased), Thomas S., Judge James E. (deceased), John A., Robert and Mary (deceased).

John A. finished his education at a commercial college in Freeport, Ill., graduating in 1868. He then studied dentistry and graduated from the dental college of Philadelphia in 1872. He followed his profession until 1884, since when he has devoted his time chiefly to the care of his property, having erected many of the finest business houses in Menomonie. He is also quite well known in this part of the state as an apiarist. July 15, 1875, Mr. Heller married Miss Evelyn L., daughter of Albert and Maria (Kenyon) Fletcher, of New York. Mr. Fletcher and family came here about twenty-one years ago, and he has worked most of the time for Knapp, Stout & Co., and now has charge of their saw-mills at Downsville. Mr. Heller and wife are the parents of eight children: Mary Bird, John Albert, Charles D., William Epley, Francis Ruth, Sarah Ana, Mark Emerson, and Evelyn (deceased). Mr. Heller is a member of the A. F. and A. M. He has served as town clerk, assessor, justice of the peace, school commissioner, president of the school board and county commissioner.

PETER WERNER, pilot, Eau Claire, was born on the Rhine, in Prussia, November 24, 1845, a son of Carl and Mary Werner. Carl was born about 1802, was a shoemaker by trade, and kept a shop where his father had previously done so. The family had been in the same business, in the same place for four generations. Carl immigrated to this country in 1852, when Peter was seven years old, and located in Washington county, where he purchased a saw-mill and a farm. He remained there until his death, two years later, at the age of fifty-one years. Peter's mother, Mary, died in Washington county in 1859, aged fifty years. Peter remained on the farm until 1861, then came to Eau Claire and worked two winters for Smith & Buffington, then as pilot on the Chippewa river—seventeen years for different parties. In 1875 he took a contract to deliver lumber by the thousand in the Chippewa river for the Eau Claire Lumber Company, afterward sold to the Mississippi River Logging Company for whom he still works.

In 1870 he married Augusta Kitzman, who was born March 23, 1850, a daughter of August and Rosa Kitzman (see biography of Otto Kitzman). Nine children were born to this union: Charles A., June 6, 1871; Richard, September 11, 1873; Hattie, March 13, 1875; Rosa, August 10, 1876; Henry, April 1, 1878; Otto, February 13, 1882; Peter, October 7, 1880, died June 27, 1882; Awald, September 22, 1886, and Helena, April 6, 1888. Peter Werner is a republican in politics, and was baptized in the Lutheran church.

FRANK S. PLUMMER, farmer, P. O. Arkansaw, Pepin county, was born at Brodhead, Wis., October 30, 1854, and is a son of Hon. S. L. Plummer (see sketch). When a small boy he came with his parents to Durand and lived there until nine or ten years of age then came to Dead Lake Prairie, town of Waterville, Pepin county, where he resides now. He attended the district school but little, and when seventeen years of age began to work at logging winters and on the river summers for thirteen or fourteen years, at the end of which time he settled down to farming on the farm where he first located.

September 9, 1888, Mr. Plummer married Miss Lilly Taylor, and this union has been blessed with two children: Lilly C. and Nettie R. Mr. Plummer is a republican in politics and a thorough farmer and business man.

DAVID CRABBE, merchant, Eau Claire, was born in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., April 23, 1849, a son of Francis and Mary (Ingram) Crabbe. Francis Crabbe was born in Schoharie, N. Y., in 1850, was a farmer, builder and contractor, and is now living at the age of seventy-six years. His father, of English descent, was born in the Mohawk valley, and his ancestors date back to the English poet George Crabbe, who lived in the eighteenth century. Mary Ingram was born in Massachusetts and died at the age of thirty-eight years. She was the sister of O. H. and Julius Ingram, whose biographies appear elsewhere. Our subject remained at home and attended school until he came west and located at Wabasha, Minn., where he remained one year, selling lumber. In 1865 he came to Eau Claire and at first worked in a saw-mill, then accepted a situation as clerk in a store for C. H. Toby, and clerked for different firms until he and H. H. Deyarman started a general store. Later on he went as clerk on a steamboat for a year, then to Minneapolis, was in the fruit business there for a year, and then came back to Eau Claire and worked for Ingram & Kennedy for four years. He traveled for a St. Paul grocery house for two years, returned again to Eau Claire in 1886 and went into the furniture business, in which he has remained ever since. He married, September 1, 1868, Emma Works who was born in New Sharon, Me. Four children were born to this union: Samuel, Harry, Gertrude and Arthur, all of whom are still living. Mr. Crabbe has always been a democrat in politics. He is deputy head counsel and state delegate to attend the meeting of the Grand Lodge, to be held in 1892 of the M. W. A.

CHARLES F. W. COOK, engineer, Eau Claire, was born in Prussia, July 23, 1848, and came to the United States with his parents when he was quite young. He located in Niagara county, N. Y., but in the fall of 1862 came to Wisconsin and located at Menomonie, Dunn county. His early education was quite limited, as he went to work for Knapp, Stout & Company when quite young, and continued with them until 1880, when he came to Eau Claire and worked for the Phoenix Manufacturing Company as night foreman and watchman until 1890, when he was promoted to engineer, which position he still holds. He was married when twenty-four years of age, and has a family of six children. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and politically affiliates with the democratic party.

JOHN HOLDEN (deceased) was born at Dowlingville, Pa., August 22, 1825, a son of Stephen and Polly (Shields) Holden. When but eight years old he began to assist his stepfather in clearing up a farm, and received but little education. He was married November 22, 1849, to Lucinda C. Clover, daughter of Philip and Fannie (Clugh) Clover. Mrs. Holden was born October 25, 1832. Eight children have blessed their union: Stephen C., now of Montour,

Iowa, born April 25, 1851; Philip R., born February 5, 1853, died September 26, 1856; Emma L. (Mrs. I. H. Milliren), October 3, 1855; Corydon J., August 19, 1858, died October 19, 1886; Hyla J. E. (Mrs. L. B. Leflay), November 18, 1861; James E., June 16, 1863, died August 16, 1863; Fannie B. (Mrs. W. H. Biles), March 27, 1868; Evan C., May 6, 1874, died August 24, 1874. In the spring of 1853 Mr. Holden sold out and removed to Pepin, Wis., where he built the third house in the village. Soon afterward he purchased a farm on which he resided most of the time until 1876, when he sold out and removed to Tama county, Iowa. Returning to Pepin in 1878, he purchased another farm in sections eleven and fourteen, township twenty-three, range fifteen. In 1887 he returned to the village of Pepin, where his death occurred February 25, 1889, after a lingering illness. Mr. Holden was a miller by trade, which business he followed for a number of years in Pepin and Kinnickinnick, Wis., where the family lived in 1866-67. For several years previous to his death he worked as a mason and bricklayer, and erected several of the best buildings in the village and town. In politics Mr. Holden was an active republican, although never aspiring to hold office. He was for thirty years a member of the Methodist church. Industrious and strictly honorable in business, he led a peaceable, unostentatious life, which won the respect of the whole community in which he lived.

ASHBEL GOODRICH (deceased) was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., April 8, 1812. He was the third child and second son of Ashbel and Lois (Northrup) Goodrich. Ashbel Goodrich, Sr., was a pilot on the Susquehanna river and the lakes; he also sailed on the ocean, and had six brothers who were also sailors. The subject of this sketch grew up on a farm, and received a fair education, and was married March 16, 1842, to Angeline, daughter of James and Sally (Clark) Sweet, who was born at Berlin, Rensselaer county, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich were blessed with five children: William, Philo W., Frank A., Henry and Evaline (Mrs. J. J. Garvin). Mr. Goodrich resided at French Creek, Chautauqua county, N. Y., until 1854, when he removed to La Mont, Jackson county, Iowa. In 1857 he came to Waubeek township, where he purchased a farm and became extensively engaged in stock raising and dairying. In 1886 he retired from business and removed to Durand. His death occurred October 9, 1888, while on a visit to Chicago. His remains were interred in Durand cemetery. He was a member of the Baptist church from his youth. In politics he was a republican; although not an office seeker he served his town as supervisor, etc. He was an honorable, upright citizen, and enjoyed the esteem of the whole community.

JOHN H. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, was born December 6, 1856, in Norway, a son of Herman and Betsy Johnson, the former of whom was born in Norway, and died aged fifty-six years; the latter was also born in Norway, and is still living at the age of seventy years. John H. immigrated to this country with his parents when a small child. They located in Dane county, Wis., in 1860, and the father purchased a farm, on which he resided until 1862, when he sold, and purchased a farm in Iowa county. Six years later he sold out and came to Mondovi township, Buffalo county, and purchased the farm on which our subject now resides, and which consists of 160 acres, 100 acres of which are under a high state of cultivation. John H. assisted his father in opening up the farm, and after the latter's death carried it on for his mother, and later bought out the other heirs, and now owns the whole of it. April 4, 1884, he married Miss Annie Swiggum, and they have three children:

Bessie, born January 29, 1885; Ella, November 5, 1887, and Melville, May 5, 1888. He is a republican in politics, and has served as assessor for three years, school clerk for six years, and constable for six terms. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

WILLIAM HENRY MORRISON, lumberman, Eau Claire, came to Eau Claire county in 1865 and worked in the woods for George Randall, for two winters. In 1867 Mr. Morrison began logging for himself in a small way, employing eighteen men, and he has continued this business with more than ordinary success, until at the present time he employs between sixty and eighty men. He cuts from one to seven million feet of lumber every season. He was born in Kempville, Ontario, Canada, August 11, 1839, and spent his early life there on his father's farm. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Morrow) Morrison, both born in Ireland, and of Scotch descent. His mother's parents were James and Jane (Carens) Morrow, of Scotch lineage. There were fifteen children in his father's family, of whom eleven are now living. At the age of twenty-one our subject began farming for himself near Perth, Canada, and so continued for five years, when he came to Eau Claire, and began the lumber business. May 14, 1879, he married Fannie H., a daughter of Richard and Hannah (Williams) Rogers, the former of whom is deceased, but the latter still lives in Eau Claire. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, namely: Harry Irwin, Lone, Lee and Bessie. They are members of the Methodist church. Politically Mr. Morrison affiliates with the republican party, is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 112, of Eau Claire, and of the I. O. O. F.

ORRIN JAMES NEWCOMB, Pepin, was born June 13, 1850, and was the first white child born in Pepin county. He attended the Pepin high school until twenty years old, although he began working on the river a part of the time, when but thirteen years of age. He was married November 27, 1871, to Mary A., daughter of John L. and Caroline Perry, who were natives of Pennsylvania of Scotch descent. Their children are: Edward J., born April 9, 1873; Bertram, August 29, 1874; Guy V., June 29, 1877; Ralph W., November 17, 1880, and Maud L., July 3, 1882. For the past twenty years Mr. Newcomb has held a license as steamboat pilot on the Mississippi river, running chiefly between St. Paul and St. Louis, and for seventeen years has held a license as master of steam vessels on the Mississippi and its tributaries. He is a republican in politics, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is also a member of the A. O. U. W. and Pilots' associations.

ELISHA ROSS, cooper, Eau Claire, came here in 1865 and at once engaged with the Eau Claire Lumber Company in their cooper shop as foreman, continuing with them in this capacity until 1880, when he bought their shop and has since that time been operating it for himself. He employs about fifteen men in the works, and makes on an average 6,000 barrels per season, most of them pork barrels; all but 2,000 of them are used in Eau Claire. Mr. Ross was born in Lower Canada, July 18, 1841, but his family removed to Rock county, Wis., in 1844. He is a son of Friend and Nancy (Perkins) Ross, who were natives of Vermont, and went to Canada in 1836. Our subject spent his early life on his father's farm in Rock county and attended the public schools of the vicinity until when twelve years of age, he was apprenticed in a cooper shop, where he worked when not assisting his father on the farm. In February, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Nineteenth Wisconsin volunteer infantry as a private, and was in the army of the Potomac and participated in the

following battles: Suffolk, Va., and Cold Harbor, Va., where he was wounded by a gunshot in the right shoulder and laid up for some time. Later on he was at Newbern, N. C., at the siege and battle of Richmond, where his regiment was the first to enter the city after its evacuation; and at Seven Pines, Va., where his regiment lost all but fifty men and two officers. He was discharged and re-enlisted in veteran service February 29, 1864, and was in all battles participated in by the regiment. For nine months he was on detached service in the ambulance corps, and was discharged from the service at the close of the war, at Madison, August 28, 1865. Immediately afterward he came to Eau Claire and engaged in the cooper business.

October 6, 1868, he married Miss Angeline Higgins, whose parents came to Chippewa county in 1853, and located near Chippewa City. She is a daughter of Thomas and Mary A. (Winfield) Higgins, and her father now lives in Kansas, her mother being deceased some years. When her parents arrived in this country they came up the Chippewa river from Read's Landing in a keel-boat and passed through Eau Claire, where at that time there were but two shanties. Her grandfather, Edward Windfield, married a Sarah Burgess, whose ancestors were French Huguenots, and located in Kentucky. He was a soldier in both the Revolutionary and Florida wars, and the family still retains the uniform worn by him in the service. Mr. and Mrs. Ross are the parents of three children, namely: Eugene, Clarissa and Willis Edgar. The family are members of the Lake Street Methodist church, and in political matters Mr. Ross votes the prohibition ticket.

CHARLES A. SEAMAN, superintendent of Eau Claire county farm, was born June 25, 1838, at Rye, Westchester county, N. Y., and is next to the oldest child in a family of thirteen children. His parents were Henry and Phoebe Ann (Mason) Seaman, of Scotch descent, who settled in New York in an early day. By trade his father was a marble cutter, and not able to give Charles an education. The latter at the age of twelve years went on board a vessel which was sailing between New York and southern ports, as cabin boy, and it was there he learned to read and write. Mr. Seaman is well informed, and acquired his knowledge by hard study at night. He spent two years at sea, and then went on the Erie canal, where he stayed ten years. On September 5, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, 137th regiment, New York volunteer infantry, and soon afterward was made hospital steward, which position he held until the close of the war. While serving in the Sixth veteran reserve corps of New York he was shot at by a sharpshooter and lost part of his left ear. He received an honorable discharge in October, 1865. After the war he spent a number of years prospecting in California, Kansas and Pennsylvania, and in the spring of 1868 came to Eau Claire. Here he remained for twenty-three years, working at the mills, on the river, running an engine and acting as mate on a steamboat. He ran the first bus in Eau Claire. In the spring of 1888 he applied for the superintendency of the county poor farm, consisting of fifty-five acres and good buildings, located in Union township, and was successful in obtaining it. He has made many improvements on the farm and buildings, including the introduction of a library, the only one in existence in a poorhouse in Wisconsin, and, together with his wife, has given the best satisfaction since its opening. Mr. Seaman was married June 14, 1868, to Nellie, daughter of Philip and Margaret (Byron) Leonard, of Protestant-Irish descent, and the former one of the first settlers in Chippewa county. They have two children: Eva J. and Emma G.

Mrs. Seaman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and of the Ladies' Relief corps. Mr. Seaman is a republican and member of Eagle post, G. A. R.

JOHN LOWRY (deceased) was born in Milford, Del., August 16, 1818, and died at Pepin, June 17, 1884. His parents were James and Mary (Adams) Lowry. When he was about fifteen years old the family removed to Niles, Mich., where his parents died a few years later. At twenty-one years of age he began to learn the trade of a cabinet-maker, which occupation he followed nearly all the balance of his life. He was married August 16, 1840, to Mary A. Coverdail, by whom he had one child, Mary J., born December 16, 1842. Mrs. Lowry died December 28, 1842. The following year he married Miss Mary A. Mitton, a lady of French descent, born at Frederica, Del., April 14, 1825. They had six children: Isabella (Mrs. L. Richards, who, in September, 1891, married Mr. G. B. Remick), James T. (now deceased), Andrew, Leonard, Ella L. (Mrs. J. Barry) and Etta Dell, who died October 28, 1877. In the loss of their daughter, Etta Dell, Mr. and Mrs. Lowry had the sympathy of the whole community. She was especially missed by the I. O. G. T. lodge, of which she was an active member.

In 1853 Mr. Lowry removed to Frontenac, Minn., and the following year to Pepin, where he built a house, in which his widow still resides. In 1868 he built a furniture factory on Porcupine creek, and two years later he started a cabinet shop in Pepin. He engaged in business at Rock Rapids, Iowa, in 1872. In 1875, in company with others, he bought and laid out the site of Pipe Stone city, Minn. Mr. Lowry has been a member of the Methodist church from the age of eighteen years. He also belonged to the Masonic order.

FRANK WILLIAM STEES, postmaster, Bloomer, Chippewa county was born in Reedsburgh, Sauk county, Wis., March 21, 1860, a son of William Henry and Rosette J. (Whitney) Stees, the former born in Uniontown, Ohio, November 18, 1835, and the latter born in the state of Maine, and both of whom are still living. The father was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, having enlisted in Company K, Thirtieth Wisconsin volunteer infantry. His grandfather William, was born in Pennsylvania and died in Nauvoo, Ill., in 1866. Frank attended school at Tomah, Monroe county, Wis., for about three years, then at nine years of age, moved to Chippewa Falls with his parents, and remained there ten years, during five of which he attended school, then served four years as check boy at the Union Lumber Company's store. He afterward moved to Bloomer and has filled various positions in mercantile business, besides having learned the barber's trade, at which he was employed for some time, until March 29, 1889, he was appointed postmaster, which position he has filled with credit. He is also agent for the American Express Company.

December 23, 1880, he married Katie Rich, who was born in Friendship, Adams county, Wis., July 29, 1860. Her father, Elijah, was born in the state of Massachusetts, October 21, 1830, and her mother, Mary Elizabeth (Freer) Rich, was born in New York state, October 28, 1834, a daughter of Jacob Freer. Four children, boys, were born to our subject, as follows: Robert, born in Bloomer, August 21, 1881, died April 10, 1883; Archie Chisholm, born at Reedsburgh, Wis., January 25, 1883; Harrie, born at Bloomer, Wis., May 27, 1885, and the fourth child, born February 2, 1887, lived but three days. Politically Mr. Stees is a republican.

H. E. BROWNE, editor Osseo "Blade," Osseo, Trempealeau county, was born

at Long Meadow, Mass., October 5, 1864. He came to Wisconsin in 1867 with his parents, when he was a child three years of age, and since that has spent most of his time in Eau Claire. He attended school at Eau Claire, Sparta and Durand, and graduated from the high school at the last named place. January 31, 1891, at Mondovi, he married C. Meda Lampman of that city. After leaving school he learned the art of printing, and in 1888 entered into business as editor of the Knapp "Enterprise," a paper published at Knapp, Wis. He had charge of the same one year, then sold out and came to Osseo, where he now resides, and is editor of a paper called the Osseo "Blade." His father was a Methodist minister and a member of the West Wisconsin Conference. Our subject joined the Methodist Episcopal church at the age of eighteen years. May 30, 1891, the time of the Osseo fire, he was engaged in the publication of the "Blade" and narrowly escaped death, when his house was burning. It was located on the bank of a lake with only one entrance and fire had made it impossible to escape in that way, consequently he and his wife were compelled to jump from the upper story into the lake, and thus were saved from a horrible death. He had no insurance on his property and lost everything.

JAMES FLEMING (deceased) was born at Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pa., August 31, 1816, and died at Pepin, May 14, 1887. His parents' names were John and Sarah (Everett) Fleming. The Flemings are of Irish descent. James received but little education, and at nineteen years of age began life as pilot on a lumber raft, running on the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. In 1837 he made a trip as far as New Orleans. He was married December 27, 1838, to Miss Susan, daughter of Henry and Betsy (Gumbert) Pence. She was born March 31, 1820. Seven children blessed their union, namely: John, born March 23, 1840; Nancy J., November 6, 1841, died December 7, 1845; Elizabeth, December 14, 1842, died December 2, 1845; Thomas M., October 13, 1844, died December 1, 1845; Milton, April 6, 1846; Eliza A. (Mrs. F. Dunn) June 19, 1847; Sarah E., February 27, 1849, died February 2, 1890. Mr. Fleming worked at carpenter work, in a distillery and at farming until 1848, when he removed to Jefferson county, Pa., and bought a farm and engaged in lumbering. In 1854 he made a trip to Pepin and decided to move thither with his family. The following year he loaded his goods and family into a wagon and started to drive to Wisconsin. One horse became lame and he then shipped his outfit on a steamboat from Pittsburgh, paying all his ready money for their fare to Dubuque, Iowa. On the route he was seized with cholera and landed penniless at Davenport. A part of the wagon had been miscarried, so they were unable to proceed by team. Riding the horses out a few miles they were met and befriended by a farmer, who kindly entertained the family, gave Mr. Fleming medicine, which soon caused him to recover, and advanced a small sum of money. The balance of his wagon having arrived in the meantime, the family drove to Le Claire, Iowa, where Mr. Fleming got work teaming, with the proceeds of which the journey was continued to Guttenburg, Iowa. Here he took passage by steamer to Read's Landing, Minn., agreeing to leave the goods as security for a portion of their fare, which was advanced by a merchant at Read's on their arrival, who took security on the goods. Crossing to Pepin, Mr. Fleming began teaming, redeemed his goods, and the following year, 1856, made a claim on section seventeen, township twenty-three, range fourteen, built a log house, and continued to make improvements until his death. Mr. Fleming was a member of the Protestant Methodist church, and an active, enterprising man, respected by all who knew him.

John Fleming, a farmer at Pepin, the eldest of the children, was born at Bethlehem, Pa., and attended the district school a part of the time until nineteen years old. He came to Pepin with his parents in 1855 and began to work at twenty-one years of age as a farm laborer. Soon after he began supplying steamboats with cord-wood. He was married August 21, 1862, to Miss Mary J., daughter of Aaron and Mary (Brown) Littell. Mrs. Fleming was born at Presque Isle, Mich., September 26, 1848. They have had ten children, namely: William H., born August 13, 1863; Milton E., May 23, 1865; John F., December 10, 1866, died December 13, 1867; Clara J. (Mrs. G. Wheeler), September 8, 1868; Eugene Bert, February 3, 1871; Effie May, May 24, 1873; Truman, February 20, 1875; James C., May 11, 1879; Arminda I., June 8, 1883, and Sherman A., May 10, 1886. In 1862 Mr. Fleming bought a farm in section seventeen, and in 1876 another where he now resides, on section twenty, township twenty-three, range fourteen, and now owns 410 acres, all in a good state of cultivation. He has begun breeding Short-horn cattle and Poland China hogs. He makes a specialty of dealing in cord-wood, ties, etc. He is a noted hunter and sportsman and has killed more deer than any other man in the southern part of Pepin county. Mr. Fleming is a republican in politics, and is giving his children the advantage of a good education.

GEORGE C. HUEBENER, button manufacturer, Eau Claire. Among the early settlers of the Chippewa Valley is George C. Huebener, who came here direct from Germany in 1865, and worked for Henry Sammermeyer and the Elk Creek mills for five years, at the end of which time he began the mercantile business. In 1876 he formed a partnership in the hardware trade with F. W. Miller, under the firm name of Miller & Huebener. They soon became the leading hardware house of Eau Claire, and from 1880 to 1884 did a business of \$60,000 per year, running two stores. In September, 1884, when the flood came, both their stores and cellars were damaged, and they suffered to the extent of many thousand dollars, which crippled them to such an extent that, in order to do business, a new partnership was formed. Mr. Miller sold out, and the new firm was known as Huebener, Robertson & Slosser. In 1887 Mr. Robertson retired. The firm then became Huebener & Slosser for a short time, when it was dissolved. Mr. Huebener then became manager of the One Price Boston clothing house, which position he still holds.

After the passage of the famed McKinley bill, and the protection it gave to the pearl button industry of this country, Mr. Huebener conceived the idea of starting a pearl button factory in Eau Claire, so associating with himself some men of capital, he went to Europe and visited the pearl button factories of the old world. After a thorough investigation a manufactory was built and fitted with the necessary machinery early in the fall of 1891. When running at its full capacity employment is given to from fifty to seventy-five men. While Mr. Huebener was in Europe he visited his birthplace and the old homestead in Geoderlegen, Prussia. This homestead has been in the possession of the Huebener family for three hundred years. He has a record of his industry back to his grandfather, George C. F. Huebener, who was a miller by trade, and who was presented with a diploma for being the best miller in the province. His son, George C. F. Huebener, the father of our subject, was also a miller, and married Wilhelmine Weinguertner, who was also a native of Germany. The grandfather died aged eighty-nine years, and the father aged seventy-six years. Mr. Huebener has in his possession an old fusion snuff box, which he obtained in Europe, that has been in the Huebener family 180 years.

Mr. Huebener was baptized in the Lutheran church, but is independent both in politics and religion, and is a member of the K. of P., Germania lodge No. 49, John Bow Glen division No. 10, and the I. O. O. F. In 1878 he married a daughter of Otto and Adlina (Weyer) Seidel, of German ancestry. They have had six children, four of whom are now living.

NATHANIEL E. CARVER, Chetek, Barron county, superintendent of the Barron county schools, was born in Cape Vincent township, Jefferson county, N. Y., August 6, 1841, and is a son of Nathaniel and Jane (Britton) Carver, early settlers of Britton's Point, Jefferson county, N. Y. The family removed from there in 1812, on account of the ravages of the British troops, but in 1815 they returned. They were of English and Scotch descent. Our subject's grandfather was Dr. Eleazer Carver, of Boston. The ancestry can be traced back to the Puritans. Nathaniel attended the academy at Bridgewater, Mass., before attending the State normal school at the same place, from which latter he graduated in 1862, then, for a time, taught school in Cape Vincent, N. Y. In the spring of 1864 he came to Richland county, Wis., and for a few years taught school. In 1867 he engaged with Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., school-book publishers, for whom he traveled thirteen years. In 1880 he came to Barron county and located near Chetek, and for three years was engaged in clearing his farm, and engaged a portion of the time as book-keeper with the contractors, who were constructing the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad. When the schools of Chetek were graded, in 1883, he was the first principal. In 1886 he was elected county superintendent of the Barron county schools, which position he still holds. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, A. F. and A. M., and in his political belief is independent.

July 3, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Julia A. McIntyre, a native of Shellsburgh, Lafayette county. Her parents were natives of New York state. Her mother was Caroline Bowles, a relative of Samuel Bowles, of national reputation and editor of the Springfield (Mass.) "Republican." Mr. and Mrs. Carver are the parents of twelve children, namely: Jennie (Mrs. Charles Bird, of Superior), Edith, Bertha (deceased), Nathaniel, Edward, Mary, Blanche, Maud, Benjamin, Bessie, Maxson and Annie.

CHAUNCEY S. GOODRICH, farmer, P. O. Durand, was born in Franklin, Delaware county, N. Y., September 4, 1815. His parents' names were Ashbell and Lois (Northrup) Goodrich. His paternal grandfather was one of three brothers who emigrated from England to America about the middle of the eighteenth century. Ashbell Goodrich died at French Creek, Chautauqua county, N. Y., about 1865. Mrs. Lois Goodrich was a daughter of the celebrated divine, Josiah N. Northrup. Her children were: Erastus, Mary Ann (Mrs. Grant), Ashbell, Emanuel, Chauncey S., Julia Ann (Mrs. J. Willis), Sylvester, Alonzo, and Phoebe (Mrs. U. Hulitt). When the subject of this sketch was about ten years old, he worked in a cotton factory at Sangerfield, N. Y., for about a year. Soon after, the family removed to Chautauqua county, where he attended Mayville academy. At nineteen he began teaching, and followed that occupation in winter for about ten years. Later he conducted his father's farm. About 1849 he made a trip to Louisiana, where he engaged in chopping. April 12, 1855, he married Mrs. Amy M. White, daughter of Alpheus Williams. The latter was born near Providence, R. I., and was descended from Roger Williams, the founder of that state. Each of the following names represent a generation: Roger, Joseph, James, Nathaniel, Frederick and Alpheus. Mrs. Goodrich was born near Buffalo, N. Y. Her

mother, Sally (Crampton) Williams, was a descendant of the famous Sir William Wallace, and her grandmother was born on the ocean while on the way to America. From the age of twelve years Mrs. Goodrich has supported herself. She attended Westfield academy about four years, working out and teaching at intervals to earn money therefor. Thus early were established those habits of industry and perseverance which have characterized her whole life. The next day after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich started out to seek a home in the west. They first stopped at La Motte, Iowa, where they lived on a farm until 1857, when they came to Waubeek and purchased their present farm, which has been devoted largely to dairying. Mrs. Goodrich estimates that she has made about 120,000 pounds of butter and cheese.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich have but two children. The elder, Sylvester, was born at La Motte, and still lives with his parents and carries on the farm, which now contains 360 acres. He is a member of the Baptist church. The second child, Jennie M., is a graduate of the State Normal school at River Falls. She has taught several years at Eau Claire and elsewhere, and is now serving a second term as superintendent of schools in Pepin county. Our subject has been a deacon of the Baptist church for about forty-five years. He has always taken an active part in temperance work and in the building of schools, churches and other public improvements. In politics he is a prohibitionist. He has served the town as supervisor, assessor, justice of the peace, etc. During the high water of 1884, considerable damage was done to his stock and grain, and the water was from ten to fourteen inches deep on the first floor of his residence.

EDWARD J. MATCHETT, farmer, P. O. Osseo, was born February 26, 1848, in county Antrim, Ireland, a son of Moses and Esther (Johnstone) Matchett, natives of Ireland. He was given a fair education in Dublin, Ireland, and came to the United States in his fourteenth year, and settled in Madison, Somerset county, Me. September 3, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, Sixteenth Maine, and served under Col. Tilden and Capt. Ike Thompson, in the Fifth army corps, Second brigade and Third division. They were engaged in the battles of Hatch's Run, Gravelly Run, Five Points, and accompanying skirmishes, escaping wounds and capture. He was discharged June 20, 1865, and returned to Maine, but in the fall of the same year he came west, and resided in La Crosse, and in the following year came to Sumner township, Trempealeau county, where he has since resided. He commenced his life in the west by hauling freight from Osseo to Sparta and return, and when the St. Paul & Omaha road was being built, took contracts for grading part of the same. He graded the road bed of the Sault Ste. Marie from this point to Fairchild. He is one of the earliest loggers in this section, and now works at that in winter and farms in summer. He owns 500 acres of good farming land three miles east of Osseo, on which he has made many improvements.

In 1878 Mr. Matchett married Mrs. Rhoda Thomas, widow of W. H. Thomas, and a daughter of Freeman and Rhoda (Coates) Thomas. She was born in 1830, and died in her fifty-sixth year. In 1888 Mr. Matchett married Miss Augusta F., daughter of R. C. Hines, of Fairchild, and born September 16, 1864. They have one child, Essie B. Mr. Matchett is a member of the I. O. O. F and W. G. Wheeler Post No. 93, G. A. R. He is a republican in politics, and a member of the board of soldiers' commission, and chairman of the town board of supervisors. He and wife are members of the Congregational church.

HON. WILLIAM EDMUNDS PLUMMER, lawyer, Durand. Among her native sons,

Durand counts none of whom her citizens, and those of the country at large, are more justly proud than the subject of this sketch. He was born here April 10, 1861, a son of Hon. S. L. Plummer (a sketch of whose life will be found elsewhere in this book), and his ancestors, who came from England, were among the earliest settlers at Plymouth, Mass. Soon after his birth, his parents removed to a farm in Waterville township, where he grew up. He attended the common school and Northern Indiana normal school. At the age of twenty-one, in company with his father, he engaged in the mercantile business at Arkansaw, and in 1888 built a creamery there. In the meantime he served the county as clerk of court, 1883-86, and was county clerk, 1885-88. He also attended the law department of the Wisconsin university, and was admitted to the bar in 1888, although he did not graduate until the following year. Upon his admission, he opened an office, and began the practice of his profession at Durand, and served as district attorney, 1888-90. In 1890 he was elected member of the assembly on the republican ticket, and distinguished himself during the session by his industry and devotion to the interests of his constituents. He introduced a constitutional amendment, prohibiting the acceptance of railway passes by members of the legislature, and another, allowing five-sixths of a jury to bring in a verdict in civil actions.

June 24, 1890, Mr. Plummer married Miss Rosa Osterreicher, and they have one child, Winifred. In November, 1890, he sold his interest in the store and creamery, and removed to Durand. Although not an "offensive partisan," Mr. Plummer is a man of ready judgment and pronounced opinions. Among other reforms which he advocates is the abolition of the present system of license. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and withal a genial and pleasant gentleman.

The maternal ancestors of Mr. Plummer can be traced back to Obediah Belknap, who was the first white native of Lisbon, N. H. His ancestors represented the Scotch, English and German nationalities. His son, Mitchell Belknap, grandfather of our subject, was born in New Hampshire, and went with Judge Locke, by whom he was adopted, to Canada when he was twelve years old. He married Chartley, daughter of Richard Mosher, the latter a native of England. His wife, Eugene Craig, was a Scotch lady. Mr. Plummer's mother is one of a family of seventeen children.

SAMUEL MILLIREN (deceased) was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., January 31, 1810, and died at Pepin June 7, 1870. His parents, Abraham and Mary (Shafer) Milliren, were of German descent. They had eight children: John, Samuel, Jacob, Elizabeth, Nancy, Daniel, Jonathan and Mary A. When Samuel was a small boy the family removed to Summerville, Jefferson county, Pa., where he was reared on a farm. His schooling was limited to six months' attendance at the district school. He was married May 16, 1837, to Esther, daughter of Hewlett and Eunice (Wheeler) Smith, natives of Connecticut. The Wheelers are a very long-lived family, of English descent. Hewlett Wheeler was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mrs. Milliren was born February 14, 1818. She is the mother of eleven children, viz.: Melissa A. (Mrs. S. R. Anderson), born March 9, 1838; Hewlett J. (see sketch); Eunice, February 12, 1842, died May 2, 1844; Wesley W., July 21, 1844, died September 28, 1846; Irvin H. (see sketch); Caroline P. (Mrs. E. Crumb), May 2, 1849; Mary H. (Mrs. E. Minder), June 2, 1851; Silas A. (see sketch); Barton L., May 2, 1855; Milo C., April 9, 1857; Milton S., April 27, 1858. At the age of twenty-three years Mr. Milliren began life as a sailor on Lake Erie, which

occupation he followed for several years. On one occasion he was nearly shipwrecked, but returned home after being given up for dead by his parents. Later he made a voyage to the West Indies. After his marriage Mr. Milliren engaged in farming and lumbering on an extensive scale, winning quite a reputation as a pilot on the Red Bank. In 1858 he sold out and came west, moving his goods to Pittsburgh on a lumber raft, thence to Pepin by the steamer "Canada," on her first trip. Purchasing a farm on section thirty, township twenty-three, range fourteen, where his widow still resides, he spent the balance of his days in its improvement and cultivation. He was a very methodical man in his business, and kept a diary in which are recorded many interesting and important events. Politically he was an ardent democrat. He was a member of the Methodist church from his youth, and also belonged to the A. F. and A. M. and I. O. O. F. fraternities.

Silas Augustus Milliren was born at Summersville, Jefferson county, Pa., July 9, 1853. He removed with his parents to Pepin when about five years of age, and was reared on the farm, attending school a part of the time until twenty-one. When twelve years old he had the misfortune to get his left hand crushed in a cane-mill, necessitating the amputation of all the fingers. This partially unfitted him for labor, but, being of an ambitious disposition, he began at seventeen years to travel as an agent for books, which occupation he followed in this and other lines for several years. In 1867 he went to Pipe Stone county, Minn., and took up a claim, but returned to Pepin, where he is now engaged in general farming on the old homestead. He has spent considerable time in travel on business and pleasure. In 1886-87 he made an extensive tour through the east, south and west, visiting among other places the famous Kenson, Niagara and Brooklyn bridges. Mr. Milliren is a democrat and a member of the I. O. G. T.

TIMOTHY FRANCIS HORAN, lumberman, Eau Claire, was born at Tipperary, Ireland, in 1840, a son of Thomas Horan, Sr., and is a brother of Emmet M. Horan, of this city. His father was born in the same place in Ireland, December 21, 1806, was married in 1831, and immigrated to Canada in 1842, and thence to Eau Claire, Wis., in 1863. He was a man of genial nature, and esteemed for his strict integrity. His social qualities made him a desirable companion, his sympathetic heart a dear friend, and his public spirit an honored and respected citizen. Timothy Horan received his education in Canada, and on coming here with his parents naturally drifted into the lumber business, and has been foreman of the Eau Claire Lumber Company and its successor for twenty-eight years.

In 1863 he married Miss Lizzie O'Meara, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Griffin) O'Meara. Her father was a native of Ireland, born September 19, 1804. He was a farmer, came to Canada in 1832, and in 1850 settled in Portage county, Wis., where he was superintendent of public schools for several years. He came to Eau Claire in 1858, purchased a farm a few miles south of the city, and was soon appointed justice of the peace and married the first couple in Eau Claire county. He also purchased considerable property in Eau Claire, but was obliged to dispose of it during the war. He had seven children. Mr. O'Meara was a very exemplary man, could be truly ranked among the good men of Eau Claire, and was considered one of the pioneers of this valley. At his death he left a large circle of friends to mourn his departure. The funeral services were held by Father Meder at the Roman Catholic church, and the cortege was the largest ever seen in this city.

Mrs. Horan has five children now living, of whom any mother might well be proud. They are as follows: Francis (married Miss Mary Whillen), J. Eugene, Hortense, Nellie and Mildred. J. Eugene Horan studied at the Madison university, and graduated from the law department there in 1891, and is now in the state of Washington, an attorney there. His ability was recognized before he left Eau Claire. He was secretary of the local Alumni society, and as its banquet in 1891, just before departing for the west, he delivered a stirring speech. He was also first lieutenant of the Griffin Rifles of Eau Claire.

PETER BROATCH (deceased) was born near Gretna Green, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, about the year 1815, and died in Pepin, August, 1874. He was a son of Andrew and Hannah (Davison) Broatch. In youth he received a fair education, and worked on a farm until his marriage, when he became manager of the same. In 1856 he immigrated with his family to America and settled in Pepin township, where he purchased a farm and resided until his death. He was married in 1840 to Mary Little, who died here October 17, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Broatch were blessed with ten children, four of whom died in infancy. The others are: John, living on a farm near the old homestead, married Martha Johnston (who died July 18, 1889, leaving eight children: Margaret J. (Mrs. M. Varnum), Mary E., Hannah, Martha, Jessie M., Catherine B., Elizabeth A. and John J.); Hannah, now Mrs. F. D. Wartinbee, of La Crosse, Wis.; David W., who now owns a part of the old homestead, and is engaged in farming and the manufacture of rafting pins, supplying a lumbering firm at Stillwater, Minn.; Andrew, who married Elizabeth J. Reid, who bore him two children, James P., and Andrew Ena (lived on a portion of the old homestead until his death January 24, 1883); Mary J., living in Pepin township, and Margaret A., who died in January, 1865. Peter Broatch was a quiet, industrious man, who commanded the respect of all who knew him. In politics he was a free-trade republican, and in religion a Presbyterian.

CHRISTIAN J. LENMARK, Eau Claire, was born in the city of Christiania, Norway, January 9, 1847, and there received a common-school education. At the age of fourteen years he went into the lumber mills, where he did the duties of a filer, for a time, and then learned the trade of mill-wright and cabinet maker, at which he worked until twenty-one years of age. He then immigrated to America and stopped for a time in Hudson county, Minn., where he was employed as a farm hand for eleven months, when he came to Eau Claire where for four years he was in the employment of the Eau Claire Lumber company, and seven years in the furniture store of Matt. Harris. January 1, 1885, the Eau Claire Furniture company was organized with Ole Ness as president, and Mr. Lenmark as vice-president. Eighteen months later, Mr. Ness died and Mr. Lenmark became president, which position he has since occupied. February 11, 1870, Mr. Lenmark married Sophia Peterson, who was born in Christiania, Norway, a daughter of Peter Anderson. They have had ten children, namely: Charlotte, Edward J., Peter Oscar, Clara C., Hulda, Borghild, Carl, Aaron, Dogmor and Martin, who died at the age of eighteen months. The family is connected with the Lutheran church, and Mr. Lenmark adheres to the principles of the republican party. His parents were John Lenmark and Christena (Veland) Hanson, born in February, 1812, and November, 1814, respectively, in Fitta, Christiania Stift, Norway. He and his father were mill-wrights and farmers. Christian J. Lenmark's maternal grandparents were Hans and Martha (Oleson) Hanson, who were born in the same place as his parents.

WILLIAM H. HAMILTON, farmer, P. O. Durand, was born at Salem, Washington county, N. Y., May 21, 1827, and is the oldest and only surviving son of James and Elizabeth (Blossom) Hamilton. His paternal grandfather, James Hamilton Sr., was of Scotch descent, and his maternal grandfather, John Blossom, was a native of Vermont. James Hamilton, Jr., was born at Salem in 1801, and died at Durand in 1875, and Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, also a native of Salem, died here in 1882. Our subject received but little schooling, and in 1840, he removed with his parents to Genesee, Waukesha county, Wis. In May, 1850, he married Amelia, daughter of George and Martha Winslow, who was born at Onderslam, near the city of Alford. Their children are: James W., Jane E. (Mrs. E. J. Baker), Mary A. (Mrs. W. B. Ward), and William H. In 1857 Mr. Hamilton removed to Lima township. He purchased part of his present farm in 1875, and now owns over 200 acres, well stocked and improved. Mrs. Amelia Hamilton died here September 12, 1887. Since the death of her husband, in 1885, Mrs. Jane E. Baker has resided with her father; she has one son, Edwin O. James W. Hamilton was born at Genesee, Wis., September 26, 1851. He attended the district school and La Crosse Business college, and at seventeen began teaching. In 1884 he kept a grocery store at Durand. December 25, 1889, he married Lena Nelson, who was born at Pepin. They have one child, William H. Since his marriage, Mr. James Hamilton has resided on his father's farm, to the care of which he gives his entire attention.

MADISON SEARL, farmer, P. O. Augusta, Eau Claire county, was born July 23, 1830, in Martinsburg, Lewis county, N. Y., the eldest in the family of nine children of Stephen and Parmelia (Seymour) Searl, namely: Madison, Marvin, Louisa, Harriet (deceased), Marvin, Duwyne (deceased), Philo (killed at Chickamauga), Ambrose and Eugene (deceased). Madison's early life was spent in Ohio, where he followed farming. He came west in 1853 and settled in Adams county, removing in 1858 to Eau Claire county and engaging in the mercantile business. In 1860 he had his store and stock destroyed by fire at the Dells. He was married, December 16, 1857, to Harriet A., daughter of John and Eliza (Sanborn) Brown, of Maine, who had eight children, viz.: Jonas, Arexine (wife of G. Judson), Cynthia (wife of W. Sweet), Sarah (deceased wife of John Boyd), Mrs. Searl, Henrietta (wife of James Hewitt), Melissa (wife of George H. Warrington) and Loyfelte. Mrs. Searl was born September 21, 1835. She has had six children, viz.: Mary E., Charles F. (married Alice La Grave), Fred E. (married Marian A. Chyo), Frank (married Kate Palley), Edward (deceased) and George H. Mr. Searl is a republican in politics and a representative citizen of Bridge Creek township.

AUSTIN CHRISLER, farmer, P. O. Norseville, Eau Claire county, was born in Madison county, N. Y., March 6, 1844, and is the fifth in the family of nine children of William B. and Elizabeth (Crakroft) Chrisler, natives of Germany. In 1856 his parents came to Columbia county, Wis., where they now live, and where Austin was reared to manhood. August 20, 1864, he enlisted in the Forty-second Wisconsin regiment, and was discharged in 1865. In the following fall he came to Eau Claire, where he resided until 1872, when he purchased his present farm in Clear Creek township. In 1869 he married Mary, daughter of Peter and Mary (Gettman) Putnam. In his religious belief he is a Lutheran. He votes with the republican party, and has served as chairman of the township board for three years, and also as marshal of Eau Claire county

for several years. He is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. orders. His farm of 160 acres is well improved, and he is also quite extensively engaged in stock raising.

LUCIUS HOWARD, farmer, P. O. Durand, was born at Richfield, Summit county, Ohio, December 1, 1832, a son of Hiram and Amanda M. (Starr) Howard. His paternal grandfather was of English descent, and his grandmother was a Welsh woman. They had four children: Timothy, Hiram, Philander and Lucinda. Hiram Howard was born in the state of New York, April 25, 1808, and died at Spring Valley, Rock county, Wis. June 2, 1860. While a boy he went to Pennsylvania and, later, to Richfield, Ohio, where he was married in 1831. Mrs. Amanda M. Howard was born in Connecticut, and her parents, Christopher and Betsy Starr, were Yankees, and the former was a sea captain. Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Howard's children were Lucius, Franklin P., Almira A. and Francis T., of whom our subject alone survives. He attended school regularly until his mother's death, which occurred March 5, 1844, after which he had little opportunity for schooling. His father afterward married Mrs. Lucy Triplet and the family removed to Rockton, Ill. Here our subject worked at farm work, teaming, etc., until 1853, when he came to Rock county, Wis. In 1855 and 1856 he spent about nine months lumbering on the Chippewa river.

He married, at Avon, Rock county, Wis., June 10, 1856, Miss Betsey, daughter of Joseph and Roxana (Wilson) Kinney. Mr. and Mrs. Kinney were born in Vermont, but the family were of English descent. Mrs. Howard was born in Independence township, Summit county, Ohio. Six children blessed this union: Joseph S., Hiram, Cephas W., Carrie (Mrs. W. E. Alkire), Addie M. (now a teacher in Durand public school), and George L. About a year after his marriage Mr. Howard removed to Lima township, making the journey from Rock county by team. He preëmpted a portion of his present farm, built a pole cabin, and made other improvements as fast as his limited means would permit. Game was not over plentiful, most of the deer having been killed during the deep snow of the previous winter. Bears occasionally came in sight however, for several years. Mr. Howard now owns a highly cultivated farm of 240 acres, and he has it well stocked and improved. He is a republican in politics; has served the town as clerk, assessor, chairman of the board, etc. He is a hospitable, courteous gentleman, and enjoys the esteem of all who meet him.

FRANK S. DUNN, lumberman, Pepin, was born May 2, 1847, at Greenville, Pa., and is a son J. A. and Harriet (Cossett) Dunn. In 1855 the family immigrated to Pepin county, where they still reside, and where Frank received his early education. He is the eldest of six children born to his parents and was active in assisting his father in the management of the farm. Mr. Dunn has been an extensive traveler, having spent several years in Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada and California. November 5, 1882, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Eliza Young, a native of Jefferson county, Pa. Her parents were pioneer settlers in Pepin county, having arrived here in 1855. The father, James Fleming, died May 17, 1887, of dropsy. He was born in Clarion county, Pa., August 31, 1816. Of his seven children three died of croup within a week of each other. Mrs. Dunn's mother, Susan A. Fleming, is still living. Mr. Dunn and wife are the parents of four children: Ada M., James, Archie and Jessie. Politically Mr. Dunn is a believer in the principles of the democratic party.

WM. BUSSELMAN, book-keeper for the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, Eau Claire, was born April 4, 1860, in Chippewa Falls, a son of Herman L. and Eva (Stephany) Busselman, natives of Germany, who came here in an early day. The father served a term of several years in the German army. He was a blacksmith by trade, having learned it in his native country, and started the first private blacksmith shop in Chippewa Falls. He induced Fred Hoenig and Carl Herring to locate there, and they were associated in business for some years, besides being engaged in the manufacture of wagons. He resided there nearly all his life, had a host of friends, and was a good mechanic of the old school. He married there, and had two children; William and Emily, the latter now the wife of Mr. Schumack. Our subject was educated in Chippewa Falls and at the age of seventeen years learned book-keeping in the office of A. E. Pound & Co., and kept books for L. C. Stanley a short time. He taught school two terms and then kept books for C. B. Wessell, a hardware merchant who was succeeded by Wessell & Webb, and they by Webb & Stansbury. In 1883 he was appointed deputy registrar of deeds of Chippewa county and re-appointed in 1885, filling the position with tact and ability. Afterward he kept books for the Drywood Lumber Company until he came to Eau Claire, in May, 1888, to take his present position as book-keeper with the Phoenix Manufacturing Company. He enjoys the confidence of that concern to an unusual degree. July 21, 1886, in Chippewa Falls he married Miss Anna Hamanne, a native of Quebec, Canada. Two children, Florence and Eva, are the fruit of this marriage. Mr. Busselman is a member of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin and secretary of the John Boyle O'Reilly literary society.

OLIVER G. HOWARD, farmer, P. O. Pepin, was born in Jefferson county, Pa., June 20, 1840, and is a son of Caleb and Fanny Howard. He attended the district school in winter until seventeen years old, when he came with his parents to Pepin and worked on his father's farm until he became of age. In 1861 he went to Central City, Colo., and worked in the gold mines. He enlisted May 12, 1862, in the Second Colorado cavalry, and served under General Curtis until the close of the war, taking part in engagements at Cabin Creek and Honey Springs, I. T. He was stationed at Kansas City when Gen. Price made his famous raid in 1864, and accompanied his regiment in the pursuit to the Arkansas river, during which they encountered the enemy at Little Blue, Big Blue, Mo., Mine Creek, Kas., and Newtonia, Mo. He was honorably discharged at Fort Riley, Kas., June 16, 1865, and returned to Pepin, where he bought a farm on section seventeen, township twenty-three, range fourteen, where he still resides. For several seasons he operated a threshing machine, but is now turning his attention to breeding thoroughbred short-horn cattle. He was married July 23, 1865, to Mary E. Twells, who bore him ten children: Harry O., born August 31, 1866; Jesse G., March 24, 1868; James M., May 21, 1870; Thomas G., October 28, 1872, died December 15, 1875; Clarence C., October 8, 1874; Sarah Ethel, August 19, 1877; Edith M., October 30, 1879; William G., October 20, 1881; Charles, November 23, 1884; Clifton, February 12, 1888, died January 28, 1889. Mrs. Howard died October 8, 1888, and March 25, 1890, Mr. Howard married Mrs. Lulu Holden, daughter of William and Eliza McCain. Mr. Howard is independent in politics, and has served his town as supervisor and has been school clerk for seven years. He is a member of the American Protective Association, and of U. S. Grant Post No. 204, G. A. R., Maiden Rock, Wis.

CHRISTOPHER D. GORMAN, postmaster, Olivet, Pierce county, is a son of John

Gorman, who was born in Luzerne county, Pa., December 6, 1824, and married Esther, daughter of C. and E. L. Mead. Seven children were born to them: Christopher D.; Levi; Melissa (Mrs. Hull), deceased; Hiram; Eugene; Hezekiah, deceased; Josephine (Mrs. Gardner), lives at Ellsworth, Wis. Christopher D. was born in Syracuse, N. Y., June 30, 1846, and lived there until six years old, then came to Sheboygan, Wis., with his parents, and lived there until 1861, when he enlisted in the Eighth regiment, Wisconsin volunteer infantry called the Eagle regiment. He served with them until June 6, 1864, when he was shot through the left shoulder. He then went to the hospital and was discharged from there May 26, 1865, when he came to Pierce county; then west to Madison, and attended Worthington & Warner's commercial college for six months, after which he went to farming. In 1886 he married Mary A., daughter of David and Eliza Rogers, and then took up a homestead and commenced a pioneer life. Six children have been born to them: Lillian L. L. L., Walter M. L., Robert H., Mary A., Halber E. and Pearl E. Two years later he moved back to Sheboygan county, and six months later to New Auburn, Minn. After a year and a half there he came to Pierce county, Wis., and went into the grocery trade. He was appointed postmaster, and held that office until 1873. He next went to Waupaca and ran a general store for two years, then sold out and worked at the carpenter's trade until 1877, when he came back and worked at his trade until 1889. In that year he was appointed postmaster, then put in a small grocery stock. He was elected justice of the peace in 1872, and has held that office since except two years. He is a member of the G. A. R., is a prominent Odd Fellow, and in politics is a republican.

EDWARD GARDNER BROWNEE, miller, Mondovi, was born March 16, 1869, a son of James Thomas and Fanny (Fleming) Brownlee. He was born in Mondovi and attended the high school, from which he graduated at the age of eighteen years. He then entered his father's mill to learn the trade of a miller, and worked for his father until he reached his majority. He then took a trip west and upon his return assumed full charge of the mill, which position he holds at the present time. He is a republican in his political views. A sketch of Thomas Brownlee, his father, appears elsewhere in this work.

HENRY CLAY RICHARDS, veterinary surgeon, Eau Claire, was born at Massena Springs, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., September 27, 1843, and is a son of Charles and Polly (Seymour) Richards. Charles was born October 11, 1818, and was a physician and veterinary surgeon. In 1863 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixth New York heavy artillery, and served until May, 1864, when he was discharged for disability, and died from the effects of his wound in April, 1869. Col. Louis Richards, grandfather of Henry C., was also born at Massena Springs, and was an officer in the war of 1812, as was also his brother, Joseph, both of whom were pensioners afterward. He died at the age of sixty-seven years. Henry's great-grandfather was at the battles of Niagara Falls, Crow Point and others. In the latter part of the war he received a wound which eventually resulted in his death. The latter's father was born in France, of English descent, and his mother of French descent. He came over to this country with General LaFayette, as colonel of one of his regiments, and after the Revolutionary war was over he remained in this country until he died, which was twelve years later, he having received a wound at the battle of Brandywine which caused his early demise. He went to Albany, N. Y., to call on Gen. LaFayette when the latter visited this country eight years after the war, and was greeted with the greatest

degree of friendship. Polly, the mother of Henry C., was born within six miles of Massena Springs, in 1822, and died in 1890. She was the mother of fourteen children, eight boys and six girls.

Our subject was the third of their children, and is now the oldest living child. He remained with his parents until he was eight years old, then began to work at three dollars per month, but when the time came for him to receive his earnings he had done so well his employers paid him at the rate of five dollars. He used his money for clothes and schooling. For three summers he worked this way, attending school in the winter, and at the age of eleven years went to work in a livery stable for eleven dollars a month, the next spring obtaining twelve dollars. He then went to the Potsdam high school for four terms, working during the summers for his board, clothes and tuition. He next drove stage for one season, and attended the Columbia Veterinary school at New York for two terms. He then went into active practice with Bell & Farnsworth at Massena Springs, and remained there three years. In 1866 he came west and practiced in Milwaukee, after which he got the land fever, came to Eau Claire county, purchased some property and began to farm, which occupation he followed for sixteen years. He then sold out and did not do anything until 1885, when he went to Ashland, then to Bessemer, where he bought a half interest in a hotel, and at the same time practiced his profession. In 1869 he sold out, moved to Eau Claire, and has been in active practice here ever since.

January 11, 1864, he married Sarah, daughter of Adam and Maggie (Doolittle) Reed, who was born in Cornell county, Canada, in March, 1843. Her parents are of Irish and Scotch descent. There were born to this union the following children: Hattie J., January 15, 1865; George, July 18, 1867; Lida, October 27, 1869, and Bessie, November 3, 1877. Mr. Richards is a republican, has been school director and clerk, and has always taken a great interest in the educational matters of his district. He is not a member of any church, but believes in right and justice.

ORRIN BYINGTON (deceased) was born at Woolcott, Conn., May 3, 1807, and died in Frankfort May 22, 1873. He was a son of Daniel Byington. When a boy he learned his father's trade, carpentering. He married Miss Rebecca M. Tuttle, and to this union were born two sons, Charles E. and Lucius E. The Byington and Tuttle families were both of English descent. About 1838 Mr. Byington removed to Bristol, Kenosha county, Wis., where he bought some wild land and became one of the pioneers of that county. In 1848 he returned to Connecticut and worked at his trade and in a factory. About 1856 he removed to Olmsted county, Minn., but returned to his native state next year. In 1863 he came to Frankfort township, Pepin county, and purchased a farm, on which he continued to live and make improvements until his death. He took but little interest in politics, but served the township as supervisor. Mrs. Byington died here September 20, 1876.

Charles E., the elder son of Orrin and Rebecca M. Byington, was born at Bristol, Wis., November 5, 1839. He enlisted in 1862, in Company B, Twentieth Connecticut volunteer infantry. He served under Gen. Sherman in the campaign to Atlanta, and thence to the sea, taking part in all the principal engagements of that campaign. He was once captured by the enemy, but was exchanged after a few days. He accompanied the army on the march northward from Savannah to Bentonville, N. C., where he was killed in battle March 19, 1865.

LUCIUS E. BYINGTON, farmer, P. O. Ella, Pepin county, was born at Bristol, Wis., September 8, 1842, and when but six years old he removed with his parents to Connecticut. At the age of thirteen years he began work in a factory, which occupation he followed most of the time until he was twenty-one. In 1863 he came west with his parents and engaged in teaming, and was occupied most of the season in hauling government supplies across the plains of Minnesota and Dakota to the site of Fort Wadsworth. In 1868 he bought the present homestead, then wild land, and began to make improvements. He now owns a well improved farm of 320 acres, and is devoting considerable attention to breeding Percheron horses. His farm is one of the best in the county. November 6, 1870, he married Miss Mary F. Hilliard, who bore him two children: Bertha E. (now deceased) and Charles E. Mrs. Byington, who was born September 18, 1851, died October 4, 1874. November 25, 1875, Mr. Byington married Miss Kate E. Hawkins, who bore him six children: Harriet E., Marie E., Orrin E., Lucius E., Russell E. and Adaline T. Mrs. Kate E. Byington died September 22, 1889. In politics Mr. Byington is a republican, but does not aspire to public office.

THOMAS KEMP, hardware merchant, Eau Claire, was born at Waukesha, Wis., January 11, 1853, a son of John and Jane (Arthur) Kemp. John Kemp was born in England in 1813, and at the age of fourteen years came with his parents to America, and settled at Utica, N. Y., and there married and engaged in carpenter work, which trade he always followed. In 1850 he came to Wadsworth county, Wis., and in 1865 to Eau Claire, where he now resides. Mrs. Kemp is a member of the Presbyterian church. Thomas received his education here at the public schools, and then began life as clerk in a store. In 1881, in partnership with James Richardson, he started a hardware store, which was continued three years, when Mr. Kemp disposed of his interest in it and opened a store for himself on North Barstow street.

June 14, 1882, he married Ida, a daughter of William McDougall of this city, and they have two children: Thomas and Clarence. Mrs. Holman, Ida's mother, was a daughter of Francis and Rebecca (Mathers) Weatherby. Her father was born and reared in New Hampshire, and when a young man went to Wellsborough, where he married. Subsequently he went to Watertown, Wis., and then to Rochester, Minn., where he died in 1879. He was a prominent mason, and a member of the Congregational church. Mrs. Holman received her education at the Wellsborough academy, and in 1844 married William McDougall, and she too came west, and located at Wabasha, Minn. Mr. McDougall was an engineer and surveyor, and helped to survey the original town site of Wabasha. He then engaged in the land business until his death in April, 1866. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McDougall as follows: George, engaged in the commission business in Minneapolis; Ella (Mrs. R. J. Kepler), of Eau Claire; Mary (Mrs. James Thomas), and Ida, the wife of the subject of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Kemp are members of the Congregational church, and Mr. Kemp is a republican in politics and a member of the F. and A. M.

FRANK A. GOODRICH, farmer, P. O. Durand, was born at Jamestown, N. Y., June 11, 1847, and is a son of Ashbell and Angeline (Sweet) Goodrich. When he was two years old the family removed to Chautauqua county, N. Y. In 1853 they moved to La Motte, Iowa, and thence, in 1857, to Waubeek. Five weeks were consumed in making the last journey, the family living in the wagon while on the way, and bringing their cows, chickens, etc., with them.

Our subject attended Durand academy until March 17, 1864, when he enlisted in Company L, Second Wisconsin cavalry. He took part in the siege of Vicksburg, and was on duty in Texas and Louisiana until his discharge in December, 1865. He was slightly wounded in the leg, and was also injured by being thrown from a horse at Memphis. He returned to Durand and was engaged for a short time in running a ferry boat, but wishing to complete his education he attended high school at Pepin, and later at Winona. In 1870 he engaged in buying and shipping live stock at Durand, and has followed that business more or less of the time since. May 18, 1880, he married Miss Anna E., daughter of Joseph Hazelton, and they have three children: Clayton H., Arthur Rex and Lois Lucile. Since his marriage Mr. Goodrich has lived on the homestead farm, which he has devoted chiefly to stock raising, the short-horns being his favorite breed. In politics he is a republican, and has served the town as chairman of the board, clerk, treasurer and assessor. He has also been county registrar of deeds. He is a member of the G. A. R., and is a man of good business ability.

DANIEL C. CORBETT, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, Buffalo county, was born in Mentzt, Cayuga county, N. Y., September 4, 1835, a son of Carlton and Lydia Clark (Zeahuff) Corbett. Carlton Corbett was born in Bennington, Vt., June 19, 1803, and died in 1875; he was a farmer by occupation. His father, Daniel, was born near Boston, Mass., and died at the age of ninety-one years; his wife, Katharine (Everett) Corbett, also lived to be ninety years old. Mrs. Lydia Corbett, the mother of our subject, was born March 4, 1810, and is still living. Her father, Daniel Zeahuff, was a shoemaker by trade, and her mother, Susan, lived to be seventy-eight years old. Daniel C. came west with his father in 1849, and located in Waukesha county, Wis., where he lived until he moved to his present home. In 1869 he came to Drammen township, Eau Claire county, and purchased eighty acres of land, on which he now resides, and has at present fifty-five acres under improvement. May 13, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Fifth Wisconsin regiment, and was mustered into the United States service at Madison, and sent thence to Fort Advance, where he remained until 1862. The first engagement in which his regiment took part was at Lee's Mills. He was taken sick afterward and did not return to his regiment until the fall of 1862, when he took part in the following battles: Rappahannock Station, Rapidan, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. His regiment was then detached to go to New York city to enforce the draft, which they did throughout the state. At Goshen orders were received to go back to the army of the Potomac, and the regiment went into winter quarters near Rappahannock Station. In the spring of 1864 it went with Grant to the Wilderness, where Mr. Corbett was wounded and sent to the hospital. After getting better he was assigned to duty as a nurse and continued in this position until July 11, when he was sent back to his regiment at Washington. He was discharged at Madison July 30, 1864.

April 2, 1865, Mr. Corbett married Julia Mary, born in 1843, a daughter of Chauncey and Adeline Brumell. This union has been blessed with two children: Nellie M., born January 12, 1866, and Carrie M., born October 15, 1868. Mrs. Corbett died November 2, 1868. January 3, 1871, Mr. Corbett married Sarah Everett Hessler, who was born August 4, 1830, in Monroe county, Pa., a daughter of John and Katie Everett. He is a republican in politics and has held the office of supervisor for two terms.

MATHEW CARUTHERS, lessee of the Frawley house, Eau Claire, was born

in 1848, in Clinton county, Iowa, a son of Robert and Jemima (McKeen) Caruthers. His father was born in Ireland, was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1879. His mother was born in Picto county, Nova Scotia, and now lives at Washburn, Wis. Mr. Caruthers received a common-school education in Clinton county, Iowa, and, at the age of fifteen years enlisted in Company A, Sixteenth Iowa volunteers, in January, 1864. His company was assigned to the fourth division, Seventeenth army corps, which it joined at Vicksburg and soon started with Sherman on his famous "march to the sea." At the close of the war he went to Washington to participate in the grand review, and from thence to Louisville, Ky., and to Davenport, Iowa, where he was mustered out, in August, 1865. He then spent two years in farming and traveling, and in 1867 came to Eau Claire and engaged with the Eau Claire lumber company, with whom he remained twelve years, as pilot on one of their lumber rafts running from here to the Mississippi river. He then worked for different lumber companies and was two seasons with the Badger State Lumber Company, then ran on the river for the Dells Lumber Company until 1891 and during the summer of that year was employed by the Valley Lumber company and Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. During the fall of 1891 he rented the Frawley house at Eau Claire and opened the house to the public. In 1875 he married Miss Margaret, daughter of Patrick and Elizabeth Horan, and they have six children, namely: Harry, Sarah, Cora, Florence, Mabel and Marguerite, all of whom reside at home. Mr. Caruthers is a member of the Roman Catholic church, is a republican, and a member of the G. A. R.

W. F. BAILEY, judge of the circuit court, Eau Claire, was born June 20, 1842, in Carmel, Putnam county, N. Y. Stephen Bailey, the grandfather of Judge Bailey, was a farmer by occupation, and had two sons, Stephen and Benjamin. The latter was born in Westchester, N. Y., was a self-educated man, and attained considerable prominence and wealth. He was a lawyer in New York city for twenty-five years, and for many years was the attorney for the Harlem railroad. He married Calista, daughter of Samuel Wilson, and she was the mother of Elbert T. and W. F. Bailey, our subject. The latter was educated in the town of his nativity, and at Claverack, Columbus county, N. Y. At the first call for troops he enlisted, in 1861, in Company I, Thirty-eighth New York volunteers, under General Sedgwick. He was appointed captain of the Ninety-fifth New York regiment, and was engaged in both battles of Bull Run, also in the battles of Fredericksburgh, Culpeper, Court House, etc. He was wounded, and suffered through a long siege of typhoid fever in the Georgetown hospital, where he was finally honorably discharged on Surgeon-general Barnes' certificate.

After his recovery he studied law in his father's office, at Mt. Carmel N. Y., and was admitted to the bar at Brooklyn, in 1863. He followed his profession in that place until January, 1867, when failing health caused him to come to Eau Claire, Wis., where he has followed his profession ever since. Here he has become well known, serving the people in the capacity of president of the village for four years, and as district attorney two years. He was elected mayor in 1878, and re-elected twice afterward. He was also president of the French Lumber Company of Chippewa Falls for a short time. Mr. Bailey has always been a stanch democrat, and in April, 1891, was elected circuit judge. His first wife was Mercy Cole, of Carmel, N. Y., who died without issue. He married his present wife, Francis Gillette, in May, 1883, at Lake City, Minn. She is an artist of considerable ability.

HENRY W. CARLISLE, captain and pilot, Durand, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., March 25, 1839, and is a son of Leander and Cynthia (Harris) Carlisle, the former of Scotch and the latter of English descent. In 1847 the family removed to Raymond, Racine county, Wis., and thence to Cambria, Columbia county, where Mrs. Carlisle died in 1851. In 1856 Henry W. left home and came to Eau Galle, Wis., and engaged in rafting. In 1862 he began steam-boating, and still follows that occupation as captain and pilot. He was also engaged for several years in buying and shipping grain at Durand. January 19, 1868, he married Miss Amy Matilda Marble, and has since resided in Durand. Six children have been born to this union, namely: Ezra, James, John, Cynthia (deceased), Rose and Ernest. Mr. Carlisle is a republican and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

SIMON MILLER, physician and surgeon, Mondovi, was born September 28, 1848, near Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa., on a farm, and is a son of Samuel and Hanna (Butz) Miller. Samuel Miller was a mill-wright by trade, of German descent; he died of Asiatic cholera in 1852. His wife was a native of Pennsylvania of German descent and lived to be sixty-two years of age. They were the parents of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, all living in Pennsylvania, except our subject, who is the seventh son in order of birth. Simon remained on the home farm until the death of his mother, then went to Stroudsburg and completed his education at the academy at seventeen, when he entered the office of Dr. Abraham Reeves Jackson, and began to study medicine. He graduated from the university of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, March 4, 1870, at the age of twenty-one. This college is the oldest in the United States, having been founded in 1765 by Dr. John Morgan, who filled in it the first medical professorship created in America. The university has now over 10,000 graduates. His former preceptor, Dr. A. R. Jackson, became one of the professors in Rush Medical College of Chicago, and now holds the professorship in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago. Our subject, after his graduation, went into active practice at Gouldsboro, Pa., where he remained for five years in successful practice, paying especial attention to surgery. In 1875 he went to Stroudsburg and practiced medicine there for the next four years, when he was taken with the western fever and came west and located at Mondovi, where he has since devoted his time to his profession. He has been employed as surgeon for the Sault Ste. Marie & Southwestern railroad since the time of its construction. Mr. Miller was married May 14, 1884, to Miss Ada Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Achsah C. Adams. In politics he is a democrat.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, farmer, P. O. Arkansaw, Pepin county, was born in Silser, Bedfordshire, England, January 15, 1844, and is a son of Samuel and Ann (Rands) Richardson. His brothers and sisters were named Thomas, Susan (Mrs. J. P. Holden), Elizabeth (deceased), William, and Elizabeth (Mrs. Gray). When Charles was eight years old his father was drowned and his mother was afterward married to Levi McCourtie, who died in March, 1866; she then was married to Levi Chapin. Charles attended school until his father's death, after which he served as a gentleman's valet until 1858, when he came with his mother to Waterville, where his maternal grandparents, Robert and Elizabeth Rands, had previously settled. November 6, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Sixteenth Wisconsin infantry, and took part in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth and Holly Springs. At Corinth he was wounded in the right arm, but did not leave his regiment. His time having expired, he re-

enlisted December 1, 1863, and served under Gen. Sherman throughout the memorable campaign to Atlanta and thence to the sea and back again to Washington, where he took part in the grand review. At the battle of Kenesaw Mountain he was color sergeant for his regiment, from which he was parted only on a thirty-day furlough from the time of his first enlistment until his discharge, July 12, 1865. Of the 1,060 men who composed the gallant Sixteenth regiment when it went out, only sixty returned. After the war Mr. Richardson engaged in farming. He purchased his present farm in 1867, where he makes a specialty of breeding Poland China swine.

November 22, 1866, Mr. Richardson married Miss Mary Carrington, and twelve children have blessed this union, namely: Thomas L., Franklin H., Maggie A., Albert C., Jessie E., Kirtland B., William C., Etta M., Charles W., Mary L., Flora E. and Roy C. In politics Mr. Richardson is an active republican, and often serves as a delegate to local conventions. He has served his townsmen as supervisor for several years. He is a member of the Soldiers' Relief Commission for Pepin county and of Benjamin Allen Post G. A. R. at Arkansaw, of which he has been commander for several terms.

EMMET HORAN, manufacturer, Eau Claire. Among the manufacturers of Eau Claire who have done so much to develop and build up the city, we find many young, self-made men, who owe their success to their native pluck and ability. Every step gained in their lives was by unremitting watchfulness and energy. John Horan, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Tipperary, Ireland, and although a farmer, a prominent character, with a far-reaching influence. He reared a large family of children, of whom Thomas, the father of Emmet, was born and educated in his native country. He was a farmer in early life, and married Catharine Finan. The following were their children: John, Bridget, Timothy F., Maria, Thomas, Jane and Emmet. The father came here in 1863, and died in 1876 aged seventy-two years. He was a chairman of the township board, a democrat in politics, and filled many local offices. Emmet Horan was reared on a farm, and later on engaged in the lumber business with the Eau Claire Lumber company. His ability to command men, and the faculty he exhibited in attending to the details of the business, secured for him the position of foreman of the logging camps. In 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland registrar of the United States land office, and held that position for four and a half years. He was a candidate on the democratic ticket in 1884 for member of assembly, but was defeated through the influence of an independent candidate. He has represented two wards at different times—having once changed his residence—in the city council, and was four years a member of the county board of supervisors. January 1, 1891, he became a member of the McDonough Manufacturing Co., of which he has been secretary ever since. This concern has been very successful, owing to the efficient management of its officers. Mr. Horan married Miss Margaret, a daughter of Joseph Lawler, an old settler. Our subject is a member of the A. O. H. and the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. He is vice-president of the state in the latter society. He was eight years secretary for St. Patrick's church trustees.

DUNCAN D. MCPHERSON, merchant, Lochiel, Dunn county, was born in Glengary county, Ontario, Canada, November 22, 1842, a son of Duncan and Charlotte (McMellian) McPherson. Duncan McPherson Sr. was born in Scotland, and came to America when twenty-one years of age and settled in Canada, where he worked at shoe-making for a few years, then bought a farm, on which

he resided until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1872. His wife was born in Canada, and died when quite young. Of their nine children our subject was the second. Duncan D. lived at home until twenty years of age, and learned the shoemaker's trade. After leaving home he worked at his trade but a short time, when he went to work for a lumbering company, with whom he remained two years. After a short stay in Ottawa, Canada, he then went to Michigan, where he worked in the woods and saw-mills for two years. He returned to Canada and worked on his father's farm for five years. In 1873 he came to the Chippewa Valley, and stopped for a few days in Eau Claire. From there he went to Redwood county, Minn., where he entered some land and remained there two years, after which he returned to Wisconsin and ran a camp in the woods for two winters. In 1875 he settled in his present location and started a small store. October 16, 1877, Mr. McPherson married, in Menomonie, Miss Alice Calhoun, who was born April 18, 1861, a daughter of Robert and Mary (Childress) Calhoun. Her father was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, and her mother in Kentucky. They came to Wisconsin in 1864, and settled on the farm where they now reside, in Hay River township, Dunn county. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McPherson, namely: Daniel D., born May 21, 1879, died at the age of two years; Hugh Malcolm, born July 9, 1881, died September 10, 1881; Archie Clyde, born October 31, 1883; Malcolm W., February 3, 1885; Ruth C., June 20, 1887, and Wallace, July 19, 1890. Mr. McPherson has been town treasurer and justice of the peace for several years, and postmaster since his residence in Lochiel. He casts his suffrage with the prohibition party. He is a member of the I. O. G. T., of which he has been a delegate to the state convention. Both he and wife are members of the W. C. T. U., the society here being the largest one in Dunn county. He was baptized in the Presbyterian faith. In business Mr. McPherson has been very successful, and from a small start now owns one of the most complete, as well as largest stocks of general merchandise, in Hay River township. He is also owner of a feed mill and bee-hive manufactory.

CHARLES H. SILVERNAIL, carpenter, Phillips, is one of the pioneers of Price county, a record of whose life and adventures sounds like a romance. He was born in Pike county, Pa., June 2, 1826, and is a son of Charles and Amanda (Owen) Silvernail. His great-grandfather, a native of Germany, came to America at an early date, and settled in Columbia county, N. Y. Abram Silvernail, grandfather of our subject, served in the war of 1812. He died in 1842, and his remains are interred in Copake township, Columbia county, where Charles Silvernail, Sr., was born. Mrs. Amanda Silvernail was born at Litchfield, Conn., where she became a reigning belle and was always noted for her exceeding beauty. Her death occurred near Carbondale, Pa., in 1885. Her father was an Irishman and her mother was a French woman. When our subject was a few weeks old his father died, and his mother afterward married Joseph Carey, and removed to Scranton, Pa. Charles received little or no schooling, but became an intelligent and useful man. From a tender age he was forced to earn a livelihood, and has ever been engaged in some useful employment. At the age of five years he went to live with his grandfather, and when nine years old was taken in charge by an uncle who set him at farm labor. At fourteen he began to shift for himself, and at seventeen engaged in mackerel fishing on St. George's banks. Later he dug iron ore at Salisbury, Conn. Again he found himself penniless in New York city, but soon obtained employment upon the Morris

canal, then went to sea in a whaling vessel to Panama and return. Thence went on an English vessel to London where he found himself out of employment and was sent home by the United States consul. He next enlisted in the engineer's corps at West Point.

In 1852 he married Sarah M. Rose, who was born at Montgomery, N. Y., of Irish descent. Ten children were born to this union: Ellen, Minnie, William, Eva (Mrs. Wm. Scotham), Howard, Charles, Loren, Joseph, Harry and Rosa. Mr. Silvernail worked as brakeman and conductor on the Harlem, and New York & Erie railroads. In 1855 he came to Horicon, Wis. Two years later he went to Davenport, Iowa, and was employed on the river and the Iowa City railroad. He enlisted at Marengo, Iowa, in August, 1861, in Company G, Eighth Iowa infantry. At Shiloh he was captured and sent to Tuscaloosa prison from whence he was successively transferred to Montgomery, Macon and Libby prisons. After enduring all the horrors of those places for eight months he was exchanged and sent home on a furlough. Later he rejoined the army and was employed as engineer at Benton Barracks, where he was joined by his family and lost two children by small-pox. He was discharged April 8, 1863, and went to St. Louis, where he served on the police force for three years. The next three years he was employed in helping to build the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, thence went to Chicago and worked at cabinet work, and, after the great fire, at carpentering. After living for a time at Escanaba, Mich., and Oshkosh, Wis., he came to Phillips, in 1876. He helped to build several of the first buildings erected here, and the following year purchased the place on which he now resides. He devotes his attention chiefly to the cultivation and sale of shrubbery, small fruits, etc., and was also engaged in logging for about three years. He is a republican in politics and is a member of the T. of H., I. O. O. F., I. O. G. T. and G. A. R., and has held important offices in all these orders.

SAMUEL THOMPSON, JR., farmer, P. O. Durand, Pepin county, was born near Montreal, Canada, October 5, 1844. His great-grandfather, William Thompson, was a native of Massachusetts, of Scotch descent. His son, Samuel Thompson, was born at Essex, Vt. He married Clara Allen and removed to Canada in 1806. He served in the British army in the war of 1812, but later removed to New York and lived near Rochester for several years. He died at Waubeek, January 13, 1857. Samuel Thompson, his son, and the father of our subject, was born in Vermont May 4, 1802. He married in Canada, Catherine Baskin, a native of Ireland. The names of their children are as follows: William, Clarissa (Mrs. J. Arthurs), Catherine (Mrs. C. Stewart), Samuel (the subject of this sketch), Jane (Mrs. Maxwell), and Lavinia (Mrs. J. Stewart). Mrs. Catherine Thompson died in Waubeek April 6, 1883. She was born May 22, 1812. Samuel Thompson, Sr., still resides here. When a small boy the subject of this sketch removed with his parents to Waubeek, where he attended the district school. In March, 1863, he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin volunteers, and took part in the battles of Cold Harbor and the Wilderness, the siege of Petersburg and Richmond and the grand review at Washington, and was discharged in August, 1865. He returned home and purchased part of the homestead, and worked in a saw-mill to clear the debt which hung over it.

March 14, 1868, he married Frances, daughter of Philander Huntsinger. Four children blessed this union, namely: William C., Samuel F., Peter H., and Clara. Mr. Thompson now owns a fine farm of about 400 acres. While a young man, at the raising of a mill frame, he injured his back in an heroic and

successful effort to prevent the timbers falling upon his companions. He never fully recovered from this injury, which, with exposure and hard work, has caused him to be confined to his bed with spinal meningitis. In politics he votes the republican ticket. He has served the town as supervisor, clerk, treasurer and assessor. He is a member of the G. A. R. and Masonic orders and is a courteous gentleman and an exemplary citizen.

ARTHUR F. BARROWS, Mondovi, was born in Mondovi, November 20, 1867, and is a son of Hiram Colvin and Mattie Stokes (Roe) Barrows. He began his business life as a clerk, which employment he continued four years, then entered the butcher business in Mondovi, which he still continues. June 17, 1888, he married Miss Edith May Moore, who was born April 8, 1868. She is a daughter of George W. and Ada Moore, the former of whom was born in Elgin, Ill., and the latter in Oshkosh, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Barrows are the parents of one child, born June 21, 1889. Mr. Barrows is a republican in politics. He was reared in the Methodist faith, but has never become a member.

MILETUS KNIGHT, dealer in agricultural implements, Durand, was born at Scio, Allegany county, N. Y., March 21, 1838, and is a son of Handy and Betsy Knight, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this work. He received a common-school education, and at the age of sixteen years began clerking in a general store at Wellsville, N. Y. In 1859 he came to Eau Claire, where he clerked in a store and taught school. He also homesteaded a farm in Pleasant Valley township, and made improvements thereon at intervals until December 10, 1863, when he enlisted in Company F, Thirtieth Wisconsin volunteers. The regiment was first engaged in the northwestern Indian expedition under Gen. Sully, and spent some time in building forts along the Missouri river. In the autumn of 1864 they were ordered to Kentucky and Tennessee, where they did considerable skirmish duty. In the following spring Mr. Knight was detailed as a clerk in the adjutant general's office at Louisville, where he continued until his discharge in October, 1865. After the war he resided on his farm until 1869, when he removed to Arkansaw, Pepin county, Wis., and engaged in mercantile business, which he continued for about eight years, during which time he was also postmaster there. In 1879 he was elected to the office of county clerk and removed to Durand. About the same time he also began dealing in agricultural implements, in which business he has ever since been engaged.

Since 1876 he has been agent for the sale of C., St. P., M. & O. R. R. lands. Mr. Knight has held various local offices, and has been a notary public for twenty years past, and since 1881 has been either sheriff or deputy sheriff of Pepin county. One of his first duties in that capacity was in connection with the Coleman-Williams tragedy, as related elsewhere in this work. He served one term each as sergeant-at-arms and assistant sergeant-at-arms of the Wisconsin assembly, and two terms as transcribing clerk of the senate. Mr. Knight married, in 1861, Melissa Goff, but about two years later was called upon to mourn her death. In November, 1865, he married Electa N. Crandall, who was born at Almond, N. Y., and is a daughter of William Crandall. Six children were born of this union, three of whom, Clifford, Oscar and Edwin, survive. Mr. Knight possesses a valuable library, including a number of historical works. He was employed by Messrs. Snyder & Van Vechten to write a history of Pepin county, which was published in their "Atlas of Wisconsin." He is a prominent member of the order of I. O. G. T., and for fifteen years

past has been C. T. of the district lodge. He is assistant secretary of the Grand lodge and a member of the Rt. Worthy Grand lodge. He is also a member of the G. A. R. and the A. O. U. W. He was for many years a republican, but since the organization of the prohibition party has been an enthusiastic advocate of that movement.

ANDREW J. SUTHERLAND, attorney, Eau Claire. Among the members of the Eau Claire bar who have fought their way to recognition and well deserved merit among their professional brethren as well as the public, we mention the subject of this sketch. He is a son of Andrew and Catharine (McVicar) Sutherland, who are honored pioneers of this Valley. Mr. Sutherland was less than a year old when the family came to Eau Claire. He was reared in Union township, but received a good high school education in Eau Claire, where he graduated. Previous to this he had attended the Chicago University one year, and subsequently attended the State University at Madison, where he graduated in the law department in the class of 1884. Since then he has followed his profession in Eau Claire, where he has been engaged in some important law business, and has become known as a man who quickly gains and also retains the confidence of his fellow-men. His earnest pleading and clear-cut arguments elicit the approbation of his elder confreres. He married here, November 30, 1884, Mary M. Brown, a daughter of Henry and Amanda Brown, old settlers of this Valley. Two children, Mary Elsie, born December 5, 1884, and Laura Edith, born February 25, 1889, have blessed this union. Mr. Sutherland is a member of the Baptist church, a Good Templar, and an earnest worker and partisan in the prohibition camp, for which party he has done considerable work. His zeal has been stimulated by pure principle, and not the promise of high office or place of preferment. Yet, when he ran for district attorney, the people showed their interest in this champion of what to-day seems a forlorn hope, by flocking to his standard, and although he was defeated he had the satisfaction of polling the largest number of votes ever cast here for a prohibition candidate.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MERRIMAN, pension attorney, Eau Claire, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., November 6, 1841, a son of Daniel B. and Mary A. Merriman, natives of Otsego county, N. Y. The latter died some time since, but the former is still living, and is a carpenter and miller by trade. Samuel, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, in which he enlisted at the age of fourteen and served for seven years. Daniel B. enlisted in Company E, Fifth New York cavalry in 1861, and was in the army of the Potomac under Kilpatrick and later on with General Sheridan, in the Shenandoah valley. He was promoted to second lieutenant for meritorious conduct, and at the battle of Winchester he was promoted to first lieutenant. He had three horses shot from under him there, and was taken prisoner, but on account of his injuries he was paroled. While in Washington, D. C., he was judge advocate of the military court. He married Mary Ann Rorman, who was born in Trenton, N. J., in 1820, and died, aged sixty-three years. She was of German-English descent. Our subject attended the common school, then took a course in an academy, but did not graduate on account of his enlistment, which was April 13, 1861, in Company C, Sixty-seventh New York, or First Long Island infantry. The regiment did little fighting until 1862, when it went to Alexandria, Va., and took part in the siege of Yorktown, and the battles of Williamsburg and Savage Station, where our subject was wounded five times, and lay on the battlefield from Saturday until Wednesday, as a surgeon had

pronounced him dead. He was six months in the hospital, and was able to do only special duty until the close of the war. He came to Eau Claire in the spring of 1867, and worked at the carpenter's trade for a few years, but could do little on account of injuries, so established a loan, real estate and pension agency, which he still conducts. In October, 1863, he married Emma Horten, who was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1844, and they had two children, one of whom is dead as is also Mrs. Merriman. He belongs to the Baptist church, is a republican in politics, and is a member of the Masonic order and the G. A. R.

HIRAM FULLER (deceased) was born in New York state, January 5, 1807, and died at Pepin, August 24, 1882. He received a limited education, and at the age of twenty years began life as a machinist and marine engineer. January 5, 1832, he married Miss Laura, daughter of Abel and Susanna (Secoy) Leavens, the former an American and the latter a German. Mrs. Fuller was born April 16, 1813, and died at Pepin, April 2, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller were blessed with twelve children, only five of whom now survive. Their names in order of birth are: Sarah Adeline, Belinda, Jeremiah, Cornelia, Salmon, Ira, Lyman, Alvira (Mrs. Fredbaugh), Charlotte (Mrs. G. W. Hunter), Joseph, Matilda (Mrs. A. McClary), and Sally A. (Mrs. J. McClary). Mr. and Mrs. Fuller lived in Geauga county, Ohio, for about a year after their marriage, when they removed to Jefferson county, Pa. In 1856 they came to Pepin and Mr. Fuller engaged in business on the Mississippi river, where he owned two steam-boats one of which was confiscated by the government in 1862. Mr. Fuller also purchased a farm, but was obliged to retire from business on account of failing health in 1877. He was a Methodist, a member of the I. O. O. F., and Masonic fraternities, and a gentleman who was respected by the whole community.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL (deceased) was born near Londonderry, Ireland, December 24, 1827, and died in Maiden Rock township, Pierce county, June 17, 1882. He was a son of Thomas and Mary Carmichael. He received but little education, his early boyhood being spent upon a farm, in his native town. At eighteen years of age he came to America, and worked at Pittsburgh, and later at Corsica, Jefferson county, Pa. In 1859 he came to Maiden Rock and purchased 160 acres of the present homestead. To this farm numerous additions were made from time to time, and at his death he owned a well-improved farm of 440 acres. For several seasons after coming here Mr. Carmichael worked at the Eau Galle mills; later he owned a share in a mill on Plum Creek. He also spent considerable time in traveling through the South and West.

Mr. Carmichael married in April, 1863, Ann Elizabeth Moore, whose death occurred April 15, 1864. She left one son, John, now of Ono, Wis. Mr. Carmichael was again married, July 3, 1865, to Eliza, daughter of Moses and Sarah J. Knear. Three children were born of this union: Mary Elizabeth, Allan E. and Thomas David, all of whom reside upon the homestead. The subject of this sketch was reared in the Presbyterian faith. In politics he was a democrat and served the town as supervisor, and filled various other positions of public trust. He was a member of Ono Grange, P. of H., which passed resolutions of sympathy and regret at his decease. His honesty and hospitality were proverbial. "As honest as Tom Carmichael," was a familiar expression in the neighborhood for many years.

A. ERIC ANDERSON, farmer, P. O. Stockholm, Pepin county, was born in Carlskoga, Sweden, April 9, 1846, and is the only son of Eric and Catherine (Olson) Anderson, who also had one daughter, Caroline (Mrs. I. Newman). In

1854 the family immigrated to America and were seven weeks in crossing from Liverpool to Quebec in a sailing vessel. Upon their arrival at Hamilton, Ont., the cholera broke out among the party to which they belonged, and many died on the way, before reaching Rock Island, Ill. All of Mr. Anderson's family escaped, however, and they continued the journey to Stockholm, and there pre-empted a farm. After their arrival they were troubled more or less with ague, but in other respects were blessed with health and prosperity. Mrs. Anderson died in 1879 and Mr. Anderson in 1890. Our subject grew up on the farm and received but little schooling, but managed to pick up a good knowledge of business, and at the age of twenty years purchased his present farm. The following year he built the house, and May 23, 1867, he married Miss Ena daughter of John Peterson. They are the parents of eleven children, namely: Orlando, Rosena Amelia (Mrs. E. T. Josephson), Caroline Louisa, John Reuben, Anton, Hgelmer, Annie, Clarence Levi (deceased), Orvin, Edgar and Clarence Winfred. Mr. Anderson now owns a well improved farm of 280 acres. He is a republican, and has served the town as treasurer, assessor and supervisor, and for several years was chairman of the board. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, but is not at present a member of the church. His judgment and reliability command general respect.

ABEL R. HUMPHREY (deceased) was born in Burke township, Caledonia county, Vt., February 1, 1804, and died in Waterville, in October, 1885. He was a son of Riley Humphrey. The family are descended from one of seven brothers who emigrated from England to America about 1725. Some of these brothers settled in Vermont and the others in Connecticut. Abel R. Humphrey was married about 1825 to Julia, daughter of David Stoddard, who was a native of Vermont. Both the Humphrey and Stoddard families have been noted for longevity. Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey were blessed with eight children: Rowana (Mrs. G. Brooks), Rosaline (Mrs. J. Ronald), Ellen (Mrs. G. Kirke), Sarah (Mrs. D. Cornell), Emeline (Mrs. H. Overing), La Fayette, David and Abel. Mrs. Humphrey died November 28, 1886. About 1839 Mr. Humphrey removed to St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where he engaged in lumbering. In 1848 he removed to Auburn, N. Y., and in 1862 he went to Arkansas, where he worked in a saw-mill and later at farming. He was an ardent patriot and a public spirited citizen. It was largely due to his efforts that a post-office was established there, and he was appointed the first postmaster, carrying the mail from Durand himself for the first three months. Politically he was a republican. He served as town treasurer, assessor and county registrar of deeds.

A. THRANE, physician and surgeon, Eau Claire, was born January 26, 1844, in Lillehammer, Norway. He is a son of the celebrated Norwegian writer, thinker and revolutionist, Marcus Thrane, whose name and fame spread throughout the peninsula, and who has done more than any one man to secure freedom to the people of Norway. Marcus Thrane received his education in Christiania, and taught Latin for several years after his graduation, and then carried on a private school. In 1848, when the Revolution swept over Europe, he made the people's cause his cause, and was thenceforth identified with the struggle for liberty, and endured many hardships and privations. He sent petitions to the king and through his influence the public roads and schools were much improved. He edited the workingmen's union paper, which had the enormous circulation of 40,000 copies, and which espoused the cause of the poorer classes. When he was finally arrested the people gathered together and were ready to storm the prison to liberate

him, but he himself persuaded them not to do so, thinking he would be liberated in a few days, but in this he was mistaken. The government retained him in prison for four years and then sentenced him to the penitentiary for three years. After serving his term he turned his back upon the country where he had been so foully wronged, and in 1864 immigrated to America. He was a correspondent in New York one year, and then edited several newspapers, among others the "Daylight" at Chicago. He finally came to Eau Claire, where he died April 30, 1890, aged seventy-two years, at the home of his favorite son, Dr. Thrane, who showed his filial devotion by remaining as a companion with his father in prison for four years. His wife, Josephine (Buch) Thrane, was of German descent. Her father was at one time a teacher in art to a Russian count. She was finely educated and fitted in every way to be the wife of her heroic husband. She was the mother of Markitta, Camilla, Walter, Helena and Dr. A. Thrane. When her husband was incarcerated she continued to edit his paper, and herself educated the children. This good woman died in 1863, while her husband was still in prison.

Dr. Thrane was a volunteer soldier in the German-Danish war, after which he came to the United States. He was educated in Norway and America, studied medicine in Chicago with Dr. Paoli, and graduated at Rush Medical college in 1868. He followed his profession in different places, and, in 1875, came to Eau Claire, where he built up a good practice. He married, in Chicago, Miss Mally Struck, and they have had seven children, namely: Victor, Ella, Irma, Marcus, Robert, Lucilla and Arthur. Dr. Thrane is a member of the A. F. and A. M., the A. O. U. W. and the Royal Arcanum.

ELIAS R. CUMMINS, farmer, P. O. Prairie Farm, Dunn county, was born at Black's Mills, Dunn county, Wis., September 9, 1842, a son of James and Jane (French) Cummins. James Cummins was born in northern Pennsylvania, May 7, 1811, and after his marriage moved to Iowa, where he resided about ten years. In 1844 he came to Lyons, Dunn county, where our subject was born, but he lived there only a short time, when he returned to Iowa and enlisted, at the breaking out of the Civil war, from Sioux City, and was in the Indian campaign. He was taken sick and died at Fort Snelling, Minn., about 1863. Elias R. was one of four children born to his parents and lived at home with his mother until May 10, 1861, when he enlisted from Menomonie in Company K, Fifth Wisconsin volunteer infantry. He was discharged February 15, 1864, to re-enlist, which he did, and was finally mustered out July 11, 1865. He was in eighteen general engagements, among which were Gettysburg, Petersburg, Antietam, seven days battle of Williamsburg, Wilderness, Cold Harbor and Sailor Creek. After leaving the service Mr. Cummins came back to Dunn county, and worked at carpenter work for several years, but since then has followed millwright work most of the time for seventeen years. About 1886 he bought a farm of eighty acres, on which he erected the finest house in Sheridan township, and has the farm all improved. Mr. Cummins was also part owner in the saw-mill at Vanceburg for several years, from which he accumulated a goodly share of wealth. He has now retired from active work. He married, at Woodville, Wis., June 14, 1874, Miss Rosetta, daughter of Solomon B. and Laura (Lewis) Clark, who now live in Fall River county, S. Dak. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cummins: Ralph L. and Ray D. In politics he is a republican.

DANIEL E. CLARKE, farmer, P. O. Pepin, was born at Russell, St. Lawrence

county, N. Y., September 29, 1818, a son of Philander and Rachel (Bellows) Clarke, of English descent. His father died when he was about eight months old, and, in 1826, his mother married Ezra Moore, by whom she had one child. Her death occurred about 1835. Daniel E. attended the district school until his mother's death, when he removed to Snyder, Jefferson county, Pa., where he was married July 9, 1843, to Miss Mahala A., daughter of James and Rachel (Oliver) Garrish, and born April 4, 1823. Their children are: Maria A. (Mrs. T. P. Hulsatt), born March 20, 1845; Adeline C. (Mrs. H. E. Carter), Salt Lake City, Utah, born July 10, 1847; Rachel A. (Mrs. A. Lampman), Florence, Minn., born March 24, 1849; John E., June 18, 1851; Philander A., of Sehome, Whatcom county, Wash., born April 29, 1855; Willis A., born July 19, 1857, died April 11, 1869; Valeria I. (Mrs. C. O. Spencer), Downing, Wis., born March 20, 1860; Viola A., born October 18, 1862, died April 25, 1863; Hosea E., born June 2, 1866. Mr. Clarke worked in a saw-mill and as a farmer and river pilot until 1854, when he came to Pepin and preëmpted a farm on sections nine and ten, township twenty-three, range fifteen, where he now has a well improved farm of 160 acres. He is a republican in politics. For several years he was a member of the I. O. O. F.

AMBROSE HOFFMAN, real estate and insurance agent, Chippewa Falls, was born in Columbia county, N. Y., May 18, 1832, a son of William and Harriet (Krum) Hoffman, who were of German descent. The family consisted of four children, of whom Ambrose was the third. The father resides in Wayne county, N. Y. The mother is deceased. Our subject attended the common school and spent one year in the high school at Newark, N. Y. He remained at home until 1857, when he came to Wisconsin and settled at Randolph, Columbia county. For a few years he sold agricultural implements in the summer and taught school during the winters. In 1863 he moved to Portage and engaged in the abstract business, and there remained until his removal to Chippewa Falls in 1871. In 1874 he was elected registrar of deeds, and in 1876 was elected county treasurer, and re-elected in 1878. He entered into the real estate and insurance business in 1881, and still follows that business. Mr. Hoffman was united in marriage with Miss Ardelle I. Knapp, a native of New York city, in February, 1870. To this union have been born two children, one of whom is living, William L., born April 14, 1875. Mr. Hoffman is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and has taken the degrees in the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, and also belongs to the Wisconsin Consistory No. 1, of Milwaukee. He is an advocate of the principles of the democratic party.

GABRIEL BUCHANAN (deceased) was born in county Sligo, Ireland, September 23, 1820, and died in Waterville, Pepin county, March 21, 1888. He was a son of George and Sarah (Belford) Buchanan, the former of whom was a cousin of President James Buchanan. He was taken by his parents to Morrisonville, Clinton county, N. Y., when he was an infant, and was there reared on a farm. During the Canadian rebellion Mr. Buchanan served in the United States militia, and for his services received a land warrant, which he afterward located in Waterville township, Pepin county. He first came to Wisconsin in 1857. After living about a year at Eau Galle, he removed to Waterville, where he resided until his death, and where his widow still resides. May 5, 1845, Mr. Buchanan married Miss Eleanor Cascaden, who was born in Hemingford, Canada. Eight children blessed this union: George, William, Henry H., Andrew, Ellen (Mrs. W. McCoy), Sarah (Mrs. A. Throne), Maggie and Rich-

ard. Mr. Buchanan had been a member of the Methodist church since his sixteenth year. He was known among a large circle of friends as a just and upright man and a worthy citizen.

HERBERT H. LAMPMAN, of the "Forum," Eau Claire, was born at Waupun, Wis., April 16, 1860, but removed with his parents to Eau Claire in the spring of 1866, and from there to Chetek, Barron county, in 1867. His father was the first actual homestead settler in that county, which at that time was unorganized and was known as Dallas county. He was educated in the common schools, and began life by teaching district school. In 1882 he was elected coroner, but resigned that office in the winter of that year and was appointed deputy sheriff of Barron county, and under sheriff from 1884 to 1888. He was local editor of the Barron county "Shield" from 1883 to 1888, and served as city marshal of Barron. In 1888 he removed to North Dakota, and established the Nelson County "Observer" at Lakota, which he disposed of in 1891 and returned to Eau Claire, where, in January, 1892, in company with M. C. French, he founded the Sunday morning "Forum." While in North Dakota he served on the republican state central committee and was chairman of his county delegation to the republican state convention at Grand Forks, July 29, 1890. January 1, 1884, he married Miss Viola Emmons, the result of the union being two children, both boys.

GEORGE W. JAMES (deceased) was born November 17, 1832, in a cottage near Sir Walter Scott's famous residence, Abbotsford, Scotland. He died in Eau Claire, September 15, 1887. He was a son of G. P. R. James, the renowned English novelist, who wrote some 200 volumes, among them Riche-lieu, Darnley, Philip Augustus, Richard Cœur de Lion, etc. His historical productions were perhaps his best efforts. His great-grandfather, Dr. Robert James, of London, was a celebrated physician, proprietor of "James' Pills," and author of many medical works. The latter's son, Pinckston, was also a physician in London, and the father of G. P. R. James. In 1828 George Payne Rainsford James married Frances Thomas, who was born in London, October 13, 1800, and was the daughter of Dr. Thomas, a celebrated physician, who was of Welsh parentage. After their marriage they spent twenty years together in various parts of Europe, mingling with the shining lights of the republic of letters. Mr. James filled with distinction the position of histori-ographer royal, during the reign of William IV. After a number of years spent in traveling and residence in France and Italy, Mr. and Mrs. James and their children came to America in 1852, Mr. James having been appointed British consul at Norfolk, Va. There they imbibed those impressions of Amer-ican life which subsequently came to the surface in two of the noted author's works. They lived subsequently at Richmond, Va., the consulate having been removed thither in 1856. In 1858 Mr. James was appointed consul-general at the ports of the Adriatic, and he and his family took up their residence at Venice, where Mr. James died June 9, 1860, and where he lies buried.

Four years after the death of her distinguished husband, Mrs. James came to America, to the hard practicalities of western life of a quarter of a century ago. The romance of her life was over, but the cheerful constancy of an amiable and courageous disposition and a vigorous intellect carried Mrs. James through the trials which awaited her. She retained to the last a lively interest in current affairs, and, though physically afflicted, her mental faculties remained almost unimpaired. Her death occurred in Eau Claire on the anniversary of her husband's death, June 9, 1891. Mrs. James was the mother of seven chil-

dren, of whom but two, a son and a daughter, survive. One son died in the service during the war. The surviving son is Charles L., of Eau Claire, who inherited to some degree his father's literary tastes. The surviving daughter lives in California.

George W. James was educated in England for a civil engineer. He resided for a short time in Connecticut, New York and Virginia, but finally came to Wisconsin in 1854 and dealt in real estate, and later engaged in farming. In 1862 he became book-keeper for the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company, and later for H. T. Rumsey. In 1867 he embarked in the life insurance business, which became his life work. He represented principally the New York Life Insurance Company, and did an extensive business. He was a member of the A. F. and A. M., a member of the Episcopal church, and a man of high standing and irreproachable character, known and esteemed throughout the Valley. He was a practical business man and an active worker. A stroke of paralysis cut his labors short, and for the next four years he was a patient Christian sufferer, dying in his fifty-fifth year. He married, October 1, 1859, Sarah A., daughter of Eli R. and Barthena (Van Namee) Northam, the former of English, and the latter of Holland descent. Eli R. Northam came west in 1856 and settled in Oshkosh, Wis., from whence he enlisted in the Eighteenth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, was wounded at Pittsburgh Landing, and died in the hospital at Hamburg, Tenn. Mrs. George W. James is the true type of an English gentlewoman; her patience at her husband's bedside will always be remembered by those near and dear to her as an example of Christian character. She is the mother of Fred G., of Minneapolis; Vincent W., of Eau Claire, and Edith A., who died June 2, 1884, aged nineteen years.

HENRY H. BUCHANAN, hardware dealer, Arkansaw, Pepin county, was born in Clinton county, N. Y., June 26, 1853, a son of Gabriel and Eleanor Buchanan. When about four years old he came with his parents to Eau Galle, Wis., and went thence, in 1858, to Waterville township, Pepin county, where he was reared on his father's farm. As the nearest school-house was three miles away, on Waubeek Prairie, and could only be reached by crossing the Eau Galle river on a log, Henry did not attend very regularly. As he grew older his services were required to assist in clearing up and carrying on the farm. The nearest grist-mill was much more remote than the school-house and, owing to this fact, the family were sometimes obliged to make a meal of whole boiled wheat. Indians were numerous though not troublesome. About 400 of them were encamped all of one winter near the Buchanan homestead. At the age of fifteen Henry began to work with a threshing machine. A few years later his left arm was accidentally crushed in the gearing which necessitated its amputation. In 1885 he started a hardware store in company with H. P. Griffin, and in 1890 he became the sole proprietor. He also carries on a meat market, and since July 1, 1891, he has been running a stage and mail route between Arkansaw and Durand. September 1, 1887, Mr. Buchanan married Miss Lulu B. Stebbins, a daughter of Eugene Stebbins, and they have two children: Wilford and Frank. Politically Mr. Buchanan is a staunch democrat. For the past six years he has been sheriff of Pepin county. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a popular man among his constituents.

JOHANN GOTTLIEB KASSLER (deceased) was born at Mingen, Bavaria, September 22, 1822, and died at Ella, Wis., September 10, 1872. He was the only son of his parents who died when he was a small boy. He attended school until he was ten years old, when he began to learn the blacksmith's trade. He

also worked as a teamster. About 1842 he came to Sheboygan, Wis., and continued in that vicinity for several years. He worked first as a farm laborer, and later at his trade in a large factory. Work was not very plenty, and he was sometimes obliged to travel some distance in search of it. On one occasion he came near being lost in the snow, but just as he was becoming discouraged he reached a house where he obtained employment at chopping. Later he was employed as fireman on a steamboat on the Mississippi river, running as far north as St. Paul. He worked at blacksmithing near Fort Madison and Dorchester, Iowa, until 1863, when he removed to Frankfort township and purchased 160 acres of wild land. He divided his attention between his trade and the improvement of his farm until his death. He was a quiet, industrious citizen, and a member of the Roman Catholic church. He married Miss Mary Scholz, at Fort Madison, Iowa, April 27, 1857. Mrs. Kassler lived on the farm with her nephew, Joseph Scholz and family, until her death, which occurred January 30, 1892, of la grippe. She was sixty-seven years of age. Joseph Scholz was born at Slavia, Germany, May 24, 1864. He came to America in 1883, and was married October 1, 1888, to Lena Schwap. They have one child, Mary.

REUBEN CHURCHILL BARTLETT was born in Maine, March 5, 1831. His ancestors were among the early settlers of New England. A family Bible bought in this country in 1681 by one Josiah Bartlett is still retained as an heirloom in the family. Reuben Bartlett, father of the above, was also a native of Maine. His wife's maiden name was Churchill, to whom he was married soon after the close of the war of 1812. Himself a veteran of that war, he furnished several sons to battle for the union in the Civil war. The subject of our sketch enlisted twice, but on account of poor health was both times rejected. Mr. Bartlett, up to the time of coming west, in 1867, had been engaged in farming in his native state. Since that time he has resided almost constantly in Eau Claire, where he still makes his home.

In 1855 Mr. Bartlett married Ruth Cochran, daughter of John Cochran, who emigrated to America from Scotland, and was engaged as master mechanic in the province of New Brunswick until the time of his death, which was caused by a falling tree. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, all of whom are now living. Their names are: Willard Wallace, foreman in a wagon shop, in Winona, Minn.; Isaac Wood, a teacher in Nebraska; William Warren; May, a teacher in the Eau Claire city schools; Frank A., in the employ of the S. S. Union; George H.; and Maude N., also a teacher in the city schools. Most of the family are connected with the Congregational church.

William Warren Bartlett, son of the above, was born January 23, 1861, in Aroostook county, Me. He was but six years of age when his parents came to Eau Claire. His education was obtained mostly in the city schools. In the winter of 1884-85 he entered the State University, but on account of failing eyesight was obliged to give up his studies before the close of his first school year. At the age of fifteen he began working in a planing-mill, and for several years he either attended or taught school during the winter season, but since that time he has devoted all his energies to his trade. Since 1885 he has been interested in the Madison Street Manufacturing Company, in whose shop he is foreman. In August, 1890, Mr. Bartlett married Clara Towner, daughter of John C. Towner, one of the pioneer farmers of Trempealeau county, living near the village of Trempealeau in this state. They have one child, Ruth Margaret, and are connected with the Congregational church. In politics Mr. Bartlett is a prohibitionist.

JAMES BRENNAN, farmer, P. O. Eau Claire, is the third child of the family of five children of Thomas and Mary (Colloton) Brennan, the former of whom was an extensive linen manufacturer in Ireland. James was born October 15, 1851, in County Monaghan, and came to this country with his parents in 1859. His mother died in 1879 and his father in 1886. Our subject lived for awhile in Milwaukee county, Wis., and in 1866 came to Eau Claire county and settled on railroad land in Union township. In 1870 he purchased 148 acres in section nineteen, Union township, and in later years purchased land at different times in Dunn county until he now owns 200 acres in sections twenty-four and twenty-five. The county line road divides this 200 acres from his residence farm of 148 acres. Mr. Brennan carries on general farming. He is a bachelor, a member of the Catholic church, and a democrat.

MILTON SAMUEL MILLIREN was born at Pepin, April 27, 1858. In youth he attended the common school and the La Crosse Business College. At twenty-two years of age he began life on the river, also worked at farm labor and the carpenter's trade. December 5, 1880, he married Miss Clara J. Whitmarsh, and to them have been born two children: Iola and Byron Monroe. In 1881 Mr. Milliren went to Pipe Stone county, Minn., and made a tree claim, but soon after returned to Pepin. In 1885 he purchased his present residence, which is very pleasantly situated on the shore of Lake Pepin, about one mile below the village. Since 1887 he has been employed by the C., B. & N. R. R. Co. Mr. Milliren has always enjoyed good health, which fact he highly appreciates. He is an active democrat, but has never aspired to public office.

JOHN SCHNELL (deceased) was born at Ehring, Wurtemberg, Germany, about 1822, and died at Pepin, July 3, 1879. He was a son of Michael Schnell. In 1844 he came to New York city and began to learn the carpenter's trade, thence went to Canada and soon after to La Crosse, Wis., where he worked in a brewery one year. In 1856 he went to Durand, made a "claim" and burned a lime-kiln for several seasons, and subsequently was employed in a chair factory. He came to Pepin township in 1868 and homesteaded a farm on section three, township twenty-three, range fourteen, where he resided until his death, owning at that time 240 acres of land. He also burned a lime-kiln there for several years. August 31, 1858, Mr. Schnell married Miss Victoria, daughter of John and Mary Smith. John Smith with four companions came from Haslach, Baden, to America in 1846, and they were heard from but once after their arrival at Reading, Pa. Mrs. Schnell was born near Haslach, March 19, 1834. She bore her husband nine children: Alonzo, born May 21, 1859; Mary, March 11, 1861, died September 5, 1861; Louis Christian, August 16, 1862; Frank H., September 25, 1865; Wilhelm A., March 17, 1867; Anna C., September 17, 1869; John J., April 15, 1872; Mary, February 25, 1874; Rosa (Mrs. F. Fox), February 28, 1879. Mr. Schnell was a democrat in politics and a member of the Lutheran church.

ALLEN CAMERON lumberman, Eau Claire, was born in Clarence, Russell county, Canada, January 22, 1843, and is of Scotch descent. His grandfather was born in Lochaber, Scotland, and came to Canada in a very early day. He was a captain in the war of 1812, and died at ninety years of age. His son Alexander, father of our subject, was born in Glen Gary, Canada. He married Margaret McCall, who was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, February 16, 1842, Margaret Cameron died November 26, 1861, aged forty-six years, leaving two children, Allen and Catharine Ann (now Mrs. Mather), the latter born in 1855. Allen Cameron spent his early life on a farm, and at the age of thirteen began

making his own living by working in the woods, where he remained for several years. In 1865 he removed to Michigan and began logging on contract, but was not successful in this venture, and in 1868 he came to Eau Claire and obtained employment with Ingram & Kennedy, as a log scaler, for whom he worked four years, and then began logging for himself. He has been more than ordinarily successful in his business enterprises, and is interested as a stockholder, in the Eau Claire Furniture Company, the Eau Claire & Bow River Lumber Company, the Minneapolis Linen Mills and the Eau Claire Roller Mill Company. He owns and operates a fine farm of 200 acres, near the city, all of which is under cultivation. He was united in marriage, May 14, 1874, to Louisa Cudney, who was born in Phillipsport, Sullivan county, N. Y., April 18, 1848, and is of French descent on her father's side. Her parents are Isaiah Cudney and Emily Merinda St. John, who were both born in York state, her mother being a relative of John P. St. John of national fame. Her grandmother was a member of the famous Brock family of New York. They have one child, Hulbert Allen, born November 11, 1876. Mr. Cameron is a member of the Presbyterian church, the Masonic order and politically is a republican.

AUGUSTUS L. BEST, miller, Connersville, Dunn county, was born in Adams county, Wis., April 4, 1854, and is the eldest son of Socrates T. and E. Frances (Largson) Best. While he was yet quite young his parents moved to Texas, where they remained until he was ten years old. His mother, hearing of the death of her husband, while he was in the Confederate service, started north to join her relatives. Arriving at Dardanelle, Ark., she was taken sick, but as soon as she was able she started for the Union headquarters to see Col. Cloud, who was in command. She told him her name and circumstances, and asked for transportation and protection to the north. The Colonel told her he had a man of the same name in his regiment, and that it might be her husband; but she told him that he had been killed, as she supposed he had been, while trying to desert the Confederate army. She was given a pass and privileged to go with a supply train north. While going after her family, and while but a short distance from headquarters, she met her husband, who had succeeded in joining the Union army. He brought her and the children to the Union lines, and then tried to induce her to go north to her people. She declined to leave him again as long as she lived. He then procured a house for them to live in, and there she resided until her death in November, 1864. Mr. Best was detailed to hospital work near her.

After his wife's death, Mr. Best was ordered to join his regiment, but before leaving put our subject and his four-year-old brother on board a transport, in company with 300 other refugees at Little Rock, Ark., and in care of Rev. "Parson" Leard, of the Sixth Kansas regiment. At the same time he intrusted all his money, \$15.75, to the "Parson," in trust for the two boys, and told them that he did not expect to see them again. When they arrived at Cairo, Ill., they were all put in box cars, the weather being very cold, and sent to Springfield, Ill. During this time the "Parson" only furnished the two boys with hard tack, bacon and coffee, although the younger boy, William, was sick with chronic diarrhoea. When they arrived at Springfield the "Parson" left with the boys' money, and all the money that had been intrusted to his care by others. At Springfield the refugees were taken by the citizens and every want supplied them. Our subject and his little brother were taken home by Mr. D. P. Brandwell, of that city, and cared for for ten days. That gentle-

man, learning that they desired to reach their grandmother in Wisconsin, took them to the clerk of the court, who gave them five dollars and a letter of introduction to Dr. Smith, of Chicago, who, as soon as they arrived in Chicago, took them home for a short time, and then started them for Portage, Wis. They remained there a few days with an uncle, and were then forwarded to their grandmother's, in Adams county, where they lived until their father returned from the war in 1865.

Augustus L. lived with his father until twenty-two years old, then carried the United States mail for three years from Prairie Farm to Menomonie. He then went to North Dakota, but remained only one year, when he returned to Wisconsin and clerked for the Knapp, Stout Lumber Company at Prairie Farm for three years. He again went to Dakota, but did not remain long this time either, but again returned to Wisconsin, and engaged in buying and selling stock, which he shipped west. In 1884 he and his brother, William J., formed a partnership to saw lumber in New Haven township, Dunn county, which they have since continued. Their mill is now located on section twenty-four, where they have been since April 1, 1891. They have been reasonably successful in their business venture. Mr. Best married, April 6, 1878, Miss Alane Laundt, and to them have been born five children, all living, namely: Allie, Eugene, Elsie, Benjamin and Clebourn. Politically Mr. Best is a republican, and has held the offices of township treasurer and school clerk.

SAMUEL FORREST PLUMMER, manufacturer and dealer in furniture, Arkansaw, Pepin county, was born in Clarence, town of Spring Grove, Green county, Wis., May 28, 1853, a son of Hon. S. L. Plummer. While he was still a small child his parents came to Durand, Pepin county, where he was reared until 1861, when he went to Waterville, Pepin county, with his parents. His education was limited to a few weeks' attendance at the district school each winter. When about fourteen years old he began to learn the trade of a carpenter and wagon maker, and worked in saw-mills and in a stave-mill as laborer, millwright and sawyer until twenty-two years of age, when he engaged in farming. He carried on his farm until 1886, when he removed to the village of Arkansaw, and ran a wagon shop one year, then purchased the W. F. Hoolbrook shop, and does job work, planing, etc. He also furnishes power for the creamery adjacent. He has spent considerable time in lumbering. August 1, 1875, Mr. Plummer married Miss Mary E., daughter of Ferman and Mary (Kirke) Ames, and six children blessed this union: Samuel, Charles, Alma, Harry, Mary and Mattie. Mrs. Plummer died December 5, 1889, and October 26, 1890, Mr. Plummer married Miss Anna M. Billeter, who has borne him one child, Irvin. Mr. Plummer is a republican in politics, and a man of good business ability.

WESLEY W. GUE, farmer, P. O. Durand, was born in Weston township, Oneida county, N. Y., July 11, 1844, a son of David C. and Lusina (Jillson) Gue. Two brothers came from France and settled in New York city in 1723, from one of whom, named David Gue, our subject, is descended. His grandfather, who also bore the name of David, married a daughter of John Combs. David C. Gue was born in Ulster county, N. Y., in 1800. He was married at Booneville, N. Y., where Mrs. Lusina Gue was born. Her parents, Levin and Chloe (Ballov) Jillson, were born in Massachusetts. Two brothers of the Jillson family were among the early Puritan fathers. Our subject represents the eleventh generation of the family in America. Mr. and Mrs. David C. Gue were blessed with eight children besides our subject: Mary (Mrs. M. Burney), Jerome B., Elizabeth (Mrs. G. Brower), Miranda (Mrs. E. O. Baker), Sally,

Minerva, Melinda (Mrs. D. Robbins) and Floretta (Mrs. G. Ufford.) When our subject was two years old the family removed to Lee township, Oneida county, and in 1860 came to Eau Claire, and three years later to Lima township, where Mr. Gue's death occurred February 6, 1866. Mrs. Lusina Gue still resides here at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. She was the second child of a family of thirteen.

Our subject attended Eau Claire public school, and at twenty-one years of age began life as a farmer. He married, January 12, 1871, Mary S. Mellish, who was born at Oakland, Jefferson county, Wis. Their children are Maude, Frank, Claude and Mary Etta. About twelve years ago, Mr. Gue purchased the homestead farm where he has since resided. He devotes the farm chiefly to dairying and breeding Poland China swine. He is a republican politically, and has served the town as supervisor, etc. He is a Spiritualist by faith and a member of the order of A. F. and A. M.

GEORGE PENFIELD SHEARS (deceased), whose name is familiar to the traveling public throughout the United States, was born in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Mass., September 22, 1819, and died at Pepin August 27, 1887. His grandfather, Jeremiah Shears, fled from Dublin to America in 1798; his brothers, Henry and John, were executed by the English government for participation in the Irish rebellion. Henry Shears, son of Jeremiah, and nearly all of his descendants are, or have been, successful hotel-keepers. He married Miss Maria Brown, and they were blessed with nine children: Leonard, Eunice (Mrs. J. T. Lacy), Henry, George P. (subject of this sketch), Eben B., Ann, Sarah, Samuel S. and Mary. In 1821 he moved to Rochester, N. Y., then a small village, where he invested largely in real estate, and kept the "Monroe House." In 1842 he moved to Watertown, Wis., where he kept a hotel until his death in 1847. George P. attended the high school in Rochester until fifteen years old when he ran away from home and worked successively on a packet boat (Erie canal) and in hotels at Niagara Falls and Cleveland, Ohio. In 1839 he began clerking in the Clifton house, Niagara Falls. After clerking eight years he became proprietor and carried on the house until 1859. During his twenty years' connection with this house Mr. Shears made many hunting excursions in Wisconsin, camping all one winter with the Indians about Lake Winnebago. He also made a visit to Pepin about 1850. Mr. Shears removed from Niagara Falls to Kenosha, Wis., and thence to Pepin in 1862. In 1867 he went to Toronto, Canada, and kept the Rossin house for ten years. He removed to Oconomowoc, Wis., thence to Frontenac, Minn., in 1879, where he carried on the Lakeside and the Merchants' hotels, in Lake City, for three years. His health failing he returned to Pepin, where he lived until his death.

Mr. Shears was married January 10, 1847, to Miss Ann Elizabeth Blaisdell, who still survives him. They had eight children, four of whom are still living: D. Clifton, Carrie Christine, Jenny Lind (Mrs. H. B. Shears), Georgia Ann, Marie Theresa (Mrs. T. H. Lage), Benedict Pierson, Edward Crossman and Penfield. Mr. Shears was one of the few persons who was successful as a "host." Twice during his life he accumulated comfortable fortunes, but always met with severe losses whenever he engaged in other business.

JOHN MELROSE, farmer, P. O. Rock Falls, Dunn county, was born in Ednam Parish, Roxburyshire, Scotland, June 22, 1826, and is a son of Philip and Euphemia (Brown) Melrose. Their children were: John, Thomas, Philip, Peter, Agnes (Mrs. T. Hurst), and Mary (Mrs. S. Andrews), and an adopted daughter, Agnes (Mrs. J. McGregor). In 1856 Mr. Philip Melrose brought his family

to Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1860 came to Rock Falls, Wis., where he was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1865, at the age of sixty-five years. Mrs. Melrose died August 6, 1875, at the age of seventy-two. The subject of this sketch attended school in winter and worked on the farm in summer, until, at the age of eighteen, he left home and began life as a farm laborer. In 1852 he came to America in a merchant vessel, and worked on a plantation near St. Augustine, Fla., until 1855, when he removed to Savannah, Ga., and worked as a brass-moulder in the shops of the Georgia Central railroad. In 1860 he came to Albany township, Pepin county, and purchased his present farm, which was then wild land, but is now well stocked and improved, and devoted largely to breeding Polled Angus cattle. Mr. Melrose was married, January 8, 1854, to Elizabeth, daughter of James and Alice Nelson, who was born in Melrose Parish, Roxburyshire. Five children blessed this union: Jane, Euphemia (Mrs. G. Silvernail), Philip, Margaret (Mrs. F. Fox), and Isabel (Mrs. J. Fox). Philip now carries on the farm in partnership with his father. Mrs. Elizabeth Melrose died here February 13, 1864. Mr. Melrose has been a republican since the first organization of that party. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, but is not at present a member of any church. His industrious habits and integrity of character entitle him to the unanimous esteem of his fellow-citizens.

ISAAC D. ALKIRE, retired farmer, P. O. Durand, was born near Petersburg, Ill., December 2, 1826, a son of William and Elizabeth (Denton) Alkire. Two brothers of that name came from Holland to Virginia in the year 1700, and settled on the south fork of the Potomac river, near the forks. They and their sons took part in the Indian wars and also in the Revolution. John Alkire, grandfather of our subject, was a grandson of one of these two brothers, and was born in 1759. He removed to Kentucky but later to Ohio, from whence he removed in 1824 to Petersburg, Menard county, Ill., where his death occurred in 1836. He had eight children, of whom William Alkire was the sixth. The latter was born in Bath county, Ky., in 1802, and removed with his parents to Ohio, where he was probably married. The Dentons were also an old family in Virginia. William Alkire had ten children; he died at Petersburg, Ill., in 1885, and Mrs. Elizabeth Alkire died there in 1855. Our subject was the third son of his parents. He attended the district school and, at twenty-one, began life as a farm laborer. He married, March 31, 1850, Louisa Elmore, who was born in Illinois. Her father, Peter Elmore, was a native of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Alkire have one son, William E. In 1861, Mr. Alkire removed to Durand, and in 1866 purchased the farm where he now resides. For several years past he has been engaged in collecting and arranging geological specimens and other curiosities. He now has one of the finest collections in the state and takes great pleasure in exhibiting and explaining the same to his numerous visitors.

HENRY MCBAIN, clerk of the circuit court, Eau Claire, was born September 3, 1851, in Madrid, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and is of Scotch extraction. His parents are John and Mary (Fisher) McBain, natives of Scotland, and reside in Louisville, N. Y. He was educated in his native county, and graduated from the Canton Academy in 1870. He came west in the spring of 1871, and taught school a short time in River Falls, Wis., settling at Augusta, this county, in the fall of that year. He was appointed deputy postmaster at Augusta in 1875, and served faithfully for five years. He was a general merchant for two and a half years, and was also township treasurer of Bridge

Creek township, which includes Augusta, for one year. His knowledge of business methods, large acquaintance and high standing in his part of the county caused him to come to the notice of the leaders of the republican party, and they nominated him for clerk of the circuit court, to which office he was elected in the fall of 1884. He has not disappointed his constituents, and fills that office with tact and ability, and is now serving his fourth term. He married, November 7, 1881, Miss Emma Crawford, and they are the parents of two children: Gladys and Mabel. Mrs. McBain is a daughter of Judson and Lucy Crawford, early settlers of Sauk county, Wis., and natives of New York. She was born at Reedsburg, in that county. Mr. McBain is a member of the A. F. and A. M. and the K. of P.

J. W. JAMES, farmer, P. O. Connersville, Dunn county, was born in New York, August 6, 1837, a son of Solomon and Eunice (Martin) James, who came to Michigan in 1841, where they always resided. Our subject was only fourteen years old when he was obliged to put his shoulder to the wheel and earn his own support, with but a limited education, and was obliged to work at whatever he could find to do. He first came to Wisconsin in 1860, and served a year in Walworth county, then went to Minnesota, and settled in Olmsted county, where, February 16, 1859, he married Anna M. Jenks. They have twelve children living, namely: William E., married Frankie Swarts; Morris E., married Lulie Hay, and lives in Indian territory; J. W., Jr., married Ida Best; Eunice M., married to A. M. Morely; Elizabeth, married to F. E. Reed; Lucy, married to O. M. Vennies, of Hay River; Louis; George; Effie and Eva, twins, and Anna and Andy, also twins. Mr. James left Minnesota in 1865, and May 11, 1867, moved his family on section thirty-four, township thirty-one, range fourteen, which was then a part of Menomonie township, though twenty-five miles from the village. Two years later it was cut off, and formed part of what is now New Haven township, Dunn county, where he located his homestead of 120 acres, and was the third man to build a house in the township. His wealth then, other than his wife and four children, consisted only of a yoke of oxen, one cow, and an old wagon, with one dollar and sixty-five cents in money. About five years ago he lost his house and contents by fire. He now has another home built, has about sixty acres improved, and a large amount of stock. In politics he is a republican, and has held nearly every office from path master up to chairman of the town board, which latter office he holds at present. He is a prominent member of the Farmers' Alliance, and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

PETER PERRAULT, Menomonie, is a native of Becancour, Canada, born April 22, 1840, and is a son of Moses and Alice (Dervaul) Perrault, both natives of Canada. He left home in 1857, and came to Menomonie, where he was employed by Knapp, Stout & Co., as general filer, having charge of their lath-mill until July 14, 1862, when he enlisted in the Fifth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and served till the close of the war. He was wounded at Mary's Heights. He fought in the two battles of Fredericksburg, and was with Gen. Grant in the battle of the Wilderness, in fact, was in all the engagements in which his regiment participated, except the battle of Gettysburg, as that was fought while he was recovering from his wound. After the war he returned to Menomonie, where he took charge of the filing department at Waubeek, Wis., for Knapp, Stout & Co., and continued in this work till 1872, when he started the City hotel and livery in Menomonie. He is also proprietor of the omnibus line. December 25, 1866, he married Miss Agnes, daughter of Levi

and Leora Vance, who are old settlers in Dunn county. Three daughters have blessed this marriage: Leora, Lena and Edna. Mr. Perrault is a member of the G. A. R. and A. O. U. W. societies.

IRA FULLER, SR., machinist, Pepin, was born in Jeffersonville, Ind., October 8, 1812. His parents, Salmon and Candace (Austin) Fuller, were natives of Rochester, N. Y. Salmon Fuller's grandfather was a Scotchman. He (Salmon) was a mill-wright by trade, and also superintended the building of the Welland canal. He was the father of thirteen children: John, Aaron, Sarah (Mrs. D. Fayerweather), Salmon, Hiram, Joseph, William, Ira (subject of this sketch), Jackson, Lucinda (Mrs. S. Fiddler), Harriet (Mrs. William Guthrie), Almira and Melinda, five of whom now live in Pepin. Ira Fuller received a good common-school education, and at seventeen years of age began to learn his father's trade, which he followed for many years. While yet a boy he worked with his father in Upper Canada. and at twenty-two engaged in business for himself. He was married July 16, 1835, to Miss Esther, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Showers) Brosins, of Jefferson county, Pa., where Mrs. Fuller was born November 18, 1817. Eleven children blessed this union, of whom seven are still living: Hiram, Paulina (Mrs. H. Armstrong), Candace (Mrs. S. Edwards), Alfred, Abram, Mary A. (Mrs. J. S. Howard), Harriet L., Emeline (Mrs. G. D. Brosins), Myra A. (Mrs. H. Potter), Esther E. and Orrin G. Mr. Fuller lived in Jefferson county, working at his trade and in a saw-mill until 1845, when he removed to Geauga county, Ohio, where he built engine shops and also carried on his trade quite extensively. In 1863 he removed to Pepin, and introduced the first steam thresher in northern Wisconsin, also at Plainview, Minn., in 1865. It was a great curiosity in those days, and he is known far and near as "the pioneer thresher," which business he still follows in its season. About ten years ago he retired from active business at his trade, but still labors regularly in his shop. Being a natural mechanic and machinist, he has always been able to do any work that came in his way. Since coming to Pepin he has repaired a number of steamboat engines, but now devotes the most of his time to cabinet work. He has made several violins and other musical instruments. Mr. Fuller takes but little interest in politics. He was for many years a member of the Methodist church and still holds that faith. His industrious habits, his skillful handiwork, and his integrity of character, alike command the respect of a large circle of acquaintances.

MIAMI SYLVESTER YORK (deceased) was born at Scio, Allegany county, N. Y., July 27, 1822, and died in Waterville, December 18, 1888. He was a son of Barnabas and Ruth (Rathbon) York, the former probably of English descent. He came of a long-lived family noted for their honorable and upright character. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood in his native town and McKean county, Pa. He attended school but little, but by home study became an intelligent and well-informed man. At the age of twenty-eight he was accidentally injured at a Fourth of July celebration, receiving a wound on the head, the scar of which he carried through life, and on another occasion he came nearly being killed by a falling tree, but was saved under circumstances which he always believed to be miraculous. His mother died when he was but eleven years old. November 1, 1843, he married Lydia Maria, daughter of Naboth B. and Frelove (Coats) Welch. Mrs. York was born in Otsego county, N. Y. Her paternal grandparents, Naboth and Amy (Crandall) Welch, were natives of Connecticut. Her maternal grandparents, Ambrose and Tacy (Partlow) Coats were Scotch. Seven children blessed this

union, the two first mentioned being twins: William S., Welcome S., Barnabas, Charles, Maria A. (Mrs. J. W. Hewitt), Milton H. and Nellie J.

In 1863 Mr. York made a visit to Eau Claire, and the following year removed his family to Durand, where he worked on the river. He was an expert chopper and was engaged in lumbering for a number of years, both in this and his native state. Later he was engaged in farming and lived successively in Dead Lake Prairie, in Frankfort township, at Maple Springs, Dunn county, in Waubeek, and since 1885 in Waterville. At an early age he became an expert hunter, and was one of the best marksmen in northern Wisconsin. With one gun he killed over eighty deer and several bears. He also spent considerable time as a book canvasser. In politics he was formerly a republican, but later became a prohibitionist. He served the town of Frankfort as supervisor, and was a justice of the peace. He was a member of the Methodist church, and of the following societies: the I. O. G. T., Temple of Honor, I. O. O. F. and P. of H. He was very sociable and fond of music, and played the fife, drum and violin. He was often called upon to speak in public and at social gatherings, his remarks being original and entertaining, sometimes poetical. A large circle of friends mourned his demise.

JAMES D. MARSHALL, farmer, P. O. Eau Claire, was born at Bradford, Me., in 1842, and is a son of George D. and Dorcas (Merservy) Marshall, of English descent. George D. Marshall came to Eau Claire county in 1870 and engaged in farming; he died January 10, 1879. James D. enlisted, December 21, 1863, in the Eighteenth Maine infantry, and was in the army of the Potomac. He took part in the battles of Spottsylvania, where his company lost seventy-five men in the first charge, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, Hatch's Mills, Five Forks, Richmond and at Lee's surrender. He was then sent to Washington and put on the defenses until fall, when he was discharged, September 6, 1865. He then returned to Eau Claire county, and in 1869 settled on his present farm in Clear Creek township. July 4, 1867, he married Mary E. Crockett, and they have two children, Charles E. and Samuel W. Mr. Marshall is a member of the G. A. R., and is now serving as chairman of the township board. In religious faith he adheres to the tenets of the Free-Will Baptists.

CHARLES C. CRANE, lumberman, Downing, Dunn county, is a son of Obediah Crane, who was born in New York state, and married Miss Julia Carpenter. Their children were: Julia (Mrs. Buck) who lives in Minnesota, Charles C., Jonas and Frances. Charles C. was born in Hoosick, Rensselaer county, N. Y., and lived there until about eight years of age, when his parents moved to Jo Daviess county, Ill. He lived there on a farm until he became of age, then went to Minnesota and was engaged in farming near Rochester. In 1861 he married Miss Zenlop Summers, and four years later came to the town of Springfield, St. Croix county, and went to farming. In 1873, in company with another man, he built a saw-mill and ran it nearly three years, when it burned down. He then sold his interest and came to his present location and built a mill, and makes both hard-wood and pine lumber. He has added another industry, that of making ox-bows, and some years makes as many as 10,000; also bent sleigh runners and shingles. He has been sawing lumber for the last three years for the West Wisconsin Manufacturing Company, located at Wilson. He is quite a pioneer, as his family was the first to settle in the town. He has two children: Frances D. and George E., besides an adopted daughter, Florence E. In political matters he is a strong republican, and has been a representative to all of the conventions, but has never desired

any office. He has been a school officer since the organization of the school district, and socially is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. orders.

LELON ANSIL DOOLITTLE, Eau Claire, was born July 22, 1853, in Russell, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. The genealogy of this family dates back to five brothers, Abraham, Obed, John, Eber and Benjamin, who lived in Cheshire, Conn., near the city of New Haven. They were respected farmers, merchants and mechanics, and for the most part their descendants have followed in their footsteps. Abraham Doolittle was the father of Ansil, the grandfather of our subject. Ansil married Maria King, and they had three sons and three daughters. The oldest son, Ansil, Jr., married Jane Ann Smith, and they were the parents of three sons and one daughter. The daughter married Edgar E. Davis. The oldest son, Marshall Erwin, is a physician residing at Hawarden, Iowa. The youngest son, Rollin Edson, is a lawyer in New York city. Our subject was the second son. As a boy his most noticeable characteristic was a passion for reading. His father was a farmer, without health, and with no means to give his children any better educational advantages than those offered by the district school, and even these meager opportunities were limited by the stern necessity of working steadily throughout a large portion of the year upon the farm. Despite these discouraging conditions, when Lelon was seventeen years of age he had passed an examination entitling him to a second-grade teacher's certificate, and was a successful school teacher. At the age of twenty-two he had completed a regular college course, graduating at St. Lawrence university, in the class of 1875. By school teaching and manual labor he earned all the money that was spent upon his education. When he graduated he was several hundred dollars in debt; but by teaching as principal of graded schools, the necessary amount was soon earned and the debts paid. Meantime his vacations were spent in reading law. Through the influence of a college chum who had come west and was practicing law at Neillsville, Wis., he was offered the principalship of the Neillsville high school in the summer of 1877. Accepting the offer, he filled the position one year, resigning then to enter the law department of the University of Wisconsin, where he finished the two years' course in one year, graduating in 1879. He located at Neillsville, Wis., and was soon after appointed county judge of Clark county, Wis.

Up to that time no indexes had been kept to the probate records, and there was no court calender, minute-book, or court record in the office. All the papers, except such as had been lost or destroyed, were in one heterogeneous mass, but within six months every paper entitled to record was recorded, and all the records of the office were as complete and as perfect as it was possible to make them. At the expiration of his term the county board of supervisors, by resolution, expressed its appreciation of the unusual services which he had rendered the county. Before his term of office as county judge had expired he had been elected county superintendent of schools. This office he continued to hold until he removed to Eau Claire in December, 1884. As an educator his ideas were high. He was aggressive and did much good by raising educational standards and inspiring others with somewhat of his own love of the thorough and the genuine, and his contempt for superficial work and sham learning. Though much of his time at Neillsville was taken up by his official duties, he built up and conducted there a very respectable law business. In the fall of 1879 Judge Doolittle and Hon. James O'Neill founded the Neillsville "Times." They edited it jointly until the former moved to Eau Claire. Under their management it became the leading weekly paper of that county.

Judge Doolittle came to Eau Claire to avoid newspaper work and politics and give his undivided attention to the practice of law. He has succeeded in acquiring a good clientage and in establishing the reputation of being an efficient and thoroughly reliable lawyer. All who employ him feel sure they will get the very best services he is capable of rendering. At present he is president of the board of directors of the Eau Claire Public Library and city attorney of Eau Claire. Both positions not only came to him unsought, but as a complete surprise. Though such things are rare, this is a clear case of the position seeking the man. May 4, 1880, he married, in Madison, Wis., Miss Bessie A. Weeks, a native of Rutland, Vt., and a graduate of St. Lawrence university. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity, the K. of P., and the A. F. and A. M.

S. W. HUNT, attorney at law, Menomonie. The progenitors of the Hunt family in America were among the early settlers of Plymouth, Mass., where the great-great-grandfather of our subject was born. His son removed to Boston, where John Hunt was born. The latter, with two brothers, served in the Revolutionary war, and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill and other engagements. After the war they went to Alabama, where they founded the town of Huntsville. John Hunt finally returned north, and lived ten years in New Bedford, Conn. In 1805 he removed to Nichols, Tioga county, N. Y., where he farmed until his death. He was the father of the following children: Willard, Eben, John, Jonathan, Adonijah, Seth, Harvey and Mary, now all deceased. Harvey Hunt was born in 1800 in New Bedford, Conn. He was five years old when his father removed to Nichols, N. Y., where he, in 1825, settled on a farm, on which he died July 26, 1886. He was a practical farmer, and a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church for sixty-four years. Politically he was a democrat in early life, later an ardent abolitionist and republican, and an advocate and abettor of the "underground railroad," aiding the fugitive slaves in every possible way. His wife, who shared his religious and political views, was a native of Orange county, N. Y. She died in September, 1864, aged sixty-four years. To Harvey Hunt and wife were born the following children: Jonathan, Elizabeth, George F., Samuel W., Lewis and Marcella.

Samuel W. was educated in New York, his native state, where he attended the academy at Owego and studied law with D. O. Hancock, an attorney, for three years. Afterward he took a law course at the Albany school, from which he graduated in 1864, and was admitted to the bar. In 1865 he located at Menomonie, where he opened an office in March of the following year. In 1872 the firm of Hunt & Freeman was formed, who have been general attorneys for Knapp, Stout & Co., since 1874, attending to the corporation, franchise and river interest. Mr. Hunt's large acquaintance in political and judicial circles has enabled him to be of great service to the firm, and for many years he has very successfully looked after their legislative and congressional interest. Of the valuable work rendered the Knapp, Stout Lumber Company may be mentioned the defeat of the Northwestern Railroad company's franchise for the building and maintaining of a dam on the Menomonie (Red Cedar) river in Barron county. The value of this masterly piece of work enabled the Knapp, Stout Lumber Company to gain possession of the above dam and derive immense benefits from its use. Mr. Hunt has always been identified with the republican party. He married Miss Gelina Campbell, a native of Pennsylvania, and they have one adopted son, Willie Harvey.

JOHN FULLER, Pepin, was born in Austinburgh, Ashtabula county, Ohio, October 9, 1821, and is a son of Aaron and Nancy (Van Lears) Fuller, the latter of German descent. When he was a small boy the family removed to Jefferson county, Pa., where he was reared on a farm, and received but little schooling. At the age of sixteen years he began to learn his father's trade, blacksmithing, but about three years later received an injury to his back which prevented his continuing that business. He afterward worked at carpentering and cabinet-making. He was married May 17, 1844, to Margaret Brosius. Seven children have been born to this union: Alvin, Nelson, Lyman O., Aaron, Eugene E., Adelaide (Mrs. J. Clarke) and Irene (Mrs. J. Houston). Soon after his marriage Mr. Fuller removed to Geauga county, Ohio, and in 1863 to Pepin, where he still resides. For eighteen years he was engineer on a steamboat, but in recent years has retired from life on the river. Lyman O., son of John Fuller, is also a blacksmith and engineer. June 12, 1870, he married Miss Mary E. Newcomb. Their eldest son, Orlo L., is now engaged in teaching and also studying with a view to completing his education at one of the best educational institutions in the state. Mr. L. O. Fuller and wife have five other children: John E., Vern J., Iva M., Alla and Gorton.

H. W. FRASL, Cadott, Chippewa county, was born July 9, 1852, near Vienna, Austria, a son of George and Julia (Gruber) Frasl, who were natives of Austria. His early life was passed in that country, where he also received his education. He immigrated to America in 1867 and located in Dane county, Wis., where he remained one year. He then came to the Chippewa Valley and located at Durand, Pepin county, in 1868, and farmed for four years. In 1873 he removed to the city of Durand and commenced learning the trade of a tinsmith with A. J. Wallace, with whom he remained seven years. He came to Cadott in 1880 and engaged in the hardware business, since which time he has added furniture, undertaking and harness departments, and now carries the largest stock in Cadott. July 5, 1877, he married Miss Annie Laura Brenning, of Pepin county, and four children have been born to this union: Jessie (who died in infancy), Mamie, Frederika and Annie Laura. In religion Mr. Frasl is a Roman Catholic and in politics a democrat.

EDWIN RUTHEVAN TUTTLE, farmer, P. O. Glenwood, St. Croix county, was born in Granville, Licking county, Ohio, December 13, 1844, a son of William S. and Hannah (Brown) Tuttle. His father was born in 1817 in Greene county, N. Y., where he lived until 1847. He was a sailor in early life, was master of a vessel on the lakes, and was at Green Bay, Wis., in 1840 when it was only a trading post. He owned and managed the Sherman house at Wrightstown, Wis., at one time. In 1858 he was a member of the Wisconsin legislature and was the first man to introduce a bill relating to the lien law and was successful in carrying it through. He also held many local offices in his district. His wife, Hannah Brown, was born in Sussex county, Vt., January 1, 1817, a daughter of Theodore and Ruth Brown, both natives of New Hampshire. The following children were born to them: Lucy, in October, 1836; Oliver P., August 16, 1837; Stephen Decater, November 17, 1839; Lewis W., February 17, 1842; Andrew M., July 18, 1843; Edwin R., December 13, 1844; Lucy P., October 3, 1846; Thomas J., January 10, 1849; Charlotte M., May 30, 1851; Alvira, February 11, 1853; Theodore R., January 1, 1855; Hannah, January 23, 1856; William S., January 2, 1859; Seth George, November 20, 1860; Florence, April 20, 1862; Ida J., January 3, 1865; Anna, April 11, 1866; Ruth, January 16, 1869; and Edith, July 22, 1870. The following are deceased: Theodore

R., died September 5, 1856; Hannah, December 7, 1857; Alvira, August 10, 1880; Andrew M., June 13, 1881; Lucy, February 22, 1883; Lewis W., February 20, 1842.

Edwin R. enlisted in 1862, at the age of seventeen years, in the Fourteenth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, Company G. He was mustered into the service at Camp Wood, Fond du Lac, Wis., and received marching orders to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, thence went to Savannah, Tenn., where he did picket duty until the battle of Shiloh, where he charged the Confederate battery and captured a gun, which was taken and recaptured and which caused the death of seventy-two brave soldiers, besides wounding many others. This gun is now at the capitol at Madison, Wis., as a relic of one of the hardest fought engagements of the Wisconsin troops during the war. Soon after this he was taken sick with typhoid fever and to save his life he was taken to the hospital at Keokuk, Iowa, where he did not regain his health until sixteen months afterward. In 1865 he was discharged on account of disability and after his return home went to Montana to work in the gold mines. He remained there for three years then engaged in the lumbering business in Oregon and Washington until 1870 when he returned to Wisconsin. He continued the lumbering business until 1885 when he bought a hotel, which he called the Tuttle house, which he managed himself until 1890 when he sold it and engaged in farming. He owns two farms and two nice pieces of residence property in the city of Glenwood.

August 10, 1875, Mr. Tuttle married Miss Margaret Louisa Groft, who was born in Theresa, Wis., February 26, 1856, a daughter of Ludwig and Maggie Groft, both natives of Germany. The following children have been born to this union: Frank Lewis, born May 10, 1876; Hannah Louisa, May 27, 1879; Claude Duval, August 17, 1882; Eddie S., April 11, 1885; Walter, November 9, 1886. Mr. Tuttle is a democrat and a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN PARKINSON, farmer, P. O. Pepin, was born at Bashaleaves, Yorkshire, England, September 13, 1830. His parents were poor and his attendance at day school was limited to twelve months. Before he was eight years old he began work as a calico printer's assistant. In July, 1844, he was bound out for seven years to learn the trade, at which he continued to work until coming to America. He was married September 17, 1853, to Dorothea, daughter of Mark and Alice (Holden) Chippendale, who has borne him ten children, as follows: Elizabeth, born July 6, 1854, died August 28, 1855; Mary, Mrs. O. F. Marks, born May 24, 1856; Alice, Mrs. J. Jahnke, born June 27, 1858; John, born October 20, 1860, died September 29, 1861; Helen, born December 21, 1861; William, born March 25, 1864, died October 3, 1871; John, born February 3, 1866, died in June, 1875; Thomas, born July 16, 1869; Robert, born September 17, 1871, died in 1875; Martha A., born April 3, 1874. In 1863 Mr. Parkinson came to Pepin, where his brothers, William and Thomas, had preceded him; the former died February 17, 1877, the latter, whose wife died in 1880, has since resided with his brother; he has four living children: John, Hettie E., Margaret J. and Emeline. John Parkinson now owns 160 acres of land on sections seven and eighteen, township twenty-three, range fourteen, which is well stocked and improved.

EDMUND CHARLES FRENCH, dentist, Eau Claire, was born May 26, 1854, in Jackson township, Susquehanna county, Pa., and is a son of Charles and Eliza (Wilder) French. Dr. French was educated in the academy and business college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He is a close student and possessed of a rich fund of general knowledge. He came west in 1866, and became a student of

Dr. E. L. Clark of Dubuque, Iowa, a skillful dentist. He practiced his profession in various places until 1871, when, in July of that year, he came to Eau Claire, where he bought out his brother-in-law, Dr. J. W. Edwards, who was one of the first dentists in Eau Claire. Dr. French has built up a large and lucrative practice, his motto being "Excelsior." He was for six years a member of the state board of dental examiners, and is a recognized authority in the dental society of the state, being now president of that society. At their annual meetings he has furnished some very instructive articles, which have always shown his scholarly character, are replete with practical hints, and are always listened to with marked attention. Among his papers may be mentioned "Dental Hygiene," "Methods of working aluminium for dental purposes" and "Dental Surgery."

He married, in Wayne county, Pa., Miss Esther B., a daughter of Joseph B. Edwards, and they have three children: Myta M., Ernest E., and Dwight Day. His daughter is a singer of rare ability, and her voice caused much favorable comment, including flattering press notices when she was but seven and eight years of age, and sang before large audiences. She has studied in Minneapolis, Chicago and New York, and gained fresh laurels at each place. She is now a pupil of Signor Steriglia of Paris, France. Dr. French is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the A. F. and A. M. societies.

JOHN HENRY FLEMMING, sheriff, Eau Claire, is a native of the Emerald Isle, where he was born March 25, 1851, in county Limerick. His ancestors were mostly merchants, and his father, Thomas, was identified with the noted O'Brien movement, in the interest of Irish liberty. John H. acquired a fair education in his native country, but left there at the age of seventeen years to seek his fortune in the new world. His father followed him after he started, vainly trying to persuade him to turn back. He landed in New York and soon made his way to Port Huron, Mich., where he learned the jeweler's trade with his brother-in-law, Thomas Walsh. He came to Eau Claire December 1, 1870, and became a lumberman. The next year he worked for the Northwestern Lumber Company, and so faithfully did he perform his duty that he remained with them almost continually until elected to his present position. For ten years he was foreman of a large force of men in the woods and on the river, and enjoyed the confidence of his employers to an unusual degree. In the fall of 1890 he was elected sheriff of Eau Claire county, by a large majority, and has filled that position ever since, with credit to himself and to those who helped to elect him. He married Miss Ellen Stephens, who has borne him the following children: Mary G., Ellen V., Thomas F. and Irene F.

HENRY E. KNAPP, lumberman, Menomonie, was born March 14, 1851, in Fort Madison, Iowa, a son of John H. Knapp. He was educated at the Denmark Academy, Iowa, and Ripon College, Wis. In 1874 he engaged in business with the firm of Knapp, Stout & Co. He was surveyor for a while, then kept books, and finally became cashier for the firm. About 1880 he succeeded his father in the charge of the mercantile branch of the business, and has devoted his principal time to that ever since. He also superintends the flour-mills, and has been a useful man in his department. June 12, 1879, he married Miss Jessie Thomas, of Ripon, Wis. Mr. Knapp is a republican in politics, and has been identified with the affairs of the town and filled the office of alderman. While in charge of a branch store at Dunnville in 1877 he was postmaster and justice of the peace.

ANDREW GRUND, farmer, P. O. Pepin, was born near Gefle, Sweden, Decem-

ber 11, 1839. His parents are Louis and Anna (Peterson) Grund, and to them were born seven children: Louis, who died in Andersonville prison, August 31, 1864; Peter; Christine, Mrs. P. Lewis; Breetta, Mrs. O. Faline; Anna, Mrs. J. Johnson; Andrew and Carl. At the age of eleven years Andrew began to learn his father's trade, tailoring, but afterward abandoned it, and worked in a cotton factory. At the age of eighteen he came to America, stopping first at McGregor, Iowa. In 1859 he came to Pepin township, and worked on a farm; later he ran down the river on a raft to Burlington, Iowa, and thence went to Columbus, Ky., where he was engaged in chopping. Thence he went to Louisville, and hired on a steamboat, running between Pittsburgh and St. Louis. This he followed but a short time, and, after working on a farm in Peoria county, Ill., he came to Burlington, Iowa. At the latter place he was married, February 15, 1862, to Caroline Matilda, daughter of Jacob and Carrie (Hanson) Jacobson, and to them have been born eight children: Carl W., Christine (Mrs. H. L. Mosher), Louis L., Andrew A., Annie M., Mary J., Hulda C. and Amelia J. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Grund removed to Prairie du Chien, Wis., where he was employed on the railroad. In the spring of 1863 he removed to Stockholm township, Pepin county, and in 1867 to Pepin township, where he owns a farm of 120 acres, and is engaged in breeding Holstein cattle. January 4, 1864, Mr. Grund enlisted in Company I, Fifteenth Wisconsin volunteers. When this regiment was mustered out he was transferred to the Twenty-fourth, and later to the Thirteenth Wisconsin regiment. He took part in engagements at Rocky Face Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, New Hope Church, Altoona, Kenesaw Mt. and Atlanta, Ga. In August, 1864, he was sent to the hospital, but in two weeks he returned to his regiment. After the capture of Atlanta the regiment was sent back to Chattanooga. On arriving there, he was again sent to the hospital. Later, he marched with his regiment through eastern Tennessee, and thence to San Antonio, Tex., where he was honorably discharged, November 25, 1865. In politics Mr. Grund is a republican, though formerly a democrat. He is not an office seeker, but has served as supervisor in Pepin township. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and of U. S. Grant Post No. 204, G. A. R.

ARTHUR J. MUMFORD, foreman of factory, Wildwood, St. Croix county, was born in Crawford county, Pa., July 29, 1844, a son of Jackson and Margaret (Johnston) Mumford, who were born in the same county. His father now resides in Pierce county, Wis., and follows farming, while his mother died February 14, 1888, at the age of sixty-five years. His paternal grandparents were James and Catharine (Wright) Mumford, and his maternal grandparents were Arthur and Margaret (Berchfield) Johnston. Our subject received his education in Clinton county, Iowa, where his parents moved when he was ten years old. Scarcely had he finished his school when he answered his country's call, and enlisted November 25, 1861, in Company G, Sixteenth Iowa volunteer infantry. His regiment formed one of Crocker's brigade, Seventeenth corps, army of the Cumberland and Tennessee, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth and Iuka. He served one year and was discharged, August 17, 1862, for disability. He then came north to Pierce county, Wis., when he re-enlisted in December, 1864, in Company G, Fiftieth Wisconsin infantry, which was assigned to the department of Missouri, on detached service. They were sent to Leavenworth, Kas., where they remained three months and were then sent to Fort Rice, D. T., where they were discharged in July, 1866. He returned to Wisconsin and settled at Ellsworth, where he

engaged in mill-wright work and operating mills. He next went to Esdaile, Pierce county, where he was foreman in a hub, spoke and bending factory for twelve years. He then came to Wildwood, where he built a factory of the same kind for the St. Croix Land and Lumber Company in 1883, which company has since been changed to the Wisconsin Iron Company, and he has been foreman of the factory since. Mr. Mumford's efficiency is shown by the term of years that he stays in one position. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and votes with the democratic party.

He married, in December, 1866, Elsie, a daughter of O. G. and Ann M. Brown, a native of Wisconsin. Six children have blessed this union, namely: William L., Nefa, Lois, Martha B., Margaret Ann, and Inas A., all of whom are at home. The oldest, William L., was married, in November, 1888, to Dora B., daughter of William H. McDowell, and they have one child, Ruby I. William is now in the factory with his father.

HENRY LAYCOCK, contractor and builder, Eau Claire, was born March 14, 1842, in Scarborough, Yorkshire, England, where the family had been living for a long time. His grandfather, Ralph Laycock, was a builder by occupation, and his son, Ralph, Jr., was also a builder and followed that business in Bridlington and Scarborough. He was a thorough and successful business man, and his six sons became builders and contractors. Our subject learned the business in England, where he was educated. He came to the United States at the age of eighteen years, and worked in Canada, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Council Bluffs and other cities. He began to do business for himself after the war, in which he served nearly two years in Company C, Eighth Illinois cavalry volunteers. He participated in many engagements and received an honorable discharge. He started in business in Council Bluffs in 1866, has been working for himself ever since, and has been quite successful. He came to Chippewa Falls in the spring of 1870, and nine years later to Eau Claire, where he has built up a good business. He owns a brick yard near the town and manufactures his own brick. The high school building, David Drummond's residence, and the Chippewa county court-house are samples of his handiwork. April 23, 1872, he married Miss Margaret Emma Brewer, of Albany, Ill., who is of English parentage. They have had two children: Harry, who died at the age of one year, and Margaret Ida, who died when six years of age. Mr. Laycock is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and G. A. R. fraternities. Politically he is a republican, and has served as a member of the county board of supervisors. He is not a politician, and was nominated to this office without his knowledge. The successful completion of his many large undertakings is due to his diligent attention to them, and he may be truly rated as a self-made man.

HEWLETT JONATHAN MILLIREN, farmer, P. O. Pepin, was born at Summer-ville, Jefferson county, Pa., February 14, 1840. He removed with his parents to Pepin in 1858, and there finished his education at Pepin academy. He was married March 31, 1862, to Miss Fidelia C., daughter of S. W. and Charlotte (Shay) Goss. Mrs. Milliren was born February 1, 1842. Their children are Samuel W., born March 31, 1863; Philip G., July 1, 1864; Frank A., July 12, 1866; Harry W., February 28, 1869; Clarence H., January 13, 1873. Mr. Milliren lived at Pepin on a rented farm until February 1863, when he removed to Naples, Buffalo county, thence to Wabasha, Minn., where he worked at teaming until 1867. He then carried on a wood-yard from 1868 to 1871 at Beef Slough Island, then moved to Pepin township, Wabasha

county, Minn. While at Beef Slough he built a ferry-boat which he managed until 1874, when he returned to Pepin, Wis., and kept a general store for the following three years. Having purchased a farm in 1871, on sections ten, fourteen and fifteen, township twenty-three, range fifteen, he removed there in 1877, and has since engaged in general farming. He was agent for the Hekla Fire Insurance Company from 1884 to 1887.

Mr. Milliren entered the United States service, Company E, Sixth Wisconsin infantry, November 16, 1864, and was discharged July 31, 1865. He took part in the battles of Hatch's Run, Gravel Run, Appomattox Court House, and was present at Lee's surrender. He was in the hospital twenty-one days at the close of his service. In politics he is a democrat. He is a member of U. S. Grant Post No. 204, G. A. R., Maiden Rock, Wis. Mr. Milliren is a pleasant and refined gentleman, whom it is a pleasure to meet either at his home or abroad.

CHARLES MYERS, farmer, P. O. Porcupine, Pepin county, was born at Ludlowville, N. Y., September 24, 1830. His grandfather, John Myers, a native of Germany, came to America when a young lad, accompanied by his two brothers, one of whom was named Andrew. At the age of thirteen he (John) took up arms in the Continental army. While engaged in this service, he once came suddenly upon three red-coats who were out hunting. Although he had lost the flint from his gun, he promptly presented arms and took two of them prisoners, marching them to a fort two miles distant, where they were considerably chagrined to learn that his gun was of no use. He afterward settled on the Mohawk flats, where he dwelt for many years, always being on good terms with the Indians, with whom he ran many foot races, and was enabled to beat their champion. His wife's name was Polly, and they had two sons, Andrew and John, besides several daughters. Andrew Myers was an early settler at Cayuga lake, where he owned a farm of 700 acres and also became prominent as a business man. He married Mandana, daughter of Daniel Mack, of Scotch-Irish descent. Andrew Myers died April 4, 1864, and his widow survived until March 16, 1876. The names of their children were Alonzo, Arvilla, Louisa, Luther, Eliza (Mrs. Mills), James A., Aurilla (Mrs. Fenner), Lorenzo, John H., Charles (the subject proper of this sketch), George and Benjamin C. Several of this family died in childhood. Charles Myers was reared on a farm and attended school until nineteen years of age, in the meantime working in a grain warehouse and grist-mill owned by his father. At the age of twenty-one he left home and went to California, via the Isthmus of Panama. He worked in the mines with rather indifferent success, and in 1857 returned by the same route, and was wrecked on the island of Cuba. In 1859 he went to Pike's Peak and thence to Fort Kearney, Neb., where he engaged in teaming. Thence he went to Watertown, Wis., where, December 9, 1861, he married Adeline, daughter of Oliver E. and Abbie (Hotling) Bennett. Their children are: Benjamin C., Abbie (Mrs. C. Donley), George W., Charles H., Iva Irene, Effie Florence and Leon R. Mr. Myers enlisted in February 1865, in Company G, First Minnesota heavy artillery. He served under General Thomas at Fort Lythe, Tenn., until discharged, September 24, 1865.

About 1864 Mr. Myers came to Frankfort township and purchased his present farm, he being the first settler in this (Porcupine) valley. At that time deer tracks were as thick in the creek bottoms as sheep tracks in a barnyard. Other game was also plentiful. While Mr. Myers was in the army the

family lived at Read's Landing, Minn., but returned to the farm after his discharge. For several seasons they were much annoyed by mosquitoes, but otherwise got along very comfortably. Mr. Myers had to clear roads and ford streams in order to reach other settlements. He also worked as cook for the Beef Slough Company, but has spent most of his time in the improvement and cultivation of his farm. Although he has traveled over a large portion of the United States, he has seen no place with which he was as well suited in all respects as this. His sons are all expert musicians, and constitute a popular band, whose services are often in demand. Politically Mr. Myers is a republican. Since 1849 he has been a Spiritualist and Freethinker. He is a member of the G. A. R., I. O. G. T. and P. of H.

DAVID HUMPHREY, farmer, P. O. Arkansaw, Pepin county, was born at Hammond, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., January 12, 1843, a son of Abel R. and Julia Humphrey. When he was five years old the family removed to Auburn, N. Y., where he attended the common schools until he was seventeen years old. In 1862 he came to Waterville township, Pepin county, and purchased 120 acres of Wisconsin university lands, which he has since been engaged in improving and cultivating. For a few years past he has been engaged in breeding road horses. November 30, 1873, he married Miss Melinda Ballard, daughter of Asiel Ballard, of Pepin. Mrs. Humphrey died February 9, 1875. Mr. Humphrey married Mrs. Sarah Kennedy, daughter of John Mosher, April 16, 1890. In politics he was for many years a republican. Of late he has joined the prohibition movement. He has served his townsmen as town clerk and assessor, and for eight years past has been justice of the peace. He is a member of the Methodist church, a courteous gentleman and a highly respected citizen.

WILLIAM E. ALKIRE, farmer, P. O. Durand, Pepin county, was born at Durand April 13, 1864, and is a son of Isaac D. Alkire. He grew up on the farm and attended the Durand high school, from which he graduated in 1883. At twenty-one years of age he began life as a farmer, and now owns a well-improved farm of 150 acres, which is devoted chiefly to dairying. He married, September 8, 1885, Miss Carrie, daughter of Lucius Howard, who was born in Lima township. They have one child, Anna Belle. In politics Mr. Alkire is a republican, and has been clerk of Durand township since 1887. He is an intelligent, courteous gentleman, and commands the respect of the whole community.

JOHN LOEB, farmer, P. O. Butternut, Ashland county, a son of Anton and Yosefa Loeb, was born near Prague, Bohemia, August 3, 1834. At the age of twelve years he began to learn the baker's trade, which he followed for many years. He married, in July, 1857, Theresa Jaidler, whose death he was called to mourn the following year. In 1863 he came to Milwaukee, and in October, 1864, enlisted in Company D, Twelfth Wisconsin volunteers. He joined Sherman's army at Atlanta, and served until the close of the war. He was discharged in July, 1865. He followed his trade in Milwaukee until 1874, when he came to Worcester. In the autumn of that year he came thence on foot to Butternut township, and after looking over the ground and selecting a location, he proceeded to the land office at Bayfield, and entered his present farm under the homestead act. He returned and built a shanty upon his claim, but as there were no provisions to be obtained nearer than Worcester or Ashland, and there was no immediate prospect of the completion of the road, he was obliged to abandon his claim for the time. He accordingly went to Port Arthur and

worked on the Canadian Pacific railroad. In 1877 he returned and began to clear and cultivate his farm. Deer often came into his garden and ate his vegetables, and were quite troublesome at times. Other wild animals were also numerous, but were seldom disturbed by Mr. Loeb, who had little inclination to become a hunter. He is a democrat politically, and a member of the Roman Catholic church, and is the oldest settler in Butternut.

JOHN J. CARTLAND, farmer and veterinary surgeon, P. O. Eau Galle, Dunn county. Harry Cartland was born in Rutland, Vt., and married Miss Ann Davis; both were of Welsh descent. Twelve children were born to them, namely: John J., Harry, James, Joseph, William, David, Perry, Ann (Mrs. Williams), lives in Salem, Wis.; Sarah (Mrs. Jones), lives in Neenah, Wis.; Elizabeth (Mrs. Allender), lives in Embarrass, Wis.; Maria (Mrs. Whitcomb), lives in Berlin, Wis., and Jennie (Mrs. Jones), lives in Oshkosh, Wis. John J. was born February 3, 1827, in Oneida county, N. Y., and lived with his parents on a farm until he was of age, and received a common-school education. As he had a natural liking for a horse he went to work buying and fitting horses for the track, and at the same time took up the study of a veterinary surgeon, and continued in that line until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the First Wisconsin infantry. After he served his three months' time he re-enlisted, in 1863, in Company F, First Wisconsin cavalry for three years. Soon afterward he was detailed as veterinary surgeon of the regiment, and served in that capacity three years. After coming home he went at his old work on the track, which he continued until 1884, when he married Mrs. Davidson, of Eau Galle, formerly Miss Jennie Goodcourage, of New York. Then he went to work at farming and veterinary work, and has continued at that since. The following children have been born to them: Anna (Mrs. Pease), lives in Eau Galle; William J.; Katie (Mrs. Sirz), also in Eau Galle. Politically Mr. Cartland is a republican, and has been supervisor of the town a number of times, also justice of the peace. He is a member of the United Workmen, and is widely known as a veterinary surgeon, and has a very large practice, in which he has always been very successful.

WILLIAM SYLVENES YORK, farmer, P. O. Arkansaw, Pepin county, was born at Scio, N. Y., January 15, 1845, a son of Miami and Lydia M. York. He received but little schooling, and at eleven years of age he began cutting logs. He worked at farming and lumbering until February 29, 1864, when he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-fifth New York volunteers. Soon after his enlistment he was sent to a hospital with the measles, and while he was there his regiment was captured at Plymouth, N. C., and sent to Andersonville prison. Upon his recovery he was placed on guard duty at Roanoke Island, N. C. Later he was sent to New Berne, N. C., and thence on a raid to Goldsboro. At the battle of Kingston he was in the skirmish line and met the enemy at close quarters. A bullet struck his knapsack, thereby saving his arm. He was discharged June 27, 1865, and the same year came to Dead Lake Prairie, and the following year preëmpted his present farm. February 16, 1870, he married Clara A. Gray, who has borne him the following children: Welcome S., Willie A., Archie R., Arthur H., Frank A., and Miami Orison. The eldest son is a natural musician. December 13, 1879, their house burned down in the night with nearly all its contents, and the family barely escaped with their lives. Mr. York also works at carpentering, and has helped to build nearly every house in the neighborhood. In politics he is a republican, a member of the Methodist church, and the G. A. R. and I. O. G. T. societies.

HON. LINUS RICHARDS (deceased) was born in Weatherfield, N. Y., December 20, 1823, and died at Pepin, August 20, 1875. He was a son of Erastus and Amanda Richards, of Welsh descent. He received a good education for the times and began teaching at sixteen years of age. At twenty he came to Read's Landing, Minn., and opened a wholesale and retail store in partnership with his cousin, F. S. Richards. January 23, 1856, he married Miss Harriet A. Wellman, who bore him one son, Linus Greeley. Mrs. Richards died August 21, 1861. For a second wife Mr. Richards chose Miss Isabella Lowry, to whom he was married June 14, 1863, and four children blessed their union: Hattie B. (deceased), Homer E., Clarence A. and Althea E. In 1859 Mr. Richards came to Pepin and carried on a store for about one year, in company with Rickord & Allen, after which he resumed business at Read's Landing. In 1861 he was elected and served a term in the Minnesota senate, and two years later, was appointed provost-marshal of Wabasha county. He has also served as county superintendent. In 1865 Mr. Richards removed to Pepin and in company with his brother, E. T. Richards, dealt in general merchandise until 1873, when failing health caused him to retire. In politics he was an ardent and influential republican. After coming to Pepin he served the town as justice of the peace. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, but for many years attended the Methodist church. Mr. Richards was a systematic and capable business man, a kind husband and father, and an upright and liberal-minded citizen.

WILBUR T. CHURCHILL, merchant, Rock Elm, Pierce county, was born in Brookfield, Waukesha county, Wis., January 22, 1857. His grandfather, David Churchill, was a native of England, and had three sons: David, Hervey and Otis. Otis Churchill was born in Boston, January 12, 1805, and when seven years old, removed with his parents to New York. May 31, 1831, he married Mary Russell, who bore him five children: Eliza, David H., Mary J., Ruth A. and James. Mrs. Mary Churchill died May 10, 1842, and Mr. Churchill afterward married Belinda Russell, who bore him seven children: William O., Wesley R., Mary S., Sarah J., Harriet M., Franklin B. and Wilbur T. Mrs. Belinda Churchill died June 18, 1859, and Mr. Churchill again married. December 17, 1862, the lady of his choice being Mary L. Pomeroy. In 1856 Mr. Churchill came to Brookfield, Wis., where he kept a store. In 1863 he sold out, intending to remove to Nebraska, but on reaching St. Joseph, Mo., he found public sentiment unfavorable to northern people and went to Vineland, N. J. In 1864 he returned to Milwaukee, Wis., and in 1867 came to Rock Elm, and purchased a farm, where he resided until his death, September 16, 1886. He had been a member of the Methodist church since his twenty-second year. At the age of ten years Wilbur T. came to Rock Elm township, Pierce county, which was then a wilderness. The family had but four dollars in cash when they arrived here, and flour then cost ten dollars per hundred weight. Our subject worked on the farm, and later on the C., M. & St. P. R. R. as fireman and baggage-master. In 1886 he opened a store at Rock Elm, which he still carries on. October 7, 1886, Mr. Churchill married Miss Jennie Whipp, and they have two children, Forrest W. and Harold O. In politics he is an enthusiastic republican and has held the office of postmaster since July, 1889.

JOHN HYNAN, farmer, P. O. Eau Claire, was born in Kings county, Ireland, June 24, 1846, and is the fifth of seven children of Thomas and Rose Hynan, the former a farmer. At the age of sixteen years, John left school and began

life for himself. In 1861 he emigrated to Canada with his parents and in 1863, moved to Saginaw, Mich., where he worked at logging. In 1870 he came to Eau Claire county, Wis., and was employed in the same industry. In 1885 he purchased 160 acres of improved land in section three, Union township, and here he carries on stock raising and the breeding of horses, mostly those of the Percheron class, and in the winter works in the woods, logging. He has erected a nice house and barns since purchasing the farm. He was married April 19, 1880, to Lorinda, daughter of Crosby and Margaret Newton, of Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Hynan have three children: Florence, Gertrude and Jessie. Mrs. Hynan is a member of the Episcopal church and Mr. Hynan of the Roman Catholic church. He is a democrat in politics.

GEORGE WILLIAM THOMAS, lumberman, Eau Claire, was born September 7, 1851, in Tioga county, Pa., a son of John S. Thomas, who was a native of Carmarthen, South Wales, England, the descendant of an old family, and came to the United States early in life. He was born February 16, 1795, and died February 11, 1881, at Charleston, Tioga county, Pa., to which place he had come direct from Wales, and was one of the first two Welshmen who started the large Welsh settlement in Tioga county, which has at least 1,000 people now, and is one of the wealthiest parts of the state. He was an active Congregationalist, an officer of the church for years, and a republican, taking a deep interest in local affairs, but he was not a politician. He married Jane Richards in Wales, who is now living in Eau Claire, aged eighty-one years. They had six children.

Our subject was educated in the common and state normal schools, at Mansfield, Pa. He farmed in Pennsylvania until he was eighteen years old. In 1871 he came to Eau Claire, where he was employed by the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company in the pineries and on the rivers one year. He was then placed in charge of the Crescent roller mills of Eau Claire as superintendent, which position he filled successfully for ten years. He then engaged in lumbering as a member of the firm of England & Thomas, with headquarters at Eau Claire. Their base of operations was at Hayward, Sawyer county, this state. They employed 100 men the first winter, in two camps, selling most of their logs to the Mississippi River Logging company, and have steadily increased their business since they started. The partnership was, however, dissolved in 1889, and Mr. Thomas has since been doing business alone, operating chiefly in Chippewa county. As a lumberman he has been eminently successful; he has been right out with the men and understands all the details of the business. From 1882 to 1885 he was engaged in the drug business in partnership with Frank Farr. He is now engaged in farming in Union township. November 28, 1878, he married Miss Elizabeth A. Hutchins, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Sayles Hutchins. She is a native of Kewanee, Ill. Mr. Thomas is a local politician and a true republican, and has held the position of alderman since April, 1889. He is a member of the K. of P.

SAMUEL L. SERENE was born in Armstrong county, Pa., August 6, 1837, and is a son of John and Hannah (Scott) Serene. His grandfather, Samuel Serene, was a native of Germany. Mrs. Hannah Serene died in Pittsburgh, Pa., in May, 1890; she was of Scotch-Irish descent. When Samuel was nine years old his father was killed by a falling tree, and he was bound out to a farmer, and received little or no schooling. Three years later he ran away and went to Westmoreland county, where he worked on a farm. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania regiment, and served in the army of the Cumberland until November, 1864. He took part in engagements at

Green river, Nashville, Luverne, Murfreesboro, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and the whole campaign until the army reached Atlanta; also in the siege of Atlanta and Gen. Thomas' campaign against Hood around Nashville. He was slightly wounded in the right knee at Stone river, but escaped without other wounds, although his clothing and knapsack were often riddled with bullets. Mr. Serene worked in the coal mines, after his discharge, until April, 1865, when he came to Frankfort township, Pepin county, Wis., where he engaged in farming. In 1873 he moved to Pepin township, Minn., and ran a ferry-boat for two years, when he came to Pepin village and engaged in teaming and general jobbing. He also carried the mail from Pepin to Read's Landing from 1875 to 1878 and from 1880 to 1883, and was engaged in threshing for several seasons.

May 5, 1856, Mr. Serene married Miss Anna M. Lenhart, and to them have been born nine children, seven of whom are still living: John H., Hannah E. (Mrs. J. W. Perry), Mary I. (deceased), Samuel E., Martin L. (deceased), George G., William H., Lewis E. and Seylon L. In politics Mr. Serene is an active republican, and has held the offices of constable, deputy sheriff, and has been one of the village trustees nearly every year since his residence here. He was reared in the Presbyterian church, and is a member of the A. O. U. W.

RICHARD YATES, farmer, P. O. Rock Elm, Pierce county, was born in Heap, Lancashire, England, a son of William and Mary (Mason) Yates, natives of England. Of their five children, Richard is the only one living. The others were Ann (Mrs. Bold), who died in England; Elizabeth (Mrs. Fletcher), who also died in England; Susanna, who died at Merton, Wis., and Thomas, who died in England. Richard received his education in England at a parish school and when twenty-two years of age came to this country and settled in Merton, Waukesha county, Wis., and worked at farming for about ten years. He married Miss Mary A., daughter of Terence and Ann Heslin, of Irish descent. In 1868, soon after their marriage, they came to Pierce county, Wis., and took a homestead and commenced their pioneer life. They hesitated at no hardships to secure a home, and his wife proved a true helpmate, doing all she could. She got the first grass seed they had for raising hay, by cutting and gathering stray heads in the fence corners. Now they have a good home and can enjoy a comfortable existence. Nine children have been born to them, as follows: William H., who died in New Mexico; Elizabeth A. (Mrs. Pomeroy), living near her old home; John M., living at Rock Elm; Joseph, who died at Merton, Wis.; George T., who died at Rock Elm, and the others living at home are Walter L., Ida S., Mary E. and Robert T. Mr. Yates has held the office of school director for several years, was a member of the I. O. O. F. and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a prohibitionist.

GEORGE H. SEELEY, superintendent of the Oak Lawn stock farm, Menomonie, was born May 23, 1846, in Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Seeley, his grandfather, was a native of Connecticut. His father, James Seeley, married Lucy A. Knapp, a relative of J. H. Knapp, of Menomonie. James Seeley was a successful gold miner in California for twelve years, but died near La Crosse, Wis. His wife is yet living at Syracuse, N. Y., and is the mother of four children: Louise M., George H., living, and Walker J. and Ella A. deceased.

George H., was educated at the Syracuse academy, and at Eastman's commercial college, from which latter he graduated in 1865. The following winter he came west and clerked three years in Sparta, Wis., in a dry goods house. He was in the same business in Winona, Minn., and then bought wheat at

Kasson, same state. In August, 1869, he came to Menomonie, Wis., where he took charge of a branch store for Jackson Bros., of Eau Claire. After one year he became sole owner, but eventually sold out and became superintendent of the furnishing department of Knapp, Stout & Co.'s store. After this he was engaged in the livery business for sixteen years, and also ran omnibus lines to Menomonie Junction, using from fifty to sixty horses. It was while in this business that Mr. Seeley first became interested in veterinary surgery and he at once set himself to work systematically, with his well-known determination and energy to master the science of the anatomy of the horse, buying the necessary text books and everything for the study of veterinary surgery. He soon became quite proficient and performed a number of difficult operations. Perhaps it was this success and the confidence Capt. Tainter had in him which caused the latter to encourage Mr. Seeley's proposed plan of a stock farm on a large scale. He received full permission for carrying out his cherished plans, and the result is the now famous Oak Lawn stock farm, of which he became superintendent. The work was started in April, 1889, and has flourished under his efficient management. He married, in 1871, Miss Lottie M., daughter of Capt. Andrew Tainter, and to them have been born four children: Ruth B., James T., Louis M. and George L. Mr. Seeley is a republican in politics, and has served as alderman and mayor of Menomonie, and was city treasurer two terms. He is president of the Dunn County Agricultural society.

THOMAS A. HOBBS, superintendent of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, Eau Claire, was born October 1, 1857, in Ashford, Kent county, England, a son of Timothy and Catherine (Laker) Hobbs. The genealogy of this family dates back for many generations in English history. The father of our subject was a stair-builder in England. He came to this country in 1870 and settled in Eau Claire, where he followed his occupation until the fall of 1871, when he died, aged forty-eight years. The mother of our subject died when he was five years old. He has one brother and one sister: John and Anna. Thomas A. was educated in Eau Claire, where he learned the trade of a carpenter and stair-builder. He practically learned his business with the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, and has been in its employment ever since, working his way up step by step, and contributing quite materially to the prosperity of the company. In July, 1886, he obtained the position of foreman, and is the superintendent of the wood department. He is thoroughly competent and understands the business in all its details. He married here, November 17, 1886, Miss Florence Pettipher, a native of Eau Claire county, and one child, Helen Esther, has been born to them. Mr. Hobbs is identified with the republican party.

WILLIAM H. HUNTINGTON, editor of the "Courier," Durand, was born in Malone, Franklin county, N. Y., May 8, 1848, a son of Daniel N. and Maria (Hascall) Huntington, natives of Rochester, Vt., and Ticonderoga, N. Y., respectively. All that is known of his ancestors is that they originally came from England and settled in Massachusetts, where they have lived for several generations. William H. received but a common-school education, and on leaving school entered the office of the Malone "Palladium," and served there as a printer three years, then went to Barton, Vt., but remained there a short time only, when he came west to La Crosse, Wis., and worked on the La Crosse "Republican" for two years, then went steamboating up the Chippewa river, making his headquarters at Durand. He continued in this occupation two years, then came to Wabasha, Minn., and bought a half interest in the Wa-

basha "Herald." A short time later he bought the Durand "Times," and conducted this paper three years, then sold out and established the Durand "Courier," and was proprietor of that paper the following eight years. The next five years he was not engaged in active business, but at the end of that time, being tired of retired life, he bought the "Courier" back, and has continued the publication of this paper ever since, and is a very influential man in the advocacy of the republican party, on which ticket he was a candidate for assemblyman from this district in 1881, but was defeated by George Tarrant, independent, but in the next election he had no opposition and held the office one term. He has been prominently connected with the official life of Durand ever since his residence, and especially since it has been granted a city charter. He is a member of several lodges, the K. of P., I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.

Mr. Huntington married, June 24, 1872, Miss Jane, daughter of George and Amelia Ecklor, natives of Pennsylvania, and three children were born to this union: Nellie and Lucy, both called away to their last rest early in life, and Amelia, living at home.

JOHN P. GANOE, P. O. Arkansaw, Pepin county, was born near Catskill, N. Y., September 15, 1826. His parents were Russell Benedict and Mary A. (Wicks) Ganoë, the former of German descent, and who died at San Jose, Cal., about 1877, and the latter of Dutch descent, whose death occurred in 1866. They were the parents of eight children: Grovenor, Sarah (Mrs. A. Loop), Lucia J. (Mrs. W. Palmer), John P., Mary E. (Mrs. Dubois), Thomas S., William H. and Washington. John P. was reared in the vicinity of Catskill, his parents frequently moving from place to place during his boyhood. His educational advantages were confined to an institution where "lickin' and larnin'," with a large preponderance of the former, constituted the program. At twelve years of age, he began working in the woods, running a cross cut saw with his father. At the age of twenty he engaged in business as a lumberman and followed that occupation for about fifteen years. December 17, 1850, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Fisher. Eight children have blessed this union: Orrin D., Alice E., Edith A. (Mrs. W. McConstie), Wesley, Thomas F., Russell B., C. Ellen and Bertha A. Mr. and Mrs. Ganoë lived in McKean county, Pa., until 1863, when they removed to Greenville, Mich. Soon after Mr. Ganoë enlisted (December, 1863), in Company G, First Michigan mechanics and engineers, which company was employed in building bridges, etc., mostly in Tennessee. While there he was afflicted with "Tennessee fever" and sent to the Cumberland hospital at Nashville. Leaving the hospital before he had fully recovered, he caught cold and suffered a relapse which resulted in the temporary loss of his sight, his eyes being still affected. Being almost blind he was sent to Louisville, Ky., and then transferred to Detroit, Mich., where he came near dying with typhoid fever, but being blessed with an iron constitution, he survived the ravages of disease, and was honorably discharged in May, 1865. Meanwhile, Mrs. Ganoë with six small children, was living in a small room at Greenville with total strangers for neighbors. The family suffered more or less from fever and ague, and her situation was far from pleasant. What she endured can only be appreciated by other heroic mothers who were similarly situated.

In 1866 the family removed to Pepin county, near their present residence. Rattlesnakes caused them considerable annoyance for a time, but none of the family were injured by them. Mr. Ganoë and his sons set to work to clear up a farm, and he now owns 200 acres of land with good improvements. Polit-

ically he is an ardent republican. He is a member of the Methodist church and the G. A. R. Post at Arkansaw.

ALFRED DAY, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, Buffalo county, was born at Sheffield, Loraine county, Ohio, July 28, 1838, a son of John and Cornelia A. (Sackett) Day. His grandfather, John Day, Sr., was a sea captain. One of his ancestors, Robert Day, a native of Wales, came to Massachusetts at a very early day, probably in the Mayflower. John Day, Jr., was born at Sheffield, Berkshire county, Mass., March 23, 1801. March 24, 1831, he married a daughter of Noadiah Sackett, who was born in Vermont. Their children were: Alfred, John I., Hubert and Lillie (Mrs. Barnes). John Day, Jr., died at Sheffield, Ohio, March 22, 1871, and Mrs. Day died March 11, 1881. Our subject grew up on his father's farm and attended the district school in the winters. He enlisted May 27, 1861, in Company K, Twenty-third Ohio volunteers, and took part in the battles of Antietam, South Mountain, Second Bull Run and Cloyd's Mountain, and also did considerable skirmish duty. He was discharged July 5, 1864. The following year he made a trip through the west, including the Chippewa Valley. In 1866 he removed to Eau Claire and was employed for the next few years in looking up and locating pine lands. In 1869 he purchased his present farm in Albany township. He married October 10, 1869, Lida A., daughter of William and Adaline (Stevens) Holmes. Mrs. Day was born at Pierpont, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Day have six children. Addie C., John W., Hubert, Alice J., Lida Augusta and Lilly Pearl. Mr. Day now owns 280 acres of well improved land. He has begun breeding Jersey cattle. Politically he is a republican, and has served the town as assessor, chairman, justice of the peace, etc. For twelve years he was postmaster at East Pepin. He is a member of the G. A. R., and a highly esteemed citizen, and has held prominent offices in the Methodist Episcopal church at this place.

CARLTON B. CLARKE, farmer, Pepin, was born in North Java, Wyoming county, N. Y., October 6, 1847. His paternal grandfather, Nathaniel Clarke, was of English descent, and his father, Philo Clarke, was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y. He married Abigal, a daughter of Oliver Perry, who was a son of Commodore Perry. Our subject grew up on a farm, and received but little schooling, and when sixteen years old, the family removed to Plainview, Minn., and he worked in the pineries and on the river for about three years. He then came to Pepin township and engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Philo Clarke moved here in 1863, and resided here until their deaths, which occurred in 1881 and 1883 respectively. November 5, 1870, our subject married Mary J. McCain, and they have two children, Harvey L. and Oscar Vern. In 1878 Mr. Clarke removed to Round Grove, Minn., but after two years there he returned to Pepin and purchased his present farm. In 1887 he received a shock of lightning which has so injured his health as to unfit him for farm labor, so the following season he engaged as fireman on the "Phil Scheckel," which occupation he has followed each season since, and which has greatly improved his health. In politics he is independent, and is a member of the Methodist church.

IRA J. SMITH, farmer, P. O. Farmhill, Pierce county, Wis. John Smith, the father of our subject, was born in Massachusetts, and married Caroline Taylor, who bore him three children, namely: Edwin T., who lives in Iola, Waupaca county; George W., who lives at Tomahawk, and Ira J., who was born April 19, 1838, at Rutland, Vt. Their grandfather, Thomas, and great-grandfather, Israel, Smith, both served in the Revolutionary war, and the

latter was in the battle of Bunker Hill. Ira J. spent the first ten years of his life in his native state, then came west with his parents and settled in Dodge county, Wis., where he lived until twenty-nine years of age. His education was received in the common schools of Vermont and Wisconsin. At the age of twenty he started out in life for himself and bought a farm. In 1861 he married Harriet A., daughter of Daniel and Mercy Lawrence, and they came to Pierce county as pioneers in 1868. Seven children have been born to them, namely: Irene H., at home; Ira E., living at Eau Galle; George E., at home; Charles F., living at St. Paul; Willis H., died aged thirteen; John L. and Maud L., at home.

Mr. Smith now has a fine farm of 320 acres, well improved, and bids fair to live to an old age, as he comes of a good old Puritan family, and is well preserved. His father is now seventy-nine years of age, and can read without the use of glasses. In politics Mr. Smith is a republican, and for the past twenty years has almost continually held some town office. He is one of the substantial men of the county, his word being as good as his bond, and he has the respect and confidence of the entire township.

WILLIAM FICK, sawyer, Eau Claire, was born in Liberty, Tioga county, Pa., March 11, 1848, a son of John and Eva (Smith) Fick. John was born in Reading, Pa., and died at the age of sixty-six. He became quite an extensive farmer before he died. He was twice married, his second wife being Eva Springer. She had eleven children, three boys and eight girls. The grandfather was also born in Pennsylvania. His ancestors were natives of Holland. William's mother was born in Pennsylvania, and her ancestors also came from Holland. She died at the age of sixty-seven years. Her mother died at the age of eighty, and her grandmother lived to the advanced age of eighty-nine years. Our subject remained with his parents in Pennsylvania, attending school and helping on the farm until he attained the age of fifteen years when he accepted a position in Perkins' saw-mill and worked there two summers, going home and attending school in the winter. He then enlisted in Col. Winecoup's regiment of cavalry. In 1864 he enlisted in the Third carpenter's division of the construction corps, and was ordered to Chattanooga, Tenn., and then to Atlanta, Ga. After being at the latter place three weeks he was taken sick and sent back to the hospital at Chattanooga, where he lay for six weeks, and did not gain his health until the next year, when he was discharged from the service on account of disability. The following year he went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania and worked at bridge building for a railroad.

In 1869 he came west, and located at Chippewa Falls, where he worked for the Union Lumber company. The next winter he went into the woods scaling logs, and in the spring took a position with the Wheaton Lumber company and worked for them as edger, setter, and on the river. Finally he was promoted to head sawyer, in which position he remained for eight years. April 9, 1876, he started for the Black Hills. He went to Bismarck by rail and was seventeen days crossing the plains, arriving at Crook City, May 1. He then went to Deadwood, Golden City, Boulder City, then back to Crook City, where he took a small contract cutting logs. Thence he went to Whitewood, rented a piece of ground and engaged in mining, but not realizing his expectations he returned home by the way of Pierre, S. Dak. He saw many hostile Indians on his trip, and many whites were killed, he having witnessed the death of twelve. At Pierre he purchased a pony and rode overland from there to Eau Claire, making nearly 800 miles in twenty-eight days. He then went back to his old

position as head sawyer, which position he has since held. He was married July 4, 1872, to Mary S. Bastian. They have one child, Vilas E., born July 17, 1876. In politics Mr. Fick is independent; has served two years as justice of the peace, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. F. and A. M. societies.

EDWARD T. BEST, farmer, Connersville, Dunn county, was born in Wood county, Ohio, July 6, 1842, the sixth of the children born to John and Sarah (Borton) Best. September 14, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Tenth Wisconsin volunteer infantry. The principal battles in which he took part were Paint Rock Bridge, Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Hoover's Gap and Chickamauga, and was taken prisoner at the last named place. He was first confined in Libby prison for three months, then taken to Danville, and three months later to Andersonville, where he remained about another three months, when he was then transferred to Florence, S. C., where he was held until exchanged, in December, 1864. He arrived home in time to eat a New Year's dinner, of which he was sadly in need, after being in southern prisons for fifteen months. He was wounded at Paint Rock Bridge, for which he now draws a pension. In 1869 he came to the Chippewa Valley, and settled on the farm on which he now resides, in New Haven township, Dunn county. Since living here he taught school almost continuously until 1888, when he commenced to improve his farm and engaged in stock raising. July 8, 1865, Mr. Best married Miss Adelia Winchell, and to them were born six children, three of whom are living: Eva, married to Lencil Rowel; Reuben and Lena, both at home. His second marriage was with Miss Emily Rowell, February 1, 1888. In politics Mr. Best is a republican. He has been chairman of the town board for ten years, and treasurer two years.

ISAIAH SHAW, farmer, P. O. Porcupine, Pepin county, was born in Paxton, Mass., May 29, 1836. His grandfather, Jason Shaw, a native of Worcester county, Mass., married Miss Anna Vaughn, and to them were born the following children: Jason, James, John, Joseph, Justus, Jarvis, Phoebe (Mrs. E. Haskins), Lydia (Mrs. Gray), Jerusha (Mrs. Winter), Hannah (Mrs. Hunter), Judith (Mrs. Jennison), Zubia (Mrs. Pierce), and twin girls, Melinda (Mrs. Allen) and Minerva (Mrs. Upton). Jason Shaw died about 1820. Mrs. Anna Shaw died in 1856, at the age of ninety-seven years. John Shaw was born in Prescott, Mass., in 1807. He was married about 1835, to Rebecca, daughter of Isaiah and Sophia (Fairbanks) Beaman. Mrs. Shaw's grandfather, Josiah Beaman, was also a Yankee. Mr. and Mrs. John Shaw had three children: Isaiah (the subject of this sketch), Mary Sophia (Mrs. Wm. Trask) and James. Isaiah Shaw attended school and braided palm-leaf hats when a boy. When he was about eight years old his father went to New York state, and was never again heard from. Mrs. Shaw died in 1851, and Isaiah afterward worked on a farm and in a saw-mill. In 1860 Mr. Shaw removed to Otisca, N. Y., where he carried on a farm and meat market. In 1866 he came to Lake City, Minn., and the next year located in Frankfort township, Pepin county. He purchased his present farm in 1872, and is devoting his attention chiefly to keeping horses, bees and poultry. May 9, 1857, he married Miss Lucy Wright. They had one daughter, Emma J. (Mrs. G. Keyes). Mrs. Shaw died February 1, 1891. Politically he is a prohibitionist, and has served as town treasurer for six years.

HANDY KNIGHT (deceased) was born in Scio, Allegany county, N. Y., December 18, 1806, and died in Waterville, July 29, 1891. His parents were Silas and Annie Knight, and the former was a native of Connecticut. The subject of this sketch grew up on a farm, attended the common school, and was

married March 4, 1832, to Betsy York, who bore him five children, as follows: Annie (Mrs. J. B. Clark), Seymour (who entered the army, and died July 19, 1863, of wounds received at the second battle of Bull Run), Henry, Miletus and Carlton H. In 1863 Mr. Knight removed to Eau Claire, Wis., and engaged in farming. In 1870 he came to Waterville, and purchased a farm, where he resided until his death. Mrs. Knight died here August 26, 1889. In political matters Mr. Knight was a democrat until 1864, when he joined the republican party, but later he became a prohibitionist. He was always an active temperance worker, and had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for over sixty years. He was also a member of the I. O. G. T. In his demise the community lost a useful and highly respected citizen.

HIRAM POTTER was born in Munson, Geauga county, Ohio, October 2, 1845, a son of Jabez K. and Dolly (Thompson) Potter, and is a lineal descendant of Aaron Potter (supposed to have been an Englishman), whose son, John Potter, was born September 5, 1722. His maternal grandfather, Ebenzer Thompson, was a captain in the United States army in the war of 1812. When Hiram was eleven years old, the family removed to Hart's Grove, Ashtabula county, Ohio, where his father, a native of New York state, still lives; his mother, a native of Essex county, Vt., died there January 3, 1891. Hiram was reared on a farm, and at twenty years of age began life as a teamster at Cleveland, Ohio. Later he worked at Warren, Ohio, and in the fall of 1867 he came west to Read's Landing, Minn., where he worked in a saw-mill; thence he went to Pepin in 1869. From 1868 to 1872 he was employed as watchman on a steamboat. June 26, 1872, he married Miss Addie M. Fuller, and to them have been born two children: Eva M. and Helen. Mr. and Mrs. Potter have always lived in the village where they have a comfortable home. Mr. Potter now devotes his time chiefly to threshing and manufacturing rafting pins, in company with D. W. Broatch. He is a charter member of the local lodge of the A. O. U. W.

PATRICK GALVIN, blacksmith, Eau Claire, was born in Ennismore, Canada West, February 8, 1845. His father, Patrick, was born in county Limerick, Ireland, in 1808. He immigrated to Canada early in life and located in Ennismore, where he was a large farmer, a store-keeper, postmaster and Indian and fish commissioner. He also built a large hotel, which he ran for a number of years. He held the position of town chairman several years, is the father of sixteen children, and is still living at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His grandfather, Morris Galvin, was born in Ireland in the seventeenth century and came to Canada at the time his son did. He died at a good old age, and his wife lived to be over eighty years old. Patrick's mother, Margaret, died when he was about five years old. She came from a family of farmers, the members of which were always successful. Our subject was the sixth child and third son. He remained at home until twelve years old, then went with his sister to Port Hope and attended school for two years, then to Petersborough to a sisters' school for one year, then as apprentice to learn the blacksmith's trade, afterward working for the firm for two years as a journeyman, and for others about three years, when he built a shop, but sold it after running it for two years, and worked in Rochester and Lockport, N. Y., until the fall of 1870, when he came to Eau Claire and worked as a journeyman eighteen months, then purchased the ground and built a shop and residence which he has since occupied.

In 1861 he married Mary Tobin, who was born in county Cork, Ireland, a

daughter of Matthew and Bridget Tobin, both of Irish descent. They have had ten children, all living except the eldest. Mr. Galvin was baptized in the Roman Catholic faith, and was one of the trustees of his church, and of the parochial school attached to it. He was the first president of the Wagon-makers' and Blacksmiths' union, and is a democrat.

GEORGE J. OSTERMAN, merchant, Phillips, Price county, is a son of George and Friedericka (Pobb) Osterman and was born at Hilberghausen, Germany, May 9, 1851. In 1852 the family came to America, and lived at Wind Lake, Racine county, Wis., until 1858, when they removed to Grand Rapids, Wis., and the parents now reside at Eau Claire. George attended parochial and public schools, and at eighteen years of age began to learn the carpenter's trade. He married, August 7, 1871, Jane, daughter of Christian Peterson. She was born in Copenhagen, Denmark. Three children have been born to them: Emma, Charles (deceased) and Edna. The year following his marriage Mr. Osterman removed to Wausau, Wis., where he followed his trade. In the spring of 1876 he came to Phillips as foreman of bridge-builders for the Wisconsin Central Railroad company. He erected a log shanty and removed his family hither, and they are the oldest settlers now living here. Mr. Osterman continued to follow his trade here for several years. For eight years (1879-1887) he was in charge of the jail, first as deputy, and later as sheriff of the county.

In October, 1884, Mr. Osterman founded the Phillips "Bee," and issued the first edition on the fourteenth of that month, and continued its publication until 1890. In 1888 he opened a general store, which he still carries on. He has been a member of the Lutheran church from boyhood. Politically Mr. Osterman is a stanch republican, and takes an active interest in local politics, and has twice been a delegate to state conventions of that party. He has filled various other positions of public trust and justly merits the confidence reposed in him by the people.

JOSEPH BURRINGTON, lumberman, Bloomer, was born in Whitingham, Windham county, Vt., October 11, 1833, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Nelson) Burrington. Joseph Burrington was born in Providence, R. I., in January, 1811. Mary, his wife, was of the Nelson family of Whitingham, Vt., and the grand-daughter of Capt. Nelson of Revolutionary fame.

Joseph Burrington was taken by his parents when three years of age to Reedsborough, Bennington county, Vt., where he lived two years, and then lived successively in Stamford, Vt., twelve years; North Adams, Berkshire county, Mass., four years; Iron Ridge, Dodge county, Wis., two years; Adams county, Wis., four years; Juneau county, Wis., two years and Jackson county, Wis., nine years. He then located in Bloomer, Chippewa county, where he has resided over twenty years.

Mr. Burrington was married April 10, 1853, to Harriet A. Loomis, who was born at Hoosac Falls, N. Y., December 25, 1837, and to them have been born four children, one of whom is deceased: Joseph A., born in Irving, Jackson county, December 17, 1868; Frank Justin, born in Bloomer, May 12, 1871. James Alexander Hayes, born in Bloomer, September 14, 1876, and Aaron Nelson, born in Springville, Adams county, Wis., February 14, 1858, and died March 4, 1858.

Our subject enlisted September 17, 1861, for three years, or during the war, in Company G, Tenth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and was assigned to the First brigade, First division, Fourteenth army corps. department of the

Cumberland. He was mustered into the service at Camp Hotten, Milwaukee, and ordered to Shepherdsville, Ky., in November, 1861. He took part in the battles at Bowling Green, Ky., Nashville, Tenn., Huntsville, Ala., Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge. He was then detailed to return to Wisconsin on recruiting service. On his arrival at Camp Randall, Lieut. Benson, the regimental quartermaster on recruiting service there, wanted him as quartermaster's sergeant, and there he remained about five months, then returned to his regiment with a squad of recruits and found them in front of Kennesaw mountain, Ga. About June 15, 1864, they went to the Chattahoochie river, and then took part in the battle of Atlanta. He was mustered out at Milwaukee, Wis., by reason of expiration of term of service, November 3, 1864, and returned to his family in Irving, Jackson county, Wis. He served as sergeant, and was offered higher commissions, which he refused to accept. He was confined three weeks in the hospital at Louisville, Ky., with fever and chronic diarrhoea.

Mr. Burrington is a prohibitionist in politics. He has served as deputy sheriff of Chippewa county, assessor of the township of Bloomer and as justice of the peace twelve years.

HENRY KNIGHT, farmer, P. O. Arkansaw, Pepin county, was born at Scio, N. Y. He received a good common-school education, and was married July 4, 1860, to Orpha A. Luther, who has borne him six children. The eldest, Charles A., was married December 25, 1886, to Maud Baxter, and has two children: Ina and Orla. The second son, James, was married July 9, 1891, to Ella Doughty, and the others, Nellie, John, Ernest and Jesse, live at home. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Knight came to Eau Claire, and in 1869 to Waterville, where Mr. Knight purchased his present farm, then a wilderness. He was obliged to clear a road through the woods for about a mile to reach his new home, and since coming here has often heard the young bears crying in the woods near his cabin. He now has a well-improved farm, and has begun breeding Jersey cattle. He has been assistant secretary of the Pepin County Agricultural society since its formation, and is also a member of the State Agricultural society. Politically he is a prohibitionist and has served the town as clerk, assessor, chairman of the board and justice of the peace. For over thirty years he has been a member of the Methodist church. He also belongs to the I. O. G. T.

ALBERT STEINFELDT, barber, Eau Claire, was born at Bergen in the Island of Ruegen, Prussia, August 2, 1854, a son of Carl and Emilie (Lange) Steinfeldt. The father was born in Mecklenburg, Prussia, in the year 1818, was a merchant tailor by trade, and died in 1888 at the advanced age of seventy years. Our subject came to the United States with his father in 1867, on a visit to the latter's sister, and they liked the country so well they concluded to remain here. The rest of the family was sent for and located at Columbus, Wis. The mother now resides in Eau Claire, aged seventy years. Albert had studied Latin, French, English and German before coming to this country, so that when he arrived he could converse in the English language. After his arrival he attended high school for nearly two years, perfecting his English education, and also taught school for a short time. In his fifteenth year he went as an apprentice to learn the barber's trade, and at the age of eighteen came west in search of a location for business. At the solicitation of his friends he selected Eau Claire, and commenced in the same block that he now occupies, and has been in successful business for twenty years. He has always

been a democrat, and the party to show their appreciation of his worth nominated and elected him as alderman of his ward. He became a member of the board of health, made a thorough revision of the sanitary condition of this city, which had long been needed, and is otherwise a thorough and conscientious officer. He was a charter member of the K. of P. Lodge No. 49, organized April 14, 1886; was the first past grand of it, and has been a delegate to the grand lodge a number of times. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since he was twenty-one years old, and was baptized in the Lutheran church. August 18, 1877, he married Frances Steubing, who was born in New York in 1854, a daughter of Henry and Barbara Steubing. Her father was born in Germany, a shoemaker by trade, and came to this country early in life. He served in the Mexican war, and in the war of the Rebellion. He met with an accidental death in July, 1887, in his sixty-eighth year. Our subject is the father of two children: Albert C. J., born May 17, 1878, and Frances, born October 30, 1881.

LOREN A. MERRITT, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, January 19, 1847, and is a son of Marshall and Rachel Rebecca (Mapes) Merritt. Marshall Merritt was born in Canada December 28, 1811, and in September, 1813, was taken to Ohio and in 1828 moved to Ashtabula, that state, where he resided until 1852, when he went to Allamakee county, Iowa. In 1861 he came to Naples township, Buffalo county, Wis., where he died in 1890. His father was born in New York in 1771, moved to Canada in 1808, and was there at the commencement of the war of 1812. As he was an American citizen he was captured by seven British soldiers, but on the march to prison he escaped to our lines, and during the rest of the war held a position as scout for our forces. All his property, however, was confiscated. He died in 1827 in Michigan. His father was one of five brothers who were born in New York, of Norman French extraction, whose father came to America in early colonial times. Mrs. Rachel Merritt, our subject's mother, was born in 1819, in Wayne, Ohio, a daughter of Henry and Rebecca (Angelo) Mapes. Henry Mapes was born in England and came to America as a British soldier in the war of 1812; he remained here and died in 1824; his wife was born in 1801, of German descent, and died at the age of seventy-two years.

Loren A. Merritt had but little opportunity for an education in early youth. At the age of nineteen years he began to educate himself as best he could with his means. He finally graduated at Galesville university as a bachelor of science, in 1872, and has taught twenty-five terms of school. Twenty years ago he bought eighty acres of wild land, and later on added 170 acres, and now has under cultivation 200 acres. He has also built a fine residence, in which he now resides. March 5, 1876, Mr. Merritt married Miss Lila L. Goddard, who was born December 28, 1859, a daughter of Roswell Philip and Rosanna (Thomas) Goddard. Five children have been born to this union, namely: Sadie Lillian, November 24, 1877; Loren A., December 11, 1880; Roswell Philip, March 26, 1882; Rachel Rosanna, May 27, 1887, and Henry, December, 5, 1890. Mr. Merritt is a republican in politics, has been school director three terms, town clerk six terms, justice of the peace four terms, health officer five years, and chairman of the town two terms. He believes in the principles of the Baptist church, but is not a member.

DANIEL W. DUTCHER, farmer, P. O. Rock Elm, Pierce county, was born in New Brunswick, Herkimer county, N. Y., May 13, 1831. His grandfather, Simeon Dutcher, Sr., was a native of France, and came to New York in 1770, from Holland, joined the Continental forces and took part in the siege of

Yorktown, where two of his brothers were wounded. He settled in Dutchess county, N. Y., was married three times and became the father of twenty-two children. He died in 1856, aged 103 years. One of his sons, Simeon, Jr., was born August 12, 1791, and married Lydia Schouten, who came of a "Mohawk Dutch" family. Their children were: Phoebe (Mrs. R. Schouten), James, Mary A. (Mrs. F. Jones), Benjamin, Daniel W., and Delilah (Mrs. A. Hyatt). Simeon Dutcher, Jr., died at Green, Mecosta county, Mich., in July, 1883. All of the family have been noted for longevity. Mrs. Lydia Dutcher died April 5, 1864.

Daniel W. attended the district school only fourteen months in his youth. His father owned a boat on the Erie Canal, N. Y., in which the family lived. In his eighth year Daniel began riding on the towpath. Later he became an expert steersman. In 1847 he removed with his parents to Herman, Dodge county, Wis., where he worked on a farm for a time. Meanwhile he kept up a course of home study and became qualified as a teacher, which vocation he followed for several winters. He went overland to California in 1854, assisting to drive over a herd of cattle. He prospected for gold at various points and rode an express from Shasta to Taylor's Bar on Salmon river. He visited every place on the Pacific coast from Victoria, B. C., to Acapulco, Mex., and made two trips overland from Mazatlan, Mex., to Shasta, Cal., with a single white companion, bringing droves of mules. On these trips they were in constant danger from hostile Indians as well as the "greasers," whom they employed to assist them. In 1858 he returned via the Isthmus and settled at Big Rapids, Mich. He enlisted in 1862, in Company I, Sixth Michigan cavalry, and took part in the battles of Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Winchester, Petersburg and numerous other engagements. At Winchester, September 19, 1864, he captured a major of the Sixtieth Virginia regiment, for which he was presented with the major's saber. June 11, 1863, he was taken prisoner at Seneca, Md., and sent to Libby prison, where he remained until June 30, 1863, when he was paroled. He was sent against the Indians under Gen. Connors in July, 1865. He became corporal and was discharged December 10, 1865. In 1876 he came to Rock Elm and engaged in farming. January 22, 1850, Mr. Dutcher married Miss Sarah White, who has borne him three daughters: Luella (Mrs. Jay L. Hawn), Uretta (Mrs. J. D. Bloor) and Myrtie. Politically he is a republican, and has served for eight years as town clerk. He is a member of the G. A. R., the I. O. O. F. and P. of H.

ALBERT GILMORE, foreman of the Mississippi Logging company, Durand, was born at St. Stephens, Charlotte county, N. B., March 6, 1849, and is a son of John and Charlotte (Deweber) Gilmore. His paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland and his grandmother of Scotland. The Deweber family were of English descent. When our subject was about three years old, his mother died leaving two sons, Fred and himself. His father afterward married Susan Caswell, who bore him three children: Frank, Charlotte (Mrs. R. Maxwell) and Rose (Mrs. O. Vox). In 1855 the family removed to Oshkosh, Wis., where our subject attended the public school until seventeen years of age. Later he worked at lumbering with his father. In 1869 he came to Durand and entered the employ of the Mississippi Logging company, with which he has since been connected. Mr. Gilmore married Miss Theresa Wisenger, June 23, 1872, and six children have been born to them, namely: John, William, George, Mary, Fred and Edward. For a few years Mr. Gilmore lived at Durand, but since 1878 he has resided at Round Hill. He also owns three farms, comprising

about 500 acres, in Buffalo county, and has given considerable attention to breeding Holstein cattle. He is a republican in politics and a good business man.

WILLIAM ERNEST SCHWAHN, harness maker, Eau Claire, was born near Stettin, Germany, September 28, 1852. His father, William E., was born near Prenzlau, Germany, June 6, 1810, a butcher by trade, and immigrated to this country in 1870, settling at Eau Claire, where he died, leaving a family of five sons and one daughter, namely: Henry, Fred, William Ernest, Albert, Rudolph, and Annie, who is married to L. Seyberth. At the age of fourteen years, William went as an apprentice to the harness business, and worked for about four years for nothing but his meals, having to furnish his own bed. He came over to this country at the same time his parents did, and finally located in Waterloo, Wis., where he worked at his trade. In the fall of the same year he went to Portage City and remained there until Christmas, 1870, when he came to Eau Claire and obtained employment with Fred Saupe, working for him five years. Then he entered into partnership with W. Piper, and they started a business of their own. A year later he bought Mr. Piper out, took M. E. O'Connor into the concern and it has been conducted under the name of W. Schwahn & Co. up to the present time. They do a large business and have as many as fifteen men working for them at times. This was the second harness shop in the city.

November 15, 1875, Mr. Schwahn married Jennie Johnson, who was born in Norway, January 4, 1853. They have had three children: Margaret Wilhelmina, born September 29, 1876, died October 18, of the same year; Olga, January 14, 1878, and William A., November 26, 1880. Mr. Schwahn has always been a democrat and is a member of the Lutheran church, the National Union, the Schutzenverein, and the K. of P.

SAMUEL L. HUNSTABLE, farmer and well driller, P. O. Ella, Pepin county, was born in Concord, Mass., April 22, 1837, and is a son of George W. and Eunice (Brooks) Hunstable, the former of English and the latter of French descent. He was one of five children born to his parents, the others being George A., Susan (Mrs. P. Vautrot), Elizabeth (Mrs. W. Lockhart) and Charles A. When Samuel was four years old, the family removed to Greenville, Pa., where he received a common-school education and, at the age of thirteen years, began working on the Pittsburgh and Erie canal, which he continued until 1854. He then came west, stopping first at Port Huron, Mich., where he worked in a saw-mill, thence went to Freeport, Iowa, and from there, in 1855, to La Crosse, Wis. There he found employment in a hotel and on the river, and later engaged in farming. October 17, 1861, Mr. Hunstable enlisted in Company D, Fourteenth Wisconsin infantry, and April 15, 1863, was commissioned first lieutenant, Company H, Forty-eighth United States colored infantry. March 18, 1864, he was promoted to a captaincy. He was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., January 4, 1866. During this protracted service he took part in the battles of Shiloh, Iuka, Corinth, and the siege of Vicksburg, also skirmishes about Goodrich Landing and Coleman Cross roads. He accompanied Steele's expedition to Pensacola, Fla., and thence by land to Ft. Blakely, Ala., in the siege of which he took part. Thence the expedition proceeded via Mobile to Montgomery, where they received reliable intelligence of Lee's surrender. After this he was sent to New Orleans and thence to Shreveport, La., where he served on police duty until his discharge. He was wounded at Corinth which disabled him until the following April.

After his discharge, Mr. Hunstable went to Goodhue county, Minn., where he engaged in farming. In 1868 he removed to Pleasant Hill, Mo., but returned to Minnesota the following year. In 1870 he came to Frankfort township, Pepin county, and purchased a farm where he still resides. He is also engaged in well drilling. July 30, 1861, Mr. Hunstable married Miss Celestia, daughter of Rufus and Mercy Savage. Eleven children have blessed their union, namely: Anna L. (Mrs. W. Reynolds), George A., Fred, John K., Herbert S., Irvin W., Dix L., Albert W., Alice K., Custer and Myrtie M. Politically Mr. Hunstable is a republican, and has served the town as chairman of the board since 1877. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the G. A. R. Mrs. Hunstable has filled the office of postmistress for the past two years.

ARTHUR FOX, farmer and stockman, P. O. Durand, was born in Van Buren, Ind., January 20, 1849, a son of Adam L. and Matilda Fox. While a child he removed with the family to Dane county and thence to Durand township. The last removal was made with ox teams the family also bringing one horse and some cows and young stock, and fifteen days were spent in making the journey. Two years later a school house was built on his father's farm, and there he received his primary education, though later he attended the State University. At the age of twenty-one years, he went to Mahaska county, Iowa, and purchased a farm there, but soon returned to take charge of his father's farm, upon which he still resides. October 17, 1874, he married Martha Parrish, who was born at Aurora, Ohio, and is a daughter of E. A. Parrish. They have two living children, Maude and Galen. Mr. Fox now owns a farm of about 700 acres and is extensively engaged in grain and stock raising, though he also deals in live stock. He takes little interest in politics, devoting his attention chiefly to his business.

OTTO HERMAN KITZMAN, pilot, Eau Claire, was born in the city of Posen, Prussia, November 18, 1858, and is a son of August and Annie Rosa (Otto) Kitzman. August Kitzman was born March 24, 1818, immigrated to this country in 1868, and located in Baltimore, where he worked as a gardener for a year, then moved to Fall Creek, Eau Claire county. In the spring of 1870 he came to Eau Claire and worked in Pinkum's saw-mill, the Badger State mills and the Eddy mills, after which he worked for the Omaha railroad company and remained with them until he became too old to do manual labor. He is still a resident of the city. His father, Christof, was a farmer and died at the age of fifty-three years; his mother, who was Eva Zeulhkey, was born in 1800 and died in 1885. Otto's mother was born June 9, 1823; her father, Peter Otto, was born in 1794, and died in 1862. His wife, Augusta, died aged sixty-one years. Our subject came to this country in the year 1869. He went to the German Lutheran school at Eau Claire, until he was ordained, then went to work in the harvest-field for the summer. That winter he went to the public school to learn the English language; the next summer he worked in a saw-mill, and the next winter went to the public school to complete his education. He was engaged by Thomas Randall to buy wheat for three years, and learned the fundamental principles of business, which have made his life a financial success. He worked on the river for the Northwestern Lumber company three summers, and in the woods during the winter, after which he was promoted to pilot on the Eau Claire and Chippewa rivers, which position he held for nine years. He has taken a contract to pilot or take care of the Daniel Shaw Lumber company's lumber rafts for 1891, by the thousand.

January 13, 1891, he married Rosa Kjorstad, who was born in Christiania,

Norway, January 2, 1866, and is a daughter of Hans A. and Uana R. (Johnson) Kjorstad. Her father was born October 25, 1840, on the farm of his ancestors, in Gulbrandsdal, a short distance from Christiania, Norway, and whose father was born, lived and died there. Rosa's mother was born January 8, 1841, and resides with her husband in Eau Claire. Otto belongs to the Lutheran church, has always been a democrat, and is a member of the uniformed rank K. of P., is first lieutenant of John Barr Glenn division, No. 10, of Eau Claire, which competed in a prize drill open to the world, at Duluth, Minn., and was awarded the highest cash prize. He enlisted as a private in Company C, Third regiment of Wisconsin militia, when first organized, Capt. Wolf commanding, and was promoted to fourth corporal and then to first sergeant. The company was disbanded and re-organized as an independent company with Capt. Biesang, commanding. Otto again held the position of first sergeant, and in 1889 the company again joined the Third Militia regiment as Company L, when he received a commission from Gov. Hoard as second lieutenant, which position he holds at the present time. He was at the World's International military encampment, in 1887, when Capt. Womer's company of the Third militia (the light guards of Wausau) carried off the world's prize. Our subject was in command of the guard on the day of the competitive drill.

ALONZO G. AMES, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, was born in Franklin county, Me., July 9, 1836, a son of Eben and Ellen (Waymouth) Ames. Eben Ames was a ship builder by trade, and served with his father in the war of 1812. They were both at the siege of Lake Champlain, and his father lost his life there. Eben was born in 1793 and died in 1865. Alonzo Ames, his father, was a captain of an English war ship, which position he resigned and came to America, settling near Boston. Alonzo G. moved to Wisconsin in 1846 and located in Linden township, Sheboygan county, and bought government land, on which he lived until 1858. He then acted as overseer on a plantation in Missouri for two years, then rented a farm on which he remained until the breaking out of the war, when the locality became too warm for him. He had either to join the Confederate army, or leave the country, so he chose to do the latter. He returned to Sheboygan county, Wis., August 1, 1861, and enlisted in the First Wisconsin infantry volunteers, Company I, and was mustered into the United States service at Camp Scott, Milwaukee. They were ordered to Louisville, Ky., and there built a fort on the Ohio river, then went into winter quarters. In the spring of 1862 they marched to Bowling Green, Ky., thence to Nashville, Tenn. They then followed the enemy to Pulaski, Rogersville, on to Chattanooga and Huntsville, then back to Louisville, where our subject was detailed as a teamster. During this campaign they were almost continually under fire, and Mr. Ames, after being wounded was placed in hospital No. 7, and remained there for one year, when he was discharged on account of disability.

HENRY CHRISTOPHER SCHWAHN, butcher, Eau Claire, was born in Hohenboltz, near Berlin, Germany, August 31, 1846, a son of William Ernst and Amelia (Doering) Schwahn, the former born in 1810, and died July 22, 1891, and the latter born in 1811, in Germany. Our subject remained with his parents until he was sixteen years old, when he began his apprenticeship as a butcher. In 1870 he immigrated to this country and worked in the harvest field in Waterloo, Wis., during the first summer. He then followed his trade in Portage City, Kilbourn City, Menasha, Oshkosh and Berlin, and in the fall of 1870 located in Eau Claire. With his brother, Frederick, he began on his own

account in 1873, is still in business and has a large trade. In 1884 they were running three shops in the city, and their sales amounted to \$117,000 during that year. May 9, 1873, he married Sophia Rhodes, who was born in Baden, Germany, November 16, 1840, and was reared in Switzerland. Six children were born to this union. Mr. Schwahn was baptized in the Lutheran church; is a democrat in politics and belongs to K. of P. Lodge No. 49, and to the Shutzenverein, of which he was president for three years, and has been past grand of the I. O. O. F.

FRED S. NOBLE, druggist, Rice Lake, Barron county, was born in East Shelby, Orleans county, N. Y., October 6, 1859, and is a son of John S. and Martha (Crane) Noble, who were natives of New York. The family removed to St. Croix county, Wis., and engaged in farming near the town of Hammond, where they still reside. John S. Noble enlisted in Company G, Wisconsin cavalry, December 26, 1863, and served until he was mustered out May 28, 1866. Fred S. Noble received such education as the common schools afforded, and later on entered as apprentice to Boyden & Martin, druggists at Hudson, where he remained two years and a half. He afterward attended the college of pharmacy in Chicago in 1880 and 1881. He then worked for Albert Wilkinson in Stillwater one year and spent the following year on the road traveling for a St. Paul wholesale drug house. In September, 1883, he came to Rice Lake and engaged in the drug business for himself, which he still continues. Mr. Noble is a republican in politics and has served as alderman from the First ward two years and as treasurer one year. He was a delegate to the state convention in 1888. September 23, 1881, he married Miss Jennie C. Bromley, a native of Stillwater, Minn. Her father was the late Capt. C. A. Bromley, who died in 1888; her mother was a member of the Van Vorhees family, and sister of Congressman Van Vorhees, and died while Mrs. Noble was yet in her infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Noble have three children: Lee B., Olive M. and Roscoe J. Mr. Noble is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

EDGAR ELDRIDGE BRIGGS, collector, Eau Claire, was born in Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., December 12, 1851, and is a son of Ambrose and Ann (Eldridge) Briggs. Ambrose was born in Schoharie county in 1820, and is still alive. Ann was born in Bridport, Vt., in 1826, and died in 1884. The grandfather was born in New York state in 1781, was a farmer and of English descent. He came to this country in the early colonial times and was a Quaker. Our subject spent his early life in going to the district school, and later on in helping his parents. When twenty-one years of age he came west, located in Eau Claire county and worked for the Northwestern Lumber company driving a team, then in the saw-mill as a sawyer until 1878, when he began working on the road selling hospital tickets until 1880. He then opened a collecting office in Eau Claire, and carried it on until July, 1888, when he formed a partnership with Henry E. Cole, in the collection and loan business, which has been continued to the present time.

April 8, 1876, he married Addie Garnett who was born in Pennsylvania May 10, 1860, a daughter of Thomas and Frances Garnett. Her father was born in Maine in 1827, and is a farmer by occupation. Mrs. Briggs' grandfather lived to a good old age. Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Briggs have two sons: Dwight Day, born June 7, 1880, and Chester Edgar, October 3, 1884. Mr. Briggs is a republican, member of the I. O. O. F., Chippewa Lodge No. 140, and of Wilderness Encampment No. 22, Myrtle Lodge No. 76.

MICHAEL A. MOHR, hotel keeper and farmer, Stanley, Chippewa county,

was born at Bedford, Ohio, in 1850, and is next to the youngest of the eighteen children of Tobias and Elizabeth (Long) Mohr, natives of Pennsylvania. Tobias Mohr's father was born on the sea while his parents were on their way to America from Germany, their native land. Michael A. lived in Bedford until he was eight years old, when he moved with his father to near Oxford, Holmes county, Ohio, where he lived, going to school winters and working on the farm summers, until he had reached the age of fifteen years. He then came west with his father, who located in the Chippewa Valley, in the town of Sigel, now Edson. His father homesteaded a tract of land, which was held by him until his death, when Michael, with Daniel, his brother, came into possession of the farm. Our subject lived upon it until about a year ago, when he moved to Stanley, where he has since kept a hotel in connection with his farm. In 1870 he married Martha Ann, a daughter of John and Alleda (Wood) Miller, and born in 1854. Mrs. Mohr's grandparents were David and Mary (Corn) Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Mohr are the parents of seven children, as follows: John Tobias, born August 6, 1872; Harvey Homer, born March 23, 1874; Jessie Bell, born February 7, 1876; Eli Sylvester, born January 14, 1878; Archie Raymond, born April 22, 1880; Frank Ellery, born November 20, 1881; Earl Curtis, born June 20, 1887. Eli Sylvester died October 18, 1880, and Archie Raymond died October 22, 1880. Mr. Mohr is a prohibitionist, and in religious belief a Campbellite.

OLIVER PERRY MAGEE, contractor and farmer, P. O. Red Cedar, Dunn county, was born at Limestone, Warren county, Pa., June 8, 1830, a son of Henry and Hannah (Grandin) MaGee. His paternal grandfather, an Irishman by birth, served upon Gen. Washington's staff at Trenton. His wife was a Scotch lady. Mrs. Hannah MaGee was born in New Jersey and died at Limestone about 1839. Her father was an Englishman and her mother was French. Her children were Thomas, Oliver P., Sarah (Mrs. A. D. Warner), Margaret L. (Mrs. J. R. Hauser) and Amos. After her death Mr. MaGee married her sister, Catharine Grandin, who bore him four children: Cordelia (Mrs. J. H. Geer), Charles A., Jane (Mrs. M. Guiser), and Julia (Mrs. J. A. Rushenberger). In 1865 Mr. Henry MaGee, who was born in Mifflin county, Pa., removed to Martell, Wis., where his death occurred August 3, 1877, at the age of seventy-five years. The subject of this sketch received but little schooling, as at the age of fifteen years he began life as a teamster in the lumber woods, and at eighteen began lumbering for himself, an occupation which he has followed every season since. He was united in marriage January 7, 1851, with Sarah M., daughter of Peter and Marjorie (Davis) Mowris, the latter of English and the former of German descent. Seven children blessed this union, three of whom died in infancy, and Mrs. Hubbard, April 28, 1879. Lester J., the eldest, married Miss Julia Carpenter, and has three children: Leota, Lacy and Earl; the second child, Marion, married Newton Hubbard and died in 1879; the third, Henry Monroe, married Miss Catharine Axtell, and has two children: Llorra and Ivan, and the remaining child, Nettie, is now connected with the Mondovi "Herald."

In 1864 Mr. MaGee removed to El Paso, Wis., where he and his brother, Thomas, built a saw and grist-mill, but he devoted his attention chiefly to lumbering. In 1871 he removed to his present farm, at "Luna," Lima township, where he has since resided. He still spends the winter seasons in getting out timber on the east branch of the Chippewa river, in Ashland county, as a contractor for the Mississippi Logging company. Mr. MaGee is a demo-

crat in politics, and served as chairman of the board of El Paso township for three years. He is a Universalist by faith, though not a member of any church. He is a man of rare business ability, and a gentleman who commands the respect of the people throughout the Chippewa Valley.

GEORGE FRALEY, tinner, Eau Claire, was born near Weisenburg, Germany, March 9, 1845, a son of Frederick and Catherine Fraley. Frederick died at Eau Claire, aged seventy-two, and Catherine, aged sixty-eight years. Our subject remained with his parents till the age of thirteen, when he immigrated with them to this country, went to La Crosse, Wis., and learned the tinner's trade, after which he worked for D. J. Spalding, of Black River Falls, then engaged with J. D. Wells and worked for him, at his trade, for seventeen years. After spending a year at Neillsville, Wis., he came to Eau Claire and worked for A. L. Dean for three years, then for Miller & Huebner for nine years, when he engaged with Huebner, Robertson & Schlosser, and remained with them until they dissolved partnership and Schlosser Bros. began business, when he went to work for the latter firm, and has remained with them ever since. July 2, 1872, he married Ida Mason, of Scotch parentage, and four children were born to them: Mark, Arthur, Isaac and Fred, all of whom are living. Mr. Fraley was reared in the Roman Catholic church, is an independent republican, and a member of Frieden Lodge No. 254, I. O. O. F.

GEORGE F. NEWELL, SR., miller, Osseo, was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., August 31, 1828, a son of Lyman and Alvina Newell, natives of Vermont and New Hampshire respectively. His early life was spent in Ogdensburg, where he remained until 1858, when he went to Canada, where he learned the milling business which he has followed through life. He moved to Fort Covington, N. Y., where he remained until 1873, when he came to Sumner township, Trempealeau county, and was manager of the Osseo flouring mills for four years. He then took a trip through Kansas, Arkansas, Indian territory and New Mexico, and returned in 1889. April 9, 1856, he married Miss Harriet R. Sylvester, a native of Fort Covington, born August 1, 1837, and they have five children, namely: Walter, born July 8, 1857; George F., Jr.; Florence A., born October 15, 1861, in Martintown, Canada; Henry C., born in Fort Covington, December 6, 1870, and Harriet R., born in Osseo, September 20, 1876. The mother died September 26, 1876, a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Newell is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a republican in politics.

George F. Newell, Jr., druggist, Osseo, was born in Fort Covington, N. Y., February 5, 1859. When the family came to Osseo, George F. entered into mercantile life, and in 1879, in partnership with H. E. Hotchkiss, established the drug store he is now running. This partnership continued until 1889, when Mr. Hotchkiss retired. The stock is valued at \$3,000, and Mr. Newell is doing a business of about \$7,000 per year. His stock consists of a full line of drugs, paints, oils, books, wall paper, etc. He is a registered pharmacist, having passed his examination in 1882. September 10, 1886, he married, in Osseo, Miss Emma, daughter of Rev. Malcolm and Janet A. (McCull) McPhail, natives of Canada. Mrs. Newell was born July 18, 1863. Mr. Newell is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a republican in politics, and was appointed postmaster in 1880, and held the office six years.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PICKIN, physician, Eau Claire, was born north of Brockville, Canada, June 18, 1845, a son of George and Clarissa Pickin, and can trace his ancestry back to his great-grandfather, who was born in France and married an Italian lady. G. W. Pickin's grandfather was born on Spanish

soil. Of his children, our subject's father, George, was next to the youngest, born in 1798 and died in 1868. Clarissa was born in Canada in 1815 and died in 1872, and was of German and English descent. George W. spent his early life at school, and often assisted his father at mill-wright work until he began the study of medicine, and two years afterward came west and traveled quite extensively for some two years. In 1871 he located in Eau Claire and commenced the practice of medicine. In 1882 he attended lectures at the American health college and Vitapathic institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, and received a diploma, April 30, 1882, to practice as doctor of health and minister of life's vitality. He has conceived and perfected many appliances for the use of electricity in curing diseases, and has had demonstrations that have formed his religious belief into that of a spiritualist.

J. M. MILLER, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Bloomer, Chippewa county, was born in Williamsport, Pa., December 25, 1842, and is a grandson of Lawrence Miller. His father, Ambrose Miller, was born in Pennsylvania, March 26, 1806, and his mother, Belinda (Marshall) Miller, was born June 3, 1808, a daughter of James V. Marshall, who was a native of New Jersey.

Our subject attended the common schools and a commercial school in Pennsylvania until seventeen years old, and then farmed and carried on lumbering until twenty-nine years old. He then moved to Chippewa Falls, Wis., in 1871, where he lived five years, then went to Bloomer, Chippewa county and purchased a farm of 200 acres from L. C. Smith, to which he has since added 1,200 acres, mostly timber land, purchased from different parties. He has about 200 acres under cultivation. He also has a saw-mill on the place with a feed-mill attached. October 7, 1884, Mr. Miller married Miss Elma Louisa Wilson, at Eau Claire. She was born near Warrensville, Pa., a daughter of Amos and Elizabeth Wilson, natives of the same place. Two children have blessed this union, namely: May Lillian, born February 28, 1887, in Bloomer, and Clara Lula, born February 12, 1890, in the same place, and died September 27, 1890. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Universalist church. Politically Mr. Miller is a republican.

LA FAYETTE HUMPHREY, farmer, P. O. Pepin, was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., April 5, 1841, and is a son of Abel R. and Julia (Stoddard) Humphrey. When he was five years old the family removed to Auburn, N. Y., where he attended school until about fifteen years old, when he began working on a farm. He afterward worked in a brickyard for two seasons. August 22, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, 138th New York volunteers, but was afterward transferred to the Ninth New York heavy artillery. He worked on the fortification about Washington until 1864, after which he served in the army of the Potomac and in Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah valley, never missing an engagement in which his regiment participated. He was appointed sergeant September 20, 1864, but declined further promotion, preferring to stay with his comrades in the ranks. He was honorably discharged July 6, 1865, having escaped wounds, although often exposed to great dangers. After the war Mr. Humphrey came to Waterville, Wis., and engaged in farming and lumbering. In 1871 he came to Pepin, where he now owns a farm of 105 acres on section twenty one, township twenty-three, range fourteen. November 1, 1870, he married Miss Amanda Parker, of Waterville, Wis., who bore him four children: Jessie, Etta E., Riley and Emma, only one of whom, Riley, is now living. August 17, 1889, Mr. Humphrey was called upon to mourn the death of his wife. He is a republican in politics, and is justly proud of his services to his country.

ROBERT COTTINGTON, physician and surgeon, Rice Lake, Barron county, was born in Waterville, Oneida county, N. Y., February 22, 1848, a son of Jesse Cottington, who was born in Sussex, in the south of England, March, 24, 1816. Both his grandfather Robert and his mother Rebecca (Forward) Cottington were also born in Sussex, his mother on May 27, 1816. The family emigrated from London, Eng., to Quebec, in 1842, then went to Montreal, then to Oswego, Utica and Waterville, N. Y., at which latter place they remained till our subject was three years of age, then came to Reedsburg, Sauk county, Wis., and settled on a farm where his father raised the first hops that were grown in this section of the country.

Robert attended a school at Winfield, Wis., until 1860, after which he attended Delton academy for two years and subsequently the Baraboo collegiate institute, then took a two years' term at college and finally graduated from Rush Medical college, Chicago, February 21, 1877. He was the first president of the village of Bloomer and the first regular physician in the place. He has served three years as surgeon for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad. He is now secretary of the board of pension examiners at Rice Lake, Wis. In 1870 he married Miss Rose, daughter of Judge Clark of Missouri, but she died at Reedsburg, June 20, 1872. May 2, 1875, he married Ida Barnhart, of Reedsburg, and four children, three boys and a girl, have been born to them, as follows: Rose, June 11, 1880; Robert Lynn, August 24, 1884, died February 20, 1885; Paul, August 5, 1886, and Jesse, January 25, 1887, all born at Bloomer. He is a member of the Congregational church, politically a republican, and is a member of the order of Modern Woodmen and the A. O. U. W. of Rice Lake. He moved to Rice Lake, October 15, 1891, and entered into partnership with Dr. Howison, and is doing an excellent business.

FRANCIS SYDNEY VOSBURGH, farmer, P. O. Arkansaw, Pepin county, was born at Erin, Chemung county, N. Y., January 11, 1844, a son of Isaac and Betsey (Montgomery) Vosburgh. His paternal grandfather was a native of Holland, and his maternal grandfather of Ireland. Isaac Vosburgh was a mill-wright by trade. He was drowned at Saugatuck, Mich., in 1858. Mrs. Betsey Vosburgh died in 1861. Their children's names were David, Lucy, Francis S., Jennie (Mrs. Breece), and Edwin. Francis S. was reared on a farm and received but little schooling. He left home at the age of fourteen, and in his eighteenth year, September 15, 1861, enlisted in Company A, Eighty-ninth New York volunteer infantry. He first served under Gen. Burnside at Roanoke Island, later in the army of the Potomac. Besides several minor engagements he took part in the battles of Roanoke Island, Newburn, Suffolk, South Mountain, Gettysburg, Second Fredericksburg, Antietam, Bermuda Hundred, Fair Oaks, Petersburg, Chapin's Farm and Chancellorsville. He also served under Gen. Gilmore in the bombardment of Charleston. At Chancellorsville he received four wounds, one of which destroyed the usefulness of his left eye and ear. Being disabled by his wounds he was captured by the enemy and for three months and ten days experienced all the horrors of Libby prison. At the end of that time, he was paroled, and came home on a furlough. He was honorably discharged June 9, 1865.

July 4, 1865, Mr. Vosburgh married Miss Delight York, who bore him five children: Eugene, Minnie A., Alla E. (Mrs. E. D. McMahan), Edgar F. and Earl D. Mrs. Vosburgh died October 14, 1884, and he again married, November 4, 1886, his second wife being Miss Hattie Ingham, who has borne him two children: Flossie Dell and Hazel Belle. In 1867 Mr. Vosburgh removed to

Charlevoix, Mich., where he engaged in farming. In 1868 he came to Pepin county and bought a farm in Waterville. In 1879 he removed to Martin county, Minn., where he homesteaded a farm, which he sold the following year, and purchased his present farm in Frankfort township. He is a republican and has served the town as assessor, supervisor, etc. He is also a member of the G. A. R. Post at Arkansaw.

GEORGE F. CLIFF, lumberman, Eau Claire, came here in 1874, and began to work for the Eau Claire Lumber company in the woods felling trees. He remained with them for two years, and afterward worked for Joe Goodrich the same length of time. He then, in 1880, formed a partnership with James McCombs, and they took contracts for logging, employing some twenty men. The partnership was dissolved in 1886, and since that time Mr. Cliff has been conducting the business himself, employing from fifty to seventy-five men, and averaging about 7,000,000 feet per season. He is one of the few loggers who own their equipments for the business, and as a logger has had extraordinary success. He was born in the state of Maine, January 23, 1852, a son of Rossiter and Jane (Washburn) Cliff, of English descent, and whose grandparents came to Maine many years ago. He spent his early life in Maine, working in the woods, where his chances for obtaining an education were very limited. He remained there until he came to Eau Claire. June 28, 1881, he married Ida McCombs, who was born in New Brunswick, July 17, 1861, a daughter of William and Mary Ann McCombs, who are of Irish descent. Her father is still living and resides in Wheaton, Chippewa county, but her mother died some time since. Three children have been born to this union: Lillian, April 4, 1882; Myrtle Edna, March 19, 1886, and Sadie Esther, September 15, 1889. Mr. Cliff is independent in his political views; and attends the Baptist church.

CHARLES R. NELSON, druggist, Mondovi, was born in Winthrop, Me., November 9, 1830, a son of Charles and Emily (Billington) Nelson. Charles Nelson, Sr., was born in Roxbury, Mass., in 1803, and was interested in the manufacture of boots and shoes on a large scale. He died at the age of fifty-two years. Jacob Nelson, his father, born in 1769, was one of five brothers who emigrated from England to America when he was twenty-one years of age. They landed in New York, but he traveled over various states before finally settling in Maine, where he died, at the age of eighty-six years. Mrs. Emily Nelson, our subject's mother, was of English descent, born in 1801, and died at the age of eighty-six years. Her antecedents in this country dated back to colonial times. Her brother lost a limb in the war of 1812. Her father, Nathaniel Billington, died at the age of eighty-four years. Her mother lived to the age of 106 years five months and six days.

Charles R. finished his education in the Monmouth seminary and Waterville college, Maine, entering the latter institution in 1844, and attending five years. He then ran an excursion boat, from which he made money enough to come west and enter the meat market business at Rockton, Ill. He also bought stock for the Chicago market. He remained there until 1854, when he sold out, and moved to Richland Center, where he carried on a mill and store for two years, until he failed, on account of hard times and poor currency, but paid his debts dollar for dollar. After a short stay in Northfield, Jackson county, Wis., he moved to Osseo, where he lived until 1871, when he came to Mondovi, Buffalo county, and entered the drug business, which he has successfully followed for the last twenty years. October 27, 1855, he married Miss

Malinda Amanda, a daughter of George W. and Nancy Hawkings, and born in 1835. One son, born November 2, 1863, has been given to them, and he still lives at home. Mr. Nelson is a republican in politics, but an agnostic as to religion.

JOHN W. PEPPER, express and drayman, Eau Claire, came to this city in 1872, and filled the position of foreman in Samuel Ellis' livery barn for three years. He then started a dray line and express business of his own, and still continues it. He was born in Charleston, Ill., in March, 1848, a son of Samuel and Dorcas Pepper. Samuel was born in Kentucky, and died aged forty-eight years, while his widow attained the age of eighty-two years. On account of his father's early death, John W., at the age of nine years, began work on a farm, where he continued until he enlisted, in April, 1864, in Company I, 135th Illinois volunteer infantry. His company was detailed to do garrison duty, and guarded the bridge over Osage river. In the fall he was discharged, and went to Rochester, Minn., and worked at farming for a time, then went to work in a livery barn, and remained there six years, after which he came to Eau Claire. February 17, 1878, he married Eliza Springer, who was born in September, 1855. They have four children: Gertrude, Jessie, Grace and John. Mr. Pepper is a republican in politics, and a member of the Christian church and the following societies: G. A. R., A. O. U. W. and the National Union.

JACOB MOORE, postmaster, Boyd, Chippewa county, is a grandson of Jacob Mohr, of Pennsylvania, who was doubtless of German lineage. The name has been changed to its present Anglican form by our subject. Tobias, son of Jacob Mohr, was born in Pennsylvania, and married Elizabeth Long, a native of the same state. With his father, he moved to Holmes county, Ohio, where both engaged in farming. In German township, Holmes county, was born to Tobias and Elizabeth Mohr, January 15, 1828, the subject of this sketch. Their family included eighteen children, and they were able to give them but limited educational privileges. At eighteen years of age our subject went to Coshocton to learn the harness-making trade, which he has followed nearly ever since. In 1851 he opened a shop at Chili, Ohio, where he operated twelve years, giving considerable attention to the manufacture of saddles. In the fall of 1861 Mr. Moore enlisted in Company H, Fifty-first Ohio volunteers. After doing provost duty at Nashville, he lay in the hospital nine months, and as a result, his right arm was partially paralyzed, and he was discharged. After spending a year in Illinois, he came to Chippewa county in 1865, and took a homestead in township twenty-eight, range five, on which he lived fourteen years. He then sold out, and in the spring of 1882 built a harness shop in Boyd, the second building erected in the village. Soon afterward he built a house and brought his family here, and has seen a thriving community spring up in a short time, and has shared its prosperity.

Before he located in this county his home was in Sigel township, and he cast the first vote in the organized town of Edson. He has served as justice of the peace, and was appointed postmaster in July, 1889. He continues to ply his trade, while the office is managed by his daughter and son. He accepts the religious faith of the Lutherans; was formerly a whig, and is now a republican, politically. In 1854 Mr. Moore took for his wife Miss Nancy Reed, a native of Ohio, of Virginian ancestry. They have four sons and a daughter, namely: William, resident at Boyd; James and Edgar, at Stanley; Henry Harrison and Olive, postmaster's deputies.

ROBERT K. BOYD, real estate dealer, Eau Claire, came here in 1871, and

was a book-keeper for three years, then went into the real estate and abstract business, and is now engaged in real estate and lumber trading. He was born in Addison, Steuben county, N. Y., April 24, 1845, and is a son of William and Mary J. (Eaton) Boyd, the former of whom was born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1784, of Irish descent, a farmer by occupation. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in 1864. The mother was born in Steuben county, N. Y., in 1809. Robert, father of William Boyd, was born in Ireland, in 1729, and was killed by an accident before he reached the age of sixty years. In the spring of 1862 our subject enlisted in Company F, Sixth Minnesota volunteer infantry, and was mustered in at St. Paul. He was sent to Ft. Ridgeley and Redwood Ferry during the Indian outbreak, and was at the two days' battle at Birch Coolie, where he was wounded, one shot passing through his face, one in his shoulder and another in his hip. He was returned to Ft. Snelling, and discharged in 1863, on account of disability. He re-enlisted in 1864, in Company H, Eleventh Minnesota volunteer infantry, and went to Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn., and guarded stations near those places. He was discharged in July, 1865, and came home and attended school at St. Paul. In 1868 he came to Wisconsin and located in Chippewa county, where he was employed in a saw-mill during the summer and taught school in the winter. In 1871 he came to Eau Claire, and in 1873 married Bertha Dettloff, who died in 1880. In November, 1882, he married May Smith. Mr. Boyd has two children, Donald and Percy. He entertains liberal religious views, but usually attends the Congregational church, and is a republican in politics. He has spent much time in hunting and target shooting. On July 4, 1891, he presented to the Wisconsin militia a valuable trophy, consisting of a banner representing a target, to be contested for annually, and held by the company making the best target record. It is now in the possession of the Griffin Rifles, of Eau Claire.

THOMAS BILES, farmer, P. O. Porcupine, Pepin county, was born at Mechanicstown, Carroll county, Ohio, May 9, 1828. His father, Ninyon Biles was a native of Germany, and his mother, Maria (Peckham) Biles, was of Scotch descent. Their children were Henry, Ellen (Mrs. P. Meaks), John, Rebecca (Mrs. T. Townsend), Rhoda (Mrs. V. Page), Charles, Thomas, William, Sarah J. and Mary. When our subject was thirteen years of age his parents moved to Lee county, Iowa. At eighteen he left home and came to Wisconsin, where he worked in the pineries. In 1848 he began working on a farm on Bogus creek, in Pepin township, Pepin county, and continued to work there for several years, during which time he turned up with his plow tools and bars of metal which had probably been used by a gang of counterfeiters who operated in that section in an early day; hence the name of this stream. In 1862 Mr. Biles removed to Pierce county, Wis., and thence, in 1867, to Fremont county, Iowa. In 1871 he returned to Wisconsin and settled on the present homestead on Porcupine creek, Frankfort township, Pepin county. When Mr. Biles first visited this valley it was so overgrown with shrubbery that he was obliged to follow a deer path on his hands and knees for some distance. He now owns a well improved farm of 160 acres, which is devoted to grain and stock raising. He leads a quiet life, and takes but little interest in religion or politics. November 11, 1857, he married Miss Olivia Sproul, and they have seven children: Sarah J. (Mrs. Kinney), George R., Maggie (Mrs. J. Warren), Walter, Alfred, Francis and Lottie.

WILLIAM HENRY FRAWLEY, Eau Claire, district attorney, was born in Dane

county, Wis., July 30, 1864, a son of Thomas and Nora (Hogan) Frawley. He received his education at the Eau Claire high school and the state normal school at Plattsville, Wis., then taught school in 1883 and 1884, and began the study of law during the last year. He then entered the law department of the State University of Madison, Wis., from which he graduated in June, 1888, returned to Eau Claire and formed a partnership with his brother Thomas F. Frawley, which continued one year. He then became a partner in the firm of Gores, Frawley & Miner, which continued until the spring of 1890, when Mr. Gores dropped out and the firm became Frawley & Miner, and so continued until May, 1891, when it was dissolved. Mr. Frawley was admitted to practice in the supreme court and the United States circuit court, and in the fall of 1890 was elected district attorney. His first case was the Joseph White extradition case, which occupied three months' time, and resulted in White's being brought here from St. Paul, convicted and sent to the state prison. During the first year he was district attorney he succeeded in convicting twenty-six criminals who were sent to the state prison and over thirty to the reform school or house of correction. It is a fact worthy of note that conviction has been had in every case he has tried since his election to the office. He now has pending the Russell murder case. The first case Mr. Frawley tried in the circuit court was a case of negligence, which had been given up by other attorneys and he won a verdict for his client for \$2,500 and costs. In the spring of 1889 Mr. Frawley took an extended tour through the northwest, going from here to Winnipeg, thence through Upper Canada and Quebec and thence over the Canadian Pacific to Vancouver, stopping at all the important points; then visited the important cities of the Pacific slope, and returning via the Northern Pacific road, visited the towns *en route*. Mr. Frawley is a genial companion, ever a friend in time of need, progressive but never aggressive, one who is rapidly drifting from the old ideas of former teachings, and a sound believer in freedom of thought, speech and action. As a speaker before judge or jury he is said to be equal to any of his age and experience, and has been a very successful attorney ever since he has been in practice.

EPHRAIM WILCOX, farmer, P. O. Fall Creek, Eau Claire county, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., July 31, 1838, and is the ninth of the eleven children of Ephraim and Nellie (Adams) Wilcox. His father came to Kenosha county, Wis., in 1843, and was engaged in farming there for about eleven years. He then farmed in Richland county, three years, and in Jackson county four years, afterward locating in La Crosse county, where he now resides at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife is living at the age of seventy-three years.

Our subject enlisted August 18, 1861, in Company C, Eighth Wisconsin, the "Eagle regiment," and was discharged in October, 1865. He was all through the opening of the Mississippi, in front of Fredericksburg, and from thence to Cairo, then to New Madrid, Hamburg Landing, siege of Corinth, Iuka, siege of Vicksburg, the Red River expedition, and the battle of Tupelo, the last named closing the active service of the Eighth regiment. After his discharge he went to Washington county, Kas., where he farmed for ten years, and then removed to Eau Claire county, where he has since lived. He owns 120 acres of good land and has considerable stock. In 1870 he married Adora McCauley, whose father was one of the first settlers of Eau Claire county. They have one child, Bertie, born March 8, 1873. Mr. Wilcox cast his first

vote for Abraham Lincoln. He now votes the prohibition ticket, and has been town clerk for several terms. He is a member of the G. A. R.

DAVID CHISHOLM, miller, Chippewa Falls, was born in Glengary, Canada, October 15, 1848, and is a son of John and Isabel (McRae) Chisholm, the former a native of Canada, and the latter of Scotch descent. The father is deceased; the mother still resides in Canada. David was educated in the common schools, though largely in the actual experiences of life. He served as clerk in a general store for ten years, and in 1872 came to Chippewa Falls, where he clerked for H. C. McRae for two years. He then worked for Leroy Martin one year and then formed a partnership with H. J. Goddard in the drug business, which was continued six years. Mr. Chisholm then disposed of his interest and purchased an interest in the Star mills with H. C. McRae. After a short partnership Mr. Robert Kennedy bought an interest with Mr. Chisholm, and this firm continued business until 1890 when Mr. Chisholm became sole proprietor of the Star mills.

He was united in marriage with Miss Mary Leonard, in 1882, and to them have been born three children, namely: Charles Francis, Bernard and Mary. Politically Mr. Chisholm is a firm believer in the principles of the democratic party, is a member of the C. K. of W. and both he and wife are members of the Roman Catholic church.

CYRUS A. ALLEN, farmer, P. O. Pepin, was born in Lincoln, Vt., August 27, 1841, and is the only son of Benjamin Allen, whose biography appears in this work. He attended a select school at Madison, Wis., and Platteville academy. At eighteen years of age he engaged in mercantile business at Pepin. In June, 1861, he received a recruiting commission and spent considerable time and money in trying to organize a company of volunteers. About eighty men in all enlisted, but before the company was completed some of the men wandered off and either engaged in business or entered other companies of soldiers, and in October he disbanded the balance and entered Company G, Sixteenth Wisconsin, and served about two years, participating in the siege and battle of Corinth, battle of Shiloh and several minor engagements. He became second lieutenant and afterward (September 3, 1862), first lieutenant of his company. While home on a furlough in the fall of 1862 he recruited sixteen men. He resigned on account of disability, but in 1864 enlisted for the navy, but was not accepted. After the war he was again engaged in mercantile business from 1866 to 1868; from 1869 to 1872 he ran on the river with timber. Since 1873 he has been engaged in farming in this and St. Croix counties. He purchased his present farm in 1886, and has resided upon it since that time. In June, 1869, he married Miss Margaret J. Guthrie, and they have three sons: Cyrus O., Alex. G. and Rupert B. Mr. Allen is independent in politics, having formerly sustained the democratic, but in late years the republican party. He took the census of Pepin township in 1890. He is a member of Benj. Allen Post, G. A. R., of Arkansaw, Wis.

GEORGE WELLS, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, was born in Washington county, N. Y., February 25, 1821, a son of George and Hester (Doolittle) Wells, the former of whom was a farmer by occupation and died at the advanced age of seventy-five years, the latter of whom died in 1853. His mother was an aunt of ex-United States Senator Doolittle, of Racine. When about twenty-one years of age our subject learned the brick-maker's trade, which he followed for fourteen years. In 1853 he had an attack of gold fever, and the only seeming cure for it was to go to California, which he did by water, by way of the Isthmus of

Panama, and it was but a short time until he was entirely cured of his fever. He then went to work at his trade and in 1854 started a brick-yard of his own, and it proved the gold mine which he came to California to secure. He remained in this business only two summers, 1854 and 1855, when, on account of his health, he sold his plant and returned home. In 1856 he purchased a farm near Fox Lake, Dodge county, Wis., and remained in this locality for eighteen years, engaged in farming, which did not prove very successful. In 1873 he came to Mondovi township, Buffalo county, and purchased a small farm, on which he has since lived. In 1857 Mr. Wells married Miss Kate Cathcart, a daughter of Luther J. and Polly (Nelson) Cathcart, the former of whom was born in Connecticut in 1795, and died at the age of eighty-three years. Luther J. Cathcart's father, Silas Cathcart, lived to be very old, and his mother died at the advanced age of ninety years. Mrs. Polly Cathcart was born about 1798, and died at the age of sixty-three years. Six children have been born to Mr. Wells and wife, namely: Ella, Hester, Rose, George, Fred and Charles. Mr. Wells is a republican in politics.

MAX S. STEIN, clothier, Eau Claire, was born near Berlin, Prussia, May 9, 1847, and is a son of Louis and Johanna (Brandt) Stein, who were born in the same place. The former was born in 1815 and was a clothier in the old country and came to Milwaukee in 1855 with his family, which consisted of his wife and three children: Flora (Mrs. Louis Levy), of Eau Claire, Frieda (Mrs. Morris Silber), a widow now residing in Milwaukee, and Max S. our subject. Louis Stein engaged in the grain business in Milwaukee, and saw the ups and downs of that line of business for many years. He has now retired with a comfortable fortune and resides in Milwaukee. Mr. Max Stein received his education in the common and private schools of Milwaukee, and at the age of fourteen years engaged in the dry goods business at Milwaukee, continuing for seven years. He then formed a partnership with Louis Levy, in 1868, and engaged in the dry goods business at Fox Lake, Wis. They came to Eau Claire in 1870, and carried on the same line of business there until 1884. Mr. Stein then sold his interest to his partner and in association with a New York man started in the gents' clothing business at his present location at the corner of Barstow and Gibson streets. The establishment is known as the "Star Clothing Company," and the business is conducted on the strictly one-price plan. In January, 1890, Mr. Stein bought out his New York partner, and is now sole proprietor of the institution. It is the largest clothing establishment in northern Wisconsin, as well as the most popular.

In 1876 Mr. Stein married Sophy Portugal, who was born in Providence, R. I., a daughter of Louis and Ester (Stern) Portugal, who moved from Rhode Island to Ripon, Wis., when she was about a year old; and where her father engaged in the clothing business. Mr. and Mrs. Stein have one living child, Grace. They are independent in their church belief. Mr. Stein is a strong believer in societies, where honor and integrity are the qualifications for membership. He is also liberal in his political views, generally voting with the republican party, but holding the right to support the best man in either party. Besides the clothing establishment Mr. Stein has interests in other business enterprises in this city. He is the secretary of the Eau Claire Roller Mill company, and one of the directors of the Eau Claire National bank, having held that honorable position since the organization of the bank. His name stands among the most honorable and straightforward, as well as the successful business men of the Chippewa Valley.

WILLIS HENRY WHITE, engineer, Eau Claire, was born November 20, 1847, and is the son of Daniel and Emma White, of English and Irish descent. He remained at home until his enlistment, January 13, 1864, in Company I, Eighty-fifth New York volunteers. He was mustered into the service at Almont, N. Y., and ordered to Plymouth, N. C., remaining there three weeks. He was made prisoner April 30, 1864, and taken to Andersonville, where he remained until late in the fall, when he was removed to Charleston. Six weeks later he was taken to Florence, S. C., and remained there until March 1, 1865. He was paroled at Wilmington, and, taking boat to Annapolis, rejoined his regiment, and was discharged January 6, 1866. He then went to Princeton, and worked there until 1868, when he came to Eau Claire and worked for the Eau Claire Lumber Company five years, and for the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company several years. In 1888 he took charge of the city water works, as city engineer, in which position he has since remained.

March 13, 1871, he married Sarah Ward, who was born at Bedford, Me., March 28, 1853, a daughter of James and Polly Ward. James was born in Maine, and is of Scotch and Irish descent, a ship carpenter by trade. He came to Eau Claire in November, 1869, and worked for the Daniel Shaw Lumber company. Mr. and Mrs. White have three children: Frederick, born July 1, 1873; William A., April 10, 1875, and James B., March 7, 1877. Mr. White has been a democrat since the war, and is a member of the Methodist church, and the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. societies.

FRANK PHILIP HARTMAN, farmer, P. O. Bloomer, was born in Strong's Prairie, Adams county, Wis., May 2, 1859. His father, Balthason Hartman, was born in Castlemain on the Rhine, Germany, in 1820, and his grandfather, Conrad Hartman, was born in the same place in 1796. His mother, Mary (Wonderley) Hartman, was born in Vetcha, Austria, November 13, 1824, and is at present living in Anson township, Chippewa county. She is a daughter of John Wonderley, who was also born in Austria. Frank P. attended the district school of Strong's Prairie about five years, then moved with his parents when eleven years of age to Tilden township, Chippewa county, where he has since resided, engaged in farming. May 17, 1881, he married Miss Mary Jackesch, of Tilden township, Chippewa county. Her father, Vancil Jackesch, was born in Bohemia, Germany, September 28, 1819, and her mother, Agnes (Rubech) Jackesch, was also born in Bohemia, January 21, 1829. Mr. and Mrs. Hartman have the following children: Peter, born May 14, 1882; Minnie Regina, April 13, 1884; Annie, July 12, 1887, and Barbara, October 24, 1890; all were born in Tilden township, Chippewa county. Politically Mr. Hartman is a democrat, and in religion is a Roman Catholic. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

JONATHAN A. INGHAM (deceased) was born in Springport, Oneida county, N. Y., April 21, 1821. His parents were Joshua W. and Hiza (Haines) Ingham, the former of German and the latter of English descent. They had four children: Delia A. L. (Mrs. J. Evarts), Jonathan A., Sarah M. (Mrs. S. Lincoln) and William B. Jonathan A. was taken, when one year of age, by his parents, to Rensselaer county, N. Y., thence to northern Pennsylvania, near Elmira, N. Y., and from there to Seneca county, N. Y., where he learned the trade of a painter. In 1840 the family removed to Lenawee county, Mich., and Jonathan spent the next few years in different parts of the south and west, following his trade. He first visited Chicago in 1842, and was in twenty-five different states and territories during his life. Returning to Calhoun

county, Mich., he married, July 9, 1858, Miss Martha, daughter of George and Charlotte (Barger) Morehouse, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of German descent. Mrs. Ingham was born at Ballston, Saratoga county, N. Y. When she was five years old her parents removed to Calhoun county, Mich., and, in 1858, to Florence, Minn., where they afterward died. Mr. and Mrs. Ingham had four children: Alice A. (Mrs. G. L. Keith), Hattie (Mrs. F. S. Vosburg), Nora (Mrs. A. B. Grannis) and Ed G. The last named lives with his mother on the homestead. He was married January 20, 1890, to Miss Hannah Elizabeth Lenhart, and has one child, Ray. December 22, 1863, Mr. Ingham enlisted in Company M, Second Minnesota cavalry, and was stationed successively at Fort Wadsworth, Dak., Rum River and Fort Ripley. He was discharged December 4, 1865. In 1869 he removed to Florence, Minn., where he worked at farming and carpentering. In 1874 he came to Frankfort township, Pepin county, and purchased the farm whereon he died, December 25, 1891, aged seventy years and eight months.

MERRITT CHESTER FRENCH, of the "Forum," Eau Claire, was born at Sand Beach, Mich., January 7, 1864, a son of Gresham Lyman and Marie Louise (Graham) French, who were the earliest pioneers in Michigan. Our subject moved to Wisconsin with his mother in 1870 (his father having died in April, 1864), and resided on Elk creek, in Chippewa county, ten miles from Eau Claire, until he was thirteen years of age, when he began clerking in a store in Chetek. At the age of sixteen years he began an apprenticeship at the printer's trade on the Eau Claire Daily "Argus," published by that well known newspaper man, "Dick" Copeland. After several years of newspaper work at Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and other western points, he published the first paper in West Superior, the "Wisconsin Inter-Ocean." One year later he established the "Sunday Morning Call," in the same city, the publication of which he continued until March 17, 1890, when, in company with W. R. Beirly, of Grand Forks, and some of the leading citizens, he established the "Daily Call." He continued as manager and editor until a severe illness, which continued from July to October, 1891, after which he came to Eau Claire, and, in company with H. H. Lampman, started the Sunday Morning "Forum." In March, 1892, he was appointed oil inspector at West Superior by Gov. Peck, having taken a very active part in politics, serving the democratic party on numerous committees and delegations. He married Miss Georgia M. Pinkham, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., December 25, 1886, and to this union a girl and boy were born.

JOHN NELSON CONNER, merchant, Barron, was born in Winchester, Clark county, Ky., August 29, 1843, a son of James and Cynthia (Brock) Conner, who were natives of Kentucky. His early life was spent in his birthplace and Mokena, Ill., his parents moving to the latter place when he was but seven years of age. In 1855 he went with his parents to Waverly, Iowa, where his mother died September 26, his father having died some years before. He came to Barron in 1878 and established the first store in the city, under the firm name of Smith & Conner. The firm carried on business in an old building which stands west of the court house block at the present time. In 1888 the partnership with Mr. Smith was dissolved, and Mr. Conner removed to his present building, which he erected that year. The building is 24x118 feet in size, and he has a well assorted general stock.

May 2, 1861, Mr. Conner enlisted at Waverly, Iowa, in Company K, Third Iowa volunteer infantry, army of the west, and was transferred August 19,

1862, to Company E, Thirty-second Iowa infantry. He was present at the battles of Vicksburgh, Island No. 10, and all other important battles participated in by that division of the army, and was wounded in the left hand and left leg at Champion Hills, Miss. May 16, 1863, he was captured at Tupelo, Miss., and was detained a prisoner at Montgomery and Andersonville for nearly fourteen months, being released May 27, 1865. He was mustered out July 10, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa. Mr. Conner married, July 16, 1871, Miss Matie Carpenter, at Clear Lake, Iowa. Mrs. Conner is a daughter of Nelson and Matilda (Smith) Carpenter, residents of Mackinaw, Ill. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Conner, namely: Guy Merlin, John Le Roy, Ray Marshall and Rex Carpenter. March 16, 1881, Mr. Conner was appointed postmaster of Barron, but was removed for offensive partisanship by President Cleveland, September 20, 1887. He has held the office of alderman and been a member of the county board one term. Mr. Conner is a charter member of G. A. R. Post No. 172, and his wife is a member of the Methodist church.

W. H. PARK, M. D., Downing, Dunn county, was born in Crawford county, Ill., November 17, 1854, a son of John A. and Catherine (Wilkin) Park, both of whom were born in Licking county, Ohio. John A. Park was of English descent, a mechanic by trade, and was in the Civil war with Gen. Grant's regiment, the Twenty-first Illinois, and was detailed with the secret service department. After leaving the service he settled in Illinois and afterward in Missouri, where he now resides. Mrs. Catherine Park was a sister of Judge Wilkin, a judge of the Supreme court of Illinois; she died in January, 1860. W. H. Park was the elder of two children born to his parents, and remained at home until seventeen years of age. He then entered Westfield college, and took a four years' scientific course, teaching school during vacations. When twenty-two years old he entered the office of R. H. Bradley, M. D., in Marshall, Ill., as a student of medicine, and remained with him three years, after which he taught school two years. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Iowa, from which he graduated in 1884. He first practiced medicine at Montrose, Iowa, one year, then moved to the Chippewa Valley and located at Knapp, Dunn county. From there he moved to Downing in 1886, where he now enjoys a lucrative practice, and is also the proprietor of a well stocked drug store. The Doctor is a registered pharmacist.

Dr. Park married, at Marshall, Ill., in 1879, Miss Elizabeth Lee, and two children have been born to them, Herbert T. and Richard L. He has been an active man in political affairs, and is coroner of Dunn county and postmaster of Downing. He casts his suffrage with the republican party. In religion he holds liberal views, but was baptized in the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Masonic fraternities, and has been a representative to the grand lodge from both societies. To Dr. Park largely belongs the credit of bringing about the organization of the Chippewa Valley I. O. O. F. association, which was organized at Chippewa Falls April 25, 1890, and includes all the Odd Fellow lodges of the Valley. At the organization Dr. Park was elected president of the association and re-elected in 1891. Although a young man, he has acquired an enviable reputation as a physician and business man. His friends and admirers are very numerous in this part of the Chippewa Valley.

THOMAS S. HELLER, insurance agent, Menomonie, Wis., was born September 23, 1840, in Salona, Clinton county, Pa., and his parents, David and Sarah (Wilson) Heller, were also natives of that state, the paternal line being of Ger-

man extraction, while the mother was of English descent. The family included William T., Martin W., Thomas S., James E., John A. and Mary. Thomas S. and John A. still survive. In 1858 they removed to Dunn county and improved a farm, the father keeping a hotel at Dunnville and practicing dentistry. In 1860 he was elected and served as county treasurer. Both he and wife are deceased. Thomas S. went to Burlington, Iowa, in 1857 and graduated at a commercial college, and was subsequently employed as a book-keeper at Read's Landing, Minn. A year later he went to Allegheny college at Meadville, Pa., and returned to Dunnville in 1860, where he became proprietor of the Tainter house, acting also as deputy county treasurer under his father.

He went to Washington to the inauguration of Lincoln and returned full of the enthusiasm of the war which he felt was impending. He went to Burlington, Iowa, and enlisted June 13, 1861, in Company G, First Iowa cavalry, and was mustered in July 31 following. The regiment received orders to report immediately to St. Louis. They furnished their own horses, but received their other equipments at Benton barracks. Mr. Heller's first service was in the march to Springfield, Mo., under Fremont. He was taken sick with fever and was sent to a hospital in an old church, where men were dying at a fearful rate. He left there as soon as possible and went to Sedalia, suffering a long illness. He joined his company in the fall and was engaged in cavalry service, fighting Price and his bushwhackers, under Marmaduke. The regiment fought at Prairie Grove, followed to Van Buren, drove the rebel cavalry and assisted in capturing a large amount of rebel supplies and four steamboats. The regiment returned after General Schofield came to take charge of the expedition, which was reported to be against his orders. On the return into Missouri they met the rebels after the defeat at Cape Girardeau. They fought briefly, followed the enemy the next day down the St. Francis river, where Mr. Heller was detailed, with a comrade, to reconnoiter through a swamp. They returned safely, after which the command went to the iron mountain country. During this campaign Mr. Heller was called to St. Louis by Col. A. G. Brackett, of the regular service, who had conceived a strong liking to the young soldier, and was placed on detached duty as clerk in his department. He acted with assistant commissioner of musters at headquarters department of Missouri from June 3, 1863, to the date of his transfer to the office of the provost marshal general, under Col. J. P. Sanderson, and served till June 22, 1864.

After the war Mr. Heller managed the Menomonie house one year, then went to Chicago, but returned here in 1868. In 1870 he served as assessor, and later served several terms as town clerk, and afterward was elected mayor. Since 1873 he has been in the insurance business, of which he has made quite a success. He represents sixteen of the leading American and foreign fire insurance companies, and the Mutual Life of New York. May 4, 1864, he married, at Terre Haute, Ind., Miss Mary Helen, daughter of James R. and Frances A. Tillotson. The following named children have blessed this union: Walter (deceased), Mrs. Grace Clark, James T., Mrs. Rose Jackson, Helen E. (deceased), Ida May, Margaret A. and Thomas W.

ALEXANDER MALCOLM, logger, Eau Claire, of Scotch descent, was born in Restigouche, New Brunswick, September 15, 1851, where he was educated in the common schools, came west in 1873, settling in Eau Claire, and was for several years in the employment of the Eau Claire Lumber company, running camps in the woods for five or six years, also locating lands for W. A. Rust

and Col. Vilas, of Madison. In 1884, in partnership with E. S. Hammond, he engaged in the logging business, and this partnership continued for three years. Since that time he has been engaged in the business for himself, and usually banks from five to 11,000,000 feet of logs each year, and owns from twenty-five to thirty fine horses and many yokes of cattle. In 1881 he purchased his present home on State street, consisting at the time of a moderate house and two lots. Since then he has reconstructed the building, transforming it into a modern home, surrounded by beautiful lawns, also adding another lot to the two already purchased, making his grounds large and spacious. Mr. Malcolm married, in 1881, Charlotte E. Hammond, born at Andover, New Brunswick, daughter of A. S. Hammond, of this city (see sketch of his life elsewhere in this work). Two children have blessed this union: Roy Alexander and Edith Hammond. The family attend the First Presbyterian church. Mr. Malcolm is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and A. O. U. W. societies. His parents were Daniel and Margaret (Reed) Malcolm, the former of highland Scotch parentage, born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the latter inland Scotch, born at Dundee, Scotland, and they were married at Cambleton, N. B., and lived and died at Dundee, New Brunswick.

A. T. ROBERTSON, farmer, P. O. Huron, Chippewa county, was born in Pictou county, Nova Scotia, April 3, 1845, and is the eldest son of Thomas Robertson and wife, both of whom were born in Nova Scotia, of Scotch descent. His father was a farmer by occupation, and died at the age of forty-five years. His mother died at the age of forty-two years. A. T. Robertson remained at home until twenty-four years of age, and in 1869 went to Clinton, Iowa, where he lived less than a year, then removed to the Chippewa Valley, and located at Chippewa Falls, where he followed lumbering and worked on the river. In 1872 he located the homestead where he now resides, in Colburn township, Chippewa county. He has fifty acres under cultivation, with a goodly number of cattle and other live stock and a good house and barns. He has never married. He has always been a republican, and has held the office of town treasurer one term. He was baptized in the Presbyterian faith, but now holds liberal views on religion.

MOSES W. BURNS, photographer, Eau Claire, was born in Stark county, Ohio, May 17, 1851. His parents were John Burns and Caroline Burns, the former of whom was a farmer, born March 1, 1826. He enlisted in Company G, Thirty-fifth Indiana volunteer infantry, and served in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., and died in 1864. Moses Burns received his education in Indiana, and embarked in life as a railroad employe. One year later he learned the barber's trade, and worked at that for a time, and also pursued the study of photography. Having gained sufficient insight into that art, he gave up the trade of a barber, and began photography at the town of Necedah, Wis., but eighteen months later removed to Grand Rapids, Wis., where he remained about two years. In the fall of 1873 he located at Eau Claire, and has built up a large trade here. He married Sophia Tappert, of Madison, Wis., May 17, 1881. Mr. Burns is a member of Company E, Third Wisconsin national guards, Griffin rifles, and holds the office of inspector of small arms practice. He held the state championship of Wisconsin for rifle shooting from 1887 to 1891, and still holds the championship for the record of fixed distance target shooting with the militia or government rifle. He has many very fine gold medals, a silver pitcher, mugs, and other silverware, and numerous other souvenirs, won as prizes at rifle matches. In politics he is a democrat.

EDWIN RUTHVIN ROWLEY, farmer and blacksmith, Pepin, was born in Chittenden county, Vt., April 29, 1837. His parents were Nathaniel and Olive (Evans) Rowley. Nathaniel's grandfather was a native of Ireland. Mrs. Olive Rowley was of Scotch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Rowley died in Pocahontas county, Iowa; the former in 1875, the latter in 1877. When Edwin R. was a small child, the family removed to Chautauqua county, N. Y., thence to Mercer county, Pa., and in 1844 to Crawford county, Pa. He received no schooling whatever, and at nine years of age ran away from home and began life as a chore boy on a farm. At fourteen he went to Conneaut, Ashtabula county, Ohio, and began to learn the blacksmithing trade. At seventeen he came to Southport (now Kenosha), Wis. Later he followed his trade successively at Batavia and Freeport, Ill., and Steven's Point, Wis. In 1859 he went to California, walking overland, and there remained about eight years, during which time he visited all the principal cities in the state and met with numerous adventures. He had several encounters with grizzly bears, worked in the mines, and served for some time in the secret service, or vigilance committee, which constituted about the only government known in California in those days. He witnessed the hanging of twenty-five men at one time in Placerville. Soon after this event he started on his return journey, crossing the snow-capped Sierra Nevada mountains, descending through the Carson valley, and thence into Utah. In 1868 he arrived at Fort Dodge, Iowa. In 1870 he came to Oxford, Wis., thence went to Baraboo, where he engaged in the hop culture. In 1876 he came to Pepin, where he carries on a small farm in connection with his trade, and leads a quiet, retired life, the enjoyment of which he has fully earned.

ALEXANDER G. A. NELSON, physician, Cartwright, Chippewa county, was born in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., January 1, 1844. His father, George Ridler Nelson, was born in London, England, in January, 1812, and came to America when about nineteen years of age. He landed in New York, where he worked as head sawyer in a mill at Jamestown for a while, then went on a farm in the township of Busti, where he remained seven years. From the last named place he went to Verona, Minn., where he farmed until his death, August 5, 1884. Our subject first attended school in Jamestown, N. Y., two years, then moved to Busti, N. Y., where he attended school seven years, then went to Blue Earth City, Minn., and spent four months at school. At the breaking out of the Indian war in Minnesota he enlisted in Company H, Second Minnesota cavalry, December 20, 1863. He was mustered out April 28, 1866, at Fort Snelling, Minn., by reason of general order No. 35, headquarters department of Missouri. He is a pensioner for disability contracted while in service. After the war he followed the occupation of a laborer up to 1879, when he commenced the study and practice of medicine, which has been continued up to the present time. June 18, 1865, he married Eugenia Elizabeth Weiant, who was born in Orange county, N. Y., April 11, 1848, a daughter of George Washington and Rachel Ann (Bull) Weiant, natives of the same place. There have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson eight children as follows: Rachel Ann, born November 28, 1869, at Springvail, Wis.; Evelina May, born May 6, 1872, at Okee, Wis.; Sarah Elizabeth, born December 8, 1874, at Norway Ridge, Wis.; Alex. Winfield, born June 24, 1877, at Sparta, Wis.; Resylvia Laura, born May 17, 1880, at the town of Chetek; Caroline B., born August 6, 1882, at Chetek; Clarence Andrew, born August 31, 1886, at Verona, Minn.; Ethel Blanche, born August 1, 1888, at Cartwright, Chippewa county,

Wis. Dr. Nelson has lived in Cartwright, Auburn township, for thirteen years. He is a member of the G. A. R., and Protestant Methodist church. He favors the republican party.

GEORGE JOHN WARREN (deceased) came to Eau Claire in 1875, and formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, George W. Stone, in the meat market business on the west side, and continued there for three years. They then moved their business to the east side and continued the partnership there for four years, when they dissolved partnership, and Mr. Warren continued the business alone for the last three or four years of his life. He was born in Chard, England, April 14, 1856, and died at Eau Claire, March 16, 1891. His father and mother were both of English descent and died early in life. The former was a man of prominence and worth in his business, and our subject learned his trade under his tuition in England. Mrs. Warren has continued the business at the same place, and has had the entire management of it since her husband's death. She was married to Mr. Warren, September 27, 1882, and they had three children: Ethel Maria, born July 30, 1883; Anna Elizabeth, November 27, 1887, and George Stone, August 4, 1890. Mrs. Warren's name is Amelia Ann, and she is a native of St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada. Her parents were Kendall Parish and Mariah (Goodhue) Stone. Her father was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1811, and died at the age of fifty-three years. Mariah Goodhue's ancestors were of English descent, came over to this country in the early colonial times, and participated in the Revolutionary war. She was born in Kent, near London, September 16, 1826, and is the daughter of Benjamin Goodhue and Nancy (Wood) Stone. When Mrs. Warren was eight years old her parents immigrated to Eau Claire and have lived here since 1856. Her father was captain of a United States gunboat on the Mississippi river, during the Civil war, and was captain of the boat "Flora Temple," and also built bridges and piers both on the Eau Claire and Chippewa rivers. He went south on account of his health and died in 1871 at Dallas, Tex.

Mr. Warren was an honored member of the I. O. O. F. of Eau Claire and also of the Royal Arcanum. He was reared under the influence of the Church of England, but after coming to Eau Claire united with the Congregational church. In his political views he always affiliated with the democratic party, and was a firm believer in the principles laid down by that party. During his entire business career he was reckoned as one of the influential and upright business men of Eau Claire.

HON. SYVER E. BRIMI, merchant, Eau Claire, was born December 27, 1853, in Lom, Norway, a son of Alif and Mary (Frieswold) Brimi, who were tillers of the soil, and well known for their uprightness and religious devotion. Mr. Brimi was educated in his native country. Hearing much of the prosperity of the United States, he decided to cast his fortune in the land of promise, where a reward could be had for honest labor and perseverance, and immigrated to the United States in 1869. After spending a year in Chicago he came to Eau Claire, where he was book-keeper for the Northwestern Lumber Company for seven years, after which he started a clothing store, and is to-day one of the oldest, most trusted and esteemed merchants in Eau Claire. He is a self-made man, and soon gained and retained the esteem of his countrymen and fellow-men generally. He has been an ardent advocate of republican principles and served in the capacity of councilman two years. In 1887 his party nominated and elected him a member of the general assembly

His honor and integrity have never been questioned. In 1888 he was elected presidential elector and in 1890 he was the nominee on the state republican ticket for railroad commissioner. Religiously Mr. Brimi is a Christian in the true sense of the word, and is identified with the Lutheran church. He married, in 1874, Miss Lena Larsan, and they have six children, as follows: Carl, Mary, Fred, Ella, Frida and Louis.

W. A. CLARK, merchant, Menomonie, was born March 16, 1859, at Prairie du Chien, Wis., a son of Samuel Adams Clark, born October 22, 1810, in Whiting township, Addison county, Vt. S. A. Clark learned the wheelwright's, carriage painter's, blacksmith's and carpenter's trades, and worked at the last fourteen years. He lived five years in Westport, N. Y. June 18, 1838, he removed to Prairie du Chien, Wis., where he worked at carpentering on the quarters of the commanding officer, Gen. Taylor, the same house from which Lieut. Jeff. Davis eloped with the General's daughter. Two years later he opened a general store at Lowertown. In 1844 he opened a branch store at Garnavillo, Iowa, and three years later another at Clayton, Iowa, where he built up an extensive business. He also had a branch store at Viroqua, Wis., which he operated five years, and at one time had seven different stores in operation. He laid out the town of Marion, Minn., and continued in the mercantile business twenty-two years, and acquired a reputation for enterprise and fair dealing among his fellow-men. January 19, 1844, he married Miss Adelia M. Richards, who died July 16, 1870. They had four sons and three daughters: Pamelia S.; Comillo A., a merchant at Menomonie, Wis.; Elmina; Darwin A.; Walter A., our subject; Eda M. and Ernest L. Mr. Clark took for his second wife Miss Frances E. Reynolds, who has borne him two children: Amelia L. and Adams S. He died May 8, 1890, at Prairie du Chien, Wis.

Walter A. Clark remained at Prairie du Chien until he had attained his seventeenth year. He was in Centralia and Moberly, Mo., about six years, and in 1883 came to Menomonie, where he clerked for three years for the firm of Burch & Clark. He now travels for Sprague, Warner & Co., wholesale grocers of Chicago, Ill. He married Miss Grace, daughter of Thomas Heller, and three children have blessed this union, namely: Walter Lambert, Comillo Adams and Cyril Leon.

EUGENE L. HUBBARD, Mondovi, was born September 17, 1867, a son of Samuel D. and Electa Jane (Robinson) Hubbard. His great-grandfather, Hubbard, lived to the age of sixty-five years, and his wife to the age of one hundred and one years. Levi Hubbard, his grandfather, was born in 1799, and died in 1863; he married Margaret Day, who was born in 1797, and died at eighty-seven years of age; her ancestors date back to the Mayflower. Samuel D., the father of our subject and son of Levi and Margaret, was born in 1833. After leaving school he accepted a position as traveling agent for the Paris Furnace Company, with whom he remained seven years, then, at twenty-six years of age, purchased a farm. In 1878 he sold his farm in Sheboygan, Wis., and moved to Mondovi and purchased the farm he now owns, which consists of 240 acres, 160 of which are under cultivation. He commenced to buy stock while in Sheboygan county, and has continued to do something in that line ever since with some success. August 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-seventh regiment, Wisconsin volunteer infantry, in which he served as captain. They went to Milwaukee and remained on provost duty until April 1, 1863, when they were ordered to Columbus, Ky.; thence to Vicksburg, and after the surrender went to Helena, Ark., and then to Little Rock, where they remained

during the winter. He was then sent north on recruiting service, in which he continued until he was discharged.

Mr. Hubbard was elected to the legislature in 1872, and re-elected in 1874 and 1876, and again in 1885. He was deputy warden of the state penitentiary in 1874. He is a republican in politics, and has served as chairman of his town for twelve terms successively, and never ran for office without being elected. The mother of our subject, Electa Jane Hubbard, was born in Putnam county, N. Y., in 1842, and is of English descent. Eugene L. attended school until twenty years of age, when he entered the livery and stock business, in which he has since continued. July 1, 1891, he married Dania Brown, the second daughter of Harvey and Caroline Brown. In politics he is a republican.

JAMES D. HILLS, mill architect and superintendent of all mills operated by the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, Menomonie, is a son of Samuel Hills, and was born September 23, 1849, in Pawlet, Vt. He received a common-school education in Hartford, N. Y., then came west and attended the high school in Boone, Iowa. In 1869 he came to Rock Falls, Wis., and was employed in the saw-mill business, working for some time for the Eau Claire Lumber company. He always had an aptitude and love for machinery, and was an ardent student, pursuing his favorite study after his day's work, often burning the midnight oil in his endeavor to fit himself for his present position, which is one of great responsibility as well as lucrativeness. Thus, step by step, we find the young man struggling along, surmounting many obstacles, always confident that the company in whose employ he was laboring would appreciate his service. In this supposition he was never disappointed, for recognition of meritorious work and duly rewarding it has always characterized the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, in whose employ he has been since April 1, 1879. He married, at Eau Claire, Miss Lula, daughter of Cyrus Beach. A son, Fred R., has blessed this union; another child, named Cora, died aged three years and six months. Mr. Hills is another example of what a young man can accomplish if he chooses to develop the resources with which nature has endowed him. Feeling the lack as well as the necessity of an education, he started out as above related, and has been well rewarded. He is a self-made and self-educated man. He has held his present position since 1884, and few men in the employ of the Knapp, Stout Lumber company merit the trust and confidence placed in them more than he.

CHARLES F. W. WEST, cigar manufacturer, Eau Claire, of the firm of West & Waltersdorf, was born in the town of Brunswick, Eau Claire county, June 24, 1862, and was but two years of age when his parents came to this city. He attended school until sixteen years old, and graduated at the high school; then attended the German Lutheran school for two years and was confirmed in the Lutheran church. He then went as an apprentice to learn the cigar trade, and after two years began the manufacture of cigars in partnership with William Massener, but fifteen months later he assumed full control of the business. In 1883 he gave up the manufacturing business, and for two years was a traveling salesman for a hospital. At the end of that time, with William Kohn, he went into the manufacturiug business again for another two years, then served one and one-half years on the police force, after which he returned to the manufacture of cigars, and in 1891 entered into partnership with F. W. Waltersdorf, and they are doing a nice business. February 22, 1886, Mr. West married Louisa Schreiner, a daughter of John and Martha Schreiner,

and three children were born to them: Lottie L., March 30, 1887; Lula M., April 3, 1888, died April 19, 1890; Fred J., born June 17, 1891. Mr. West is a member of Lodge No. 254, I. O. O. F., Wilderness Encampment No. 22, and politically has always been a democrat.

DAVID WALLACE, farmer, P. O. Menomonie, was born April 6, 1839, in Steuben county, N. Y., and is a son of George and Susan (Thomas) Wallace, natives of New York, of Scotch descent. George Wallace was a farmer, miller and merchant, and also kept a hotel. He became quite prosperous, and held many offices in Steuben county, where he died at the age of seventy years. When our subject was thirteen years old he was dared to leave home by his father, who thought he would test his boy's pluck and courage. David proved it by packing his bundle, and, accompanied by another lad, started for the far west. He had ten dollars of his own, and his father gave him ten dollars more. His father sent him to the nearest station, and that was the last he saw of him for twenty-three years, when a kind providence awoke the desire in him to return to his aged parents after so many years of wandering. He spent one week with his parents as a stranger, but was finally recognized by a sister-in-law while at a family dinner to which he had managed to get an invitation. The joy he gave his aged mother has been a bright spot in his memory ever since. Arriving at Galena, when he started out, he was induced to go to St. Paul on a boat, upon which he assisted the cook, and earned a dollar a day, besides securing a passage for his friend. He was on the river four years, in various capacities. He next worked on rafts and in the woods, part of the time with Capt. A. Tainter. He also had charge of the Eau Claire drive one spring, and a number of seasons was on the Chippewa river. In all, he worked about seventeen years at this work.

In 1866 Mr. Wallace married Miss Helen Clark, and the following year left a good paying position and settled on his farm in Spring Brook township. His wife died December 22, 1885, leaving one son, William H. Mr. Wallace took for his second wife Miss Matilda Green, who has also passed away, leaving one daughter, Cora Belle. Mr. Wallace now owns 400 acres of land, besides property in Menomonie and an interest in a store. He is a strong democrat, and has held township offices. He is an active member of the A. O. U. W. and I. O. O. F. He now devotes his time to his real estate interests and lives a retired life, enjoying the fruits of a well-earned competency. His son, William Henry, was educated principally in the Menomonie schools. He is a thorough farmer, and owns a farm in Spring Brook township and enjoys agricultural pursuits. He married Miss Mary, daughter of Henry Wagoner, also a farmer, and they have two children, George and Della.

CHARLES AULEY, county treasurer, Phillips, Price county, was born near Christiania, Norway, March 7, 1837, and is a son of Lars and Carrie Auley. He attended the common school and a military school at Christiania, and afterward served about ten years as an under officer in the Norwegian army. In 1871 he came to America and was in Chicago until 1874, when he removed to Medford, Wis. While there he married, January 17, 1877, Miss Mary Nelson, a native of Lomira, Wis. Their children are John L., Jessie, Carl, Raymond and Norma. In 1879 Mr. Auley removed to Ogema township and homesteaded a farm about two miles from the village. He was obliged to break a road through the forest to reach his farm, upon which he continued to reside until 1891, when he removed to Phillips. In politics he is an ardent republican and has served ten years as town treasurer of Ogema. In 1890 he was elected

county treasurer, and is the first republican to fill that office. While a youth, Mr. Auley was confirmed in the Lutheran church, and is also a member of the Masonic order, and an upright and patriotic citizen.

FREDERICK W. WALTERSDORF, cigar manufacturer, Eau Claire, of the firm of West & Waltersdorf, was born in Germany, December 19, 1858, the son of Frederick and Dora Waltersdorf. The former was born in 1818, is a wagon-maker and lives in Eau Claire; and the latter was born in 1828. Up to the age of thirteen years our subject remained at home going to school, and then worked as a groom for a doctor at Columbus, Wis., for two years. In 1874 he came to Eau Claire with his parents and worked in a bookbindery, then entered a barber shop. Later, in company with his brother, he purchased the shop and continued it for some fifteen years, doing a good business. In 1891 he purchased a half interest in the cigar manufactory of C. F. W. West, and has been with him since that time, employing ten men and making a specialty of high-grade cigars. He married, October 4, 1887, Mary West, who was born March 27, 1868, a daughter of John and Charlotte West, of Eau Claire. They have one child, Hazel, born August 9, 1888. Politically he has always been a democrat; is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 254, is past vice-grand and financial secretary. He also belongs to Wilderness Encampment No. 22. His wife is a member of Rebecca Lodge, I. O. O. F.

AARON F. PETERSON, dealer in agricultural implements, Stockholm, Pepin county, was born September 24, 1855, and was the first boy and the second child born in Stockholm. His parents, Jacob and Sarah Maria (Wickstrom) Peterson, were blessed with eight children: Hannah Frederika (Mrs. J. Bast), John E. (deceased), Maria Ulrica (Mrs. J. Larson), Lotta (deceased), Aaron F., Emily Elinor (Mrs. G. Stilly), Edwin C. (deceased), and Ernest U. Jacob Peterson was a native of Sweden, and came to America with his family in 1853. In the spring of 1854, with several other families, they came to Stockholm, then a wilderness, and Mr. Peterson built a log house, the first permanent building in the township. A settlement, consisting of two or three cabins, which were afterward abandoned, had been previously made a mile or two below the present village, and here the women and children of the party found shelter until Mr. Peterson's house could be built. This served as a home for the whole party until each family could build a cabin. Jacob Peterson engaged in farming, which occupation he followed until his death, which occurred January 14, 1890, at the age of seventy-four years and five months. Mrs. Peterson died January 31, 1891, aged seventy years, five months and ten days. Mr. Peterson was a member of the Lutheran church. In politics he was a strong republican, and served his town as member of the school board, and as township treasurer and assessor. He was an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, and took an active interest in the development and progress of the town.

Aaron F. attended the common school, and later the Keokuk classical institute, completing the English course in 1874. At the age of twenty-two he engaged in the lumber trade at Stockholm, later he built a store and with a partner engaged in the mercantile business. Since 1880 he has been dealing in agricultural implements. May 1, 1883, he married Miss Anna Norell, and they are the parents of seven children, namely: Myrtle Irene, Elsie Dorothea, Arthur Ferdinand (deceased), Almond Raymond, Albion Lorenzo, Etta Evelyn, and a baby unnamed. He is a republican in politics, and has filled the offices of postmaster, town clerk, county sheriff, and is now justice of the peace. Mr. Peterson is an intelligent and courteous gentleman. He attends the Mission Friends church.

LORENZO DOW NOGLE, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, was born in Monroe county, Pa., July 14, 1843, a son of Frederick and Sarah (Scott) Nogle. His father was born in 1800, in Luzerne county, Pa. (See biography of H. M. Nogle.) Lorenzo D. remained at home with his parents until their decease, at which time he was thirty years of age. His schooling was limited to about six months. After the death of his parents he went to Scranton and became assistant provost-marshal under S. W. Bradford and assisted in the drafts of 1862 to 1865, and remained there until the close of the war when the office was abolished. He then entered the lumber business, but not being successful in that, he engaged in farming and trout raising until he was burned out, when he sold the balance of his effects, and in 1876 came west, and located in the town of Naples, Buffalo county. For three years he rented a farm, then bought the 120 acres on which he now resides. He came to this farm entirely without means, but by his close attention to business and hard work, he has acquired the farm, put 100 acres under cultivation and built a good residence.

July 2, 1868, Mr. Nogle married Miss Ann Louisa, daughter of Morgan and Margaret (Davis) Pughe. (See biography of H. M. Nogle.) There have been born to this union the following children: Charles Morgan, born September 9, 1869; St. Clair Miller, October 11, 1871; Helen Elizabeth, May 24, 1873; Malia Carlton, December 2, 1874; Margaret E., February 9, 1877; Lorenzo Dow, July 8, 1879; Henry H., April 25, 1881; Ralph Rodney, May 8, 1883; Walter Milan, September 3, 1884; Ruba G., August 4, 1886, and Harold, October 26, 1889. Mr. Nogle is a strong republican. He has been clerk of the school district since he was twenty-one years old and has taken a great interest in educational matters. Under his guidance one of the best district schools in the county has been built up. He has been supervisor and is now chairman of the board of Naples. While not a member of any church, he believes in the principles of religion. During the time he was provost-marshal he joined the Knights of the Golden Circle, and had many narrow escapes from being shot by them in the wilds of Pennsylvania.

JOHN VAN REED LYMAN, physician and surgeon, Eau Claire, was born June 13, 1857, in North Pepin, Wis., and is a son of Rev. Timothy Lyman. (For particulars of his ancestors see sketch of W. B. Lyman.) He received an academic education at Fort Madison, Iowa, and graduated in 1873. He engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1876, when he became a medical student and received the appointment of hospital steward in the Fort Madison, Iowa, penitentiary, where he enjoyed rare clinical advantages. In 1877 he attended the St. Louis Medical College, and during the following two years studied at Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated in 1880. That same year he located in Eau Claire, where he has succeeded in building up a lucrative practice. He has made a specialty of surgery and gynecology and devoted considerable time to the study of this specialty, among other things taking a trip to Europe and studying his favorite occupation at Berlin. He has always been progressive and active, striving to obtain the greatest possible good in all cases. June 7, 1881, the Doctor married Miss Maude, daughter of W. L. Kepler, an old settler of Eau Claire. Two children were born to this union: John Van Reed and Valeria, the latter of whom died of diphtheria in Berlin, Germany, aged two years and six months. Dr. Lyman is a member of the American Medical association and also the state and local medical societies.

JOHN M. ODDIE, farmer, P. O. Boyceville, Dunn county, was born January

29, 1842, in Burnbrae, Northumberland county, Ontario, Canada. When seven years of age he came to Wisconsin with his father, Gilbert M. Oddie, and lived in Vernon, Waukesha county, most of the time until 1872. September 19 of that year Mr. Oddie married Miss Mary H., daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Corlett, early settlers of Milwaukee, and soon after moved to the Chippewa Valley, where he has since resided. He bought the farm where he now resides, in section twenty-three, Tiffany township, Dunn county, which consists of 160 acres, of which about seventy-five are under cultivation. Mr. Oddie has taken an active part in politics since his residence in the Chippewa Valley, always casting his vote with the republicans, and has several times held office in his town. In 1885 he was elected a member of the assembly from Dunn county, which office he filled acceptably to his constituents, and with credit to himself.

GEORGE A. BARRY, registrar of United States land office, Eau Claire, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa. His grandfather, Timothy, was a native of Ireland. He came to Boston, where in time he became a manufacturer of and wholesale dealer in boots and shoes. He reared a family of eight children. Of these Augustus J. was born in Boston, where he was educated. He was a natural musician and this led him eventually to be interested in the manufacture of pianos as a member of the firm of Goodall & Barry. He was a volunteer in the Seminole war in Florida, was wounded in the face and was promoted to the rank of major for his soldierly bearing and courage. Later on he removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., and died in 1848, aged fifty years, while on a business trip to Marietta, Ohio. He left three children, two boys and a girl. Some time after his death his widow married Abraham D. Bedilion, of Wheeling, W. Va. George A. was educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh, Pa., and at the age of fifteen years he enlisted in Knapp's Pennsylvania battery, which was attached to the Twelfth and Twentieth army corps, served with the army of the Potomac until after the battle of Gettysburg and thereafter throughout the war with the army of the Cumberland in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and the Carolinas. After the war he attended a commercial school at Indianapolis, and then engaged in general merchandising in Dallas, W. Va., for six years. February 1, 1878, he came west and engaged in the newspaper business in Eau Claire. He was connected with the "Free Press" for about five years, principally as business manager and editor, and then held the same position on the "Leader" for three years. He was then cashier of the Eau Claire gas company about five years, and was appointed registrar of the United States land office at Eau Claire in March, 1891. He has always been a staunch republican, and as an editor was frank and fearless, friend and foe always knowing on which side of a question to find him. He married Miss Hattie T. Hayes of Durand, a teacher in the public schools of Eau Claire, and they are the parents of four children: Richard H., Griffin R., Charles Hayes and Abigail H. Mr. Barry is a member of the Royal Arcanum, A. F. and A. M. and G. A. R. societies, and served as adjutant-general of the Wisconsin G. A. R. in 1887.

GUNDER ROBBE, farmer, P. O. Elk Mound, Dunn county, was born in Norway, January 11, 1838, a son of Hellick and Lizzie (Gunderson) Robbe, who are farmers and still live in Norway. Our subject remained at home until he was twenty years old, at which age he immigrated to America and settled in Dodge county, Wis., where he remained on a farm for three years, then moved to Dunn county and bought the farm where he now resides. It consists of 260 acres, of which 150 are improved; he also raises considerable stock. Mr.

Robbe married, in 1864, Mary Nelson, of this county, and she has borne him seven children, all living. Their names are Nels, Henry, Lizzie, Mary, Lena, Martin and Arthur. In politics Mr. Robbe is a republican, and has been chairman of the town board several years, treasurer two years, and school treasurer a number of years. He is a member of the Lutheran church. He has been quite a successful farmer, and is considered one of the best in his township.

THOMAS DILLON JR., Mondovi, was born in Mondovi, January 15, 1869. His early life was spent on the old homestead. He attended the district school until his eighteenth year, when he entered the graded school at Mondovi. A short time afterward he began to farm with his father, but not being in very good health, he took a trip to Dakota, where he remained about a year, then returned to Mondovi and began to learn the tinsmith's trade with R. Southworth. After finishing his trade he accepted a position as head clerk in the general store of Dillon & Pace, and has held this position ever since. Although not a member of any church, he is a believer in the principles of religion. On political questions he is a republican.

JOHN C. NEHER, druggist, Eau Claire, was born in Sauk City, Sauk county, Wis., September 2, 1857, and is the youngest of sixteen children born to John and Josephine (Graf) Neher, who were reared in Germany. His father was born at Baldern, Württemberg, September 10, 1803. He was educated there and served several years in the standing army, as leader of the military band. He then learned the trade of a stone-cutter, at which he worked until he came to America March 16, 1852. He settled in Sauk county, Wis., bought a farm of 220 acres, and farmed until 1861, when he came to Eau Claire, and again took up his trade of stone cutting and also did mason work. He was one of the early settlers in this section and won for himself a large circle of friends, who admired him for his sincerity and honesty of purpose. He was married in March, 1835, and his children were as follows: George, Maria, Mariana, Johannes, Melchior, Josephina, Casper, Barbara, Ottilia, Clara, Theresia, Anton, Joseph, Balthoser, Alloys and John C. Those living are quite scattered, as four reside here, and two in South Dakota, one in California, and one in Milwaukee, and one in New Mexico. Mr. Neher died December 27, 1873, but his widow still resides in Eau Claire with her son John C. They were members of the German Catholic church and Mr. Neher voted the democratic ticket.

John C. Neher was educated at Eau Claire at the common schools and then learned the trade of a book-binder, but a year and a half later concluded to study photography, at which he worked three years. He then entered the employment of G. Tabor Thompson, and for thirteen years devoted himself to the drug business. This of itself is proof enough of both his ability and the honesty of his purpose in his dealings. Being of a saving disposition he was enabled in May, 1889, to open a drug and fancy goods store at his present location, 314 Madison street, and has built up a business which is increasing every year. September 8, 1885, he married Josephine, daughter of Balthasar and Anna Sturm. She is a native of Wisconsin and her parents, who now reside in Eau Claire, are from Germany. Two children, Josephina and Cardelia, have blessed this union. Mr. Neher is a member of the German Catholic church and votes the democratic ticket. He seeks no public office, but is nearly always a delegate to conventions and chairman of committees. He was vice-president of the Catholic knights of the state of Wisconsin four years, and president of the local knights of Eau Claire.

LEWIS H. FOSS, merchant, Downing, Dunn county, was born near Watertown, Wis., April 30, 1854, and is a son of Hellek O. and Torgun Foss, both of whom were born in Norway. They came to America at an early day and were married in Wisconsin, where they settled on a farm. The father died in May, 1891; the mother is still living on the old homestead. Of nine children born to them, Lewis was the third and lived at home until nineteen years of age. After leaving home he worked in the pineries on the Wisconsin river eight years. He then returned to Portage county, where he married, September 5, 1879, Christina, daughter of Andrew and Guri (Anderson) Grothe, who immigrated to America at an early day, and settled in Portage county, Wis., on a farm, where they still reside. After his marriage Mr. Foss remained in Portage county two years, then bought 200 acres of land in Chetek township, Barron county, where he resided four years. After several crop failures, Mr. Foss sold all his stock and rented the farm. In 1886 he came to Downing and clerked for the Downing Manufacturing Company, with whom he remained over three years, then concluded to try a business life himself. He has built a commodious business building in the little village of Downing, in which he carries a large stock of general merchandise, consisting of dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc. Mr. Foss adopted the rule of doing business only on a cash basis at the commencement of his business career, and has demonstrated the fact that it is not necessary to do a credit business in order to accumulate a fortune. He has been quite successful in his business venture, and is considered a safe man to do business with. In politics Mr. Foss is a republican. He was baptized in the Lutheran faith and is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge in Downing.

JAMES MACMARTIN, blacksmith, Eau Claire, was born in Martintown, Glengary county, Canada, July 15, 1856, a son of Malcolm and Catherine (MacDonald) MacMartin. Malcolm was born in Glengary county in 1817, a farmer by occupation, and died in 1886. His father, Peter, was born in Scotland in 1782, but came in an early day to Glengary county, Canada, and was one of the first settlers there. The village of Martintown was named after him. He died at the advanced age of eighty-four. James' mother was born in Glengary county in 1819 and died in 1864. Our subject lived with his parents until fifteen years of age, when he went to work for his uncle as an apprentice at the blacksmith's trade. He then spent from one to two years in different places working at his business for the next four or five years, then purchased an interest in a shop in Alexander, Canada, which was carried on under the firm name of Burton & MacMartin for two years. He then sold out to his partner and went to California to seek his fortune. Thence he went to British Columbia and worked as a blacksmith in the construction of a road over the Cascade mountains. This was through a wilderness, with hostile Indians all around, and not liking the position he resigned and hired out to a ship builder in Washington, then a territory. At the expiration of three months, in 1877, he went to Chippewa Falls, and worked at his trade for a year, then returned to the village of Martintown, Canada, and built a large carriage and blacksmith shop in company with Finley McIntyre. They did a fairly successful business for a year, when he sold out to his partner and returned to Chippewa Falls. He worked at his trade for two years, then built a shop at Phillips, Wis., but remained there only six months, and then returned to Chippewa Falls. His two-story shop was burned and he lost all the accumulations of years. He worked at his trade in Black River Falls for eighteen months, then in Eau Claire for two years, when he purchased the shop of D. J. Quigg and has been doing a good business since.

October 28, 1879, he married Christine Urquhart, who was born April 12, 1856, a daughter of John and Mary Urquhart, both of Scotch descent and still living. Mr. and Mrs. MacMartin have four children: Edwin William, James Earl, Robert Ranald and Harry Ray. Mr. MacMartin was a republican until two years ago, when he voted the prohibition ticket. He belongs to the Wagon-makers and Blacksmiths' union, and is one of the directors of the Y. M. C. A. He is a member and one of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church.

GEORGE W. PETERSON, lumberman, Phillips, Price county, is the third of the twelve children of David and Loraine (Williams) Peterson, and was born at Belleville, Northumberland county, Ont., January 16, 1847. His paternal grandfather, a native of Vermont, was of Norwegian descent; the Williams family were of Welsh descent. George received but little schooling, and at sixteen years of age left home and went to Watertown, N. Y., where he worked in a cheese factory. In 1865 he came to La Crosse and worked on the boom, and cooked in winter. He was also engaged in lumbering for several years in the Black river pineries. In 1869 he homesteaded a farm in Unity township, Clark county, and he and his brothers founded what was known as the Peterson settlement. They had to draw all their supplies sixty miles by team, from Black River Falls, breaking roads, etc. Since 1874 he has been engaged exclusively in lumbering. He explored Price county long before the Wisconsin Central line was surveyed. Since 1879 he has been in the employ of J. R. Davis Lumber Co. (formerly Phillips Lumber Co.), and looked up this location for them. He is now overseer of their twelve lumber camps, in which about 400 men are employed.

Mr. Peterson married, September 28, 1870, Mary Rensimer, who was born in Wadsworth, Medina county, Ohio, of German descent. She has borne him five children: Grace, May, Warren, Harry and Laney. The family now reside in Emery township, about five miles from Phillips. Politically Mr. Peterson is a consistent democrat. He held various local offices in Clark county, and is now a member of the Price county board of supervisors. He is prominent in the order of I. O. O. F., being a member of Brighton Encampment and also of the grand lodge. He is also a strong and practical advocate of temperance, which he encourages by precept and example. His thorough knowledge of his business and constant attention thereto have contributed largely toward the success of the company which he serves. During the past five years and a half he has not been off duty for a single day. Having economized his salary and made judicious investments of the surplus, he has achieved the independence which is the just reward of perseverance and well-directed industry.

SMITH BROS., Osseo, dealers in hardware, agricultural implements and machinery. Fred A. Smith, the senior member of the firm, was born September 25, 1853, in Bedford, Ohio, and is the eldest of the five children of Mathias M. and Elizabeth (Thomas) Smith, natives of New York. William Smith, his grandfather, was born on Long Island, March 20, 1770, and died July 29, 1859, in Bedford, Ohio. His wife, Catherine Kelty, was born in Ireland, May 16, 1792, and died in Bedford, Ohio, June 10, 1858. Mathias M. Smith was born in New York, February 26, 1826, and his wife, Elizabeth, was born in Madison county, N. Y., February 20, 1831. They are now residents of Richland county, Wis., and are the parents of the following children: Fred A., James W., Frank M., Catherine (wife of Luther Post) and Annie E. (wife of A. H. Davis). The family moved from Ohio to Ithaca, Wis., in 1854.

Fred A. spent his early life in Richland county, this state. In 1877 he came to Sumner township, Trempealeau county, and entered the services of C. H. Shores & Co., as a clerk, and remained with them twelve years. Then, in partnership with his brother, James W., he opened the hardware store they are now conducting. They have a stock of \$2,500, and do a good business. November 4, 1874, Mr. Smith married Miss Mary E., daughter of Joseph W. and P. A. (Hall) Jaquish, natives, respectively, of New York and Connecticut. Mrs. Smith was born August 28, 1855, in Richland county. Her father was born May 4, 1829, and her mother July 4, 1821. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, as follows: Charles G., Julia W. and Frank M. Mr. Smith is a member of Osseo Lodge No. 213, A. F. and A. M. Politically he is a republican, and has filled the office of school treasurer for a number of years.

James W., the junior member of the firm, was born March 30, 1857, and was the second child born to his parents. December 25, 1882, he married Miss Della, daughter of F. S. and Emma (Starkweather) Warner, natives of Pennsylvania and New York, respectively. Mrs. Smith was born May 30, 1867, and died at Osseo, June 17, 1891. Mr. Smith is a member of the First Congregational church, of which he is treasurer and director. He is a republican in politics, is clerk of the town of Sumner, and is an enterprising, charitable man.

GOETHEL BROS., butchers, Eau Claire. Albert P. Goethel, the senior member of this firm, was born August 13, 1859, at Indianapolis, Ind., a son of Charles F. and Amelia Goethel, who are of German descent. Four sons constitute their family, of whom Albert P. and Charles F. are the subjects of this sketch. Albert spent his early life at home and in going to school. In 1877 he came to Eau Claire, went as an apprentice to W. M. Schwaner to learn the saddlery trade, and remained with him eight years. He then went to Altoona, and started a meat market. He remained there in that business five years, then came to Eau Claire, and purchased the stand where he now does business, in partnership with his brother, Charles, under the firm name of Goethel Bros. He was baptized in the Lutheran church, and has always been a democrat. He belongs to Germania Lodge No. 49, K. of P., and John Barr Glenn Division No. 10, which acquired national fame this year as the best drilled division in the world, in the competitive drill at Duluth, Minn. June 14, 1886, he married Anna Becker, who has borne him two children: Loretta, born May 3, 1887, and Albert, born November 14, 1889. Charles F. Goethel was born November 12, 1861, in Chippewa Falls, and spent his early life there. At sixteen years of age he went into the butcher business in that city, and remained until 1881, when he went west, and took a trip through Montana, Idaho, California and Colorado, spending three years in his travels. Upon his return home, he entered into partnership with his brother in Eau Claire. He is a member of K. of P. Lodge No. 49, and John Barr Glenn Division No. 10. Politically he is a staunch democrat.

ROBERT EMMETT PARKINSON, hotel-keeper, Eau Claire, of the firm of Parkinson & McGillis, came to Eau Claire county in 1876, and first located at Augusta, where he was engaged in buying wheat for a firm in that city. Two years later he came to Eau Claire and engaged with the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company, and remained as one of its most valued employes until 1883, when he began clerking in the Eau Claire house for Foster Bros. Four years later he was taken in as a partner, the firm being Foster & Parkinson. At the end of

a year Mr. Daniel McGillis purchased Mr. Foster's interests in the hotel, and it has since then been conducted by Parkinson & McGillis. The hotel and the proprietors are known from the Pacific coast to Chicago, and not a traveling man but knows "Bob" and "Dan." Mr. Parkinson was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., January 24, 1859, and is of English ancestry. His grandfather, John Parkinson, was a native of England, and his father, William, came to the United States in 1842, settled in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and was by occupation a farmer. He married Miss Anna Sullivan, who was of Scotch-Irish and Yankee parentage. They had four children, Robert being the only son, and all are living. Robert spent his early life on his father's farm and attended the common schools of the county. He remained at home until he had attained his majority, when the desire to go west overtook him and he came to the Badger State, Augusta being his first stopping place. He is an honored member of the Masonic and K. of P. societies, and politically has always affiliated with the republican party. Mr. Parkinson's career as a business man shows conclusively what a young man can do in the great northwest, who attends strictly to business. Coming here as he did with scarcely a dollar, he has attained his success by economy, perseverance and strict attention to business, and is respected by all who know him as an affable, whole-souled, congenial man. To know him is to be his friend.

ROBERT O. HELSOM, photographer, Menomonie. His ancestors were prominent in professions and various vocations, and made their home in Norway for many generations. The father, Peter B. Helsom, was a mechanic all his life, and married, in Norway, Maria K. Slettevold, who is the mother of the following children: Mrs. Anna Dahl, Robert O., Andrew and Peter, Jr. The family immigrated to America in the spring of 1871, and settled in Dunn county, Wis., where the father followed his trade till the spring of 1878, when the family removed to Washington. Robert O. Helsom was educated in the Menomonie school. He worked for what is now the Knapp, Stout Lumber Company, as a sawyer, for several years. The artist spirit within him asserted itself, however, and he left a good position to study photography with Thomas Ordemann, now of St. Paul. He opened a gallery in the spring of 1886, and has been conducting a successful business ever since, making as high as 1,600 negatives a year. He made many of the negatives from which steel portraits were made which appear in this history, as well as the negative utilized in making the statues of Capt. A. Tainter and wife, and Capt. William Wilson, of Menomonie. Mr. Helsom is a republican and has taken quite an interest in local affairs. He is the manager of the Menomonie City band, and has been the means of materially assisting its development. He was married at Menomonie, December 16, 1885, to Miss Amelia, daughter of Ludwig and Minnie Beil, natives of Germany. They have two children: Lottie M. and Edwin L. Helsom.

JOHN WESTMAN, farmer, P. O. Ella, Pepin county, was born in Sunne Wermland, Sweden, September 22, 1859, and is a son of Olof and Maria Johnson. His parents had two sons, our subject and Lewis. John attended school in Sweden, until eleven years old, when the family came to Stockholm, Wis. Five weeks after their arrival, Olof Johnson died. His widow afterward married E. L. Westman, whose surname was adopted by our subject. The latter's introduction to his new home was not very encouraging. Immediately after his arrival he was obliged to go to work as herd-boy on a farm. For the first three months he received only his board for his services, and

his duties were so confining that he was barely excused long enough to attend his father's funeral. He continued to be employed at farm work in this state and Minnesota, and at the age of nineteen years was enabled to buy a half interest in the farm where he now resides. In 1881 he went to Marshall county, Minn., and took up a homestead, which he afterward sold, and returned to Frankfort township. In 1890 he purchased a fine farm on Plum creek, where he intends to make his home in the near future. November 14, 1888, Mr. Westman married Miss Caroline Swanson. Although he was only permitted to attend school about three months in this country, he has become an intelligent, well-informed gentleman. Many a native born youth who starts out with better prospects in life might learn a useful lesson from his example. Politically Mr. Westman is a steadfast republican. He has served the town as assessor and is at present town treasurer. He is a member of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church.

SAMUEL JOHN KELLY was born in Quebec, Canada, August 15, 1840, and is a son of Jonathan and Sarah M. (Bates) Kelly, the former born in county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1801, and the latter born in the same county in 1799. They both died in Quebec, Canada, in the same house and the same year, their deaths occurring less than six months apart. James Bates, Samuel's maternal grandfather, was born in Ireland, but died in the province of Quebec about 1854. Samuel J. attended school in Canada for about four years. He spent about eight years in Dundas, Winchester county, Ontario, Canada, then moved to Van Kleek Hill, in the same province, where he engaged in the dairy business. His general occupation had been that of a farmer. In April, 1879, he came to the United States, and for five years worked at carpentering at Eau Claire, Wis., then spent the next six years at Eagle Point, Chippewa county, then located permanently in Bloomer, where he is now carrying on a dairy as well as a general store. In September, 1891, he built a warehouse in the village of Cartwright, Wis., and now buys all kinds of farm produce and ships it to Superior points with good success. He is also postmaster of Grain P. O., in Chippewa county, three miles from Bloomer.

November 10, 1863, Mr. Kelly married, at Quebec, Miss Jemima Howes, who was born in the same place that he was, and who is a daughter of Samuel Howes, who was a native of England. To this union has been born one child, Eliza Ellen, born July 1, 1869, in Dundas, Canada, but who died in Eau Claire, May 30, 1882. Mr. Kelly is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the I. O. O. F., the Patrons of Husbandry and the Good Templars. He casts his suffrage with and gives his best work to the republican party, and is a member of the Episcopal church.

JOHN P. FOX, contractor and plumber, Eau Claire, was born in Washington county, near Milwaukee Wis., December 10, 1849, and is a son of John and Angeline (Neiles) Fox, who were born in Germany, and now reside on a farm in Washington county, this state, where John P. received his education in the common schools and passed the early period of his life upon a farm, until 1865, at which time he entered the employment of the Mitchell Wagon Company, of Racine, Wis., as engineer, and remained two years. He then went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where for two years he was employed in a machine shop. He was then engaged in building gas works from 1870 to 1879, when he came to Eau Claire and engaged in the plumbing business. He was the first man who did plumbing sewerage work in Eau Claire. Among the leading buildings in which he has done the plumbing are the Galloway house, Eau

Claire house, Frawley house and the Light Guard's armory of this city. He built the gas works here, and for two years was superintendent of them. Since that time he has been engaged largely in constructing sewers for different cities, among which may be mentioned Ashland and Manitowoc, Wis., and La Salle, Ill. In 1866 Mr. Fox married Mary A. Mazanck, a native of Wisconsin, and daughter of John and Mary Mazanck. They have four children: Frank J., William H., John J. and Edward E., all of whom reside at home. In politics Mr. Fox is a republican.

JOSIAS E. FLORIN, county superintendent of schools, Menomonie, was born January 22, 1865, in Klosters, Graubunden, Switzerland. The ancestors of this family on the paternal side came originally from Italy, but for many generations they have been natives of Switzerland. Some of them were soldiers and fought for independence and liberty, while others followed agricultural and dairying pursuits. Peter Florin, the father of our subject, had a large dairy, but employed others to do the work, while he himself followed his favorite occupation, that of a contractor and builder. He was a man of strong convictions and great force of character and was a member of the Swiss Reformed church. He died September 27, 1873, aged forty-six years. The mother of our subject, Barbara (Guler) Florin, died February 3, 1886, aged sixty-one years. She was the mother of seven children: Anna, Ursula, John, Jacob, Josias E., Christine, and Valentine. Of these John, Valentine, Jacob (deceased) and Josias came to the United States. The latter completed a course in the common-schools of Switzerland, then entered the government postal employ, but served only a short time, as he intended to come to America. He emigrated in March, 1880, and located at Alma, Wis., where he farmed during the summers and studied in the winters, in the Alma graded schools. He obtained a teacher's certificate in the spring of 1883, and taught school the following year, then entered the State normal school at River Falls, Wis., that fall, to better fit himself for his chosen vocation, and to that end, studied until 1888, and taught an occasional winter school. His determination to gain a good education is a good example to the rising generation.

He came to Dunn county in the fall of 1889, and taught the Eau Galle village school satisfactorily. He was then appointed to fill the vacancy of county school superintendent. He was elected to serve a full term, in November, 1890, and has done much to build up the schools of Dunn county, and to bring them to their present state of excellency. Mr. Florin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Menomonie, and belongs to the A. F. and A. M. fraternity.

F. R. REYNOLDS, eye, ear, nose and throat surgeon, Eau Claire, was born in La Crosse, Wis., a son of Benjamin and Lucy (Gay) Reynolds, the former a native of South Carolina and the latter of Vermont. Dr. Reynolds read medicine at the Eye and Ear infirmary at Rusk, with Dr. W. A. Bury, the famous Menomonie eye doctor. He studied with him for four years and then attended the Rush Medical college at Chicago, from which he graduated in 1884. Returning to Dunn county, Wis., he conducted the eye and ear infirmary very successfully for three years, then located in Menomonie. That he might have a larger field for his labors he moved in the present year to Eau Claire, where he now resides, but Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week he follows his profession in Menomonie, making the eye, ear, nose and throat a specialty. This branch office will be continued until May first. Dr. Reynolds has gained a reputation in his specialty in Wisconsin and other states second to none, and

has performed many very difficult and dangerous operations successfully. He has spent both time and money to perfect himself in his chosen profession, having at different times attended special courses in Chicago and New York, with the special object of keeping abreast with the times. His skill has been the means of making many people grateful and happy. Dr. Reynolds married, at Oshkosh, Wis., Miss Avis Slosson, and this union has been blessed with three children: Frank, Mary and Flora, the two last being twins. The Doctor is a member of the A. O. U. W., the M. W. A. and the I. O. O. F. fraternities.

SIDNEY H. WATERMAN, lumberman, Cumberland, Barron county, was born in Norwich, Windsor county, Vt., December 23, 1844, and is the fourth of the seven children of Harry H. and Diana (Johnson) Waterman, who were natives of Vermont. He came to Fond du Lac, Wis., in 1862, and engaged in a saw-mill there as foreman and saw filer, but the next year went to Oshkosh and engaged in the same business there until 1882. He then came to Cumberland and was foreman for one year for the Beaver Lake Lumber Co., then operated their mill on a contract by the thousand until the fall of 1891, when he formed a partnership with F. L. Olcott and G. H. Brooks, and built a saw-mill on Upper Sand lake for the manufacture of hardwood lumber. Mr. Waterman is president of the Cumberland Hotel Co.; has been alderman two terms, and is president of the Base Ball association, of Cumberland. He is interested very extensively in fine horses, owning and having brought more fast horses here than any one man in the county. December 24, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Maria L., daughter of Richard L. and Abbie (Lockaby) Howard, who came to Oshkosh at an early day. Four children have been born to this union, namely: Albert H., Alice M., Grace E. and Manie L. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Waterman is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 223, of Cumberland, and I. O. O. F. Encampment No. 120, of Oshkosh. Politically he is a strong adherent to the policy of the republican party.

CHARLES B. SWIFT, Eau Claire, was born November 10, 1853, in the village of Little Falls, N. Y. The genealogy of his family is traced back on his father's side to six brothers who came from England to America in 1778 and settled in Boston, Mass. Two of the brothers, William and Nathan, subsequently emigrated west into the Mohawk Valley, N. Y. Both of them participated actively in the Indian war, known as the Mohawk war, and in one of the Indian massacres they were taken prisoners and confined with others in an old barn. During the night they managed to make their escape. Grandfather William Swift had a family of seven children; of these Charles Wesley was one. His early life was spent upon the Erie canal, being a boat owner on that famous water course. He came west in 1854, and died in 1872. He was a stone mason by trade. His wife, Martha A. Keyes, a native of New York, was a daughter of Juduthan Keyes, a representative of an old New Hampshire family, whose ancestors landed at Newburyport in 1633. A written genealogy of over 300 pages is in her possession, showing a complete record from 1633 up to and including her removal to Eau Claire.

Mrs. Swift is the mother of six children: David L., Mariam E., Alzina M., Alice G., Charles B. and Francis J. Charles B. completed his education in the high school of Eau Claire. He then graduated at a commercial school, and filled the position of book-keeper for several years. Since that time he has been in the abstract and real estate business. It was largely due to his

energetic efforts that the Citizens Loan and Building association of Eau Claire was organized, of which he is secretary and business manager. Mr. Swift is wide awake to every good that may benefit Eau Claire, and always takes an active interest in state and local affairs. He married Miss Alida M. Hall, of Milwaukee, Wis., who has borne him twin boys: Charles D. and Albert G. Mr. Swift is a republican in politics, and is deputy clerk of the circuit court of Eau Claire county. He is an active member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity.

JOSEPH BARNIER, farmer and logger, Boyd, Chippewa county, was born January 31, 1847, of French-Canadian parents. He spent his early life in hard work and had no chance for schooling, but during these years he managed to lay by a small sum of money, and concluded to immigrate to the wilds of Wisconsin, which he did in 1875, locating on a homestead in Colburn township, Chippewa county. He opened up his homestead during the summer season and worked in the woods during the winters until he now has 160 acres under improvement and well stocked with not less than seventy-five head of cattle, ten horses and sixty-five hogs, besides everything that is necessary for a first-class and successful farmer. His father died at the age of seventy-four and his mother at the age of seventy-two years. Mr. Barnier has decided democratic principles and is a firm believer in the Roman Catholic faith.

HERBERT M. NOGLE, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, Buffalo county, was born November 2, 1839, in Coolbaugh's, Monroe county, Pa., a son of Frederick and Sarah (Scott) Nogle. Frederick Nogle was born in Stoddartsville, Luzerne county, Pa., in 1800, was a pioneer lumberman of that county, and died there in 1875. His father, also named Frederick, came to America with General LaFayette, during the Revolutionary war, from France. Mrs. Sarah Nogle was born September 1, 1806, and died May 3, 1880. Her father belonged to the old Knickerbocker family that came to this country from Holland. Herbert M. enlisted in 1861 in the Eighth Pennsylvania volunteer regiment, organized at Scranton, and went to Harrisburgh, Chambersburgh, and from there to the first battle of Bull Run. He was mustered out August 1, 1861, but re-enlisted August 18, 1862, in Company A, 143d regiment, Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, under Capt. Charles Cunningham and Col. Edwin L. Dana. His regiment was organized in Luzerne county, Pa., and ordered to Fort Slocum. In the spring they took part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg; in the last engagement his company went into battle with seventy-eight men and came out with only seven privates, and all commissioned and non-commissioned officers gone except one, which was our subject who was second sergeant. He was in command of the squad until they reached Bolton Station, Va., where they camped and recruited. On the second day's fight in the battle on May 5, 1864, in the battle of the Wilderness he was wounded in the lung. The bullet passed through his body, taking off a piece of the shoulder blade, and he lay on the field in that condition four days before he was taken to Belle Plain Landing and from there to the hospital at Washington, passing in all eleven days before he had medical treatment. In the meantime his wound had become decomposed so badly that the doctors gave him no hope of recovery, but his good constitution and general health brought him through. After being one year in the hospital he was discharged from the service under a surgeon's certificate of disability. Since that time he has coughed up forty-nine pieces of bone, one of them three-quarters of an inch in length.

Upon returning from Washington he remained in Pennsylvania until 1879, then came west and purchased eighty acres of wild land in Naples township, Buffalo county, Wis., on which he now resides, having during this time improved seventy-five acres. November 30, 1871, Mr. Nogle married Miss Winnie Pughe, who was born February 4, 1847, in Spring Brook, Luzerne county, Pa. She is a daughter of Morgan and Margaret (Davis) Pughe, the former of whom was born in South Wales and immigrated to this country sixty years ago and located in Luzerne county, Pa., where he died at the age of sixty-nine years. The latter came to America with her husband and also died at the age of sixty-nine years. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nogle, namely: William J., born June 24, 1872; Gertie May, born March 4, 1874; Winthrop W. Ketchum, born January 3, 1876; Sarah Elizabeth, born May 30, 1879; Lucretia Mabel, born March 31, 1882; Katie Eveline, born November 16, 1883, and Frederick Grant, born January 10, 1886. Mr. Nogle is a member of the G. A. R., and attends the Methodist church, but is not a member.

EMIL LANGERS, general merchant and druggist, Pepin, was born in Belgium, Ozaukee county, Wis., January 14, 1856, a son of Nicholas and Elizabeth Langers. Nicholas Langers was born in Luxemburg, Germany, in 1818, and came to America when a young man and engaged in farming; he resides in Belgium still. His wife was a native of Alsace, Germany, and died in 1882. The subject of this sketch was educated at the Teachers' seminary, St. Francis, Wis. Six months before completing the course he left school and began to learn the drug business at Post Washington, Wis. In 1876 he came to Pepin and clerked in the store then owned by Miller & Smith, of Lake City, and eighteen months later he bought out his employers and continued the business himself. In 1881 he entered into partnership with Philip Pfaff, and the firm also engaged in buying and shipping farm produce. Upon the death of his partner Mr. Langers assumed full control of the business (April, 1890), which he still carries on, giving his personal attention to the store, and carrying the largest stock of goods in the village. He also deals quite extensively in railroad timber. May 1, 1882, he married Miss Augusta Pfaff, and to this union have been born two children: Henry B., March 26, 1884, and Meta, June 10, 1890. Mr. Langers is a republican, although he takes but little interest in local politics. He has served the village as treasurer and school clerk for several years. He is a thorough, systematic and successful business man, a refined gentleman, and a citizen of whom the village justly feels proud.

EDWARD HENRY PARKER, physician, Eau Claire. Among the medical profession of Eau Claire we are glad to note the subject of this sketch, whose skill and knowledge has gained him a good competency and brought him honor. He was born November 27, 1854, in Hartford, Wis., and is a son of Nathan and Mary (Taylor) Parker. The ancestors of the Doctor came to America in 1628, with the Massachusetts Bay Colony, which established one of the first and largest settlements in Massachusetts. His great-grandfather Parker was a Revolutionary soldier, and his grandfather, Capt. Caleb Parker, was also a soldier and in later life a merchant. The latter lived for many years in Stuckley, Canada, but died in Buffalo. He was a contractor and builder by occupation. He married a Miss Willard, and they had seventeen children. Of these, Nathan, Jr., was born February 11, 1823, and died March 8, 1891. He came west in an early day and settled in Hartford, Washington county, Wis. He married, April 27, 1852, Miss Mary A. Taylor, who was

born September 4, 1831, a daughter of Erastus Taylor. They were the parents of two children, Edward H. and Willard Nathan. Edward H. was educated in the Fond du Lac high school and graduated in 1876. He taught school one year and then attended the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, Ill., graduating with honor in the class of 1879. Passing a competitive examination he secured the position of house surgeon in the Hahnemann hospital, and served one year. He then located in Eau Claire, where he has built up a fine practice and a reputation as a surgeon and physician second to none in this part of the state. His wife, Anna E. (Clarke) Parker, is a native of Morgan Park, Cook county, Ill., and ably assists the Doctor in his social duties among his host of friends.

V. W. JAMES, attorney, Eau Claire, was born December 15, 1862, in Chippewa county, Wis., and is a grandson of the celebrated English novelist, G. P. R. James. He was educated in the common schools of Eau Claire, Wis. His parents intended to give him a first-class education, but at the age of seventeen years he left school resolved to become a first-class lawyer without spending any more time in an institution of learning. He at once entered the law office of S. W. McCaslin, and made himself so valuable in a short time that he was enabled to take up the study of law permanently, which he did with zeal. January 8, 1884, he was examined by the examining law committee and admitted to the bar, and has since been devoted to his profession. He has been quite successful, winning his way with all classes of people by his manly, straightforward manner and fraternal spirit. He is a member of the firm of Teall, James & Teall, counselors and attorneys at law. September 19, 1889, Mr. James married Miss Mary Abercrombie, and to them has been born one child, Eleanor A. Politically he is a democrat, and although not an office seeker, has been elected to the office of city attorney at each election from 1885 to 1891. In 1888 he was a candidate for district attorney, and although defeated, the race was so close that it was one of the most remarkable incidents of that political year.

HUGH VALENTINE SCALLON, physician, Eau Claire, was born February 14, 1847, near Quebec, Canada. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth Ann (O'Neill) Scallon, the former a native of Quebec, of Irish parentage, the latter a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, of Scotch-Irish extraction. The O'Neills were patriots in the war of Irish independence. His grandfather, Felix O'Neill, married a Scotch Protestant lady, who became a Roman Catholic. He was professor in mathematics in Westport and Dublin, Ireland, and a highly cultured gentleman, but was too outspoken against the authorities and lost his position. He preferred privations and the land of the free to a fettered existence, and became an educator and surveyor in Quebec, and died at the ripe old age of eighty-five years. The paternal grandfather of our subject was born in Ireland, became an officer in the English army and finally immigrated to Quebec. His brother, Patrick Scallon, came to Canada previous to the war of 1812, and fought in that war, participating in several engagements. The father of our subject was a farmer near Quebec. He died at the age of seventy-seven years. His widow is still living, at the age of eighty-two years. They were the parents of nine sons and four daughters.

Dr. Scallon was educated in Canada, and taught school for several years to provide the means to enable him to study medicine, which he finally did, and graduated February 28, 1877, at the Detroit Medical College. He practiced in Baldwin, Presque Isle and Hancock, Mich. In July, 1881, he came to Eau

Claire, where he enjoys a very good practice, being a very conscientious physician, ever ready to respond to the call of duty. He was married in Amherstburg, Canada, to Miss Julia La Ferte, and this union has been blessed with two children: Mary Eveline Estella, and Stanislaus Hugh, who died at the age of two years. Dr. and Mrs. Scallon are active members of the Roman Catholic church, of which the Doctor is secretary. He is also a member of the Hibernian society.

ISAAC SPRAGUE, general store, Prairie Farm, Barron county, was born in Troy, Mich., December 16, 1835, a son of Isaac and Clementina (Black) Sprague, natives of Cattaraugus county, N. Y. His early life was spent in Troy, and he obtained his education at the common schools of Wayne county, Mich. Mr. Sprague came to Wisconsin in 1859, and settled on a claim near the city of Menomonie, where he remained four years, then removed to the "Prairie Farm" of Knapp, Stout & Co., in Barron county, and had full control of their interests there for a term of thirteen years. He established a store at the "Corners," and a hotel in 1875, and has carried it on since that time. His was the only store in the town with the exception of that of Knapp, Stout & Co. Mr. Sprague was appointed postmaster at Prairie Farm in 1866; it was then a logging camp, but is now a prosperous farming community. He has been the only postmaster the office has ever known. He has held the office of town treasurer for several terms, and is the present school clerk. September 8, 1856, Mr. Sprague was united in marriage, at Vernon, Mich., with Miss Jane Van Wormer, a daughter of Ezekiel and Sarah Van Wormer, who were natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Six children have been born to this union, all of whom are now living in Prairie Farm township, namely: William, Charles, George, Frank, Estella (Downs) and Ella May. Mr. Sprague is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 220, of Barron. Politically he is a republican.

JOHN PIERCE, merchant, Mondovi, was born in Naples, Ontario county, N. Y., on a farm, September 20, 1857, a son of Nelson and Martha Jane (Warren) Pierce. His father was born in 1817 in Ontario county, N. Y., came to Mondovi in 1858, and died January 2, 1889. His grandfather, who was of American birth, was about sixty years of age when he died. His mother was born in 1823, and is still living. Her mother lived to be ninety years old, and was also of American birth. Our subject was reared on a farm, and attended the district school during the winters and worked on the farm during the summers until he was twenty-two years old. He then clerked in a general merchandise store for ten years, for the first two years with F. H. Dillon, then with D. B. Ide for four years, then with Dillon & Pace, with whom he remained the balance of the time. April 27, 1891, he started in business for himself. November 17, 1889, Mr. Pierce married Miss Josephine, daughter of William and Elizabeth Rowe. In political questions he votes with the republicans.

DR. DAVID W. ASHUM, Eau Claire, was born January 18, 1854, in Findley, Ohio, and is a son of John and Fannie (French) Ashum, natives of Virginia, the former of German and the latter of English descent. His father was a farmer by occupation, and both parents were highly esteemed for their many sterling qualities of head and heart, and many a blessing has followed them for the good deeds done to those in need. They died when the subject of this sketch was a small boy.

Dr. Ashum's early education was received principally in Michigan. He became interested in the study of medicine and applied himself arduously to it.

His preceptor was Dr. John A. Waterhouse, an eminent eclectic physician of Bay City, Mich. He graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the class of 1881. After practicing one year at Bay City, Mich., he removed to Stevens Point, Wis., where he organized a lumbermen's hospital, under the name of the Michigan and Wisconsin Hospital Company, and conducted it that winter. In the spring of 1884 he removed to Eau Claire, where he started another lumbermen's hospital, which he conducted seven years. He was instrumental in the organization of the American Hospital Aid association, of which he was president. The institutions of this organization were located at Stevens Point, Wausaw, Eau Claire and Ashland, Wis., and Minneapolis and Grand Rapids, Minn. Dr. Ashum has been quite successful as a practitioner, and has made many warm friends among all classes of people. He keeps abreast of the times and up in his profession. He is a member of the National and State Eclectic Medical societies. In the fall of 1889 he attended the New York Polyclinic. The Doctor is a member of the National Union, the A. F. and A. M., and the A. O. U. W. fraternities. He was married, at Alpena, Mich., May 17, 1883, to Miss Carrie Harper, and they are the parents of two children: John H. and Maud Harper. Mrs. Ashum is a daughter of John and Abbie (Milliken) Harper, the former a native of New Brunswick, and the latter of Maine, both being descended from Scotch families. Alexander, father of John Harper, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and came to the western continent in 1818, settling first at Halifax. Benjamin Milliken, father of Abbie Harper, was a native of Portland, Me., and served in the war of 1812. His father, Joel Milliken, was a Revolutionary soldier, and was probably born in this country, being a son of one of three brothers, natives of Scotland, who at one time owned nearly all of the Saco valley, having purchased it from the Indians.

HENRY HESSEL was born in Waukesha county, Wis., December 25, 1848, and is a son of Quiren and Margaret (Bischel) Hessel, who were born and married in Germany. They came to America in 1845 and settled in Waukesha county, where they followed farming. The father died when our subject was six years old, and the mother married Lawrence Hellmeister. Her death occurred in Chippewa county, November 8, 1885. In 1869 Henry Hessel came to Chippewa county and engaged in the lumber business, which he followed for eight years, when he purchased a piece of land in Bloomer township, which he farmed for ten years and which he still owns. In the spring of 1888 he moved to Cameron and engaged in the manufacture of pop, etc., which business he still continues. May 13, 1878, Mr. Hessel married Miss Justina Link, who is a native of Waukesha county, of German descent. Mrs. Hessel's parents came to America in an early day and settled in Waukesha county, where they still reside. Her grandfather died in 1888 at the advanced age of 104 years. Mr. and Mrs. Hessel have seven children, namely: Julia, Laura, Emma, Mary, Lawrence, Henry and Annie. The family are members of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Hessel is a democrat and served on the school board while in Bloomer township.

JOHN POST, hardware dealer, Barron, was born in Luzerne county, Pa., April 10, 1842, and is the second of eight children born to James and Axa (Hearlihy) Post, natives of New York. He enlisted August 8, 1862, in Company A, Thirty-third regiment volunteer infantry, army of the west, and took part in the battles of Cold Harbor, siege of Vicksburg, the Red River expedition with Gen. Banks, Tupelo, siege of Mobile, and many minor engagements.

He was discharged August 16, 1865. After his discharge Mr. Post went to La Porte, Ind., where he engaged in the milling business for one season, and then returned to Iowa county, Wis., where he worked as a mill-wright for one year. In 1868 he entered the lumber business, and, with a partner, built a planing mill at Avoca, Wis. They did business until 1880, when Mr. Post disposed of his interest and came to Barron, where he established a saw-mill in partnership with Mr. George Parr. They operated this mill for two years, when they sold out and Mr. Post opened the first hardware and farm implement store in Barron, which he still carries on, in partnership with his brother, Dewitt Post, under the firm name of Post Bros. November 25, 1866, Mr. Post married Miss Sarah Jane Kidwell, whose parents were natives of Ohio. Four children have been born to them, namely: Charles, Minnie, Edwin and Norman. Mr. Post is a firm believer in the principles of the republican party, and has held the offices of supervisor and city treasurer for five years. He is a charter member of G. A. R. Post No. 172.

GEORGE F. WINSLOW, druggist, Eau Claire, was born June 29, 1859, in Boston, Mass. His parents, Daniel H. and Mary (Kimble) Winslow, were highly respected descendants of old and honored families of Boston, the father being a direct descendant of Edward Winslow, of the Mayflower colony. They came to Rockford, Ill., when our subject was but two years old. George F. graduated at the Rockford high school in the class of 1878, and learned the drug business in that town, but passed his examination in Milwaukee, Wis. In February, 1882, he came to Eau Claire and clerked for W. A. Kinnear. After the great fire he opened a drug store on Water street. Four years later he moved to the corner of River and Kelsey streets, where he has been quite successful. In 1886 he conceived the idea of getting up camp remedies, packing them in a chest and sending them to the various camps on the peninsula of Michigan, branching out to Wisconsin, Minnesota and even Washington territory, thus reaching out to the coast. He is doing a very large business, distributing about twenty-five tons of medicine a year. He also publishes the "Camp News," in which he carries a very high class of advertisements, which is shipped with the chests. He has lately put a number of teams on the road, to supply the different camps in the woods. Mr. Winslow married Miss Carrie E. Foster, a daughter of N. C. Foster, the well-known railroad and lumberman of Fairchild, Wis., a biographical sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work. Politically Mr. Winslow has been identified with the protection party. Socially he is a member of the A. F. and A. M. and K. of P. societies.

CHARLES W. MOORE, merchant, Chetek, Barron county, was born in Hillsdale, Mich., November 3, 1842, the oldest son of William D. and Edna (Castle) Moore, of Canandaigua, N. Y. His father followed different lines of business during the earlier years of his life, but later was engaged in mercantile business until 1849, when he went to California and engaged in mining until his death, in 1852. Our subject, after his father's death, went to New York, and remained there until 1855, when he came to Wisconsin and first settled in Lodi, where he remained until 1864, then removed to Menomonie and lived there until 1867, when he went to Dunnville, Dunn county, where he remained until he came to Chetek, in 1879. Mr. Moore was married in Dunn county, February 14, 1870, to Flora M. Weston, of Dunn county, who has borne him one daughter, Effie, who is living at home. During Mr. Moore's residence in Dunn county he held several of the most important offices, among them that

of sheriff, from 1877 to 1879, and was town treasurer of Dunn for several years. Since coming to Chetek he has been prominent in all matters that were put forward to aid prosperity and the growth of his town. He was chairman of the board of county supervisors three terms, and since then has been chairman of the township board, for several terms. In 1889 he was nominated by the republican party of this assemblage district to represent them in the assembly, and was elected by a large majority. In 1890 he was re-elected, and received 803 votes against 696 for the prohibition and farmers candidate, and 561 for the democratic nominee. During the last session he was on the committee of insurance and banking. He has been mayor of the city of Chetek since it was incorporated. During his residence here Mr. Moore has been actively engaged in general mercantile business, and has built up a large and lucrative trade. He served as a private in Company H, Second regiment Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and was mustered in at Madison, June 11, 1861, and participated in the battles of Bull Run, Gainesville, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the Wilderness. He was mustered out at Madison, June 29, 1864.

DR. CLARK L. REMINGTON, Eau Claire, was born November 3, 1861, in the township of Spring Brook, Dunn county, Wis., where his father, Orthus T. Remington, is a well known fruit grower and an honored pioneer. Our subject is a self-educated man. He early became interested in the dental profession, and was a student of E. L. Ames, of Eau Claire. He took a course in dental surgery in the Ann Arbor (Mich.) university, but graduated at the Minnesota Dental college, now a part of the Minnesota university, in the class of 1886. He practiced successfully at Yreka, Cal., for four years, when love of home and early friends induced him to return to Eau Claire. Dr. Remington is a member of the K. of P. and the I. O. O. F., a skillful operator in his chosen profession, and takes an interest in social and public matters.

HURLBURT C. GILES, physician, Mondovi, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., August 13, 1855, and is a son of Eusebus and Mary Giles. Eusebus Giles was born in Oneida county in 1816, and was a son of Nichols and Electa Giles, the former born January 23, 1798, in New York, and died March 12, 1864; the latter born January 18, 1799, and died March 13, 1855. Electa Giles' mother was born January 26, 1772, and died January 2, 1873. Hurlburt C. remained at home until seventeen years of age, when he attended an academy at New Berlin, N. Y. Afterward he taught school and when nineteen years old began the study of medicine. He attended the medical department of the University of the City of New York for three years and graduated in the last year. In the spring, after receiving his diploma, he borrowed thirty dollars, and, paying seventeen dollars for a ticket, came west and located in Sheboygan, this state, and there began the practice of his profession. In 1879 he came to Mondovi and began his professional work here and has built up a very large and lucrative practice. He is now enjoying the fruits of his labor, and has one of the most comfortable homes in the city. Mr. Giles was married November 7, 1877, to Miss Minerva Pierce, who was born October 7, 1855, and is a daughter of James and Sarah (Soules) Pierce. James Pierce was born in England, March 11, 1814, where his father was also born, and died at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife was born in Oneida county, N. Y., and died at the age of seventy-six years; her father was of American birth and his ancestry came to this country in colonial times. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Giles, namely: Ivan Estelle, April 6, 1882, and Rex Poole, January 12, 1889. The latter died April 20, 1891. Mr. Giles is a democrat in politics.

REV. JOHANN WILLIAM PREUS, minister, Eau Claire, was born October 21, 1861, in Leeds, Columbia county, Wis. His father, Rev. Herman Amberg Preus, is one of the oldest and best known ministers in northern America. Paul Preus, father of the latter, having been a professor in the Latin schools of Norway, Herman was early imbued with a thirst for knowledge, which was gratified at the University of Christiania. His love for missionary work led him to come to America, and he located at Keyser, Columbia county, Wis., where he preached for forty years. His influence for good has been far reaching, both as a minister and as president of the Norwegian Lutheran Synod of America. He married Carolina M. D. Keyser, a native of Norway, after whose family his residence in Wisconsin is named. They were blessed with five children: Christian K., Rosina, Agnes, Johann William, and Paul, the last named being now deceased. The earliest known ancestor of Mr. Preus was Hans Preus, who owned a large tract near and lived in Eisfeldt, Saxe-Meiningen, Germany. Abraham, son of Hans, born 1691, died at Christiania, Norway, in 1765. His son, Jacob, was the father of Paul Preus, mentioned above. Rudolph Keyser, grandfather of Mrs. Carolina Preus, was the noted Norwegian historian, and his son, Christian—father of Mrs. Preus—was a professor of theology in the University of Norway at Christiania.

Our subject took a seven years' course in the Lutheran college at Decorah, Iowa, class of 1882, and after that attended the German Lutheran Concordia seminary of St. Louis, Mo., from which he graduated in 1885. Failing health compelled him to drop his studies for a time and reside in Chicago, but his ambition and desire to drink at the fountain head of learning gave him but little rest, and we find him in Europe, where he studied at the universities at Christiania, Norway, and Leipsic, Germany. In the spring of 1887 he returned to the United States and was ordained in the following July. He located at Eau Claire two months afterward, where he took charge of the Church of Our Savior, and has been very successful in his ministry. He is also doing missionary work at many points in the region surrounding Eau Claire. He is a member of the Norwegian Synod. July 21, 1887, he married Miss Linka Hjort, who was born in Allamakee county, Iowa, and they have two children: Herman Amberg, and William Christian. Mrs. Preus is a daughter of Jacob Hjort, a Lutheran clergyman, and Christiana Otteson, his wife, both natives of Norway.

FRANK L. OLCOTT, lumberman, Cumberland, Barron county. The ancestors were Englishmen who came to the American colonies about 1660, and settled in Connecticut, but finally removed to New York state. The grandfather, Quartus M. Olcott, was born in New York, and there married Lucena Mann. They came to Milwaukee some time in the forties and kept the old Badger hotel for some time. They finally removed to Fond du Lac, where he engaged in the lumber business. He was in partnership with Philetus Sawyer, now United States senator. Grandfather Olcott finally removed to Oshkosh, where he lived a retired life, having been a successful business man. He died there in 1886, aged seventy-nine years. His wife survives him and is eighty-two years of age. They had three children: Augusta, Fred (who died, aged nine years) and Leslie Q. (who was born June 19, 1840, in New York). The latter was educated at Appleton in the Lawrence university, and was a printer and book-keeper for many years. He was editor of the Fond du Lac "Journal" for several years. He now resides in Eau Claire. He married Miss Nettie Smith, of New York, who was born February 22, 1840, and is the mother of four children: Frank, Fred, Tim and Guy, the latter of whom died, aged eighteen years.

Frank L. Olcott was born June 29, 1866, in Fond du Lac, where he received a common-school education. He left school at the age of fifteen years, and has been engaged in the mercantile and lumber business almost all his life. He kept books at the age of sixteen years in the office of T. P. Stone, of Cumberland, Wis., for two years, then was a clerk in a lumber office in St. Paul for several years. He had some experience in the banking business the following year, and then engaged with the Beaver Dam Co., for whom he is lumber salesman, and sells about \$150,000 worth of lumber per annum. He is a partner in the firm of S. H. Waterman & Co., a hardwood lumber manufacturing concern, located at Cumberland. They manufacture 25,000 feet per day. They do their own logging and employ about seventy-five men during the winter months. Mr. Olcott married, September 23, 1890, in Eau Claire, Miss Jessie, daughter of W. G. Curtis, of Fond du Lac, Wis. She was educated in her native town, and is the mother of Guy Curtis, who was born September 25, 1891. Mr. Olcott is identified with the A. F. and A. M. and K. of P. fraternities. In political matters he affiliates with the democrats, and has filled the position of alderman.

GEORGE WILLIAM PAUL, farmer, P. O. Colfax, Dunn county, was born on Staten Island, July 28, 1848, and is a son of John Paul, who was born in Dorsetshire, England, and married Mary Vincent, a native of the same country. They came to America in 1845, and lived a few years on Staten Island, then his father moved to California, where he died. The widow moved to Waukesha county, where our subject lived until he was eighteen years of age. In 1866 he came to Dunn county and was engaged in lumbering for eight years, and being prudent saved his money. He then bought his present farm on section twenty-nine, township twenty-nine, range eleven. He bought half a section and opened up a new farm in 1875. He married Mrs. Lyda Hicks, and they have one child, Clarissa, born May 22, 1880. Mr. Paul has 240 acres under cultivation with good buildings, and has been raising short-horn cattle quite extensively, but sheep being more to his liking he changed his cattle for sheep, starting first with common, but finally changed them for the merinoes, and has been very successful, and now has probably the largest and best in the country. He has served as a school officer for a number of years, but has never sought office. He is a member of the Grange; in religion is a Congregationalist, and in politics an independent republican.

ASA FLETCHER, liveryman, Eau Claire, was born July 9, 1840, in Madison, Me. His grandfather, Asa Fletcher, was a native of Maine, of English descent. Parrit Fletcher, his father, was a native of Bingham, Me., and died at Madison, that state, aged seventy-seven years. He was a farmer and stockman on a large scale, and a well-known character in that locality. He was always identified with the republican party, and was for many years an active member of the Congregational church. His wife, Susan Fletcher, was the daughter of Sylvanus and Sarah (Crosby) Sawyer, of Madison, Me., and she lived to be eighty-four years old. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom Thomas P., Flavilla S., Edwin, Seth H., James H., Asa, Albert F., Lydia M., Almon and Ezra M. reached maturity. At the breaking out of the war, our subject was in the south, in Louisiana, and walked fifty miles through a cypress swamp in order to get back north. January 19, 1862, he married Miss Mary Sawyer, and the following day started for California, via the Panama canal. While there he engaged in buying and selling stock, also in gold mining in the Scott's valley and pinery diggings, with fair success. After a period of seven

years he returned home, via New York. His restless spirit did not content itself, and he soon started for Franklin county, Kas., where he was a merchant and stock raiser. He spent about fifteen years in the saddle and experienced many vicissitudes, as well as prosperities and adventures. He came to Eau Claire in 1873 and was in the lumber business for a period of ten years. About 1875 he bought an interest in a livery stable, on the corner of Water street and Fifth avenue, of which he has been sole proprietor since 1882. Mr. Fletcher has always been a republican, and is now serving his second term as alderman. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and is well versed in local politics. His wife died July 19, 1889, aged fifty-four years. His three children are Fred E., Alvin L. and Gertrude M.

THOMAS WEST, farmer, P. O. Connersville, Dunn county, was born of English parentage in Buckinghamshire, England, February 7, 1839. His parents immigrated to America in 1851 and settled in New York city, but lived there only one year. After the father's death, his mother returned to England, where she lived until her demise, which occurred September 3, 1864. Thomas was the youngest of ten children born to his parents, and was left in the care of an elder brother when his mother returned to England, with which brother he lived two years. In 1853 he came to Wisconsin and lived at Beaver Dam two years, then was in Columbia county a couple of years. In 1857 he came to the Chippewa Valley and resided in Eau Claire until August 26, 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Eighth Wisconsin volunteer infantry. He was in a great many engagements, among which were the battles of Corinth, siege of Vicksburg and La Grange, Tenn. At the last named battle he was wounded, for which he now draws a pension. He was taken prisoner at the time of receiving his wound, but was paroled about a year later and was exchanged. He was on guard duty on the Indian frontier during his time of parole, and was acting orderly during eighteen months of his service. He was mustered out September 5, 1865.

After leaving the army Mr. West came to Adams county, Wis., where he rented a farm and remained until 1867, when he again came to the Chippewa Valley and bought the farm on which he now resides, on section thirty-six, New Haven township, Dunn county. July 5, 1864, he married Ellen M., daughter of Curtis and Betsy A. (Thasher) Ellis, of Scotch and English descent. There have been born to Mr. and Mrs. West six children, all living, namely: Burnett Francis, married Carrie L. Lord, and lives on an adjoining farm; Carrie L.; Reuben J.; Elinor F.; Charles W. and Alfred Thomas, all except the first at home. Mr. West has held the offices of assessor, supervisor and treasurer of his town. He now holds the office of district clerk. He is a republican in politics and holds liberal views on religion. He is also past commander of Aug. Rohmel Post, G. A. R., and was a charter member of Burnett Post, now located at Downing, Wis. Mr. West is considered a successful farmer, and enjoys a large circle of friends.

DR. HENRY DAY, Eau Claire, was born September 7, 1839, in Eagle, Wyoming county, N. Y. He is a grandson of Paul E. Day of Steuben county, N. Y., a clothier by occupation, and in his day and locality a well-known and influential character. Dr. W. W. Day, son of Paul E. Day, was the father of our subject, and was a medical authority in Western New York. He had a remarkably large practice in Wyoming and adjacent counties, and was a very popular man in the profession, in his part of the state. He was a born physician, a student and a practitioner. Our subject received a literary academic course

and graduated in the Buffalo, N. Y., Medical college, in the class of 1860. He practiced in his native county and state until 1881, when he came to Eau Claire, where he enjoys a paying practice, and, what is better, the good will of the profession and the people. He is a member of the State, Inter-state, American and International Medical societies. By the last named society he was elected a member of the Ninth International Medical congress, which met in September, 1887, in Washington, D. C. Dr. Day married, in Eau Claire, Miss Annette A. Willson. His son, Dr. Willis W. Day, is a graduate of Rush Medical college. He practiced two years in St. Paul, Minn., and is now located in Chicago.

J. P. KRAFT, agricultural implement dealer, Menomonie, was born December 18, 1852, in Kurhessen, Germany. His grandfather, John Peter Kraft, was a soldier in the German army, and fought against the great Napoleon. He was a blacksmith and veterinary surgeon, having studied and graduated at Cassel. John Peter Kraft, the father of our subject, was also a blacksmith and veterinary surgeon. He married twice. His first wife bore him one son, Philip. She died, and after being a widower four years he then married his second wife, Miss Anna M. Schoenwolf, now deceased. John P. Kraft came to the United States in 1858 and lived near Pittsburgh, Pa. Two years later he removed to Dunn county, Wis., where he settled upon a farm in Spring Brook township, where he died. To him and wife were born two children: Justus P. and Anna M. Our subject farmed the homestead for a while, but was compelled to buy the land from the railroad company, it being railroad land. In accordance with his father's wishes he then settled with the other children. All this was done at a great sacrifice, and he soon after sold the farm and removed to Menomonie, where he has carried on a good business. In 1880 he sold out and traveled for about three years for the Minneapolis Harvester works. In the fall of 1884 he returned to Menomonie, where he resumed his business and now enjoys the confidence of his fellowmen, by whom he is well known for his uprightness in all business transactions. Mr. Kraft married, March 18, 1873, Miss Anna C. Myer, a native of Wisconsin, of German descent, and they are the parents of nine children, namely: Louis, Lydia, Georgia, Benjamin, Anna, Charley, Alvin, Henry and Walter. Mr. Kraft is a notary public, by trade a machinist, a staunch prohibitionist, and a member of the German Evangelical church.

MILES MITCHELL, lumberman, Drywood, Chippewa county, was born January 23, 1838, in Allegany county, N. Y., and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Fuller) Mitchell, natives of Pennsylvania. In 1847 he came to Illinois and located in Kane county, where he remained about ten years, and there finished his education. He removed to Indiana in 1848, thence went to Momence, Ill., where he lived two years, and then came to Wisconsin in 1849 and located in Grant township, where he engaged in farming. In 1850 he went to Howard county, Iowa, and farmed for twelve years. After an extensive trip through New York and Dakota, he returned to Iowa, where he lived for five years, and then came to his present location in Sigel township. January 1, 1862, he married Miss Cornelia, daughter of Francis and Margaret (Depeau) Guyett, of French extraction and a native of Vermont. This union has been blessed with seven children: James T., Albert, Minnie, Ellen, Miles, Walter and John. In politics Mr. Mitchell is democratic.

WILLIAM JEFFERSON, of Valley View farm, P. O. Menomonie, was born in Skerne, East Riding, Yorkshire, England, March 3, 1838, the youngest of the

eight children born to John and Charlotte (Young) Jefferson, both natives of the same place. His father was a farmer and laborer, and died at the age of ninety years, in 1873; his mother's age at the time of her death was seventy years. At the age of ten years William hired out by the year on a farm. In 1858 he immigrated to America and was in Canada four years, then for a time in Michigan, Illinois and Minnesota. In 1867 he came to the Chippewa Valley and settled at Menomonie, where, in 1869, he opened a meat market, which he continued to carry on for four years. He then traded his business for a farm on sections thirteen and fourteen, Lucas township, Dunn county. Here he ran a limekiln for ten years, and has added to his farm until he has 240 acres, of which 150 are under cultivation and 100 of it without a stump. July 6, 1869, he married Miss Mary Ann Kyle, who was born in New Brunswick, a daughter of Samuel and Ann Kyle, of Irish descent. Samuel Kyle resides with his son at Read's Landing, Minn. Three sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson, namely: Clinton, Arthur and John, all of whom are at home. Mr. Jefferson is independent in politics, and has served as school clerk for three years, and has refused several offices. He is a good farmer and public-spirited citizen. He and family attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

CAPT. JOSEPH MERRILL BALLARD, druggist, Eau Claire, was born February 18, 1853, in Gardiner, Me. His father, Augustus Ballard, was a shipbuilder on the Kennebec river, Maine. He was a prominent and successful business man of his town, and died in the house in which he was born, at a ripe old age. His wife, Mary (Stinson) Ballard, was the mother of the following children: Sanford, Alfred, Henry, Edward, Joseph M., Lorin and Therese. Of these Henry was the first mate of the ship "Peruvian," and was lost at sea at the age of twenty-one years. Since his death his brothers have abandoned a seafaring life. Capt. Ballard was educated in his native town, where he also learned the drug business. He was proprietor of a drug store in Worcester, Mass., for seven years, and then went to Chicago, where he engaged as a clerk with the firm of Morrison, Plummer & Company. He began on a small salary, which was soon quadrupled, began to do office work and became assistant buyer. He came to Eau Claire November 19, 1883, and has since been engaged in the drug business, having bought out Playter's drug store.

April 25, 1883, Mr. Ballard married Miss Emily A. Browne, a native of Boston, where she also graduated. Capt. Ballard is past chancellor of the K. of P., a member of the Episcopal church, and a democrat politically. He has served as chairman of the county committee, and has taken a deep interest in the Griffin Rifles of the Wisconsin national guards, which were mustered into service April 20, 1888, with sixty-five men enrolled—H. B. McMaster, capt.; J. M. Ballard, first lieut., and John F. Farr, second lieut. The present roster is: Capt., J. M. Ballard; First lieut., T. P. Cochrane; Second lieut., S. F. Crabbe, with sixty-four men and ten non-commissioned officers. Capt. Ballard deserves much credit for the present flourishing condition of the company. He has been a good disciplinarian and a competent officer.

WILLIAM A. LEONARD is a native of Sauk county, Wis., born September 2, 1865, and is a son of John and Susan E. (Locke) Leonard. (See biography of the former elsewhere in this volume.) He came with his parents to Barron county in 1872 and was educated in the public schools of Rice Lake and Sumner. In 1889 he began blacksmith work with the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, by whom he is still employed in the same capacity. He was married October 14, 1885, at Chetek, to Miss Annie K. Holmen, a native of Norway,

born July 28, 1868. Her parents came to Wisconsin from Norway in 1884, and now reside in Stanley township, this county. Two children complete the family of Mr. Leonard: Susan M., born January 26, 1887, and Eugene W., born May 16, 1889. In political policy Mr. Leonard adheres to the tenets of the democratic party, and is now a member of the Rice Lake city council. He is a young man of sterling character, and makes his services valuable to his employers.

BRADLEY SMITH LOCKWOOD was born in Hannibal, Oswego county, N. Y., August 21, 1856, and is a son of Leander and Lavina (Blodget) Lockwood. The father was born in Vermont in 1811, and is still living, a farmer by occupation, while his grandfather was also born in Vermont, and died at sixty-two years of age. Mrs. Lavina Lockwood was born in New Hampshire in 1810, and died December 19, 1880. Her father was of German descent and lived to be very old. Bradley S. Lockwood came west at the age of seventeen years and settled in Mondovi, Wis., where he engaged in the pump business, which he still continues. In the fall of 1882 he became associated with Frank Morse, in a grocery store here, but in the following spring sold out and went into the hardware business in company with Canar Bros. He remained with them about six months, then sold out to his partners. He next began to buy and sell horses, which he shipped to Pipe Stone county, Minn. In 1888 he built a cold storage refrigerator building, for the handling of eggs, butter and all kinds of fresh meats, which has proved very successful. At present he is also buying and shipping stock.

February 14, 1874, Mr. Lockwood married Miss Elma Ida Nelson, who was born in Lake Mills, Wis., December 30, 1857, and is a daughter of Samuel and Electa Nelson. Samuel Nelson was born in Washington county, N. Y., February 5, 1820, and was a farmer by occupation. He enlisted in Company K, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and went through the war with his regiment until the fall of 1864, when he was taken prisoner in the battle of the Wilderness, and was sent to Belle Isle. He was transferred to Salisbury prison, where he died January 1, 1865, from starvation and exposure, and his remains are still in a prisoner's grave. His father was born in Ireland, both parents being of Scotch extraction. They immigrated to this country when he was about six years old. Mrs. Lockwood's mother was born in Hartford, Washington county, N. Y., July 15, 1819, and is a daughter of Wanton and Marcy (Hill) Bump. She resides with her daughter. Wanton Bump was born in 1769, and died in 1832. The grandfather Hill was in the Revolutionary war. Two children have been born to Mr. Lockwood and wife, Charles William, born September 10, died September 24, 1876, and Cleo Alta, born April 17, 1878. Mr. Lockwood's success in his various ventures has been gratifying and he has accumulated property to quite an amount, and is on the road to prosperity. At the time Mondovi was organized and received its charter as a city, he was elected mayor and has held that office to date, being in his third term of office. He also held the position of deputy sheriff and is a staunch democrat, and believes in right and justice.

ANDRES CHRISTOPHERSON, farmer, P. O. Bloomer, Chippewa county, was born in Graus Prestejeld, Norway, December 3, 1824. His father Christopher was born December 20, 1786, in the same place, a son of Andres Hellen Christopherson. His mother, Annie (Larson) Christopherson, was born February 2, 1795. Andres attended school in his native country until fourteen years old, and from that time until twenty-eight years of age worked on a farm, except

five years when he was in the army of Norway. In 1852 he immigrated to America with his mother, sailing from Christiania and was on the water eight weeks. After landing at Quebec, Canada, he went to Montreal, thence to Detroit, Mich., then to Chicago, Ill., Milwaukee, Wis., and then entered 160 acres of land in Highland, Iowa county, Wis., to which he subsequently added 120 acres, eighty of which he purchased of the government and forty from a Mrs. Carr. He remained there thirty years and then in the fall of 1881 removed to Bloomer township, Chippewa county, where he has since remained. His farm consists of eighty acres of well-tilled land, which he bought from A. Bergland.

January 1, 1853, Mr. Christopherson married Miss Mary Jacobson, a daughter of Jacob H. Jacobson, both natives of Graus Prestejeld, Norway, but his wife lived only a few months after their union. His second marriage was on December 2, 1855, to Karren Gulbranson, who was born in Norway July 4, 1830, a daughter of Gulbrand Halverson, the latter born in 1810. Ten children were born to this marriage, namely: Christian, September 3, 1856, at Highland, Iowa county, died in Bloomer, in March, 1880; Maria, November 18, 1857, married to Ole Brunstead, in Bloomer; Anton Lewis, March 31, 1859, died January 16, 1861, at Highland, Wis.; Gustav Magnus, August 14, 1861; Anna Louisa, March 22, 1862, married to George A. Kindem, who is a son of Andrew (Gullickson) Kindem, of Dodgeville, Iowa county, Wis.; Samuel C., December 25, 1863; Dina Gunhelda, born June 2, 1866, married to Nicholis Helgeson, of Chippewa Falls; Clara Amelia, May 9, 1868, married to Ole J. Rassing, son of John Rassing, of Otter Creek, Wis.; Charl Marten. January 16, 1870, and Hanna Petronelle, June 16, 1875. October 26, 1864, Mr. Christopherson was drafted into Company B., Sixth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, Capt. H. E. Smyser, to serve one year, or during the war, and was discharged therefrom July 14, 1865. He was in three general engagements in Virginia, and at Petersburg; he was present until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. Mr. Christopherson is a prohibitionist and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

GEORGE PARR, lumberman, Barron, is president and general manager of the Parr Manufacturing Company, lumber manufacturers of Barron. He was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, June 2, 1834, and is the eldest son of Thomas and Jane (Conybear) Parr, of English descent. His early life was spent in Boston, Mass., and he was educated at the Boston Brimmer grammar school, taught by Joshua Bates, Jr. In 1852 he came to Wyoming, Iowa county, Wis, where he engaged in teaching in the public schools of the county. After following this vocation for five years he farmed extensively for five years after that, then began dealing in cattle and grain at Avoca, and two years later went to Chicago, where he engaged in the retail grocery trade, at the corner of West Lake and Halsted streets. Returning to Avoca the following winter, in connection with William M. Richardson, he bought a lumber yard of Samuel Swinehart, which they continued to operate as Parr & Richardson, until 1869, when they dissolved, and Mr. Parr operated it alone until 1873, when he consolidated with J. B. Underwood & Co., and operated under the name of Parr, Underwood & Co. In 1877 Weston Miner & Co., of Boscobel, bought Underwood & Co.'s half interest, and the business was operated as George Parr & Co. until 1879, at which time the C. & N. W. railway company having built their road and cut off the lumber trade, Mr. Parr sold out to Weston Miner & Co. In that year he came to Barron and built a saw-mill, in partnership with his wife and John

Post. At the end of two years his son bought the interest of Mr. Post, and the property has since been held by the Parr Manufacturing Company, all the members of which are in Mr. Parr's family. The plant includes a store and planing-mill, and employs fifty men. The saw-mill has a capacity of 50,000 feet per day, and is driven by steam, as is also the planing-mill.

In March, 1857, Mr. Parr married Miss Lucinda M., daughter of William S. and Sarah (Jordan) Richardson, of Tennessee. Mrs. Parr died August 20, 1872, at Wyoming, Wis., while visiting relatives, leaving four children, namely: Thomas W., a bright young business man of Barron, who died October 23, 1889, leaving a considerable estate; Florence L., Roswell George and Ralph R. In 1873 Mr. Parr married Mrs. Susan Saggart Richardson, of Richland City, Wis. He is a republican in politics, and has served as alderman for two terms, and as county supervisor. He is identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a most exemplary citizen.

WILLIAM K. ATKINSON, editor of the "Leader," Eau Claire, was born September 4, 1837, in Mountmellick, Queens county, Ireland. His great-great-great-grandfather was a soldier and went from England to Ireland with Cromwell, and from the latter received a grant of land there in county Tipperary, for valuable services rendered. The estate remained in the family for many generations. Grandfather Atkinson married Mary Sheridan, a first cousin of Sir Richard Brinsley Sheridan, one of the brightest men of his time. They had nine children, six boys and three girls. Of the boys, Thomas married Maria Beale, and they had seven boys and six girls, of whom eleven reached maturity. Thomas was a grain merchant and miller in Mountmellick, Maryborough and Limerick. At the latter place he became well known by taking sides with William Smith O'Brien, the Irish patriot and home ruler. Grandfather Atkinson died aged seventy-six years, and his wife died aged forty-five.

William K. was educated at the Limerick high school and the Upper Canada college, Toronto. He was a merchant in early life, and later on was assistant editor of the St. Mary's "Argus," at St. Mary's, Ont. He was afterward city editor of the "Advertiser," London, Ont. During the Fenian raid he was a war correspondent, and probably this may have something to do with people calling him "Major" in after life. Major Atkinson was mayor of Ailsa Craig, Ontario, Canada, and member of the county council of Middlesex county. He was also a justice of the peace in that county for nearly a score of years, and upon leaving there, was presented by the citizens with a purse containing \$230 and a \$200 gold watch, handsomely engraved. In 1884 he came to Eau Claire and took charge of the "Leader," a daily and weekly newspaper. At the end of a year he bought it and managed it. In late years the paper has been owned by the Leader Company, of which he is manager and treasurer. By Major Atkinson's shrewd and careful management, and especially by his working up the local columns, he has increased the circulation from 300 copies daily, to 3,000 copies. Mr. Atkinson's first wife, Margaret Frances, died leaving him four children: Ida, Percy C., Harry and Llewellyn Sheridan, the latter deceased. He afterward married Alice Drummond, his present wife, who has borne him two children, Florence M. and Sheridan K.

OLUF G. LOSBY, manufacturer and dealer in toys and novelties, Menomonie, was born June 13, 1862, near Christiania, Norway, a son of Thomas and Dora (Johnson) Losby. He came to the United States with his parents at the age of eight years. They located in Eau Claire, where he worked in the shingle-mill when but ten years old. He came to Menomonie about 1878, and worked

for Knapp, Stout & Co. Afterward he worked in Stillwater, where later on he kept a grocery store one year. He seems to have been quite successful at whatever his hands found to do. In 1884 he returned to Menomonie, where he went to work for F. J. Willimann in the novelty business. His faithful work was rewarded by his being made a partner in April, 1889. Previous to this he worked three years for Knapp, Stout & Co., principally in the dry goods department of their store. Mr. Losby is now managing the store alone, his partner having withdrawn from active participation, having full confidence in his ability and integrity to conduct the business. June 9, 1885, Mr. Losby married Miss Clara Phister, a native of Wisconsin, of German parentage. He is a republican in politics, and is treasurer of the city fire department, of which he is an active member.

LOUIS BOURASAU, farmer, P. O. Vanceburgh, Dunn county, was born in Lower Canada, July 14, 1836, a son of Charles and Betsy (Jenery) Bourasau, of French and English parentage. His father followed farming and lumbering in Canada, where he lived until his death in 1850; his mother died in 1852. Our subject lived at home until sixteen years of age, working at different kinds of labor. In 1852 he came to Illinois, where he lived one year, then removed to the Chippewa Valley. He stopped a short time in Menomonie, then went to Vanceburgh and worked for Mr. Vance six years, then bought the farm of 120 acres on which he now resides. He has added to it until he now has 240 acres, with ninety improved and very well stocked.

April 16, 1860, Mr. Bourasau married Miss Myra, daughter of Cotton and Fanny (Hayes) Leach. Her father was a farmer by occupation, and moved to Fort Madison, Iowa, in 1844, where he resided until his wife's death in 1851, when he went to Illinois to spend the rest of his life. Mrs. Leach was a cousin of ex-President Hayes. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bourasau, namely: Ada E., married to Robert Hickey, and living at Cumberland, Wis.; Frank L. and Will, both living at home. Mr. Bourasau has been town treasurer three years. He also carried the mail between Prairie Farm and Menomonie twelve years. He was the second settler in the town in which he now resides (Sheridan), and the nearest house was at Menomonie. His farm was the battle field of the Chippewa and Sioux Indians, and they witnessed one battle, and afterward buried the four Indians that were killed, one of whom was a chief. Mr. Bourasau and family were never molested by the Indians, although they used to camp all around them, and were quite quarrelsome, made so by the liquor obtained at the trading post in Vanceburgh. Our subject has been quite successful in life, and is considered one of the solid citizens of Sheridan township. He is a staunch democrat; was baptized in the Roman Catholic faith, but holds liberal views on religion.

WILLIAM KENT, farmer, P. O. Rusk, Dunn county, was born in Upper Canada, March 18, 1833, and is the eldest son of Joseph and Mary A. (Brooks) Kent, the former born in Canada, and the latter in England. His parents immigrated to Wisconsin in 1845, and settled in Rock county, where they remained until 1860, then moved to Dunn county, where they settled on a farm upon which they lived until death. Our subject remained at home until of age, when he rented a farm in Rock county, on which he lived until 1858, when he came to the Chippewa Valley and located on section eight, Red Cedar township, Dunn county, where he lived until 1865, when he moved to his present farm, which consists of 300 acres, all improved. Mr. Kent is also an extensive stock grower. He has been twice married; his first marriage

took place in Rock county, Wis., in January, 1857, when Miss Alice Taylor became his wife; his second marriage was in 1874 to Miss Harsh, of Dunn county, who has borne him two children: Joseph S. and Harry W. Mr. Kent is a republican in politics, and has never accepted an office since his residence in the county. He is one of the most successful farmers here.

HENRY C. ASHBAUGH, editor and proprietor of the daily and weekly "Free Press," Eau Claire. His grandfather, John Ashbaugh, came to this country from Holland, his native country, and settled in Ohio, where his son, Lewis L., was born. The latter was educated in Ohio, became a Methodist minister, and resided many years in Iowa. He was captain of a company of Illinois volunteers which was organized in and around Rock Island. After the war he again entered the ministry. Our subject received his education principally in the printing office, where so many of our eminent men began their career. The education, though not highly classical, was very thorough, and much more practical than many college courses. When the war clouds began to hover over the country this young patriot could not be induced to remain at home, but like a true son of a brave father he enlisted, October 16, 1861, in Company H, of the Forty-fifth Illinois volunteer infantry, though but seventeen years of age. He fought in many engagements, but was never severely wounded. He served his country until December 24, 1864, when the war was practically closed. At the age of twenty years he started the New Boston "Herald," at New Boston, Ill., but was soon after induced to sell it, and then had charge of printing offices at Burlington, Iowa, and again at Fort Madison, same state, and for four years and a half was employed as printer on the St. Louis "Republican." He then bought out the Wilton Junction (Iowa) "Chronicle," but sold it the following year and purchased a half interest in the "Free Press" at Newton, Iowa. Later on he published papers in Bentonsport, Iowa, and Newton, Kas. At the latter place he started the Newton "Kansan" in 1872, and conducted it very successfully for fifteen years. He built the paper up and made it the largest in the county. Its tone was distinctively republican, and it was free and outspoken. Under the administrations of Presidents Hayes and Arthur he was postmaster for six years and a half. He sold his paper in 1887 and purchased a half interest in the "Daily Union," in Rock Island, Ill., where he remained until January, 1890. In April of that year he came to Eau Claire and bought the "Free Press," which he is still managing with a great deal of tact and energy. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M. and G. A. R. fraternities. He married Emeline E. Archer, who has borne him six children, as follows: Fred N., Hattie L., Birdie, Louis B., William H. and Mattie.

A. H. GROVER, dealer in farm implements, Menomonie, was born November 12, 1862, in Jefferson county, Iowa. Stephen Grover, his grandfather, was born in 1796, in Augusta, Me. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and later farmed and taught school. He came to Menomonie in 1857, and was one of the oldest and best known justices of the peace in the Valley. James, son of Stephen, was born June 26, 1826. He was a merchant in Menomonie for about eleven years and owned and conducted a large general store, in connection with a fine trade in farm implements, also threshers and saw-mill machinery. In 1887 he sold the business to his enterprising son, Agrippa H., who is now conducting the same. James Grover married Mrs. Mary C. Love (*nee* Henderson), since deceased. They had four children: Agrippa H., Stephen S., Ezra and Mary C. His present wife is a daughter of Rev. Benjamin Reynolds a native of South Carolina. Agrippa H., received a business education

at the St. Paul business college, from which he graduated in 1883. Since then he has assumed control of the business built up by his father. It has increased steadily, and he is known to the manufacturers and consumers as an energetic business man, deserving of trust and confidence. He married Alice Gavin, August 8, 1887. She is a native of Dunn county. They are the parents of three children: Mary Olive, Agrippa H. Jr. and Alice G.

Ezra Grover, the third son of James, is an agent for Deering & Co., residing in Fergus Falls, Minn. He was married November 17, 1891, to Miss Mattie E., a daughter of Theodore Louis, of Louisville, Wis.

CHARLES NICHOLSON, hotel-keeper, Mondovi, was born August 17, 1848, in Norway. His father, Nicholas Nicholson, was born in 1818, and immigrated to America in 1850, when Charles was but eighteen months old. They landed in New York and came west and located at Stoughton, Dane county, Wis. Charles' mother died when he was two years of age. In 1856 Nicholas Nicholson moved to Blue Mound, Ridgway county, where he purchased a farm upon which he remained till after the war. In 1867 he sold his farm and moved to Sauk county, where he farmed for four years. In 1871 he bought land in Trempealeau county, where he remained two years, then came to the Chippewa Valley and located near Eau Claire, where he has since remained. Charles remained with his father on the farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he hired out for \$100 a year, and subsequently worked by day's work until he reached his majority. He then worked in a saw-mill at Grand Rapids, this state, and invested his earnings in hop culture, which proved a failure. He then worked at different occupations at La Crosse, on the river, and at Eau Claire until 1873, when he came to Mondovi and worked on Harvey Farrington's farm three years. During the subsequent three years he clerked in a store at Gilmantown, Buffalo county, and then, having saved some money, went into business for himself, buying and selling stock, and has remained in that business since. In 1883 he also engaged in selling machinery with fair success. He built a store in Mondovi in 1887, but sold it and then built the leading hotel of the place, which he has since made a popular resort for traveling men by his courtesy and geniality.

February 22, 1876, Mr. Nicholson married Miss Amy Josephine, born July 6, 1857, at Lake Mills, Jefferson county, Wis., a daughter of Elijah and Eliza Ann Warren. Four children have been born to this union, as follows: Charles Warren, January 27, 1878; Frank, October 4, 1882; Alta, September 26, 1884, and Nellie, April 13, 1889. Mr. Nicholson is a republican in politics, and has been elected as justice of the peace five times. He has been baptized in the Lutheran church.

CARL M. HVAMBSAHL, druggist, Eau Claire. Among the enterprising young business men of Eau Claire we must mention the subject of this sketch, who represents a class of men who have gained success by close application to whatever they were engaged in, as student, clerk, and subsequently as proprietor of a drug store. His parents, Christian and Maren (Langekjend) Hvambshl, were very respectable merchants at Kongsberg, Norway, where our subject was born October 23, 1867. He was educated in the high school in his native town, and immigrated to this country in 1882, and entered the high school at Houston, Minn. The next year he became a clerk in a drug store in Osage, Iowa, and at the same time a student in the Cedar Valley seminary. He remained there three years and then took a course at the Chicago College of Pharmacy. The following year he entered the Northwestern University, and graduated

in the pharmaceutical department in 1886. After having charge of a drug store at De Kalb, Ill., a short time, he took charge of the drug store of G. M. Emerick & Co., in Chicago, where he remained until May 1, 1889, when he came to Eau Claire and bought the Swan drug store of S. A. Qvale. He is a competent druggist, and is fast building up a fine trade.

OLE ARNSTAD, manufacturer, Eau Claire. Among the more prominent Norwegians in the Chippewa Valley who have worked their way to success through native ability and good business principles, mention must be made of Ole Arnstad, who was born May 26, 1847, near the city of Throndjem, Norway. His parents, Ole P. and Mary O. (Hammer) Arnstad, were descendants of two of the old families in that part of Norway whose history dates back many generations. They were good church people, and farmers by occupation. They had the following children: Peter, John, Johann, Mathias (deceased), Ole, Elias, Ole J. and Mary. Of these Ole, Mathias and Ole J. immigrated to this country. Ole Arnstad was educated in his native country, where he also learned the carpenter and joiner's trade. At the age of eighteen years he left a good home to seek his fortune in the United States. In the summer of 1866 he arrived at La Crosse, Wis., and the first work he did in this country was in the harvest field. In October of the same year he came to Eau Claire, where he worked the following winter for Judge Ira Mead. The next spring he worked at his trade, and followed it for several years so successfully that he was enabled, March 1, 1886, to buy an interest in the E. M. Fish & Co. factory. He proved a valuable acquisition to the concern, and assumed the duties of superintendent of the outside work, such as contracting, estimating, etc. His firm manufactures sash, doors, blinds and general house furnishings. Mr. Arnstad was married here in 1868 to Miss Antonetta Stokke, a native of Norway. She died in 1885, aged forty-six years. This union was blessed with two children, Matilda and Emma. His second wife, Helga Tinnes, is the mother of Hilda and Ole Arnstad. Mr. and Mrs. Arnstad are members of and active workers in the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church. He is a strong republican, and has been identified more or less with local politics, although he has refused to accept any office. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. fraternity and a member of the executive committee of the Citizens Building and Loan Association. In 1871 he crossed the sea to visit his native place, returning the next year. His mother, four brothers and sister there were rejoiced to see him and to learn of his prosperity in America. His father died in 1867, aged sixty-six years, and his mother in 1873, at the age of sixty-one years.

B. F. FLYNN, farmer, P. O. Chetek, Barron county, was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., February 13, 1852, a son of John and Susan (Woodman) Flynn, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter in New Hampshire. The parents followed farming in New York until 1865, when they moved to Wisconsin and settled in Crawford county. Our subject remained at home until he was fourteen years of age only, when he started out for himself and worked on farms until his marriage, October 18, 1877, to Josephine Adair, of Richland county, Wis. To this couple have been born six children, as follows: Charles W., Almond, Dillon, Everett, John and Ellie, all living at home. In 1874 Mr. Flynn came to Barron county and settled on section twenty-seven and homesteaded 160 acres, of which he has eighty improved, and also raises considerable stock. In political matters he is a strong republican, but would never accept any public office. He is a member of the United Brethren church.

Since coming to Barron county, Mr. Flynn has seen the entire township settled up, as he was one of the first settlers in his part of the township.

W. A. DROWLEY, superintendent of the Standard Menomonie Brick Company, was born September 1, 1848, in Milwaukee county, Wis. His parents are William and Clarissa (Hopkins) Drowley, natives of Kent county, England. After a short stay in New York state, they settled in Waukesha county, Wis., in 1842. William Drowley was a farmer and now resides in Dunn county, to which he came in 1866. He and wife are the parents of four children: William A., Cornelia, George and Ernest. William A. commenced to learn the brick business in 1874 with his brother-in-law, and having mastered it thoroughly from the lowest round of the ladder up, he is enabled to fill his present position, as superintendent of the Standard Menomonie Brick Company, to the great satisfaction of his employers. The capacity of the plant is 3,000,000 of brick per annum, and constant improvement is noticed in the kind of brick they manufacture. Most of the product is shipped to Minneapolis and St. Paul. Mr. Drowley married, January 27, 1874, Miss Mary, daughter of John Kelley, an old settler of Dunn county. Mr. Drowley is a self-made man, and one who takes much interest and pride in his business.

EDWARD EUGENE FLEMING, jeweler, Eau Claire, was born March 7, 1867, in county Limerick, Ireland. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Hennesy) Fleming. Our subject was educated in his native town, which he left at the age of fourteen years to learn the jeweler's trade in Dublin. His brother Thomas having come to Eau Claire, persuaded him to come to the United States, which he did in the fall of 1884, and started a jewelry store in connection with his brother. John H., another brother, has an interest in the store, which has proved quite a success. They also handle a large stock of organs, sewing machines and musical instruments, including the celebrated Chickering, Mathushek, Wisner and Chase Bros. pianos. Mr. Fleming married, September 30, 1890, Miss Hannah G. Griffin, a native of Chicago, where she was educated. Mr. Fleming learned his trade thoroughly in his native country, and is enabled to turn out the best kind of work in his line of business, and has been quite successful.

KNUD JACOBSON, farmer, P. O. Menomonie, was born in Norway, March 26, 1825. In 1866 he came to America, and settled in Dunn county. He was in Menomonie two years, and while there worked for the Knapp, Stout Lumber Company, after which he bought the farm of 160 acres, on which he now resides, and to which he has added 140 acres. He has 200 acres under cultivation and raises considerable stock besides. In 1857 Mr. Jacobson married Randa Dahl, of Norway, where he was married. They have the following children living: Jacob, Hans, Christ, Clara, Thora (now Mrs. Ole Myers, and living in Iowa), Herman, Julia and Antone. In politics Mr. Jacobson has always been a republican; he is a member of the Lutheran church. He has one of the best farms in the southern part of Red Cedar township, with fine buildings and everything convenient for carrying on his work.

PETER OLESON, farmer, P. O. Sand Creek, Dunn county, was born in Stongay, Norway, May 18, 1832, and is a son of Ole Halverson and Olive (Peterson) Oleson, the latter a daughter of Peter Peterson, all born in the same vicinity in Norway. His early life was spent in Norway, where he went to school for eight years, and afterward learned the blacksmith's trade. He sailed from Christiania in June, 1859, for Hull, England, thence went to Liverpool, and there took a sailing vessel to Quebec, Canada, and was eight weeks on the voyage.

At Quebec he took a steamer to Milwaukee, via Montreal, Buffalo and Chicago. He located within eighteen miles of Milwaukee, where he did blacksmithing for about a year, then went to Waterford, Wis., where he worked three years, afterward worked one year in Big Bend, Waukesha county, and twelve years in Norway, Racine county. He then located on a farm in Auburn township, Chippewa county, where he has lived for the last twenty years. His farm consists of 160 acres, most of which is under cultivation. In January, 1864, he enlisted at York, Wis., for one year, or during the war, and was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., in October, 1865. He is now suffering from ill health, which was contracted during his service.

Mr. Oleson married Maria Tanberg, April 11, 1866. She was born in Holland, Norway, January 28, 1835. To them have been born the following children, nine of whom are living, four in Dakota and one in Canada. Their names and dates of birth are as follows: Paul Edwin, January 18, 1858, in Waukesha county, Wis.; Lena Maria, March 5, 1859, in Norway, Racine county, Wis.; Frank, November 15, 1860, in Waukesha county; William, April 14, 1862, at Postville, Green county; Charles, August 14, 1864, at same place; Albert, November 19, 1866; Addie and Nettie (twins), October 27, 1867; George, September 15, 1872, in Auburn township, Chippewa county; Peter Martin, January 18, 1874, in Auburn township; Mabel, July 2, 1876, in Auburn township, Chippewa county. Mr. Oleson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Good Templar. Politically he is a democrat, and his religious faith is that of the Norwegian Lutheran.

HON. JESSE F. HAND, retired, Phillips, Price county, was born at New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y., March 24, 1816. His parents, Jesse and Lucy (Cowles) Hand, had twelve children, of whom he is the fifth son. His grandfather, Abram Hand, was descended from John Hand, a Welshman, who settled upon Long Island about 1635. The descendants of John Hand are scattered throughout the United States, and include many prominent and noted men. The family have also been conspicuous for longevity, which our subject attributes to their regular and temperate habits. The latter was educated at a select school, taught by his brother, Prof. L. Hand. At sixteen he began to learn the carpenter's trade, which occupation he followed for a number of years. He was united in matrimony November 8, 1841, with Mary, daughter of Samuel and Lucretia (Johnson) Wheeler. Mrs. Hand was born in Unionville, Ohio. Eight children blessed this union. The eldest, George, died of starvation at the end of sixteen months' imprisonment in Andersonville prison. Their other children's names are: Antoinette (Mrs. T. L. Hatch), Martha (Mrs. F. B. Gould), Willis, Harper, Mary A. (Mrs. W. S. Hatton), Isabel H. (Mrs. Smith) and Edwin W.

In 1845 Mr. Hand removed to Wisconsin, and lived at Lyons, Walworth county, until 1848, when he became one of the pioneers of Columbia county. He engaged in farming at Rocky Run, where he was postmaster for twenty-six years. He held various local offices, and in 1864 was elected member of the assembly from that district. In 1880 he removed to Phillips, where he was also postmaster for three years. He has been a justice of the peace for three years past, and is department clerk of the court. He took an active interest in the organization of the Price County Agricultural society, and was the first president of the same, and is also a member of the State Agricultural society. For two seasons he was in charge of the Price county exhibit at the state fair, which was a means of inducing many settlers to locate here. Mr.

and Mrs. Hand recently celebrated their golden wedding, which was attended by numerous friends and relatives from far and near. Politically Mr. Hand is an ardent republican, and his first presidential vote was cast for W. H. Harrison. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and the order of I. O. G. T. He is the only living charter member of the first Total Abstinence society organized in the United States, which event took place in 1830.

ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, physician, Eau Claire, was born in Ontario, Canada. He is a grandson of the celebrated Dr. Thomas Montgomery, of Ontario, Canada, who was a native of Scotland, but whose parents were born in the north of Ireland, and were descendants of an old Protestant family. Thomas Montgomery was educated in Edinburgh, Scotland, and married in the north of Ireland. He finally came to Canada, where he accumulated considerable wealth through his large practice, surgery being his specialty. He reared a large family of children, of whom Smith Montgomery was but three years old when he came to Canada, where he is now farming. His wife, Catherine McDonald, was a Scotch lady. She died July 15, 1891, aged sixty years, and left five children: William, Thomas, Mary J., Alexander and John R. Of these our subject received his preliminary education at Alexandria, preparatory to entering McGill college. Lack of funds prevented this, but he secured a teacher's certificate. Soon after, at the age of nineteen, he followed the tide of emigration to Manitoba, where he passed another examination, and taught school for a year. After that he was in the employment of the government for three years, supplying Indians and half-breeds with rations during the construction of the Canadian & Atlantic railroad. In 1885 he came to Eau Claire, where he was induced by Dr. Ashum to study medicine, which he did, and graduated at the medical school and hospital of Chicago. He has been located at Eau Claire since October, 1889, and has built up a very good practice. The Doctor is an all round athlete and has made several good records. He still keeps up his practice in his spare moments. He married Miss Annie Bennick, an Eau Claire lady of German descent. They have three children: William, Alexander and John L., all athletes.

ERIK O. FOSSUM, proprietor of the Central house, Rice Lake, Barron county, was born in Norway, April 6, 1841, and is a son of Ole Erikson and Carrie (Estenson) Fossum. Ole E. Fossum was born in 1805, and died in 1875 in Norway; his widow was born in 1808 and is still living. Erik O. came to America in 1868 and settled first in Meridian, Wis., and moved from there to Menomonie. He was employed by Knapp, Stout & Co. at Downsville for eleven years. In 1884 he came to Rice Lake and purchased the Central house property, which he still owns and conducts. September 6, 1872, he married Miss Mary Isakson, a daughter of Isaac and Ingeborg (Karlson) Johanson, natives of Sweden. She was born December 4, 1850; her father was born in 1810 and died in 1867; her mother was born in 1820. Mr. and Mrs. Fossum are the parents of seven children: Olaf, born November 6, 1873, died August 28, 1875; Lena, born February 3, 1875; Carl Julius, January 10, 1877; Ida Christina, March 9, 1879; Isaac, January 13, 1882; Emma Mary, born October 8, 1885, died July 18, 1888; Emil Mangnus, May 8, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Fossum are members of the Lutheran church.

MARCELLUS F. STEVENS, steamboat pilot and farmer, Downsville, Dunn county, was born at the forks of the Kennebec river, about fifty miles above the village of Solon, July 13, 1838, and is a son of Elijah G. Stevens. When he was about two years old the family removed to Emdon township, where he

attended school as well as in Green county, Wis. At the age of fifteen he removed with his father to Dead Lake prairie, driving the oxen most of the way thither. He assisted in cleaning up and improving the farm, and remained in charge with his brother and a hired man, while his father returned to Green county for the rest of the family. Wolves, deer and bears were plenty, and our subject soon became an expert hunter. He often shot deer in sight of the cabin, and at no time had to look far for a supply of venison. One evening, as he was returning from a hunt with a supply of venison, the wolves manifested such a strong inclination to relieving him of his game that he prudently hung it in a tree out of their reach, and in daylight returned and brought it home. A few years later his father engaged in lumbering on the Red Cedar river, and while awaiting the arrival of the choppers, he was left in charge of the shanty for about two weeks. One morning he started out and shot a bear, and had begun to dress it when he was surprised by the appearance of another bear with two cubs. He discovered that he had left his ammunition at home, so lost no time in going after it. When he returned to the scene he found nothing but the carcass of the bear that he had killed, and which weighed about 400 pounds. Later he made a business of hunting for several seasons, and has killed eight deer in a single day and once killed sixty within six weeks, with a single barreled gun. At seventeen he began work on the river.

He enlisted in December, 1861, in Company L, Second Wisconsin cavalry. He was chiefly employed on scouting and skirmish duty in Missouri and Arkansas. The climate did not agree with him, and he was sent to the hospital at Memphis, and in April, 1863, was discharged for disability. After about one year he was sufficiently recovered to resume work on the river, which he has continued every season since. In 1871 he became a pilot on the steamer "Pete Wilson," and is now employed on the "Phil Scheckel." July 18, 1869, he married Barbara H. Robinson, who is a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (McCain) Robinson. Mr. Robinson was of English descent, but his daughter was born in Jefferson county, Pa. When she was six years old her father died, and her mother afterward married Edward E. Hanegan. In 1855 the family removed to Lakeport and in 1861, to Downsville, where Mr. Hanegan was employed in bridge building, in the mills and on the river. Mrs. Hanegan died in December, 1879, and her husband has since resided with our subject. Mr. Hanegan was born at Greensburg, Pa., May 18, 1805. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have four children: Elmer E., Lawrence G., Paul M. and Nellie M. A few years after his marriage Mr. Stevens purchased a farm near Downsville, and in 1891 bought his present farm. He now owns about 200 acres. He is a democrat and is a member of the G. A. R. and I. O. O. F.

JAMES RALPH CAMPBELL, commission merchant, Eau Claire, was born in Perry, Dane county, Wis., January 24, 1850. His parents, Samuel C. and Martha J. (Cook) Campbell, were natives of Washington county, Va., and settled in this state in 1848. They were of an old Scotch family, and farmers by occupation. Our subject was educated at Evansville seminary, Wis. His parents were good, pious people and believed in holding a strict rein over him, which, while not appreciated by him then, is now. To enjoy more freedom, when he was but seventeen years old, he enlisted at Chicago, December 6, 1867, for three years, in the Thirty-third regiment of United States infantry. He was stationed at Selma, Ala., and various other southern points during the reconstruction period. He had a rich experience in dealing with a people who were still suffering over their defeat in battle, but whose spirit was never humbled.

In March, 1869, his regiment and the Eighth were consolidated, and he was stationed nine months at Charleston, S. C., and then transferred to Tallahassee, Fla. He was honorably discharged December 6, 1870, at New York city. The discipline he wished to avoid at home, he received in the army, where he learned many valuable lessons which have been of great value to him throughout life, therefore that step, though rashly taken, has not been regretted. When he arrived home he saw the value of an education and accordingly entered the Platteville normal school, where he fitted himself for teaching. He taught in various places in his native state as well as others, principally in the winters, and followed such occupations in the summer time as best suited his roving disposition. In his wanderings he arrived in Dakota City, Neb., when the people were in need of a competent teacher at the head of their school, and he secured the position and taught a very successful term of seven months, which ended in May, 1876. That summer he became imbued with the Black Hills excitement, but wisely concluded to run a hotel at Falls City, Neb., instead of taking the chance of being chased by the government troops and Indians. He next took up a claim on the Osage reservation near Wichita, Kas., and was engaged in freighting in the meantime for the government between that place and the Indian Territory. He finally sold his claim and hunted buffaloes near Fort Elliot, Tex., until March, 1879, when the noted contractors, Lee and Reynolds, employed him to superintend the government experimental farm, which was a complete success. After putting up 1,050 tons of hay, he traveled 300 miles to Wichita, Kas., on horseback, crossing the frozen streams on the ice, something of very rare occurrence in that country. After a short visit home he became agent for a loan and trust company at Topeka, Kas., and also took up a timber claim, and taught school in the winter.

April 18, 1881, at Monroe, Wis., he married Miss Viola D. Miller, who is the mother of Ralph Luverne and Beatrice Hazel. After his marriage he was book and time-keeper on an extension of the Union Pacific railroad in Kansas, and then farmed till June, 1882, when he permanently located in Eau Claire, where he has gained the respect and esteem of his fellowmen. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M. fraternity, and was elected as an alderman, and has piloted some important measures that were passed through the council. He was a partner of Miller, Post & Co., commission men, but since 1883 he has owned and had sole charge of the business, which he has conducted very successfully.

GUY P. CORWIN, physician, Augusta, Eau Claire county, was born March 23, 1855, in Barry county, Mich., a son of Milton and Mary (Spear) Corwin, natives of Chittenden county, Vt. Their ancestors were Americans, but of Scotch descent. The father resided in New York state for several years, and then settled near Grand Rapids, Mich., where he still resides, following agricultural pursuits. Mr. Corwin received a common-school education in his native town, and entered the Wesleyan seminary at Wasioja, Dodge county, Minn., which he attended over three years, and then taught school for several years. He began the study of medicine in Mantorville, Minn., in the office of John Flood, M. D., and then went to Minneapolis, where he attended two courses of the Minnesota hospital college, and after serving one term as house doctor in the city hospital, was appointed assistant city physician under Dr. Dunn in 1887, and in that capacity discovered the case of leprosy on the southeast flats which attracted attention in medical circles throughout the state. He graduated at the University of Minneapolis in the class of 1889, and located in Augusta in the fall

of 1890, and has succeeded in building up a good lucrative practice here in a very short time. Dr. Corwin was married in Wasioja, Dodge county, Minn., to Emma Garrison. They have one son, Ward Ellis Corwin.

EDWIN WHEELER HAND, attorney at law, Phillips, Price county, is the youngest son of Hon. Jesse F. Hand, and was born at Rocky Run, Wis., May 23, 1859. He attended Baraboo high school and the Oshkosh normal school. He came to Phillips in 1879, and three years later engaged in the real estate and fire insurance business, which he carried on until recently. He also prepared the first abstracts of the county, and began to read law in the office of his brother, Willis Hand. Later he attended the law department of the State university and was admitted to practice in August, 1890. Since October, 1890, he has held an interest in the Phillips "Bee," to which he is a contributor. He is secretary and treasurer of the Phillips & La Crosse railroad company, and vice-president of the Business Men's association, and is also court commissioner. He married, October 5, 1887, Josephine Allendar, whose death occurred July 23, the following year. Mr. Hand is a member of the Presbyterian church and of the Masonic order, and is a progressive, public-spirited citizen.

ELI MINDER, steamboat pilot, P. O. Ella, Pepin county, was born in Centre county, Pa., October 5, 1838. Both of his grandfathers were Germans, and settled in an early day in Berks county, Pa. His parents, John and Ann (Osawaldt) Minder, had eight children, namely: Nathan, Elizabeth (Mrs. H. Fletcher), John, Jonas, Benjamin, David, Jacob and Eli. When our subject was about five years old, the family moved to Fort Madison, Iowa, where he attended a private or select school and worked with his father in a wagon shop. Later he clerked in dry goods and clothing stores for about three years. In 1856 he came to Frankfort township and worked on a farm. About two years later his parents moved here, and Mr. Minder worked at wagon-making. He died in 1863, and his wife's death occurred about three years later. In 1859 our subject began working on the river, pulling an oar on a raft, between Waubeek and Read's Landing, for C. C. Washburn & Co. In 1864 he became a raft pilot for the Knapp, Stout Lumber Co., and soon after received a license as steamboat pilot and ran on the "Pete Wilson" for several years. February 28, 1869, he married Mary H. Milliren, and they have three children: Jessie E., Nellie B. and Delbert B. Mr. Minder lived at Read's Landing until 1873, when he removed to Ella and opened a general store. In 1875 his store burned down, and he next built and ran a ferry boat between Stockholm and Lake City. From 1882 to 1887 he owned an interest in the steamer "Luella" plying between Stillwater, Minn., and Hannibal, Mo. In the latter year he began running on the "Phil Scheckel," where he is still employed. Politically he is a democrat.

SHERMAN NATHAN STANLEY, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, was born in Mount Desert, Me., April 21, 1856, a son of Nathan and Almeda (Stanley) Stanley, the former born in Mount Desert about 1831, a painter by trade, the latter born in 1833 and died in 1871. He left home when eight years of age and lived with an uncle until fourteen years old, then shipped as a sailor before the mast, which occupation he continued for eight years, being promoted to second mate the last year. In 1878 he came to Chippewa Falls, Wis., and worked in the woods that winter, then came to Mondovi and farmed for seven years. He then bought a farm of 114 acres, on which he now resides, having it all under cultivation. He has a good residence and buildings, and his farm is well

stocked. May 8, 1884, Mr. Stanley married Miss Lucy Dillon, who was born February 14, 1864, a daughter of Thomas and Lucy Amelia (Hulbert) Dillon. (See biography of Thos. Dillon.) Politically Mr. Stanley is a republican, and while not a member of any church is a believer in true religion.

JOHN CLARKSON BARLAND, farmer, Eau Claire, eldest son of Thomas and Margaret Barland, was born November 15, 1840, in Jacksonville, Ill. Coming with his father to Eau Claire, in July, 1853, he assisted in opening the first farm in Eau Claire county. In the winter of 1854-55, at the early age of fourteen, he worked in the woods, scaling logs, for the pioneer loggers, Scotch & West, on the Eau Claire river. Two years later he took a year's schooling at Knox college, Ill., in company with his two elder sisters. In 1863 he enlisted as a private in Company H, Sixteenth Wisconsin volunteers, and was constantly on duty, from Vicksburg to Atlanta, through the Atlanta campaign, the Hood campaign, the march to the sea, and the marches northward to Washington. At the latter place he succumbed to disease, contracted through exposure and over work, and was confined to the hospital for two months. After the war was over he returned home with shattered health and it was many years before he successfully rallied. From 1866 to 1869 Mr. Barland carried on extensive lumbering operations. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar, although he never practiced, and was subsequently appointed deputy United States marshal for the Chippewa valley, serving in that capacity for ten years. The census of Eau Claire county for 1870 was taken by him. In 1884 Mr. Barland laid out an addition to the city of Eau Claire, making it his home, and establishing a farm and dairy in connection with it. He deals in real estate, and has taken an earnest and active part in developing the interests of the Chippewa Valley.

WILLIAM H. ELLIS, physician, was born in Dodge county, Wis., September 17, 1855, the youngest of four children born to Hernando C. and Jemima (Haight) Ellis, natives of New York. His early life was spent in Dunn county, this state, his parents having removed there in 1856 and engaged in farming. He attended school in Eau Claire, and read medicine with Dr. Alexander of that place, and afterward graduated from Rush Medical college of Chicago, in the class of 1880. He then practiced his profession at Prairie Farm until 1883, the subsequent two years in Chetek, and came to Barron, his present location, in 1885. September 1, 1880, Dr. Ellis married Miss Eliza, daughter of Rev. John Y. and Sophia (Frizee) Aitchison, formerly of Eau Claire, now of Hastings, Neb. Four children have blessed this union, namely: Lottie, Walter, Agnes and Benjamin. Dr. Ellis is a member and the present worshipful master of Masonic Lodge No. 220, Barron, and a member of I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 38. Politically he is a republican and is ex-president of the school board, and secretary of the board of United States examining surgeons, which meets at Cumberland, Wis. He and wife are members of the Baptist church. Dr. Ellis is county physician for the district comprising the towns of Barron, Stanley, Maple Grove, Clinton and the city of Barron. He is also medical examiner for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, the Ætna Mutual Life of New York, the Washington and several other life insurance companies who do business in his county. He is also a member of the Inter-County Medical society and health officer of the town of Barron.

WILLIAM A. MURRAY was born November 12, 1844, in Pictou county, Nova Scotia. He is the fourth child of the family of ten children of William A. and Elizabeth (Borland) Murray, the former of whom came from Scotland when only

fifteen years of age. At the age of fourteen William A. left home and began working out, and at the age of sixteen began to learn the trade of blacksmithing. In 1868 he came to Clinton Junction, Rock county, Wis., and after remaining there one year came to Menomonie. In 1872 he came to Eau Claire and became head blacksmith for the Daniel Shaw company, and has held that position ever since. In 1876 he purchased eighty acres in section twenty-three, Union township, and in 1883 added seventy acres adjoining, making in all 150 acres, and has one of the finest farms in Eau Claire county. Mr. Murray hires a man to carry on the farm, and stock-raising is the principal work. December 17, 1870, he married Sarah Maria, daughter of Lucius and Margaret Green of Scotch descent. They have three children: James W., Frank L. and Etta Maria. Mr. Murray attends the Congregational church, is a member of the Odd Fellows and a republican in politics.

OTTO REINHARD DEMMLER, florist, Eau Claire, was born January 14, 1862, in Berlin, Germany, a son of Julius and Ida (Strauch) Demmler, natives of Germany. The father was born in Berlin where his family has resided since the fourteenth century, while the mother came from Frankfort. His father, aged seventy-three years, also resides in Berlin, and once owned a large estate, but has retired from active life. He is a man of considerable wealth and influence. Many of the ancestors of our subject were people of prominence in their time, and G. A. Demmler, a brother of his grandfather, was architect to the grand duke of Mecklenburg and built his castle, opera house, etc. Otto's mother died three years ago aged sixty-three years. She had ten children who reached maturity, and two other than our subject came to America. Johannes is a doctor in St. Louis, and Edmund was a florist in Los Angeles, Cal. The latter died October 23, 1891, aged thirty-six years. Otto R. Demmler was educated in Berlin, and graduated there at the Gymnasium in 1882. He came to the United States in June of the same year, and traveled west to La Crosse, where he worked for a florist one year. He wandered around through several states and finally, in 1885, settled in Eau Claire, where he started a greenhouse containing 6,070 square feet of glass, and heated by hot water. It is the largest establishment of the kind in the northwest, and his business has proved quite a success, attained chiefly by his close application to and knowledge of the business. He graduated in botany and zoology in his native country, and this has been a great assistance to him in his career. He ships considerable product to outside towns and has established a good reputation. Manual labor was almost a stranger to him in his early days, but he persevered and conquered every obstacle. October 8, 1885, he married Miss Lina Kienass, of La Crosse, Wis., and they have two children, Walter R. and Elsie L. Mr. and Mrs. Demmler are members of the German Evangelical church. She was born in Posen, Prussia, and was two years old when she came with her parents, Henry and Frederica Kienass, to America.

C. N. TABER, farmer, P. O. Chetek, Barron county, was born in Genesee county, N. Y., July 20, 1847, a son of Nelson and Dinana (Moon) Strong, New England farmers. The father is still living but the mother died when our subject was but six weeks old. Our subject was adopted by Mr. Taber and wife, when he was but two months old, and with them he lived until he was twenty-three years of age. He received but a common-school education. In 1860 the family came to Wisconsin and settled in Dane county, where they remained until 1865, then came to the Chippewa Valley and settled in Cook's valley, where they lived eight years, and since then they have lived in Dallas,

Barron county. Our subject first settled on his farm of 200 acres in 1869, but for the past few years he improved it but little and worked for Knapp, Stout & Co. December 8, 1871, he married Martha M. Sexton, who has borne him one daughter, Carrie A. Strong. In politics Mr. Taber is a straight republican, and is liberal in religious matters. During his life he has never signed a mortgage or bond, and would never accept an office.

FRANK GREGOIRE, blacksmith, Eau Claire, was born in Quebec, Canada, September 14, 1852, a son of Joseph and Ellen (Gognon) Gregoire. Joseph was born in Beauce county, Quebec, in 1798, and was a blacksmith by trade. His life was spent in seafaring until he was twenty-two years old, when he served as an apprentice at his trade for two years, then began to work for himself, and remained in business until his death, which occurred in 1884, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. Frank's grandfather was born in Lyons, France, but came to Canada in an early day, and located on land that the city of Montreal now stands upon. The first work he did was to reap wheat where the city now is. He was a natural mechanic and carried on the business of a builder and cabinet-maker. The family has a rocking chair and a table that he made more than a hundred years ago. Ellen was born in Quebec, Canada, and is still living, at the age of seventy-six years. She is the daughter of Frank and Mary Gognon. The former died at the age of forty-nine, and Mary lived to the venerable age of ninety-seven.

Our subject remained at home until eighteen years of age, and acquired a fair education in the French language. In the meantime he went into a shop and learned the blacksmith's trade. Migrating to Whitfield, N. H., when eighteen years old, he went into the woods, logging, and in the summer worked at farming, attending school at the same time to learn the English language. Having saved \$500, he invested it, and went to school at Laconia, N. H., to finish his education. After working at his trade in Bethlehem for a year, he went home to Canada on a visit for six weeks, after which he returned to Whitfield and worked for various firms until he went to Fabyan House, N. H., and began business on his own account. He remained there six years, and saved \$1,800, then sold out, and in 1880 commenced to work in Traverse county, Minn., and homesteaded a piece of land there. In 1882 he sold out his claim, went to St. Paul, Minn., and remained there for a short time, then moved his family to Eau Claire, and worked for E. L. Lyons until spring, when he went to Ashland and worked three months for the Bad River Lumber Company, then came back to Eau Claire and again went to work for E. L. Lyons, with whom he remained until 1884. He next purchased a half interest in a building on River street and commenced business on his own account. A year later he moved into the shop he now occupies. He also lives in his own residence. He married, September 20, 1873, Mary Monahan, who was born in Quebec, Canada, April 13, 1853, and is a daughter of Terrence and Kate Monahan, both of whom were born in the northern part of Ireland. There were born to this union seven children: Joseph Albert, July 22, 1874; William James, March 4, 1876; Agnes Ellen, April 15, 1878; Frederick John, October 10, 1882; Mary Kate, November 11, 1884; Frank, February 15, 1886, and died April 30, 1887, and George Cornelius, August 20, 1890. Mr. Gregoire is independent in politics.

ELIJAH JACKSON, farmer, P. O. Mondovi, Buffalo county, was born in Madison county, N. Y., January 9, 1824, and is the son of John and Silinda (Briggs) Jackson. His father was born in 1798 in Connecticut, and died at

the age of seventy-seven years. His mother was born in 1800, on the battleground of Plattsburg, and died in 1840. The house in which his mother was born had a cannon ball shot through it, and the ball was kept by the family for many years. Daniel Briggs, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1758, and died at the age of ninety years. He was in the Revolutionary war and was in the battle of Plattsburg, where he was surrounded by the British at his old home, but by the help of the ladies of the house escaped. His ancestors were here in colonial times.

At the early age of nineteen years Elijah Jackson bought a piece of land and commenced farming for himself, but sold out, and in 1855 came west, and located at La Crosse, securing a clerkship in the New England hotel. In 1856 he served as deputy marshal of that place, and was one of the first officers under the city charter. He afterward moved to Onalaska and ran a hotel and farm for a short time, then bought a piece of land in Holland township and remained upon it until 1873, when he sold out and moved to Drammen township, Eau Claire county, and bought the farm upon which he now resides. He has 115 acres under cultivation with a good residence and out-buildings, and has the farm well stocked.

Mr. Jackson married, in 1843, Percis Chatman, and they have one child, Levant, born November 17, 1845. Mrs. Jackson died November 1, 1859, and Mr. Jackson married Almira Elizabeth, a daughter of John and Phoebe Sadlemire, born March 31, 1839. John Sadlemire was born in 1808 and his wife in 1818. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have six children, namely: La Sira Malissa, born March 16, 1861; John M., December 16, 1862, died March 26, 1863; Morris Edward, March 4, 1864; Rodney Barney, June 23, 1866; Daniel Briggs, November 12, 1869, died January 1, 1871, and Mary Amanda, November 24, 1873. Mr. Jackson is conservative in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM E. SPENCER, Rice Lake, Barron county, minute and journal clerk of the United States senate, was born at Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, August 20, 1842, and is a son of E. A. and A. M. (Chilcote) Spencer. In 1858 the family came to Madison, Wis., and to Rice Lake in 1883. E. A. Spencer was a lawyer by profession, and continued to practice up to the time of his death, which occurred June 2, 1887. For several years he was president of the Scioto & Hocking Valley railroad in Ohio. In 1856-57 he was a member of the Ohio senate, and served in this state for a considerable period as assistant secretary of state. His parents removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio early in the history of the latter state. His widow still resides in Rice Lake. William E. Spencer was graduated from the Wisconsin university in 1861, and a year later was appointed a clerk in the second auditor's office, treasury department, at Washington, by Sec'y Salmon P. Chase, and filled that position for four years. He was then, March 28, 1866, appointed to a clerkship in the office of the secretary of the United States senate, and, with the exception of about four years, has since been continuously in the employ of the senate, occupying for about sixteen years his present position as minute and journal clerk at the secretary's desk. During the four years of absence from the service of the senate he was employed in the loan division of the United States treasurer's office and in the office of the postmaster general. From 1865 to 1867 he attended the Columbian law school at Washington, and was admitted to the bar there, but has never practiced law. Though employed at Washington and residing chiefly in that city for the past thirty years, Mr. Spencer has always claimed and con-

sidered Wisconsin as his home. He is an extensive owner of realty in this vicinity, having a farm of 160 acres under cultivation, besides a large amount of uncultivated farming land. His time, when exempt from duty at the capitol, is spent at Rice Lake, where he finds agreeable diversion from his official business, and enjoys immunity from asthma, with which he has long been afflicted.

E. A. OLSON, physician and surgeon, Osseo, Trempealeau county, was born in Christiania, Norway, October 18, 1850, and is the eldest of the four children of O. T. and Sarah (Iverson) Olson, natives of Norway. His father and mother were both born in 1820, and were married in 1848. Their children were: E. A., Christiania (wife of James Campbell), Edward O. and Anton J. The family came to the United States in 1853, and settled near Milwaukee, where the father followed the shoemaking trade. In 1859 they moved to Mauston, where he engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. His property was destroyed by fire once, but he continued in business and is now in comfortable circumstances. After obtaining a common-school education, E. A. Olson started out to make his own living, and in 1872 commenced studying medicine with G. C. Gardner, a physician of Mauston, and there remained studying and practicing until 1877. In 1880 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Keokuk, Iowa. He settled in Osseo in 1877, and after graduating returned there and has an extensive practice. February 28, 1875, he married Miss Helen E., daughter of Theodore and Eliza (Linderman) Valleau, natives of Pennsylvania. She was born in Juneau county, Wis., August 29, 1853. They have one child, Blanche E. Mr. Olson is a member of Osseo Lodge No. 213, A. F. and A. M., of which he is master, also a member of Armor Lodge No. 36, K. of P., of Independence. He is a republican in politics, and is an acknowledged leader in the party, spending both time and labor at the elections. He is looked upon by all as an enterprising citizen.

JULIUS DERGE, cigar manufacturer, Eau Claire, came to Eau Claire in January, 1875, and six months later started a cigar factory in company with his brother, Ferdinand, which they continued until 1891, when Ferdinand, died. Julius has since conducted the business alone. He was born in Brandenburg, Germany, near Berlin, July 1, 1853, a son of Ferdinand and Augusta (Greve) Derge, natives of Germany, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Derge came to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1870, worked at the cigar trade there, and in 1875 came to Eau Claire. April 16, 1879, he married Anna Kneer, who was born September 22, 1860, a daughter of Mathias Kneer, whose biography appears in another part of this work. Three children have been born to them: Julius, May 5, 1880; Mathias, March 7, 1883, and Frank, March 1, 1885. Mr. Derge belongs to the Lutheran church, is a democrat, politically, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

GEORGE E. SCOTT, merchant, Prairie Farm, Barron county, was born in Durand, Wis., July 3, 1860, the fourth of the six children of Seth and Bolina M. (Fisher) Scott, natives of Pennsylvania. He finished his education in the Durand high school, and when sixteen years of age, entered a general store in Durand, and there he learned the rudiments of a business he is now conducting. In April, 1881, he went to Menomonie and engaged with the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company in their store at that place. At the end of two years he came to Prairie Farm and took charge of their store at this place, which he conducted in an able manner until January, 1891, when he purchased the stock, and his store is now second to none in Barron county. November 24, 1881,

Mr. Scott was united in marriage at Durand, with Miss Alice, daughter of A. W. and Climena (Vickery) Hammond, who came to Durand in 1876. Five children have been born to them, only one of whom, Hammond E., is now living, four having died in infancy. Mr. Scott is chairman of the board of Prairie Farm township, and a notary public. He is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 220, of Barron, and politically is a believer in the principles of the prohibition party. Mrs. Scott is a member of the Congregational church.

SAMUEL C. CHURCH, carpenter, Eau Claire, came to the Chippewa Valley in 1879, and began work in Chippewa Falls for the Newton Mill Company, in a flour-mill. One year later he came to Eau Claire, obtained employment with Bangs & Fish, now E. M. Fish & Co., in their sash, door and blind factory, and has been with them ever since. He was born in Cape May, N. J., April 15, 1836, a son of Isaac and Rebecca (Watson) Church, both now deceased. Four children were born to them, three of whom are now living. Our subject spent his early life at his father's home at Cape May, until 1851, when the family removed to Ohio and located at Lancaster. In August, 1862, Mr. Church enlisted in Company K, 114th Ohio volunteer infantry, and was in the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post and the siege and battles of Vicksburg, the Red river expedition under Banks and the taking of Mobile. He was discharged in July, 1865, returned to Ohio, and followed his trade until 1867, when he emigrated to Kansas and lived in Leavenworth until 1879, when he came to the Chippewa Valley. In 1866 he married Josephine, a daughter of Isaac and Caroline Allen. Two sons and one daughter have been born to them, two of whom died, leaving one son, Harry, surviving. Mr. Church is a member of the G. A. R., and politically affiliates with the republican party.

LOUIS J. BREEN, Barron, county clerk of Barron county, was born in Norway, November 26, 1848, and is a son of John and Mary (Holemo) Breen, who were also natives of that country. His early life was spent in Norway, and there his education was obtained, with the exception of a few months' schooling in Minnesota. He came to America in 1868 and located in Fillmore county, Minn., where he remained seven years, then came to Barron county in 1875, and purchased the farm on which he now resides in Prairie Farm township. November 27, 1870, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Hagen, at Fillmore, Minn., and this union was blessed with six children: Paul, Marie, Carl, Albert, Louise and Otto. Mrs. Breen died in 1881, and Mr. Breen again married, taking Augusta Margareta Hansen for his second wife. To them have been born five children, namely: Helmer, Anna, Helen, Laura and Clara. Politically Mr. Breen is a republican, and has held the office of town supervisor two years, and town clerk seven years. He was again elected to the latter office in the spring of 1888, but this time, after serving his term half out, he resigned for the purpose of taking charge of the office of county clerk, to which he had been elected in November of the same year, by a majority of 942 votes, there being four candidates in the field. He was re-elected in 1890 by a majority of 331, this time having two competitors. He is a member of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church of Prairie Farm.

HENRY B. ROSS, farmer, P. O. Chetek, Barron county, was born in what was then the territory of Wisconsin, November 9, 1839, in Geneva, Walworth county, a son of Britton and Amanda (Stork) Ross, both of Revolutionary stock, the former from the state of New Jersey, the latter from New York. His parents came to Wisconsin in 1838, and first settled in Walworth county, where they farmed for many years; then moved to Columbia county, where

Mr. Ross died in 1873. The mother is still living and resides in Grand Island, Neb. Our subject remained at home until he attained the age of twenty-one, when he went to Columbia county and farmed there until 1872; then removed to Barron county and settled on his homestead of 160 acres on section twenty-two, town of Chetek. Mr. Ross is a large sheep raiser, as his farm is especially adapted to that industry. He has also a fine apiary, and has seventy-four stands at present. In 1890 he turned out the largest amount of honey, considering the size of his apiary, of any one in the state. Mr. Ross was joined in marriage, in Columbia county, Wis., July 28, 1858, with Miss Emily A. Albee, of that county, and to them have been born three children: Wm. Henry, who married Mabel Colborn of Palmer, Neb., and now lives on a farm adjoining his father; Lillie May, married to Wallie R. Comstock, and lives in Columbia county, and Grant H., the youngest. All the children are school teachers and are teaching at the present time. In politics Mr. Ross is independent; he is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and both he and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church.

JAMES SHAW, farmer, P. O. Porcupine, Pepin county, was born near Shutesbury, Franklin county, Mass., January 17, 1844, a son of John and Rebecca Shaw. After the death of his mother James lived with a neighboring farmer until he was seventeen, when he went to Onondaga county, N. Y., and engaged in farming. In 1866 he removed to Lake City, Minn., and engaged in hop culture. In 1869 he came to Frankfort township, Pepin county, and purchased his present farm, which was then unimproved. For the past fifteen years Mr. Shaw has given considerable attention to bee culture, and his apiary now comprises ninety swarms. January 17, 1870, Mr. Shaw married Miss Mary Loomis, and they are the parents of three children: Charles, William and Maude. In politics he is a republican. He has served the town as supervisor, and for twelve years has been postmaster.

THOMAS W. BLYTON, farmer, P. O. Dallas, Barron county, was born in Canton, Ohio, April 30, 1815, and is a son of Russell and Rebecca (Brown) Blyton, natives of New York state. His parents removed to Cattaraugus county, N. Y., when he was seven years of age, and there they both died. Thomas was educated in Cattaraugus county at private schools. In 1843 he went from New York to Geneseo, McHenry county, Ill., but remained there a short time only, then returned to New York state. In 1856 he came to Wisconsin and located at Sparta, where he owned a farm, but worked at his trade, that of carpentering. He came to Barron county in 1869 and located a homestead on section four, Dallas township, where he has 160 acres of finely improved land. Mr. Blyton enlisted at Leon, Wis., in 1863, in Company C, Nineteenth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, army of the Tennessee, in which division he remained until the close of the war, and received his discharge in July, 1865. July 4, 1841, Mr. Blyton was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Manly and Nancy (Whiteman) McClure, natives of New York. Nine children have been born to them, namely: Hon. William H. Blyton, of Sparta; Charles Warren, deceased; Olive; Manly, deceased; Deforest, Dewilton, Dora, Rissie and Mary, deceased. Politically Mr. Blyton is a staunch democrat.

GEORGE W. HART (deceased) was born in Springfield, Ohio, in June, 1842. His parents were Edward and Sarah Hart, who had four children, George being the third. He received a district-school education, and learned the carpenter's trade when still a boy. He came to Baraboo, Wis., with his parents, in 1848,

and a few years afterward returned to his native state. At the first call for troops in the Civil war he enlisted in April, 1861, in Company G, Nineteenth regiment, Ohio cavalry. He served his term and re-enlisted in August of the same year in Company A, Second regiment, Ohio cavalry, in which he served three years. The time for which he enlisted having closed, he again re-enlisted in the same company and served his country until the close of the war, receiving his discharge September 11, 1865, at Benton Barracks, Mo. Mr. Hart was in some of the fiercest battles of the war, yet never received a wound. In October, 1870, he married Delia Estey, of Akron, Ohio, and came to Eau Claire. In 1873 he purchased 100 acres of land in sections three and ten, Brunswick township. Here he carried on farming and stock raising with such success that at his death he owned over 300 acres of good land. Mr. and Mrs. Hart had five children, namely: George E., William P., Sarah M., Mabel and Kate. Mr. Hart died February 6, 1890, and his widow and the two sons carry on the farm.

WILLIAM HENRY WEDEMYER, harness-maker, Eau Claire, was born in Schleswig, Holstein, Germany, July 31, 1853, a son of Henry and Lucy (Fram) Wedemyer, both of whom were born in Germany. Henry was a blacksmith by trade. His death occurred at the age of forty-three years, and his wife died at the early age of thirty-six years. Our subject was but one year old when his father died, and his mother married again. He remained with her until her death, which occurred when he was twelve years old. He lived with his uncle for two years, then began as an apprentice to learn the harness business, and spent over three years at it, then worked two years as a journeyman. At the age of twenty he was drafted in the German army, and served as a soldier the full term of three years. In 1880 he immigrated to this country, and landed in New York in March, came through to Chicago, where he remained for a few months. He then came to Eau Claire, and located permanently. The first six months he was here he worked on a railroad, then began to work at his trade for W. A. Swan, and remained with him for eight years. His motto was to always save something out of his income, no matter how small it was, and by following this rule rigidly saved enough money to establish himself in business, which he did in April, 1889, and has been quite successful. September 9, 1884, he married Catherine Haas, who was born in Germany in 1859. Her parents immigrated to this country twenty-two years ago, and settled on a farm about nine miles from La Crosse, where they still live. Four children have been born to our subject, namely: Olga, born December 31, 1885, died April 12, 1890; William, born March 27, 1887; Lilly, June 12, 1888, and Albert, September 28, 1890. He is a democrat in politics; belongs to the K. of P., and was one of the squad of twenty who received the prize at the competitive drill held at Duluth, Minn., in Class B., which was open to competition to the world. He was baptized in the Lutheran church.

KAPP E. RASMUSSEN, attorney, Rice Lake, Barron county, was born in Naskau, Laaland Island, Denmark, October 17, 1860, and is a son of Ole and Mary (Smith) Rasmussen. His father was a carpenter and manufacturer of wooden shoes. His customers were among the wealthy people, whose feet he fitted with great skill. In 1865 Ole Rasmussen crossed to America, being twice exposed to the horrors of a fire at sea during the voyage. He settled at Waukesha, Wis., and was joined in 1867 by his family. He engaged in farming and in 1869 removed to Adams county, this state, where he died in October, 1871. His widow now resides in Eau Claire. At the age of eleven years our

subject began to work on a farm, and to take care of himself, and continued at farm labor until 1880. The next year and part of the succeeding were spent in the office of the Barron county "Shield," learning the printer's art. He began the study of law with Hon. W. P. Swift, at Rice Lake, in 1882, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1884. He practiced his profession in partnership with his preceptor until the removal of the latter to West Superior in 1891, since which time he has continued alone. He is a republican in politics and in 1884 acted as clerk of Stanfold township. August 8, 1888, Mr. Rasmussen married Miss Fannie F. Chamberlain, a native of Binghamton, N. Y., whose parents settled at Briggsville, Marquette county, this state, at an early day, and later moved to Oxford, same county, where the father still resides, the mother having passed away. This union has been blessed with two children: Harold Erasmus, born December 8, 1889, and Holden Valentine, born February 10, 1891. Mrs. Rasmussen gives much attention to scientific investigation and is an active member of the Christian Science circle. Mr. Rasmussen is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

WILLIAM SHELDON HATTON, merchant, Phillips, Price county, one of the most prominent business men here, was born at Milwaukee, April 9, 1855. His parents, Thomas and Mary (Sheldon) Hatton, were natives of Manchester, England. They came to Milwaukee in 1850, and the former died at Fox Lake, Wis., in 1882, and the latter at Groton, Dak., in 1887. William S. was the youngest of five children. When he was two years old the family removed to Fox Lake, where he attended the academy and made a special study of telegraphy. At sixteen years of age he became an operator at Ripon, and later was stationed successively at Appleton, Steven's Point, Marshfield and Spencer. When the railroad reached Phillips he was placed in charge of this station and continued in that position for five years. Since 1881 he has been dealing in general merchandise and lumbermen's supplies. The firm name was first Crane, Hatton & Co., then Hatton & Fordyce, but since September, 1891, our subject has been sole proprietor. For the past five years he has also dealt in timber and real estate. Mr. Hatton was one of the prime movers in the enterprise which led to the incorporation of the Phillips & La Crosse railroad company, and is vice-president of the same. He is also president of the Phillips Land & Improvement Co. Mr. Hatton was married September 7, 1881, to Alice M. Hand, born at Rocky Run, Wis., a daughter of J. F. Hand, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume. They have four children: Ruby, Frank S., Mary and Jessie. The present family residence which is one of the finest in the city, was built in 1889. Politically Mr. Hatton is a republican. He is a member of the Masonic order, and an enterprising, public-spirited citizen.

MICHAEL STEICHEN, blacksmith, Bloomer, Chippewa county, was born in Washington county, Wis., May 14, 1857, and is next to the eldest of ten children born to Peter and Johanna (Gales) Steichen. His parents were farmers in Germany, and came to this country in 1848 and located in Washington county, this state. They were among the earliest settlers and took up government land, upon which they are still living. Our subject's education was very limited, as he was compelled to work on the farm. In the fall of 1874 he left home and went to Milwaukee, where he engaged in the blacksmith business. In 1878 he came to Bloomer, where he hired out as a mechanic to Henry Martin. He remained with him for three years, then bought him out, and continued the business alone until 1883, when he took in a partner, Charles

Schwiger. The firm of Steichen & Schwiger continued for one year, when Mr. Martin bought out Mr. Schwiger, and the firm is now Steichen & Martin, and they carry on a wagon shop and do blacksmithing. May 18, 1881, Mr. Steichen married Mary Zwifelhofer and four children have blessed this union: Peter, Anna, Jennie and John. Mr. Steichen was elected on the democratic ticket to the office of town treasurer in the spring of 1890, and re-elected in 1891 without opposition. He and family are members of the Roman Catholic church.

JACOB JOHNSON, farmer, Chetek, Barron county, was born in Denmark, January 1, 1852, the oldest son of Paul and Boel Johnson, who immigrated to America in 1867, and first settled in Winnebago county, on a farm, where they resided four years, then moved to the Chippewa Valley, and settled on a homestead in section fifteen, Chetek township, where they still reside. Our subject made his home with his parents until May 8, 1881, when he married Lizzie M. Parks. After his marriage he settled on a homestead of 160 acres in the same section as his father. He has since added forty acres to his farm and has about sixty acres unimproved. He is also largely engaged in stock raising, having eighty sheep and a goodly number of blooded cattle. His first wife having died, he married Martha Olson, of Chetek, October 5, 1890. In politics our subject is a straight republican, and has held the office of supervisor four years and has been school treasurer ten years.

WILLIAM J. SENEY, blacksmith, Eau Claire, was born in Canada, October 17, 1856, a son of William and Lucretia (Devine) Seney. The former was born in county Antrim, Ireland, and was drowned at the age of forty-eight years, and buried at Petewawa, Canada. The latter was born in Canada, and is still living at the age of sixty-seven years. William remained at home until thirteen years of age, when he went as an apprentice for three years to learn the blacksmith's trade in Buckingham, Canada. He then worked at this business in Buckingham and Granville until 1878, when he went to Bay City, Mich., and worked for a year, then came to Green Bay, Wis., and worked there another year. In 1880 he came to Eau Claire and worked a few months at his trade, then purchased a shop and worked in it for eighteen months, then sold that one and purchased another on First avenue. He did business there for four years, and then sold out and bought his brick shop on South River street, in which he has remained ever since. In 1883 he married Lottie Dennis, who died July 14, 1887, leaving one child, Arley, born April 30, 1885. Mr. Seney married again, May 22, 1889, taking for his second wife Emma Neill, who was born October 24, 1871, a daughter of James and Rebecca (Farr) Neill, both of whom were born in the north of Ireland, and are still alive, James aged seventy years and Rebecca sixty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Seney have one child, Evora, born August 4, 1890. Mr. Seney has always been a republican, is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. fraternities, and was baptized in the Church of England.

HERBERT M. HILLIKER, general foreman of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company at Rice Lake, Barron county, was born in Swanton, Franklin county, Vt., April 2, 1852, and there received his early education. He followed railroad-ing and farming until 1877, when he came to Rice Lake and engaged as a common laborer with the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, with whom he has since remained. In February, 1880, he married Miss Annie Heuer, who is a native of Germany. Her parents were early settlers in Winnebago county, Wis. They have two children: Gracie, born November 1, 1881, and

Helen, February 22, 1885. Mrs. Hilliker is an attendant of the Presbyterian church and a member of the Women's Relief Corps. Mr. Hilliker is a member of Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 38, Rice Lake. Politically he is a republican.

SQUIRE F. MITCHELL, sawyer and scale inspector, Porter's Mills, Eau Claire county, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., November 4, 1851, and is a son of Samuel and Adeline (Lombard) Mitchell. He attended school in New York until the age of fifteen. When twenty years old he started out for himself, and in 1871 came to Eau Claire county, where he worked with the Shaw Lumber Company for two years, then moved to Porter's Mills and commenced to work for the Northwestern Lumber Company as a common laborer. He is now head sawyer, scale inspector and scaler. July 15, 1874, he married Miss Laura, daughter of Benjamin and Lydia McIntosh, of Franklin county, Me. They have two children, Roy E. and Russell A. Mr. Mitchell owns a farm of 160 acres in section two, Brunswick township, where his family live. He is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge and casts his suffrage with the republican party.

CHRISTOPHER SCHLOSSER, hardware merchant, Eau Claire, was born in Rittersdorf, Germany, December 23, 1856, a son of Peter and Maria Schlosser, the former of whom was born in Rittersdorf and died at the age of forty-five years, in 1866. The latter is living and is sixty-nine years old. Christopher was obliged to work out when quite young to help support his mother, on account of his father's early death. When fourteen years old he commenced working in a tannery, dressing hides, and had to walk five miles to work. He remained in the tannery for two years, then apprenticed himself for three years to learn the shoemaker's trade, after which he worked as journeyman another three years. When twenty-two years of age he came to this country and located at Read's Landing, Minn., where he went to work rafting lumber, continuing at it for three summers, and attending an English school in the winter. Both of his legs were broken while he was at work in the latter part of the third summer, and after recovering from the injuries he attended commercial school and graduated. He then secured employment with the Empire Lumber Company, as book-keeper, which position he held for two years. He then went into a hardware store in Eau Claire, remained there four years, and was taken in as a partner under the firm name of Huebner, Robertson & Schlosser. Five years later he sold out his interest, and in 1884, with his two brothers, Matthew and Peter, started a hardware store under the firm name of Schlosser Bros., in the building which they now occupy. They are doing a business of \$40,000 per annum and make a specialty of roofing work, employing eleven men at the present time.

January 2, 1882, Mr. Schlosser married Lorritte C. Boleman, who was born in Eau Claire in 1858. Three children were born to this union, Maud M., Ethel and Cecil. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P., in the former of which he has taken the grand lodge degree, and in the latter was K. of R. and S. for three terms. A democrat in politics, he has been treasurer of the democratic county committee. He was baptized in the Roman Catholic faith. In 1882 he enlisted in Company C., Third regiment, W. N. G., Eau Claire light guards (now Company L.), and has held all the offices up to the first lieutenant, which position he now holds. He is the treasurer of the subscription committee which had in charge the building of the new armory, and great credit is due him for his management of the financial part of the undertaking. This building was dedicated June 23, 1891, by Gen. J. B. Doe,

and when completed will cost \$20,000. It is the largest and best arranged armory in the state.

MATTHEW SCHLOSSER, hardware merchant, Eau Claire was born June 18, 1860, in Germany, a son of Peter and Maria Schlosser, of Rittersdorf, Germany. He went to school in early life with the intention of fitting himself for the profession of a teacher, and his final course was at a normal school where he spent two and a half years, but left there five months before graduating, to come to America, having previously taught one year of school. He emigrated in 1881, located in Eau Claire, Wis., worked in a saw-mill during that summer and attended school in the winter, to perfect himself in the English language. He was then employed by the Empire Lumber Company, the Eau Claire Lumber Company, and then for Miller & Huebner, hardware merchants. In the fall of 1883 he went to La Crosse and took a course in book-keeping there, then went to Duluth, Minn., and then to Authur, N. Dak., shipping wheat for the Dalrymple farm. He was book-keeper for Huebner, Robertson & Schlosser for two years and a half. In the spring of 1887 he went to Chicago and worked there in the hardware business for five months, then returned to his old position in Eau Claire. In 1889 he, with his brothers, opened the hardware store in which he is now doing business. He is a member of the K. of P. order, and is one of the twenty men of the John Barr Glenn's division who took the cash prize as the best drilled division at Duluth, Minn. October 3, 1888, he wedded Gerhardine Radensleben, who was born October 23, 1865. The issue of this marriage are Matthew P., born December 18, 1889, and Mildred, March 3, 1891. Mr. Schlosser was baptized in the Roman Catholic faith, and in politics is a democrat.

FRED. B. KINSLEY, attorney at law, Barron, was born in Loganville, Wis., May 16, 1859, and is a son of Stephen N. and Lucy (Seamans) Kinsley, natives of New York state, who settled in Wisconsin in 1849. His early life was spent in Plattsburg, N. Y., where he attended the city schools. Subsequently he graduated from the college at Baraboo, Wis., in the class of 1884. He began the practice of law in Rice Lake, in May, 1884. In January, 1885, he was elected district attorney, and removed to Barron. He has served also as city justice for five years. Mr. Kinsley was married in November, 1890, to Mrs. L. C. Parr, who has two children: Kathie, born in 1881, and Benjamin, born in 1884. He is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 220, of Barron, Lodge No. 38, I. O. O. F., and Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 68, at Rice Lake. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics he is a republican.

GEORGE A. WRIGHT, P. O. Porter's Mills, Eau Claire county, was born August 1, 1839, near Montreal, Canada, and is a son of English parents, Thomas and Rebecca (Wray) Wright, who left England in 1830 for America, and lived over forty years in Canada. Mr. Wright received his education and spent his early days near Toronto and London, Canada. January 3, 1872, he married Flora, third daughter of William N. and Eleanor Hutt, from near Niagara Falls. In the spring of 1875 they moved to Wisconsin, where soon afterward he purchased 200 acres of land in section fourteen, Brunswick township, where he now lives. They are the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living, namely: William H., George T., Bessie A., Lorne (deceased), Mary A., Wray C., Eleanor M. and Harry. Politically Mr. Wright is a republican, and a member of the Methodist church.

STEPHEN C. MILES, farmer, P. O. Prairie Farm, Barron county, was born in Pottsdam, N. Y., December 8, 1826, and is a son of Noah and Sarah (Hicks)

Miles, natives of Vermont, and is the youngest of their five children. He came to Wisconsin in 1855, and located at Appleton, where he remained but one year, then went to Sparta, and worked at his trade, that of a practical mason, and taught music. In 1859 he went to Denver, Colo., driving an ox team there and on to Georgetown, Colo., where he remained but a few months, on account of the mountain fever which attacked him. He enlisted in Sparta, Wis., February 29, 1864, in Company C, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and was in several important engagements, including Spottsylvania Court House, with Hancock, and in the one hundred days' battle from there to Cold Harbor, where he was wounded, June 3, 1864. July 12, 1865, he was discharged, at Jeffersonville, Ind. He then came to Tonner, Dunn county, Wis., known then as Damman Ridge, in the town of Grant, where he settled on a piece of railroad land, and remained there until 1871, when he came to Barron county, and located a homestead on section eighteen, Dallas township, where he now has 140 acres of good hardwood land.

Mr. Miles was united in marriage November 26, 1861, at Sparta, with Miss Josephine H., then a teacher in the public school, who is a daughter of William H. and Harriet N. (Huntley) Washburn, natives of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Miles are both very fine singers, and are teachers of vocal music, and, as Mr. Miles expresses it, at everything from a dance to a prayer meeting, or from a picnic to a funeral, the music must be conducted by "Paddy" Miles, as he is called. Mrs. Miles is a member of the Episcopal church. Socially Mr. Miles is a member of the G. A. R. Post No. 237, Prairie Farm, and Masonic Lodge No. 220, of Barron, and politically is a staunch republican.

DANIEL MCGILLIS, hotel proprietor, Eau Claire, of the firm of Parkinson & McGillis, came to Eau Claire in 1880, engaged with McVicker & Barnes as book-keeper, and remained with them two years, when he was engaged by the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company as book-keeper and general foreman of the shipping department. He remained with that company one and one-half years, then began clerking in the Eau Claire House for Foster Bros., with whom he remained three years, then worked for England & Thomas as book-keeper for two years. In 1890 Mr. McGillis, in partnership with Robert Parkinson, leased the Eau Claire house, and since that time they have been in business under the firm name of Parkinson & McGillis. Mr. McGillis was born in Glengary county, Ontario, Canada, March 9, 1859, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. He can trace his lineage back to his Scotch ancestors, who went from Scotland to the northern part of Ireland during the time of King James. He is a descendant on his father's side of Angus McGillis, who came to Canada at an early day, and was by occupation a farmer. His son, Daniel McGillis, the father of our subject, was born in Glengary county, Canada, and was also a farmer. He married Miss Helen, a daughter of James and Christina (McRae) Grinsell, of Quebec, Canada. Her father, who was a pilot on the St. Lawrence river, was born in Ervin, Scotland, in 1808, and died aged seventy-two years. Her mother still lives at a very advanced age. Mr. and Mrs. McGillis were the parents of five children, four of whom are still living.

Daniel McGillis spent his early life in Canada assisting his father on the farm, until 1876, when he came to Michigan and went to work in the woods, driving teams and working with the loggers. After one season he returned home, remained there a short time, and then came to Eau Claire. Mr. McGillis was raised under the influence of the Roman Catholic church; is a member of K. of P. Lodge No. 16, served three years and received his discharge from the

Griffin Rifles of Eau Claire. Politically he affiliates with the democratic party, and is a firm believer in the doctrines promulgated by its leaders.

HENRY M. JONES, horse dealer, Eau Claire, a son of Harry S. Jones, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., April 7, 1843. His parents moved to Illinois in 1854, where he received his education in the common schools. He is naturally a horseman and embarked in the business, after serving three years as wagon-master of a freight-train in Montana. In 1882 he engaged in the livery business in partnership with Peter Hart. One year later they divided up, Jones taking the stock and Hart the barn. In 1880, in partnership with Irvin Hull, he built a livery barn at the corner of South Farwell and Gibson streets, and one year later he bought out his partner, and for about eighteen months ran it alone. He then took in J. J. Rooney, which partnership continued until May, 1890, when they sold out, and Mr. Jones has since been buying and selling horses most of the time. Mr. Jones married, December 25, 1875, Hattie B., a daughter of William and Angeline (Blake) McDaniel, who were born in South Carolina and New York respectively. Three children, Fred Rosco, Floyd W. and Eddie R., have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones. Mr. Jones is a republican in politics and served two years as under-sheriff of Eau Claire county, and two years as alderman from the Second ward; is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Encampment, ensign of the Patriarchs Militant, and also a member of A. O. U. W. In 1864 he was in the employment of the government at Little Rock, Ark., and remained there until the close of the war.

MORTIMER L. ANDRUS, farmer, P. O. Chetek, Barron county, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., December 16, 1843, one of the six children of William and Mary (Gilbert) Andrus, both of New England birth. The father worked as a mill-wright until he came to Dane county. He remained there until 1863, when he moved to southern Illinois, where he lived until his death, in 1865. Our subject started out in life at the early age of ten years with but a limited education, and was compelled to work at whatever a small boy could find to do until he arrived at the age of seventeen years, when he enlisted in Company E, Eighth regiment Wisconsin volunteer infantry, known as the "Eagle Regiment." He participated in about thirty engagements, and was all through the Red River expedition. He was mustered out at Demopolis, Ala., in November, 1865. On his way north to Wisconsin, he married, in Carbondale, Ill., Miss Helen Gilbert, who has borne him two children, Nellie, now married to Nelson Good, and Herbert, who lives at home. After his marriage Mr. Andrus came back to Dane county, Wis., and remained there until 1879, when he came to Barron county, and took up a homestead on sections thirty-five and thirty-six Chetek township, of 160 acres, and has about 120 acres improved. When he first came to Barron county he was \$1,800 in debt, but by shrewd management and by furnishing supplies to camps in the woods, he has paid the debt and is now well to do. He is also largely engaged in raising blooded stock. In politics he is a republican and is a member of the Seventh Day Adventist society. Mr. Andrus would never accept any office, although he has been urged to do so several times.

ROBERT SYKES, master mechanic of the Rice Lake Lumber Company, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, August 12, 1851, a son of Samuel and Martha Sykes, natives of England. His father, who was a machinist, came to America in 1854, to better his financial condition, and located in Albany, N. Y., where he lived until 1861, when he went to Granville, Canada, and resided five years.

In 1866 he came to Chippewa county, Wis., and in 1869 began work for the Knapp, Stout Lumber Company at Waubeek and Chetek, at which latter place he died in 1885, his wife died in 1856. Our subject's first work was done in the old Grand Island mill. In 1871 he began work for Mr. Ingram in the employ of the Empire Lumber Company, now known as the Rice Lake Lumber Company. In the fall of 1886 he came to Rice Lake with the latter company, and is now master mechanic for them. September 18, 1872, he was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Henderson, a native of Vermont, whose parents were born in Norway; the latter came to Wisconsin at an early day and located in Eau Claire. The father is still living, and is a native of Turtle Lake, Barron county. Mr. and Mrs. Sykes are the parents of four children, namely: Walter, Robert (deceased), Hannah (deceased) and Grover. Politically Mr. Sykes affiliates with the democratic party, and has served many years in the city council, of which he is now president. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and Knights of Pythias.

GEORGE W. ROBERTSON, wholesale liquor dealer, Eau Claire, was born at Buffalo, N. Y., December 1, 1845. His father, George W., was born February 12, 1812, in New York city, and was a hatter by trade and was engaged in the retail hat and fur trade at Buffalo, N. Y., for over forty years prior to his death, which occurred in February, 1886. His mother was Mary A. (Cree) Robertson, born at Newark, N. J., October 26, 1813. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. George W. received his education at Buffalo, N. Y., passing through the high school, and then taking a course in civil engineering. While engaged in the pursuit of this study the war broke out, and, May 3, 1862, he enlisted in Company D., Sixty-first New York volunteer infantry, army of the Potomac. He was in the engineering department until 1864, when he joined the regular company, and was in the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, before Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Hatch's Run and Five Forks. Here he was wounded by the bursting of a shell, which struck his ankle, March 31, 1865. His injury was a bad one, part of his heel being torn away, which completely disabled him for many months. He was in the Campbell hospital, Washington, until June 14, 1865, when he was discharged. The next summer he came west and engaged upon a survey at Lake Superior until the Duluth road opened, when he took charge of a division at Fond du Lac, Minn. He was also on the preliminary survey of the Northern Pacific railroad for some time, and was present at the turning of the first sod. He was next engaged upon the canal at Duluth, and then upon the preliminary survey of the St. Paul & Pacific railroad (now the Great Northern), and was located at Alexandria about one year. His last work of this kind was on the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad. In 1871 he became book-keeper for Peabody, Lyons & Co., of St. Paul, and was there for ten years.

September 20, 1881, he came to Eau Claire and embarked in his present business, that of a wholesale liquor dealer, in Mike Smith's building, on Gibson street, where he did a good business for three years. Mr. John Ross then erected a new building for him to occupy, and two years later he removed to 318 South Barstow street. December 1, 1891, he removed to 315 South Barstow street, having purchased and fitted up a building at a cost of over \$10,000. Here he is doing a fine business, having two traveling men on the road and shipping goods all over northern Wisconsin and Michigan. In October, 1889, he built a fine residence on Park avenue, where he now resides. Mr. Robertson married, in 1877, Mary E. McCarthy, of St. Paul. He is a

democrat in politics, a member of the A. F. and A. M., and the chapter and commandery of Knights Templar.

ANDREW P. MORNER, merchant, Prentice, Price county, came to Ogema, Wis., in 1879, and was successively employed there in a saw-mill, on the railroad, and as clerk in a general store until 1882, when he took charge of a lumber yard, and the following year began dealing in general merchandise. In 1890 he came to Prentice and opened a store which he still carries on, and is also interested in lumbering. At Ogema he filled the offices of town clerk, justice of the peace, and secretary of the school board. He was also county superintendent of school for four years, and in 1888 was the republican candidate for county treasurer. Mr. Morner was born in Wester-Gothland, Sweden, November 6, 1851, and is a son of Jonas and Arma Morner. He attended a private school preparatory to a normal course at the Province seminary of Wester-Gothland, and at the age of seventeen began teaching. He came to the United States in 1870, and spent the next year peeling bark for a tannery at Kingman, Me. He was next employed in gardening at E. Providence, R. I., where he spent about four years. He also spent two years in farming at Presque Isle, Me. October 22, 1873, he married Hannah Johnson, also a native of Sweden. June 1, 1880, he was called upon to mourn her loss. She had borne him three children: Alice, John and Frank. Mr. Morner is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Temple of Honor. He is one of the most highly respected citizen of Price county.

JAMES SWEENEY, lumbering and farming, Phillips, was born at Hull, Canada East, January 13, 1847. His parents, Patrick and Katherine (Gaughren) Sweeney, were natives of Ireland. They came to America about 1845 and Mrs. Sweeney died at Wakefield, Can., about 1870. Mrs. Patrick Sweeney died at Stevens Point, Wis., in 1882. James was the third of eight children, and when he was two years old, his parents removed to Lowe, Can., where his boyhood was spent. He received but little schooling and at fifteen years of age began work in the woods, and has been interested in lumbering nearly ever since. In 1864 he came to Grand Rapids, Wis. Five years later he removed to Stevens Point, where he engaged in the wholesale liquor business. In the spring of 1877 he came to Fifield, which then consisted of but four buildings. He kept a saloon for a short time and for about two years owned an interest in a drug store. He also engaged in lumbering, which occupation he still pursues; besides conducting two farms he owns near the village. One of them is well improved and is one of the best in the country, and upon it he keeps considerable stock. June 20, 1870, he married Eliza, who was born at Stockton, Wis., a daughter of Owen F. Feeley. They have had four children: William J., James, Daniel J. and Nellie (deceased). Mr. Sweeney is a democrat in politics, and has served the town as treasurer, clerk and supervisor. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, also of the Masonic lodge and Ashland Commandery. Mr. Sweeney has been successful in his business transactions, and enjoys the friendship of the whole community. June 9, 1891, his residence on the farm was destroyed by fire, with all its contents, and he now resides in the village.

NELS AULEY, superintendent of the poor, Phillips, was born near Christiania, Norway, December 3, 1846, a son of Lars and Carrie Auley. He attended the military school at Christiania for four years and served one year longer as a sergeant in the army. In 1871 he came to Chicago and became a salesman in a furniture store, but later traveled through the northwest. In 1876 he became

one of the pioneers of Ogema township by homesteading a farm, which he still owns. April 29, 1882, he married Carrie Nelson, who was born near Silversburg, Sweden. Their children are Oscar, Nels and Nanie. Mr. Auley is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. orders. In politics he is a steadfast republican and served as chairman of Ogema township for eight years and also held other town offices. Since 1888 Mr. Auley has been in charge of the County farm. This institution which is pleasantly situated on the bank of the Elk river, about a mile and a half from the county seat, comprises eighty acres, and was purchased by the county in 1885. Since Mr. Auley took charge, additions have been made to the buildings, and the grounds have been much improved. About twenty acres are now under cultivation and additions to that acreage are being made each season. The buildings furnish accommodations for twenty inmates. Eighteen is the largest number that have been in charge at one time, and eight are regular inmates. These unfortunates find in Mr. Auley a just and considerate master and the county is fortunate in having secured his services as manager of the establishment.

JAMES L. McCANN was born near East Troy, Walworth county, Wis., September 5, 1856. His parents are Laughlin and Mary (Costlow) McCann, who emigrated from Ireland in 1850. He is the eldest of seven children and received only a district-school education. He came with his parents to Eau Claire in 1870, and soon after began life for himself by teaming. In 1882 he purchased two hundred acres of land in section twenty-three, Wheaton township, Chippewa county. He owns eight acres in section thirteen, and also a house and lot in section twelve, Union township, Eau Claire county. At his farm in Wheaton he makes a specialty of raising draft horses, and has just begun the raising of fast horses. He married, October 6, 1883, Miss Mary Haley, daughter of John and Sarah Haley, of Irish descent. Mr. McCann is a member of the Roman Catholic church and a democrat in politics.

GOTTLIEB G. BRUNER, farmer, P. O. Porcupine, Pepin county, was born at Interlachen, Switzerland, July 2, 1840, where his father, John Bruner, was also born, January 12, 1802, and married Margaret Ahbecken. Their children were as follows: John, Christopher, Peter, Jacob, Gottlieb G., David, Michael, Margaret (Mrs. J. Stuter) and Fritz. Four of their sons served in the United States army during the rebellion, and one of them, David, died at Round Hill, S. C. Gottlieb attended a German school until 1853, when the family came to Spades, Ind., where his father worked on a railroad. In 1857 they removed to Wisconsin, and landed at Pepin, hired their goods and provisions drawn to Maiden Rock township, where the father purchased some wild land, and he and his sons set themselves to work to improve and pay for the same. The panic of that year had depressed nearly all kinds of business, and labor was in small demand and poorly paid, though provisions were very high. Flour cost them \$12.00 per barrel at Pepin, and having no team, they were obliged to pay \$1.75 to have it delivered. That season will long be remembered as one of great hardship by the settlers who came at that time. Gottlieb and his brothers caught trout in the neighboring streams and carried them to Pepin, where they sold them and with the proceeds bought potatoes, at \$1.25 a bushel, which they carried home on their backs. In addition to other discouragements, Mrs. Bruner was suffering from an incurable disease, which caused her death a few months later (March 18, 1858). Gottlieb found employment in the mills in Menomonie and Eau Galle, and, later, kept a wood yard opposite Red Wing.

February 10, 1865, he enlisted in Company G, Fiftieth Wisconsin volunteers. The regiment was sent from St. Louis to Lexington, Mo., where they were engaged for some time in driving in guerrillas. Later they were sent to Fort Rice, Dak., and June 14, 1866, he was discharged. In 1867 he purchased his present farm. January 23, 1872, he married Dora, daughter of J. A. Rode, who came to Pepin about 1855, and still resides near here. Mr. and Mrs. Bruner have six children, as follows: Emma, Gusat, Frances, Mary, Lee and John. In June, 1887, Mr. Bruner came near being killed by logs rolling upon him at a barn raising. The winter of 1857 was noted for deep snow, and toward spring the deer and bears were tamed by starvation, and many of them were slaughtered by the Indians. Six bears entered a tepee near here, in search of food, and the Indians, who were absent at the time, returned and slew them. Mr. Bruner has always been a republican in politics, and is a member of the G. A. R. His father died here October 8, 1874.

RODERICK ELWELL was born in Oneonta, Otsego county, N. Y., June 22, 1833, and is the eldest of the family of nine children of Samuel and Lucy (Daniels) Elwell, of English and Scotch descent. His father was a boot and shoe dealer, and the subject of our sketch learned the shoemaker's trade, but never followed it. He received an excellent school education, which permitted him to teach. At the age of twenty-one he began farming summers and teaching school winters until 1873, when he came to Eau Claire and worked in the mills for several years, and after two years in store-keeping began book-keeping. In 1873 he purchased fifteen acres of land in sections seven and twelve, Union township, and here during the summers he carries on market gardening, and during the winters keeps books in Eau Claire. In August, 1864, he enlisted in the United States army, Company K, Fifth Wisconsin regiment, volunteer infantry, and was promoted to fifth sergeant and again to orderly. The principal battles fought were Hatch's Run, Fort Fisher, Sailor's Run, and the taking of the cities of Richmond and Petersburg. In June, 1865, he received an honorable discharge, having served nine months and fifteen days. July 9, 1861, he married Martha C., whose parents were Ephraim and Hannah (Shaw) Boree, of English descent. They have three children: Lucy Frances, William Willis and Etta A. Mr. Elwell was county registrar of deeds for one term, superintendent of schools for the town of Half Moon for two years, town clerk for the last twelve years, and justice of the peace eight years. He is a member of the Methodist church, a Good Templar, belongs to Eagle Post, G. A. R., and in politics is a prohibitionist.

JARED W. TAYLOR, proprietor of the Barron Roller mills, is a brother of Charles S. Taylor, whose ancestry is given elsewhere in this volume. He was born in Oxford, Marquette county, this state, December 11, 1856. His early life was spent in his native town, and he was educated in the common schools there. In 1877 he rented a farm and began business on his own account, and continued farming till 1884. He then purchased a roller mill at Cameron, this county, and, erecting a suitable building on the water power at Barron, he removed the machinery thereto. To this he has added until he has the finest plant in the county, and is doing a prosperous business. The capacity of the mill is seventy-five barrels per day. Mr. Taylor is a thoroughly progressive citizen and keeps abreast of the times. All enterprises tending to the public welfare receive his cordial endorsement and support. Through his kindness of heart he has suffered a most serious loss. At one time he endorsed a note

of \$7,500 for a friend, and was compelled to pay the whole sum. This might have crippled the energies and broken the spirit of a less energetic man, but Mr. Taylor recovered from the blow, and is now on a firmer financial basis than ever. From July 1, 1887, to November 1, 1890, he conducted a general merchandise store in addition to the mill, but sold out on the last named date. In November, 1881, Mr. Taylor married Miss Hannah E. Ross, of Washington county, this state. They have been blessed with one son, named Henry Ross. Mr. Taylor is an adherent of the republican party, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., of which latter organization he is district deputy.

JAMES JACKSON CLEMENTS, liveryman, Eau Claire, was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in March, 1855, and is a son of David and Margaret (Harper) Clements, both of whom were born in New York, where his father was employed as a farmer, and horse and cattle drover, and resided there until his death. James Clements received his education in the state of New York, and after leaving school was employed for five years in a general merchandise store. In 1881 he opened a livery barn in Eau Claire, and has in connection with that bought and sold horses and cattle. Among the valuable horses owned by Mr. Clements are Billy Dayton, with a record of 2:27½; German Boy, 2:25½; Frank Brown, 2:31½, and Archy Mambrino. He had the misfortune to lose German Boy in 1891. In 1874 Mr. Clements married Sarah G. Clements, of Richland county, Wis., daughter of Robert and Mary Clements. Two children, Adelbert Noble and Gladys Lynn, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clements. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.; was alderman of the Second ward two terms, assessor of the First district three terms, and supervisor of the county two terms. In politics he is a republican.

REV. GEORGE W. PEPPER, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Barron, was born at La Grange, Wis., February 20, 1857, and is a son of George and Ann (Bowes) Pepper, natives of England, who settled in Walworth county, Wis., in 1841. His early life was passed in Vernon county, and his education obtained principally at the Elroy seminary, Elroy, Wis., at that time one of the best in the state. He was ordained in 1889 at Mauston. He began preaching in 1881, at Augusta, and from there he went to Lochiel, Dunn county, from which place he came to Barron in 1887. He was united in marriage with Miss Gertrude O., daughter of William H. and Angelina M. (Miller) Smith, of Augusta, Wis., in 1881, and this union has been blessed with one child, Alta, born in 1883. William Smith and wife came to Wisconsin in 1840. Mr. Pepper is a member of Lodge No. 38, I. O. O. F. and Masonic Lodge No. 220, of Barron. Politically he is a prohibitionist.

WILLIAM JOSEPH WOLF, liveryman, Eau Claire, was born December 25, 1866, at Eau Claire. He is a son of Captain Victor Wolf, the old soldier who has the longest military record of any man in the Chippewa Valley. Our subject became connected with the livery business at a very early age, and understands it in its minutest details. He has had entire charge of the Wolf livery barn since March, 1888, and has conducted it very successfully.

JOSEPH HEBERT, hotel-keeper, Boyd, Chippewa county, was born in Montreal, Canada, March 12, 1854, and is a son of Mathias and Philomena Hebert, of French-Canadian descent, both of whom are still living. He lived with his parents until fourteen years of age when he went to Black River Falls, Wis., and there spent one winter. He then went to Michigan, where he remained one year and a half. Being of a somewhat roving disposition, he then went to Pennsylvania and spent five months there in sightseeing, then, getting the

western fever again, he turned his face in that direction and started out. He landed at La Crosse, where he stayed seven months, and from there went to Millsville, where he worked for three years as a woodsman. He then went to work for himself, logging and running a boarding house and farming, for two years. In 1883 he moved to Boyd, Wis., where he entered the hotel business, which he still continues. January 22, 1875, he married Dolphino Jollivett and to them were born four children, namely: Rosina, Cordelia, Pearlie Jane and Inez. The mother died in 1886 and Mr. Hebert was again married September 18, 1890, taking as his second wife Minnie Low, and to them was born one child, Raymond Frank. Mr. Hebert is of decided democratic principles and has been baptized in the Roman Catholic church.

PHILLIP KRAFT was born January 12, 1845, in Germany, a son of Peter and Anna M. (Schoenwald) Kraft. He came to America with his parents, and led the life of a farmer until 1879, when he came to Menomonie, where he has since successfully engaged in the farm implement business. He married, in Menomonie, Miss Martha, a daughter of Peter and Anna Sipple. Four children have blessed this union, namely: John S., Willie, Samuel and Alice. He and family are members of the German Evangelical association. Politically he is a republican.

FRANCIS A. WHICHER, farmer, P. O. Porcupine, Pepin county, was born at Mooresville, Ind., May 15, 1825, a son of Francis and Susan Whicher. His maternal grandfather, William Gregory, was a Kentuckian. His paternal grandfather, William Whicher, was a native of England, immigrated to Canada, thence to Vermont, and later to Chautauqua county, N. Y. He died of cholera at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1833. His children were Stephen, Isaac, Jason, Francis Sr., Daniel, B. Williams, Laura, Ada (Mrs. Stanley), Hester (Mrs. Hughes), Sylvia (Mrs. Bannister) and Samuel. Most of the sons were professional men. Francis Whicher Sr., was born in Vermont, and removed to Morgan county, Ind., where he married Susan Gregory. His children were: Francis A. (the subject proper of this sketch), Eliza (Mrs. S. Jamison), Nelson, Harriet (Mrs. Rice), Thomas, Philena (Mrs. Bliven), Elizabeth (Mrs. W. Creamer), Julina, Allen W., Wm. Decatur, Marion, Laura A. (Mrs. J. Segar Jr.) and Stephen. Francis, Sr., was a machinist and mill-wright by trade. He died at Columbus City, Iowa, in 1858. His widow survived until 1866.

Francis A. began work in a woolen factory when eight years old, and continued that occupation until he became of age, and the following year engaged in farming. He married, November 24, 1850, Sarah Ann, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Linton) Walker. Six children blessed their union: Laura (Mrs. W. York), Mary E., Eliza, Frank, Lona A. (Mrs. G. Gates) and Amanda (Mrs. E. Hague). Mr. Whicher lived at Anderson, Ind., until 1853, when he removed to Columbus City, Iowa, and thence, in 1856, to Spring Valley, Minn., where he homesteaded a farm. Later he sold his claim, and removed to Menomonie, Wis., and worked in the pineries. While living there, the Indian panic of 1862 caused most of his neighbors to desert their homes, but Mr. Whicher and his family remained in theirs until the alarm subsided. The same year he made a claim in Frankfort township, and in 1871 purchased his present farm and built the house thereon. Politically Mr. Whicher is a prohibitionist. He has served his townsmen as supervisor, and for many years as justice of the peace. He also takes an active interest in educational matters. As an upright and exemplary citizen, he commands the respect of all.

DAVID PAGE, blacksmith, Eau Claire, was born in St. Hermas, province of

Quebec, Canada, May 1, 1856, and is a son of Michael and Angelique Page, both of whom were born in that province. Michael was foreman in a large tannery in Detroit, Mich., when he enlisted during the war of the Rebellion. He went south with his regiment, and his family have never heard from him since. His wife died shortly afterward of a broken heart, leaving four little ones to mourn her loss, three girls and a boy. The eldest sister died at the age of seventeen years, the other two went with the sisters of charity and have dedicated their lives to the good of mankind, having taken the veil as nuns. The grandfather of David, John B. Page, was born in Paris, France, and immigrated to Canada about 1812. He was a farmer by occupation and died at the extreme old age of 104 years. His wife, Frances (Vallquette) Page was born in Paris, and died at the age of seventy-eight years. David's mother, Angelique, was born in Canada, and died at the age of thirty-five years. Her father, Franz, was also born in Canada, a farmer by occupation, and died on the old homestead, which has been in possession of the family for a hundred years or more.

After the death of his parents, our subject went to live with his grandmother, going to school in winter and helping her as he could. At the age of sixteen he went as an apprentice to learn the blacksmith's trade, and remained for four years. He then went to Granville, Canada, and worked for nineteen months. In the spring of 1878 he went 400 miles up the Ottawa river as a cook, at a salary of ninety cents per day. At the expiration of three months he took a propeller for Michigan, and landed in Alpena an entire stranger, with only sixty cents in his pocket. He soon got work at his trade, and the next year came to Eau Claire, where he arrived June 5, 1879. The second day after arriving he went to work for the Eau Claire Lumber Company. From that time he worked at his trade in and around Eau Claire until November 6, 1890, when he purchased the shop and building in which he is now doing business. April 17, 1882, he married Mary Martine, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio, July 10, 1861, a daughter of Edward and Bridget (Brady) Martine, both of Irish descent. They have five children: John, Francis Roy, Mattie, Inez and Benjamin. He is an independent democrat, and belongs to the Blacksmiths' Union. He was baptized in the Roman Catholic church.

ERIK GILSETH, farmer, P. O. Chetek, Barron county, was born in Norway, August 28, 1837. After leaving school he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some time, as well as being engaged in farming. In 1868 he immigrated to America and settled in the Chippewa Valley, near Menomonie, Dunn county, where he bought a farm, and also worked for the Knapp, Stout Lumber Co. one year. In 1873 he sold his farm and moved to Barron county, where he entered 160 acres of land under the homestead law, on section three, Chetek township. He has since added 120 acres, and has about 100 improved. Mr. Gilseth married, in Norway, April 29, 1862, Mary A. Bordahl, and they have four children living: Annie, Johnnie, Julia and Sarah, all of whom are at home. When Mr. Gilseth first came to Chetek there were but four settlers east of the lakes. In politics he is a strong republican, and is a member of the Lutheran church. Since coming here he has been fairly successful as a farmer, and is a fair representative of the Norwegian class of farmers.

SAMUEL KLEINER (deceased) was born May 25, 1853, in Switzerland, the eldest child of the large family of Samuel and Mary Kleiner, who came

to this country and located in Sauk county, Wis., when the subject of our sketch was a mere boy. He received such an education as the district schools of that day afforded, and in 1876 came to Eau Claire and started in the meat market business. In 1885 he purchased 580 acres of land in sections fifteen, sixteen, twenty-two, twenty-six and twenty-seven, Union township, and at his death owned also 400 acres in Chippewa and Barron counties. In 1888 he built a house and several large barns on the land in section sixteen, and stocked it with horses, sheep and hogs. He made a specialty of raising Norman horses, Cotswold sheep and Poland-China swine. Mr. Kleiner still lived in the city and hired men to work his land. He was one of the largest farmers in Eau Claire county, and at his death had just got his farm well stocked and in good running order. November 14, 1878, he married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Barbara Accola, of Swiss descent and residents of Sauk county, Wis. They had three children, namely: Cora L., Harry H. and Ida L. Mr. Kleiner was a member of the Reformed Lutheran church. He died January 7, 1889, leaving a large estate to his widow and children.

CHARLES SAMUEL MILLER, Mondovi, was born August 7, 1849, in Steuben county, N. Y., and is son of William Henry Harrison and Clarissa Miller. His father was born in New York state of German descent, and lived to be about seventy years old; he was a mill-wright by trade. His mother died at the age of twenty-six years. Charles S. moved with his parents when quite young to Chicago, Ill., and from there to Wausau, Wis., where he attended school winters and helped his father in the summers until sixteen years of age. He then ran away from home, shipped on a raft on the Wisconsin river, landed at Portage, Wis., and walked from there to Grand Rapids, Wis., where he was taken ill and cared for by the city. After recovering he worked in a hotel for one year, then went with a trapper down the Wisconsin river, then on the Mississippi to Clinton, Iowa, trapping for fur. He next worked in a hotel and livery stable for about four years, then returned to Wisconsin and drove a stage for eight months in the Trempealeau valley, after which he lived in Hastings, Minn., until 1880. He came to the Chippewa Valley in that year and worked on farms in the summer and cooked in camps during the winters for three years, after which he hunted buffalo out west for thirteen months. After his return he drove a stage for three years in Mondovi, Wis., then entered the confectionery and restaurant business, which he still successfully carries on. October 28, 1885, Mr. Miller married Miss Sarah Odell. Politically he is a republican, is liberal in his religious views, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

JOHN M. LARSON, farmer, P. O. Ella, Pepin county, is a native of Sweden, and was born January 22, 1849, one of the three children of Lars and Sarah Larson. His brother and sister were named Anton and Christine. John M. lived in Sweden until the age of twenty-one years, farming and doing such other work as could be had, attending school when he could. Being a pushing, go-ahead young man, he thought best to come to America, and in 1870 came to Manistee, Mich., and worked as scaler and manager of part of a lumber yard for about eight years. There he married Miss Christina Anderson, and to them seven children have been born, namely: Arthur H., Lydia, Edgar, Harry, Esther, Jennie and Ella. In 1878 he moved from Manistee to the town of Frankfort, and bought his present farm, then covered with wild imber. But, having good health and a true pioneer spirit, he has cleared the timber and broken the soil, until now he has a fine farm, where he can

rest from his hard labor. The people recognized his abilities and elected him supervisor nine years in succession, and he now holds the offices of justice of the peace and assessor. He is a republican in politics, and in religious faith is a member of the Lutheran church. He is identified with the United Workmen.

OSCAR FITZLAND BROWN, Glenwood, St. Croix county, was born in Mellmore, Seneca county, N. Y., March 17, 1832, a son of Case and Mary (Lasher) Brown. Case Brown was born in Connecticut, and died at the age of fifty-two years. He came to Ohio in an early day, crossing Lake Erie on a boat called "Walk in the Water," the first known boat that plowed its way across the lake. His father was one of the loyalists of this country about the time of the Revolution. Mary Lasher Brown was a descendant of a Knickerbocker family that settled near Albany, N. Y. Oscar F. attended the district school until fifteen years of age, when he entered a general mercantile store, in which he remained until he came west, August 5, 1853. He located in Hudson, Wis., where he took a clerkship in a store for awhile. He then received an appointment to fill a vacancy as deputy registrar of deeds, and afterward was elected registrar of deeds. He was re-elected for two terms and held that office at the time the war broke out and also when he enlisted in 1864. He received a recruiting commission in company with James Wilson, and recruited Company A, which was assigned to the Forty-fourth regiment, Wisconsin volunteers. Mr. Brown was commissioned captain of the company. They were ordered to report to Gen. Sherman, at Nashville, Tenn., and were in the two days' engagement at that place, thence were ordered to Paducah, Ky., where they did picket duty. He, with his company, was ordered to Fort Anderson, where he was in command until 1865, when he received orders to return home, and was mustered out in August, 1865. He came back to Hudson and went into the stationery business, which he continued for four years, then sold out and went to Canada and engaged in the mercantile business there for six years. He then engaged in the same business at New Richmond for six years, when his store was burned. After making a trip to California he became head clerk in a mercantile establishment and has been holding that position to the present time.

September 9, 1858, Mr. Brown married Miss Cordelia S. Wing, and to them three children have been born, namely: Mary Luella, October 15, 1860; Charles Philip, April 4, 1865, and Anna Star, April 25, 1869. Mrs. Brown died June 16, 1876, and November 18, 1882, Mr. Brown married Martha E. Williams, who was born at Ashtabula, Ohio, January 15, 1832, and is a daughter of Edward and Anna (Howe) Eells. The ancestral record of the Eells family is preserved from one John Eells, who was born in Devonshire, England, immigrated to this country in 1628, and located at Dorchester, Mass. In 1634 a son was born, named Samuel, of whom the family have still in their possession an oil painting, of which our subject has a photograph. In 1640 John, with Samuel, returned to England, where the former became a commissioned officer in Cromwell's army, and served throughout the campaign, dying in 1661. Samuel immigrated to this country in 1664. He was a lawyer by profession and served as an officer in the King Philip war, a magistrate under Queen Anne, and a member of the colonial assembly in 1689. He died April 1, 1709, leaving a family of boys, most of whom were college-bred, and became of note as professional men. At Glastonbury, Conn., the pastorate of the church was held in the family in succession for 198 years. Edward Eells was born January 9, 1803, and married Anna Howe in 1839. Mr. Brown belongs to the G.

A. R. and F. and A. M. He was the first commander and mustered in the first posts in Clear Lake and Hudson. He and wife belong to the Unitarian church.

FRANCIS F. DOREY, farmer, P. O. Dallas, Barron county, was born in Centre county, Pa., December 22, 1854, a son of Henry and Catherine (Foster) Dorey, who were of German ancestry. Thirteen children were born to his parents, of whom six are living, our subject being the eldest. Francis F. passed his early life in Centre county, Pa., and came to Wisconsin with his parents when seventeen years of age, and located on the present homestead in 1871. July 4, 1879, he married Miss Ellen, daughter of Henry and Mary (Gumbert) Rose, of Barron, who were natives of New York state and came to Barron county in an early day. Six children have been born to them, namely: Lessie May, Francis Henry, Clarence Lester, Mary Catherine, Charles Sylvester and Lee Roy. Mr. Dorey has been very prominently identified with the public interests of Dallas, having held the offices of school director and chairman of the board of Dallas township, of which latter office he is the present incumbent. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Barron. Politically he casts his vote upon the measures which benefit the greater number, regardless of party lines.

JOHN ZIMMERMANN, harness maker, Eau Claire, was born in Germany March 3, 1854, and is a son of John and Catherine Zimmermann. The father was born in 1815, a harness maker by trade, and was employed in one store for a half century. He died in 1888. Catherine was born in 1816, and died in 1879. The grandfather of our subject died suddenly while at work, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. His grandmother died at the age of ninety-nine years. John and Catherine Zimmermann had five children, namely: John, Nicholas, Angelia, Madeline and Elizabeth, all born in the old country. The daughters remained there and married, while the sons came to this country. Nicholas was born in 1857 and immigrated to this country in 1883. He is also a harness maker by trade, is married and has two children, Kathrina and Nicholas. Our subject went as an apprentice at the age of thirteen years to learn the harness trade, and worked four years for his board and clothes, then went to France and worked four years, after which he returned home and worked for his father a year, then enlisted in the army and served three years. He then returned home and worked with his father until 1880, when he immigrated to America and obtained employment in Elgin, Ill., working afterward in Spring Valley, Minn. In the fall of 1883 he came to Eau Claire and began working for Thomas Hutchinson. In the spring of 1884 he started a shop of his own on Price street, and remained there until the spring of 1889, when he built a store on Bellinger street, and moved into it and is doing a successful business. He married, April 28, 1887, Annie Ackerman, and they have two children, Madeline, born March 24, 1889, and Angelia, born January 6, 1891. Mr. Zimmermann belongs to the Roman Catholic church, is a member of the Catholic Knights and in politics is a democrat.

JOHN A. MARTIN, foreman of the Knapp, Stout Lumber Company, Rice Lake, Barron county, was born in Quebec, Canada, July 8, 1866, a son of Andrew and Mary (Ahearn) Martin. The father was a native of Prince Edward Island; the mother of the province of Quebec, but of Scotch ancestry. The family came to Dunn county, Wis., in 1868, and four years later removed to Chippewa county, where they remained nine years. The father died at Chippewa Falls in 1880. In 1881 Mr. Martin and his mother removed to Rice Lake, where his mother now resides. The family consisted of nine children, of whom he

was the second child, eight of whom are living. John A. received his early education in Chippewa Falls. Since coming to Rice Lake he has been employed by the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company as foreman. In religious matters he adheres to the teachings of the Roman Catholic church. Politically he is a democrat.

PETER SCHLOSSER, merchant, Eau Claire, is the son of Peter and Maria Schlosser, and was born May 8, 1864, in the same place that his brothers Christopher and Mathias were. (See their biographies.) At the age of fourteen he attended a high school in Germany in order to become a teacher and taught for a year and a half. In the spring of 1883 he immigrated to this country and located in Eau Claire, where he worked in a saw-mill during the first summer and one summer in the paper-mill. During the winter he went to school to perfect himself in the English language. The next summer, in connection with G. W. Riley, he started a hardware store in which he remained two years, then sold out, went to La Crosse, Wis., attended a commercial college there and graduated as a book-keeper. He then returned to Eau Claire, accepted a position as book-keeper for Huebner, Robertson & Schlosser, and remained with them until the spring of 1889, when he, with his brothers, Matthew and Christopher, started a hardware store, and are at present doing a large business. They make a specialty of iron and tin roofing and metal shingles, and their trade in these lines is extending over the northwestern states. In 1885 Mr. Schlosser enlisted in the Eau Claire light guards, under Capt. Wolf, and was appointed sergeant, and in the reorganization of the company under Capt. Beisang was appointed first sergeant, which position he still holds. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

ALBERT E. SMITH, farmer, P. O. Brookville, St. Croix county, was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., December 13, 1849, a son of Alonzo E. and Luna M. (Anderson) Smith. His father was born in Vermont, November 6, 1817, and died February 28, 1874. His mother was born November 21, 1824, and now resides with her son on the old homestead in Eau Galle township, where Mr. Smith settled in 1867. They were the parents of eight children, namely: Alida E., born June 16, 1848; Albert E., our subject; Royal F., born August 11, 1851; Leslie A., August 3, 1854; Oscar F., June 4, 1856; Sydnia A., December 28, 1858; Eddie T., March 31, 1864, died March 18, 1887, and Carrie, December 21, 1868. The father always followed farming and dairying. In 1863 he bought a farm near Hudson, Wis., where he carried on farming, also rented a farm of 600 acres. When he came to Eau Galle township he purchased a farm of eighty acres. He enlisted several times for service in the late Civil war, as he was anxious to do service for his country in the cause of freedom, but was rejected at each medical examination. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools in the state of New York and at Hudson, Wis., and in 1868 he left the parental roof to seek fame and fortune by the toil of his own hand. He worked at different occupations at different places for some years, and in 1875 bought his present farm in the town of Eau Galle, which was then improved. He has continued improving his farm and raising general farm products. During the winter Mr. Smith usually fattens a large number of cattle for the purpose of shipping to the large markets.

He was married in 1877 to Elizabeth Stewart, who was born at Mindoro, La Crosse county, Wis. Her parents were James and Janette (Stewart) Stewart. Her father was born November 1, 1806, at Prince Edward Island,

and has always followed farming. Her mother was born in Perthshire, Scotland, August 15, 1813. Both were members of the Baptist church. Six children were born to them, namely: James Clifford, October 12, 1878, deceased; Ella J., June 11, 1880; Jessie B., March 29, 1883; Raymond A., August 28, 1886; Alta L., October 15, 1889, and Josie M., July 28, 1891, all of whom are at home. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Baptist church. She had three brothers in the Union army, and the elder, James, was a flag bearer in the First Massachusetts cavalry, and was discharged in about a year for disability caused by a wound, but re-enlisted immediately upon recovery. Joseph and John served in Wisconsin regiments, and the former was wounded at Nashville. Mr. Smith is a republican and has been clerk of the school board for nine years, and a member of the town board for about seven years.

ISRAEL SEGUIN, farmer, P. O. Eau Claire, was born in April, 1835, in St. John, Canada, of which place his parents, Peter and Mary Seguin, were also natives. His early education was very limited, and was entirely in the French language, but later in life, after his children had mastered their early lessons, he was enabled through their aid to acquire the English language. He left home at an early age and went to Rochester, N. Y., in search of employment, which he obtained with a farmer, near that town. The first winter he worked for his board and clothing, but in the spring was engaged on a salary, which was increased each year throughout the twelve years that he remained. He then left that place on account of ill health, came west to Savanna, Ill., and, after a short vacation, entered the service of the proprietors of a large saw-mill there, and was employed with that firm until 1868. During his stay there he married Miss Savage in the spring of 1868. They came to Eau Claire county, where the bride's father owned an eighty-acre farm, which was deeded to them, with the provision that they were to provide for him through his old age, which they did. Mr. and Mrs. Seguin are the parents of eight children, namely: Belle, Edward, Charles, Fred, Hattie, Emma, Lucy and Robert. Mr. Seguin was formerly a republican, but changed his views on account of the liquor question. He was reared a Roman Catholic, but through religious observation has learned to believe in a more liberal doctrine, but belongs to no particular sect.

FERDINAND PEACHMAN, editor of the "Bulletin," Baldwin, St. Croix county, was born in 1853 in New York city, a son of Christian and Dora Peachman. His father died from the effects of an accident while our subject was yet an infant. Ferdinand was brought up by an aunt in Sacramento, Cal., where he attended common school and St. Mary's Military college for two years. Being naturally of a roving disposition, he embarked for Central America and traveled over that country for some time, then returned to the United States and visited New York, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago, and finally settled at Winona, Minn., where he worked at his trade for a time, and then came to Read's Landing, where he ran a campaign paper during the Hayes-Tilden contest. He next went to Rice Lake, Wis., where he managed a paper for the Knapp, Stout Lumber Co.

In 1877 Mr. Peachman married Jennie, daughter of Lemuel and Emma Pettit. From this time until 1880 Mr. Peachman was in various places and owned different printing outfits. In 1880 he came to Baldwin, and for a time was employed by the publishers of the local paper, then called the "Bulletin," which was afterward changed to the "Independent." Mr. Peachman, in partnership with Hon. D. R. Bailey, now of Sioux Falls, then bought the plant and

changed the name again to the "Bulletin." Two years later he bought out Mr. Bailey and fitted the plant up with new presses and placed the paper on a sound footing. He now makes a specialty of briefs, and has a large business in that line of work. Mr. and Mrs. Peachman have four children: Charles, Harvey, Clara and Laretta, all of whom are at home. They are members of the Episcopal church. In politics Mr. Peachman is a republican, and served as oil inspector for this district until the office was discontinued. He has served on many committees and as village trustee. He is senior deacon in the lodge of A. F. and A. M., and is probably one of the best posted men in Masonry in this section of the country. He is also a member of that branch of Masonry known as the Pilgrim Knights.

JOHN C. GORES, attorney, Eau Claire, was born March 26, 1857, at Oshkosh, Wis., where he resided until coming to Eau Claire. He received a grammar-school education. At the age of thirteen he obtained employment as clerk in a bookstore, which occupation he followed for six years. From that time until he commenced the study of law, he was a book-keeper. He was admitted to the bar June 26, 1884, and thereupon removed to Eau Claire, where he has since followed his chosen profession. In 1889 he was elected by the common council of Eau Claire as alderman of the Eighth ward to fill the unexpired term of Mr. T. F. Frawley, who had resigned. Since then he has been twice elected on the democratic ticket, to the same office, the first time without opposition, and the second time by a large majority. Mr. Gores has held the office of court commissioner, school commissioner, supervisor etc., and is president of the Eau Claire Humane society. He married, June 18, 1890, Miss Kate Schultze, who has lived in Eau Claire from her birth.

FLETCHER B. ROWELL, machinist and filer, Eau Claire. The ancestors of this family, tradition says, were among the early settlers of New England, where they followed farming and milling pursuits. The grandfather of our subject, Benning Rowell, Sr., was a miller in Vermont, and a man known far and wide for his industry and integrity. He had seven stalwart sons, viz.: John, Bathnal, Jared, George, Samuel, Daniel and Benning, Jr. The latter was the father of our subject. While resident in Vermont he enlisted in the army in 1812, and served three years as drum-major, settling, subsequently, in Ossian, Livingston county, N. Y. He was a farmer and lumberman by occupation. In 1862 he came here and died aged eighty-two years. His funeral occurred on his birthday, April 30. Although a quiet man he had a host of friends in this Valley. His wife, Tainney Barran, was born in New Hampshire, on the Connecticut river. She died in 1862, aged seventy-three years. Thirteen children were born to them, and all but two came west. Our subject, F. B. Rowell, learned the trade of a machinist in New York state. He was born October 12, 1837, in Maidstone, Essex county, Vt. He came to Eau Claire when twenty years old and worked as a filer for the Badger State Lumber Company for six years. The members of the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company quickly realized his ability and secured and retained his services as filer for eleven years. He was at the big mill at Chippewa Falls for one year, then with the Empire Lumber Company for three years, and five years with the Rust-Owen Lumber Company. This is the best record of any filer in the Chippewa Valley or the northwest, a proof positive that Mr. Rowell is eminently fitted for that position. He has been married twice. He wedded his first wife, Clarinda Crandel, in 1857, in New York state. She died here May 12, 1887, aged fifty years. They had one child, Julia Arbell, who died

March 26, 1872, aged fourteen years. He next married Emma Leonard, of Eau Claire. She was born in Allegany county, N. Y., and is a daughter of one of the old settlers, Alfred Leonard. Mr. Rowell has been identified for many years with the A. F. and A. M. and I. O. O. F. fraternities.

FRANK S. PECK, superintendent of the Menomonie Pressed Brick Company, was born January 29, 1860, in Cleveland, Ohio. His parents are William and Mary (Turner) Peck, the former a native of Buffalo, N. Y., and the latter of England. Our subject was a carpenter in early life. About ten years ago his attention was turned to the manufacture of brick, and he studied every step until he became an authority about the yard where he was doing carpenter work. He soon became overseer, and since December, 1890, has been superintendent. The Menomonie Pressed Brick Company employs about eighty men and has a capacity of 50,000 per day. Mr. Peck casts his suffrage with the republican party.

C. H. GANZEL was born September 6, 1831, in Mecklenburg, Germany. He immigrated to this country in 1857 and located near Appleton, Wis., where he bought a farm, paying fifty dollars down, which was all the money he had, and going in debt for the balance. He lived on that farm for twenty years when he sold it for \$4,000. After leaving his farm he kept an hotel at Seymour, this state, until 1882, when he disposed of his business and located in Boyd, where he built the hotel he now occupies. Mr. Ganzel was drafted in 1862, but, on account of his large family, bought a substitute. In 1865, however, he enlisted in Company D, Fifty-first regiment, Wisconsin volunteer infantry, went to St. Louis, Mo., and was sent through the state, to do guard duty and protect the lives and property of the Union people from bands of guerrillas. August 28, 1865, he was discharged on account of disability contracted while in the line of duty, for which he draws a pension from the government. He was married April 3, 1857, to Dorothy Frek, who was born March 28, 1828, in Mecklenburg, Germany. They are the parents of six children, namely: Mina, Mary, Christian, Ida, Lina and Henry. Mr. Ganzel was reared in the Lutheran faith which he still holds, and has always been a democrat.

JOHN P. ROBINSON, Glenwood, St. Croix county, is a native of Trondhjem, Norway, born December 15, 1852, a son of Jacob Elins and Carry Amelia (Rosendahl) Robinson. The father was born in the southern part of Norway and went as a cabin boy on board of a sailing vessel at the age of nine years, and on his first trip went to Jerusalem. He remained a sailor all his life, being promoted from one office to another until he became captain of a vessel, and sailed as such to nearly all ports of the world. On his last voyage, at the advanced age of sixty-five years, after having spent fifty-six years on the water, his ship was caught in a storm near Hamburg, Germany, and went down with all on board. His remains when found were buried at Holstein, Germany, in 1860. His wife, Carrie Amelia, was born in 1829, and died in 1875. She was the daughter of Capt. E. A. Rosendahl, who was a sailor from boyhood, and in after life became a ship owner. While commanding one of his own ships, it was lost at sea and the body of the captain was never found.

John P. came to America with his parents in 1859. After stopping for a short time in Chicago, he went to Michigan, then in 1861 to St. Paul, where he attended the graded school for two years and a half. At the age of ten years he accepted a position in a furniture factory and remained there for six years, during which time he worked on the engine and the last year

had charge of it. He next hired out to an Indian agent and took charge of the engine on the government boat on Leech Lake, Minn., and ran it for the season, after which he came back to St. Paul and went to work in a machine shop, where he remained eighteen months. He then went to Rush City, Minn., as engineer for H. J. Taylor & Co., and remained with them for ten years, after which he worked at Matawan two years as engineer. He then worked for John E. Glover & Co., of Clear Lake, for five years, until the firm was merged into the Glenwood Manufacturing Company, since when he has been their chief engineer. He has charge of eleven stationary engines, one locomotive, the electric light plant, and is also inspector of the city water works, with two duplex 1,000,000 gallon pumps. He has served as supervisor for three years, and is a member of the Congregational church. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W. November 9, 1876, Mr. Robinson married Miss Martha May Winslow, who was born in Taylors Falls, Wis., May 2, 1858, and is a daughter of Carpenter and Mary Winslow. Carpenter Winslow was born in Pennsylvania, February 29, 1827, was a lumberman by trade, and died February 15, 1884. His wife, Mary, was born in New York state in 1834, and died April 5, 1879. Mr. Robinson and wife have four children: Grace Edith, born September 16, 1877; Fred Winslow, June 12, 1879; Minnie Gertrude, November 1, 1881, and Florence May, July 22, 1883.

JOHN CULLEN Jr., farmer, P. O. Menomonie, Dunn county, was born in Toledo, Ohio, March 5, 1838, a son of John and Jane (Garrity) Cullen, both born in the south of Ireland. John Cullen Sr. immigrated to America when about twenty-five years of age, and after a few years settled on a farm in Muskego, Waukesha county, Wis., where he died in 1849, and his wife died in 1856, at the age of forty years. John Jr. lived at home until the age of eighteen years, after which he worked at farming by the month until 1862, when he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, as a private, and was in the battles of Helena, Salina River, Little Rock, and others. August 20, 1865, he was mustered out at Brownsville, Tex. He was a corporal for fourteen months, and now draws a pension for general disability. After leaving the service he returned to the old homestead at Waukesha, Wis., where he lived until the spring of 1877, when he removed to the Chippewa Valley and bought seventy-five acres of land of H. Freestone, on section twenty-four, Lucas township, Dunn county, where he has since resided. He now has 120 acres of land, of which seventy are under cultivation and well stocked with horses, cattle and sheep.

October 16, 1867, Mr. Cullen married, at Waukesha, Wis., Miss Martha J. Elliott, who was born April 22, 1843, in Vermont, a daughter of James and Jane (Maitland) Elliott. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott were born in Londonderry, Ireland, of Scotch descent, immigrated to America in 1832 and 1833, respectively, and settled in Vermont. In 1846 they came to Wisconsin. Mrs. Elliott died in Peshtigo, Wis., December 10, 1887, at the age of eighty-six years. Mr. Elliott is living at Peshtigo with one of his children. During the great forest fires several years ago, one of Mr. Elliott's sons was burned to death. He had four sons in the Civil war, two of whom were killed. Mrs. Cullen has taught thirty-three terms of school, twenty-one of them since her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Cullen have been born two children: Jane, August 28, 1870, now teaching at Menomonie, and Thomas E., October 9, 1874, at home. Mr. Cullen has always been a republican, and has served as chairman of the town board for seven terms, also treasurer of the school district fourteen years. He

was baptized in the Roman Catholic church, but holds liberal views on religion. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN JENSEN, farmer, P. O. Eau Claire, was born in Schleswig, Prussia, September 4, 1834, where his parents were engaged in farming. He received a common-school education in the German language, but remained at home until he came to America, which was in the spring of 1857. He settled in Kellson, Buffalo county, Wis., where he remained until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company K, Seventeenth Wisconsin regiment. He received his discharge after three years' service, and then served as a substitute for his brother for ten months. He took part in several important battles, among them being the second battle of Bull Run, the battle of the Wilderness, Gettysburg and Fredericksburg. At the battle of the Wilderness he was wounded, and was laid up three months at the Columbia hospital, Washington, D. C. After the war he returned to Buffalo county, where he lived until 1878, when he came to Pleasant Valley township, and bought 180 acres of grub land, all of which is now under cultivation. He married, in April, 1866, Maggie Pitgreas, and they have eight children, namely: John, William, Bertie, Peter, Annie, Lucy, Maggie and Alvina. He is a democrat, and a member of the Lutheran church.

CONRAD FEIGE, cigar manufacturer, Eau Claire, was born in West Prussia, Germany, July 9, 1852, a son of William and Julianna Feige, natives of Prussia, who came to Milwaukee in 1859. The father was a mason and worked at his trade there, and died June 8, 1885; the mother still lives, and resides with her son in Milwaukee. His grandfather served for many years in the Prussian army and became a *gendarme* in the King's service. Mr. Feige spent his early life working at home, and graduated at the Second ward high school in Milwaukee. Having learned the cigar maker's trade he began work for himself in Milwaukee, then worked in Watertown, Aurora, Ill., Detroit, Oshkosh and Winona, until 1877, when he accepted a position as traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery house in Winona, and worked for them a year and a half, then traveled for the Best Brewing Company of Milwaukee, and was with them until 1887, when he started his cigar factory in Eau Claire. In 1872 he married Augusta Rudloff, who has borne him seven children: Fred W., born November 23, 1873; Aurora, July 3, 1875; Adelia, January 8, 1877; Arthur H., June 15, 1880; Gustav A., October 21, 1883; Walter J., January 30, 1885, and Ella, January 8, 1887. Mr. Feige is a member of the Lutheran church; a democrat in politics, and belongs to the K. of P. Lodge No. 49, and John Barr Glenn Division No. 10, and has been district deputy, grand chancellor, commander of the division for two years, and assistant commissary general, with the rank of colonel of Wisconsin brigade of Uniform rank, K. of P.; the Schutzenverein, a shooting club, and the Eau Claire Traveling Men's club.

DR. I. G. BABCOCK, physician and surgeon, Cumberland, Barron county, is of English ancestry, one of whom settled in New England in colonial times. It is said that five brothers immigrated to America at the same time and settled in Rhode Island. Their descendants finally removed to New York, and among them were many professional people, the law and medicine claiming the larger number. Our subject is a son of Dr. B. F. Babcock, who was born near Camden, N. Y., in 1835. He studied medicine in Buffalo and graduated from the university there. He followed his profession in Stillwater successfully, but finally removed to Afton, Minn., where he died September 20, 1870. He married Miss Amelia Van Vleck, a native of New York, who survives her husband

and resides in Afton. She is the mother of two children, Henry C., and our subject. Isaac was educated at the St. Croix Valley academy at Afton, Minn., then read medicine with Dr. B. J. Merrill, of Stillwater, Minn. He attended the St. Paul medical college one year, and in the meantime was assistant physician of the Stillwater hospital. The following autumn he went to the Bellevue Hospital Medical college in New York city, from which he graduated March 12, 1888. He located in Stockholm, Wis., but soon removed to Red Wing, Minn., where he practiced for over a year, then came to Cumberland, where he has built up a good lucrative practice, and enjoys the esteem of a host of friends. He is a member of the State and Inter-State Medical societies, and the K. of P. order. He is also a member of the United States pension board. Politically he is identified with the republican party. July 4, 1882, the Doctor married, in Afton, Minn., Miss M. C. Squire, and their union has been blessed with three children, namely: Minnie, Frank and Florence.

JAMES WICKHAM, attorney, Eau Claire, is a native of Wisconsin, and was born January 31, 1862, in Henrietta township, Richland county. His parents, Patrick and Kate (Quigley) Wickham, are natives of county Wexford, Ireland, and are farmers by occupation, holding a position of considerable prominence in the farming community. They have two sons and two daughters. James Wickham was an ambitious lad. He received his education at the Richland Center high school, then devoted himself to teaching and soon obtained a first-class certificate. He studied law with Black and Burnham, and graduated from the law department of the State University in June, 1886. He was induced to come to Eau Claire, where he has built up a good practice and is doing general law business. He is known as a close student, and will win for himself a place of honor at the bar which already recognizes his ability. Since June, 1889, Frank R. Farr has been associated with him in business. Politically Mr. Wickham is connected with the democratic party. August 10, 1891, he married Miss Ida, daughter of J. Wright and Maria (Curry) Hoskin, natives of Pennsylvania. She was born in Eau Claire, where she was also educated, and is well known as a competent teacher.

THOMAS JAMES MEREDITH, lumberman, Phillips, Price county, was born at St. James, N. B., January 28, 1853, and is the third child of James and Jane (Gilmore) Meredith. The former was born in Ireland and came to New Brunswick in his youth. His father, Joseph Meredith, was an Englishman, and his mother was a Scotch woman. Mrs. Jane Meredith was born in New Brunswick, and her parents, Moses and Sarah (Robinson) Gilmore, were of Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. James Meredith were the parents of fourteen children, three of whom reside here. Thomas J. received a fair education, and at sixteen began to learn the carpenter's trade. The following year he went to Presque Island, Me., and worked at lumbering. Later, he was employed at Oldtown, Bangor, Waterville, Portland, Skowhegan and Vanceborough. In 1880 he came to Wausau, Wis., and the following year to Phillips, where he has since been employed as a contractor for the Mississippi Logging Company. June 13, 1885, he married Eliza, daughter of Patrick Sommers, who was born at Hortonville, Wis. They have two children, Harland and Chesley. Politically Mr. Meredith is a democrat, and is assessor of the city. He belongs to the Baptist church, the I. O. O. F. and Temple of Honor, and is an esteemed gentleman.

ALEXANDER KELLOGG LINTZ, hotel keeper, Cadott, Chippewa county, was born in Cleveland, Oswego county, N. Y., January 6, 1850, a son of George

and Julia (Kellogg) Lintz. He served an apprenticeship as blacksmith, which trade he followed for eleven years. He came to Jefferson county, Wis., in 1871, remained one year, then lived successively in Marquette, Mich., two years; Jackson county, Wis., one year, and Trempealeau county, Wis., seven years. In 1882 he came to Chippewa county and located at Cadott. He purchased the Commercial hotel, which he has conducted ever since. He is among the most successful and influential citizens of the place. He is the owner of two dwelling houses in the village and a farm of sixty-three acres adjoining, which he manages personally. Mr. Lintz was married May 6, 1873, to Miss Nellie, daughter of Alex and Ellen Lawson, of Door county, Wis. They are the parents of three children, namely: Charles, born in 1876; John, born in 1878, and Hazel, born in 1888. Mr. Lintz is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen organizations, and politically is a democrat.

PETER ISAKSON, farmer, P. O. Bloomer, Chippewa county, was born in Brevig, Norway, January 19, 1846. His father, Isaac Peterson, and his grandfather, Redu Isakson, were both natives of the same place, as was his mother, Eliza (Hanson) Isakson, who was a daughter of Hans Hanson. He immigrated to the United States with his parents at the age of seventeen years. They sailed from Porsarund, Norway, on the vessel Feidness, bound for New York, and were seven weeks on the trip. He then went to Chicago, thence took a boat up the Mississippi river to Read's Landing, and the Chippewa river to Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls. He engaged in fishing and working in the woods near Chippewa City, and was seven years in the mills of that city. He then took up a homestead of eighty acres in Bloomer township, Chippewa county, where he now lives. October 20, 1869, Mr. Isakson married, at Bloomer, Miss Pitronello Christianson, who was born in Brevig, Norway, January 21, 1845, a daughter of Christian Johnson and Annie (Peterson) Isakson, natives of the same place. Seven children have been born to this union, namely: Annie Allesia, July 15, 1870, married to John Sigvin, of Hayward, Sawyer county, Wis.; Isaac, December 9, 1872; Jennie, September 20, 1875; Herman, in 1878; Christian, in 1882; Clarrie, February 6, 1885; Caspar, May 5, 1888; all born in Bloomer, Chippewa county. Mr. Isakson is a member of the Knights of Labor and the Good Templars lodge of Bloomer. Politically he is a democrat and is a member of the Lutheran church.

N. SOWDEN, superintendent of the Knapp, Stout & Co. flour mill, was born April 13, 1854, in Cornwall, England. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Honey) Sowden, the former of whom was also a miller. He learned the milling business thoroughly in his native country, and in 1873 came to the United States, locating for a short time in Detroit, Mich.; thence he went to Minneapolis, Minn., where he worked in the Pillsbury "B" mill, as a stone-dresser, and subsequently in the Washburn "A" mill. In 1879 he went to Lake City, Minn., where he worked two years, and then came to Menomonie and took charge of the Knapp, Stout & Co. flour-mill, which he has since conducted in a very satisfactory manner. December 14, 1877, Mr. Sowden married Mrs. Emily Watson, a daughter of H. S. Howe, an old and honored settler of Minneapolis. Two children have blessed this union, namely: Ralph C. and Alfred. Mr. Sowden is a member of the A. F. and A. M. fraternity, Hennepin Lodge No. 4, Minneapolis.

N. HARRY BARTLETT, farmer, P. O. Cameron, Barron county, was born in Aroostook county, Me., September 15, 1848, a son of Jeremiah W. and Lydia (Dolbier) Bartlett, who were also natives of Maine. His grandfather Bartlett, as well as his father, was born on the same farm as he himself, and the former

never lived on any other farm; his grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. His grandfather Dolbier was reared in the same county and was quite a prominent statesman. In 1862 his father moved to Trempealeau county, Wis., where he remained until 1879, when he located in South Dakota, where he now resides. His mother died in 1855, and the father then married her sister. By the first union there were seven children, and by the second there were eight, all of whom are living. N. Harry Bartlett left home in the fall of 1868, and followed lumbering until he purchased his present farm in Stanley township, Barron county, in 1882. He still does some logging in the winter. August 11, 1870, he married Miss Lucinda Chrystal, a native of Illinois, whose parents reside in Chippewa Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett are the parents of seven children, namely: Charles E., Carrie E., Arthur W. (deceased), Amy Viola, Ida M., Lottie P., and J. W. Mr. Bartlett is a republican in politics, and is a member of Barron Lodge No. 38, I. O. O. F.

REV. ARTHUR B. C. DUNNE, pastor of St. Patrick's church, Eau Claire, was born June 2, 1866, in Prairie du Chien, Wis., and is a son of Michael and Catharine (O'Donnell) Dunne. The father was a native of Ireland, and the mother of Ottawa, Canada. They settled, in 1846, at Prairie du Chien, where Mr. Dunne engaged in mercantile business, and where Mrs. Dunne died September 9, 1888, at the age of fifty-four years. Of their nine children five are now living. The subject of this sketch received his primary education in the public and parochial schools of his native town. He entered St. John's University at the age of twelve years, but after one year's study there he returned to Prairie du Chien, where he was one of the first students at the opening of the Jesuit college in 1880. He graduated in 1885, and with a view to further fit himself for holy orders, entered St. Francis Seminary at Milwaukee in 1886, and completed the course three years later. He was ordained to the priesthood at La Crosse, July 7, 1889, and came to Eau Claire in the same month and assumed the position of assistant pastor under Father Kelly. Upon the demise of the latter in October, 1891, he was appointed pastor of the parish, a position which he fills with dignity and ability. He is tireless in organizing auxiliary assistance, such as societies and libraries, to extend the influence of the church among the people.

H. D. RANSIER, farmer, P. O. Menomonie, was born September 27, 1842, in Onondaga county, N. Y. His grandfather Ransier fought at the battle of Sackett's Harbor in the war of 1812. His father, Daniel Ransier, was a farmer in Madison county, N. Y., and came west in an early day, and was lost to his family. The mother of our subject is Mrs. Sarah A. (Millard) Ransier, daughter of Roswell Millard, a carriage manufacturer in Connecticut. She is yet living in New York. Daniel Ransier and wife were the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters. Three of the boys fought in the late Civil war, Emmon being on the United States gunboat "Seneca," which was present at the bombardment of Fort Fisher and Wilmington. H. D. Ransier learned the carpenter's trade in New York. In 1866 he came to Menomonie and worked for Knapp, Stout & Co. for several years. He then bought a farm of eighty acres, which he has since improved. July 25, 1861, he enlisted at Syracuse, N. Y., in the Third New York cavalry, and served four years, four months and four days. His regiment participated in thirty-three engagements, and took part in Burnside's expedition. He was wounded in 1862, and laid up for five months. Mr. Ransier was married in Fond du Lac county, Wis., to Miss E. C., daughter of Abraham and Miranda Adams. They are the parents of five children:

Henry D. Jr., Helen E., Sarah F., Charles D. and Maud. Mr. Ransier is a republican in politics, and is now serving as chairman of the township board of Menomonie. He was appointed to take the eleventh census. He is an active member of the G. A. R.

GROW LAMSON WARD, farmer, P. O. Bloomer, Chippewa county, was born in Geneva, Walworth county, Wis., October 14, 1854. Mr. Ward's grandfather and great-grandfather were both born in Concord, N. H. The former, Daniel Ward, married Sarah Silver, who died at the age of ninety-nine years. His mother's maternal grandparents were Elder Samuel and Mary (Gilbert) Lamson, born in Hartford, Conn., and lived in Vermont, while his mother's paternal grandparents Elder Timothy and Rachel (Richason) Grow were born and married in New Haven, Conn., and also moved to Vermont, and settled in Hartland, and the former was the first Baptist minister in that state. Our subject's great-grandparents, mentioned above, and his father's parents lived and died on the same farm. His father, Jeremiah Ward, was born in Hardwick, Caledonia county, Vt., December 7, 1823, and died in Bloomer, Chippewa county, Wis., December 29, 1882. His mother, Sarah Lamson (Grow) Ward, was born in Craftsbury, Vt., June 30, 1826. They were married at Hardwick, Vt., September 22, 1844, and November 11, of the same year, moved to what was then the territory of Wisconsin, and Mr. Ward was one of the founders of the first Baptist church of East Delavan, Walworth county, Wis. Mrs. Ward's parents were Distin and Sarah G. (Lamson) Grow, the former born at Hartland, Vt., June 15, 1797, and the latter born at Randolph, Vt., April 22, 1800; the latter's sister, Polly Lamson, was born September 28, 1791, and died April 27, 1845. Grow L. first attended school at Geneva, Walworth county, for a period of six years, then moved to Delavan, same county, where he attended school one year, after which he lived in Sugar Creek township, same county, five years, three of which he spent in school. He then came to Bloomer township, Chippewa county, and settled on a farm of eighty acres with his father, the same being purchased from D. G. Cheaver, of Clinton, Rock county, Wis. He now owns the farm himself, and has it under a good state of cultivation.

January 11, 1874, Mr. Ward married Miss Effie M. Darling, of Bloomer, Chippewa county. She is a daughter of Van Ransler and Julia (Reynolds) Darling, both natives of New York state. One child has blessed this union, Lee Ray, who was born July 7, 1889, at Bloomer, Chippewa county. Mr. Ward has independent views on politics and religion.

GEORGE D. OWEN, farmer, P. O. Cedar Falls, Dunn county, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., August 30, 1830, a son of Ambrose and Betsey (Wright) Owen, both natives of New York. His parents followed farming in New York state until the death of the father, when the mother came west and resided with our subject during the remainder of her life. George D. remained with his parents until nineteen years of age, then worked on a farm and in a saw-mill for three years. November 24, 1852, he married Miss Helen Cornell, of Pennsylvania. She lived but three years after their marriage, dying in July, 1855. There were two children born to this marriage, only one of whom is now living, Florence Ann, married to W. R. Sherburne, of Colfax, Dunn county. After the death of his wife Mr. Owen came to Wisconsin, where he worked in the pineries for about two years, then settled in Rock county, Wis. November 29, 1857, he married Miss Carrie Kent, of Rock county. Mr. Owen remained in that county until 1859, then removed to Dunn county and lived on section six for one year. He finally bought the farm on which he now

resides, in Red Cedar township, Dunn county. He is also engaged in Bee culture, having at present twenty-five swarms. Nine children have been born to Mr. Owen's second marriage, three of whom are living: Cora, Jessie, Walter, Bertie, William and Ambrose (all deceased), Effie May, Ethel and Edith. Mr. Owen has never accepted any town or county office until the last year, when he was elected a member of the town board. He has been school treasurer twenty years. In politics he is a republican, and in church matters is liberal.

ALBERT FREDERICK SCHWAHN, butcher, Eau Claire, was born in Stettin, Germany, May 25, 1858, a son of William and Amelia (Doering) Schwahn. William was born in Stettin, in 1810, and died July 22, 1891. Amelia was also born in Stettin in 1811. Albert F. came to this country with the other members of the family, located at Waterloo, Wis., and began to work in the butcher business for his brother, which he continued to do until fifteen years of age, and then clerked in a grocery store for three years, after which he went back into the butcher business and worked at his trade until the fall of 1879. He and his brothers ran three shops under the firm name of H. Schwahn Bros. until 1888, when he drew out of the firm and began business on his own account, conducting a meat market and doing a retail business of \$25,000 per annum. April 28, 1885, he married Nettie Becker, who was born in Eau Claire October 20, 1864, and four children have been born to this union: Werner William, now seven years old; Loretta Madaline; Leone Wilhelmina, three years old, and Albert Theodore, born September 9, 1891. He and his wife went on a visit to the old country and visited Antwerp, Cologne, Berlin, the Rhine and Marienberg, at which latter place he took the cold water treatment for his health. He remained there six weeks, then went to Paris, Havre, Southampton, London and Liverpool, at which latter place he took passage for home on the "City of Rome." Mr. Schwahn was baptized in the Lutheran church and belongs to the following fraternal societies: Lodge No. 112, A. F. and A. M.; Eau Claire Chapter No. 36, Eau Claire, and Chippewa Commandery No. 8; K. of P. Lodge No. 49, Eau Claire; John Barr Glenn Division No. 10; the I. O. O. F. and the Shutzenverein. In politics he is a democrat.

A. C. McDUGALD, lumberman, Prairie Farm, Barron county, was born in the province of New Brunswick, May 29, 1831, the second son of William and Hannah (Matthew) McDougald. His father was in the British army, and upon his discharge he and his three brothers accepted 100 acres of land from the British government and settled in New Brunswick, where he followed farming. He was sheriff for many years, and during the entire term of his office never carried a revolver. A. C. remained at home until seventeen years of age, when he engaged in lumbering in the province until 1867. He then came to Stillwater, Minn., and engaged in the same line of business for two years, then came to the Chippewa Valley and took a position with the Knapp, Stout Lumber Company, with whom he remained until 1888. During this time he was on the south fork of the Hay river and always logged by the thousand. He also invested his earnings in pine lands and sold the same at a good profit, until now he has gathered together a large fortune. In all his operations Mr. McDougald has never had a serious accident happen to any man in his employ, nor has there ever been a balance on the wrong side of the ledger. September 9, 1873, he married, in St. Paul, Minn., Miss Catherine, daughter of John and Mary (Elvis) Foreman, of German and English descent, respectively. One child, Frank A., has been born to this union. He is now living at home.

In politics Mr. McDougald is independent, but has never taken an active part, as he does not believe in mixing politics and business together.

WARREN BARNUM, farmer, P. O. Louisville, Dunn county, was born in Ulster county, N. Y., in 1840, and is a son of Israel and Mary (Rose) Barnum. His grandfather, Bethule Barnum, was born in Putnam, N. Y., and married Sarah Mullinaux, who was of Quaker descent. They were the parents of ten children. Israel, son of Bethule and father of our subject, was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., September 1, 1794. His parents moved to Delaware county, N. Y., when he was seven years old, and resided there until he was twenty-eight years of age. He enlisted and served in the last years of the war of 1812 with his father. In 1823, in Delaware county, N. Y., he married Mary, daughter of William and Anna Rose, and to them were born nine children, six sons and three daughters. He came west in 1856, and the next year moved to the farm upon which he now resides. He is almost ninety-seven years old, but is smart and active, and still does light work. Warren, his son, lives on the old homestead and manages the farm. He is still unmarried. In politics he has always been a republican.

GEORGE OLIVER DUNHAM, foreman, Wildwood, St. Croix county, was born in Woonsocket Falls, R. I., April 2, 1853, a son of George and Mary (Cutler) Dunham, of Mansfield, Mass. His father was born January 23, 1822, and was a turner by trade. He came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled in Arkansaw, Pepin county, where he still resides and works at his trade in a factory. Here George received his education, and when twenty-four years of age went to work for himself, and engaged in a saw-mill at Hersey, Wis., and remained there three years. He then removed to Knapp, where he remained one year. In 1883 he engaged with the mill company in Wildwood, then known as the St. Croix Land and Lumber Company. He commenced with the company as a common hand, but by his close application to business and his qualifications for the same, he was given the position of outside foreman, and has charge of the mill and all teams and outside work, by the Wisconsin Iron Company, which succeeded the old firm. In 1876 he married Amelia Crampton, a native of Canada. Her parents were Willard and Lavina (Thompson) Crampton. Three children blessed this union: Willie, Nellie and Allen, who are all at home. Politically Mr. Dunham is a republican. He was an only child, and his mother died during his infancy.

HENRY JOSEPH LEINENKUGEL, of the firm of Leinenkugel & Rhein, was born in Eau Claire, September 28, 1864, a son of Henry J. and Caroline (Strassburg) Leinenkugel, natives of Germany, who came to this country in 1855, and first located in Sauk City. The father died aged thirty-four and the mother at the age of forty-five years. Our subject attended the public school and a private Roman Catholic school here. At the age of seventeen years he began as an apprentice and learned the cigar makers' trade. He was a journeyman for five years, and in 1887 entered into partnership with Louis Rhein and started the business they are conducting. Politically Mr. Leinenkugel is a democrat; he is a member of Germania Lodge No. 49, K. of P., and John Barr Glenn Division No. 10, and was a member of the division that took the prize as the best drilled division in the United States, at Duluth, Minn., and a member of Company L. Light guards infantry. Louis Rhein was born in Milwaukee April 1, 1858, a son of Gotlieb and Caroline Rhein, natives of Germany. They are still living at Milwaukee. At fifteen years of age he was apprenticed to a cigar maker, at Milwaukee, where he remained five years,

and then came to Eau Claire in 1879; but after a short time went to St. Paul, Minn. He has worked in various cities, and returned to Eau Claire in 1887, and, in company with H. J. Leinenkugel, started the factory they now operate. They employ seven men and do a fine business. He is independent in politics, and a member of Germania Lodge No. 49, K. of P.

FREDERICK I. DEMERS, merchant, Rice Lake, Barron county, was born in Quebec, Canada, November 17, 1845, and is a son of McGuire and Margaret (Dauplaise) Demers, both of whom were born in Canada, but whose ancestry were French. The father, who was a mason by trade, died in 1881; the mother resides with her son in Rice Lake. Our subject attended the common schools until the age of fourteen, when he began clerking in a store at Sorel, Canada, which he followed for six years; afterward he was engaged in the mercantile and cord-wood business for three years. In 1870 he came to Menomonie and worked at plastering, and in 1871 came to Rice Lake and entered a homestead in Stanfold township, upon which he proved up. In 1881 he moved into the city and engaged in the mercantile business which he still conducts. February 27, 1865, he married Mary Rosier, a native of Canada, and to this union have been born five children: Wilfred, Samuel, Joseph, Clara and Lora. Mr. Demers and wife are members of the Roman Catholic church, and in politics he is a democrat. He has served his town and city in various positions. For five years he was a member of the board in the town of Stanfold, and for two years was alderman from the Second ward in Rice Lake.

E. H. GRANNIS, homeopathic physician and surgeon, Menomonie, was born February 20, 1854, in Morrisville, Madison county, N. Y. His ancestors came from Scotland, and the history of the family is recorded in the annals of the early history of New England. Our subject came west with his father in 1858, and settled in Red Wing, Minn., where he received his early education at the high school and collegiate institute. He studied medicine with Dr. A. E. Higbee, and then attended the Cleveland Homeopathic college, graduating the following year, 1875, at the Hahnemann Medical college, Chicago, Ill. He first located at Chatfield, Minn., where he remained till December, 1877, when he came to Menomonie, Wis., where he has practiced successfully ever since. He was secretary of the Minnesota Homeopathic State institute for three years, and is now secretary of the United States examining board for pensions. The Doctor is an active member of the Unitarian society. He married Miss Gertrude Van Vliet, who has borne him two children, Margareta and Irving.

DANIEL FITZHUGH, logger, Eau Claire, was born in Saginaw, Mich., September 18, 1847. His father Charles, was born in Geneseo, N. Y., moved to Saginaw, Mich., at the age of twenty-one years, engaged in the real estate business and still lives, aged sixty-six years. His grandfather, Daniel, was born in Maryland, and died at the age of seventy years. His mother, Jane, is still living. In 1886 he came from Bay City, Mich., to Eau Claire, was engaged for eight years in looking after the Cornell University lands, and then engaged in the logging and pine land business, which he has since continued. July 17, 1888, he married Bertha Mühlenbech, who was born in Germany, November 17, 1867, a daughter of Carl W. and Hannah Mühlenbech, who immigrated to this country in 1868. They have one child, born April 26, 1889. Our subject's parental grandfather served as a surgeon in the war of 1812, and his maternal grandfather was captured by the Indians when a boy, but saved his life by running the gauntlet, from which he carried the scars all his life. He was adopted by the tribe and remained with them for many years before he

was able to return home. The Indians thought so much of him that they deeded him a large tract of land which remained in the family for many years afterward. In political matters Mr. Fitzhugh is an independent republican.

MICHAEL SMITH, carpenter and farmer, P. O. Louisville, is one of the pioneers of Dunn county, having located here in 1857. He is the fifth of the nine children of Jacob and Eliza (Hurd) Smith. Jacob Smith was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1816, and died June 19, 1868, at Sterling, Cameron county, Pa. His wife was born in Salina, Clinton county, Pa., and died October 2, 1867. Their children were: George H., born November 27, 1822, married Aurilla White, of McKean county, Pa., and lives in Louisville, Dunn county; Samuel S., born August 18, 1824, married Sarah Sumanson, and lives in Sterling, Pa.; Philip, born January 20, 1827, married Eve Schaffer, and lives at Sterling, Pa.; John G., born December 25, 1828, married Ruth Mason, and lives in Cameron county, Pa.; Michael, born April 15, 1832, married Margaret Smith, and lives in Louisville; William H., born July 15, 1835, married Jane Mason, and lives at Sterling Run, Pa.; Adam R., born July 11, 1842, is married and also lives at Sterling; Effie Eliza, who died at two years of age; and one other who died in infancy.

Michael Smith was reared on a farm in Pennsylvania, engaged in lumbering until his marriage, December 22, 1853, after which he bought a farm and also worked at the carpenter's trade. He was one of the first settlers on the prairie, and was the first man to draw lumber for building, the house being for Daniel Smith. He has erected some of the finest buildings in Louisville. Politically Mr. Smith is a democrat, and served on the town board in 1863. In local politics he votes for the man he considers best fitted for the office. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has a comfortable home, built by himself, where he and his wife are enjoying life, respected and held in high esteem by all.

JOHN M. FORDYCE (deceased), the eldest son of John and Catherine (Sorenson) Fordyce, was born at Weyauwega, Wis., July 10, 1863, and departed this life at Phillips, September 5, 1890. He attended the public school of his native town and made his first visit to Phillips in 1879, but remained only one winter. In 1881 he moved hither and engaged in the general merchandise business, which he carried on in company with William S. Hatton, until his death. The firm also dealt in timber lands, etc. December 7, 1887, he married Elizabeth H., daughter of Alex. MacDonald, an early pioneer of Portage, where Mrs. Fordyce was born. He also left an infant daughter, Catherine M. In politics Mr. Fordyce was a consistent democrat, and served the town as treasurer, etc. He was a generous-hearted and liberal-minded citizen and took an active interest in all social and benevolent enterprises. His favorite pastimes consisted of hunting and fishing, in which he was both enthusiastic and successful. His funeral was the largest ever held in Phillips, a fact which attests the popularity and esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens. The Fordyce family are of Scotch descent. The great-grandfather of our subject was kidnapped by pirates and brought to America, where he remained. John Fordyce Sr. was born at Union Springs, N. Y. While a young man he came to Oshkosh, Wis., and studied law. Thence he removed to Weyauwega, where he is still engaged in the practice of that profession. Mrs. Catherine Fordyce was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, and is a daughter of Rev. Martin Sorenson, one of the pioneer missionaries of Wisconsin.

HARTLEY D. STOCKMAN, lumberman, Woodville, St. Croix county, was born

in Penobscot county, Me., February 8, 1836, a son of David and Amelia (Dale) Stockman, who were born in the same county in Maine. His father, a farmer, was born in 1808, and died aged sixty-nine years. His mother was born in 1809, and died aged forty-five years. Mr. Stockman received his education in Maine, and at the age of twenty-two engaged in lumbering in Lowell, Mass. Six months later he came west and settled at Stevens Point. Here he continued dealing in lumber, jobbing and contracting, and has been so engaged more or less ever since. He settled in Woodville in 1878, and since that time has paid considerable attention to farming, lumbering, however, having been his chief occupation. In 1860 he married Mary Fletcher, who was born in Wyoming county, Pa., in 1845. Her parents were Campbell and Nancy (Angle) Fletcher, natives respectively of Wyoming county and Bradford, Pa. Her father was also a lumberman. Five children have blessed this union: Fred E., Arthur D., Albert E., Wilber, deceased, and Bert G., at home. Mr. and Mrs. Stockman are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Stockman is a prohibitionist with republican tendencies. He was twice drafted for the Civil war, but the first time he had just been burned out of house and home, so he paid his substitute, and went into Iowa to earn means whereby to build again a home for his wife and children. He was taken sick there, and while confined to his bed was again drafted. He showed his papers of former draft, however, and was released. He was postmaster at Woodville from 1881 to 1888. He has a beautiful little home at Woodville on the top of the cliff overlooking the town, where he and his wife hope to spend the rest of their days in peace and quiet.

HENRY D. MILLER, farmer, P. O. Bloomer, Chippewa county, was born in Sullivan county, N. Y., January 24, 1849, and is the fourth child in the family of nine children born to Henry and Mary (Stuart) Miller. Henry Miller is a butcher by trade, and followed this vocation through different eastern states, also in Chicago and McHenry county, Wis., where he remained seven years. He then moved on the land where our subject is now located; his wife died in December, 1865. Henry D. remained with his parents during their many moves until he reached Chippewa county, where he bought sixty acres of choice land from J. Soule, and since then he has broken and put under cultivation the largest part of it. He also owns fifty-five acres of hardwood timber in the northern part of the county. He has a very comfortable home, with ample barns and sheds. Mr. Miller was married April 18, 1872, to Adella McCarn, a native of New York, and daughter of Peter and Sarah (Robbins) McCarn. Three children have blessed this union, viz.: Mary Viola, Charles Arthur and Grace Ella. Mr. Miller is a strong republican in politics.

JAMES W. ROGERS, foreman of the mill department of the Rice Lake Lumber company, Rice Lake, was born in Canton, Fulton county, Ill., February 8, 1850. His parents are Joseph and Mary (Guilliams) Rogers, the former born in Frankfort, Ky., of Scotch descent, the latter born in Indiana of English parents. The father died in 1874. James W. is the eldest of their five children, all of whom are living at home, at Canton, excepting himself. In May, 1864, James W. enlisted in Company B, 132d Illinois volunteer infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was on garrison duty the most of the time. In the spring of 1871 he went to Davenport, Iowa, and engaged in the lumber business there with Lindsay & Phelps, with whom he remained one year, then went to Rock Island and was with Weyerhauser & Denkman ten years. He then lived in Shell Lake, Wis., for two years as mill foreman for

the Shell Lake Lumber company, and in 1884 engaged with the White River Lumber company, with whom he remained as foreman for three years. In 1888 he came to Rice Lake and since then he has been foreman in charge of the mill department of the Rice Lake Lumber company. August 1, 1872, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Oxley, of English birth. Her father died in February, 1859, in Yorkshire, England, and her mother died at Shell Lake, Wis., in August, 1884. This union has been blessed with five children: Mary Grace, George Arthur, James Oxley, Sadie Florence and Lillian May. Politically he is a republican, and is now president of the school board. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the A. F. and A. M. and the A. O. U. W.

HORACE BEAUMONT WHITE, one of the proprietors of the Galloway house, Eau Claire, was born December 3, 1853, a son of Charles H. and Julia C. (Smith) White, whose genealogy is given in the sketch of F. S. White. The early life of Horace was spent at home, and he attended a private school at Green Bay, then an academy for two years, and finished his education at the Appleton academy. In 1876 he made a start in the hotel business at Green Bay, as clerk for his father, and remained there five years, then went to Elroy, and clerked in a railroad eating house for a short time, after which, in connection with his father, he conducted the eating house at Spooner, under the firm name of White & Son. His father sold his interest to another son, and they have continued under the name of White & Bro. since then. They leased the Galloway house in Eau Claire, in 1888, and are still conducting both these hotels. December 5, 1888, Mr. White married Miss Eliza Dwinal, who was born in Mechanic Falls, Me., the only child of Oliver and Eliza (Drake) Dwinal, of Portland, Me. Her grandfather, Ebenezer, was owner of a line of steamers which ran between Portland and Cuba, in the sugar trade. He also owned several paper mills in Maine.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS, farmer, P. O. Vanceburgh, Dunn county, was born in New York state, January 29, 1840, a son of John M. and Rebecca (Weir) Phillips, the former of English, and the latter of Scotch descent. The father was a lumberman by occupation, and came to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled in Manitowoc county, where he followed lumbering until 1869, when he moved to Eau Claire, but lived less than a year after moving there. The mother died in Eau Claire in 1886. Of the fifteen children born to his parents, our subject is the eleventh. Charles J. left home at the age of seventeen years, and worked in the pineries until 1859, when he went to Eau Claire, Wis., where he followed the same business until August 1, 1861. He then enlisted in Company C, Eighth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, known as the "Eagle Regiment," and was in eleven engagements, among them Frederickton, Mo., Farmington, Corinth and Vicksburg. He was corporal from his enlistment, and was mustered out September 17, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn. He then settled in the Chippewa Valley, where he followed lumbering until 1882. In 1871 he bought a farm of 160 acres, on section twenty-eight, Sheridan township, and has since added to his farm until he now has 440 acres, with 160 under improvement. He has built a new residence on section thirty, same township, in which he resides. In 1867 Mr. Phillips married Miss Jane Ralph, who bore him two children, one of whom, Arthur P., is living at home. His second marriage was on September 30, 1884, to Miss Candace Oney, who has borne him one child, Charles J., also at home. Mr. Phillips is a republican in politics, and holds liberal views on religion. He is a member of the G. A. R., but has never accepted office in town or county.

SETH COLE, mail contractor, Dallas, Barron county, was born in Erie county, Pa., April 11, 1837, and is the seventh of the ten children born to Sylvanus and Anna (Ervine) Cole, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Pennsylvania. His early life was passed in Fulton county, Ind., his parents having moved there in 1845. His father was a farmer, but had formerly been a ship builder and a sailor upon Lake Erie. Our subject came to Wisconsin in 1874, and located a homestead in section ten, Dallas township, which he farmed until 1890, when his health failed him, and he retired from active farming, and took a contract for mail service from Dallas to Barron, which he now conducts. Mr. Cole enlisted, at Ripon, Wis., in the United States navy, Mississippi squadron, on gunboat "Fort Hindman," as a gunner, and was with Bank's memorable Red river expedition, and did patrol duty on the Black and Mississippi rivers. He assisted in the capture of the two Confederate gunboats, the "Little Rebel" and "The Louisville," on the Black river. June 3, 1864, he was discharged, at Mound City, Ill. Mr. Cole married, at Calhoun, Ga., in October, 1865, Miss Mary Allen, a native of Tennessee, whom he met in Calhoun, while serving in the war. One child has been born to them, Catherine, wife of Garret Clinton Smith, of Dallas township. Mr. Cole is a member of Wm. Pitts Post No. 144, of Dallas, and politically favors the republican party.

OLAF A. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Ogema, Price county, was born near Kil, Sweden, May 8, 1853. His parents, Johannes and Mary C. (Olson) Johnson, came to Ogema in 1882, and now reside upon a farm in Hackett township. Olaf received a common-school education, and at twenty-three began life as a farmer. He married, November 23, 1877, Caroline Peterson, who was also born near Kil. Seven children have been born to them: John, Alvin, Emma C., Robert W., Ellen M., Anna (deceased) and Ida S. In 1879 Mr. Johnson removed to Sister Bay, Wis., and a few months later to Ogema. Here he homesteaded his present farm, and, although possessed of little means, began to build a home in the forest, and now has a well improved farm. He is also engaged in logging. He is a republican in politics, and has served the town as assessor, secretary of school board, and for four years past as representative on the county board. He is a member of the Baptist church and I. O. O. F., and is one of Ogema's most worthy and esteemed citizens.

THOMAS REED, lumber dealer and farmer, P. O. Clear Lake, Dunn county, was born in Wyandott county, Ohio, February 24, 1847, the youngest son of David and Catherine (Weithbaugher) Reed, who were of Irish and German descent, respectively. His parents settled on a farm in Indiana in 1854, and there the father still lives, the mother having died when our subject was an infant. Thomas lived at home, going to school and helping on the farm until he was eighteen years of age, when, March 30, 1865, he enlisted in Company I, 155th volunteer infantry, and was mustered out at Dover, Del., August 4, 1865. He then returned to Indiana, where he worked for his father one year, then went to railroading as a brakeman for two years. He went to Michigan and worked a fruit farm for two years, but drifted back to Indiana and bought an interest in a saw-mill, which he retained until March 23, 1873, on which day he was married. After his marriage he came to the Chippewa Valley and lived at Connersville for about a year, then located a homestead on section six, Sheridan township, Dunn county, where he now resides. From a small beginning Mr. Reed has added to his land until he now owns 240 acres, with sixty under improvement. He has had the misfortune to

lose considerable property by fire twice—once his residence and another time his warehouse and logging camp.

He married Miss Elnora, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Short) Vanas-dalen, and to them six children have been born, five of whom are living, namely: Catherine E., Georgie A., Jennie B., Manford A. and Vivian F. Mr. Reed has always been liberal in religious matters, and since 1876 has been an independent in politics. He was chairman of the town two terms, and district clerk since the same was organized in 1885. He has been fairly successful in his business as a logger and land dealer, and has accumulated a fair share of the county's wealth.

WILLIAM E. CRUSE, merchant, Rice Lake, Barron county, was born in West-phalia, Germany, October 17, 1842, a son of Martin and Laura (Jupsien) Cruse, both of whom died in Germany. Of the nine children born to this union, six of whom are now living, William was the sixth child. In 1876 he came to the United States and located in Washington county, Wis., where he remained eight years, then came to Rice Lake in 1884 and worked in a stave factory until 1888, when he entered into the mercantile pursuit in which he is still engaged. He married, January 27, 1880, Miss Mary Doerenbecher, who is of German ancestry and was born in Washington county, Wis., where her parents still reside. Mr. and Mrs. Cruse are the parents of five children, all living, namely: William, Ernest, Clara, Edward and Henry. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church at Rice Lake, of which he is secretary. Mr. Cruse is a firm believer in the principles of the democratic party. Mrs. Mary Cruse died December 29, 1891, and was buried in St. Joseph's cemetery, south of Rice Lake city, on the last day of the year 1891. She was a lady in every respect, a good mother, and the best assistant to her husband in the business as well as in the house.

FREDERICK SANFORD WHITE, proprietor of the Galloway house, Eau Claire, was born in Green Bay, Wis., March 20, 1857. He attended a private school, an academy, and then the high school at Green Bay, and was a member of the first graduating class of that school, in 1876, after which he attended the State University at Madison, and graduated in the class of 1881. He then read law in Chicago for three years, but was compelled to discontinue his studies on account of partial loss of eyesight, resulting from scarlet fever. While convalescent, he enjoyed a privilege accorded to few people in the north, as, by special invitation, he spent six months of the winter of 1884 in the family of Jefferson Davis. Mr. White was the constant companion of Mr. and Mrs. Davis and their two daughters, Winnie and Mrs. Hayes, during his residence with them at their home, "Beauvoir," and they were mutually dependent on each other for society, as there were no neighbors there during the winter, and but few visitors. There was an old-time friendship between the Davis and White families, which arose while Mr. Davis was secretary of war, and was increased by the fact that both families were pioneers in early Wisconsin history, and both early residents of Green Bay and Ft. Howard. Mr. White kept an accurate diary of events during his residence at "Beauvoir," and intends at some future day to publish his personal experiences with his distinguished host and hostess. Mr. White also possesses several tokens of remembrance presented him by Mr. Davis, among which is an ebony cane carried by himself.

For fifteen years after leaving them, Mr. White was engaged in the hotel business at Spooner, Wis., at which place he still does business. In 1888, in

connection with his brother, he leased the Galloway house in Eau Claire. He is a descendant of the Huguenots, and Demits of New York. His father, who was born in New York, and is now living at the age of sixty-five years, came to Wisconsin when a boy, and located at Green Bay, when it was the largest city in the state. He did an extensive general merchandise business, and later on ran a line of steamers from that city. He was a leader in starting the Fox River Improvement company, which has proved a success financially. He subsequently engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Washington, D. C., and afterward in the coal business in Iowa and Illinois. In 1871 he started an hotel in Chicago, immediately after the big fire, and has been in the hotel business, in common with his sons, since that time, in Wisconsin. At present he is leading a retired life at his home in Green Bay, which he purchased nearly fifty years ago, the deeds of which came direct to him from John Jacob Astor. Mr. White married, November 24, 1891, Sarah E. Merrill, at Chicago, Ill. He is a member of the K. of P., is independent in politics, and contributed to the cost of building the Unitarian church, which he helps to sustain.

JAMES H. WILLIAMS, editor of the Barron "Republican," was born in Lake Mills, Wis., December 18, 1846, and is a son of George and Melinda (Streeter) Williams, natives of New York, who came to Wisconsin in 1844. Mr. Williams' early life was passed in Eau Claire, where he attended high school. He enlisted in February, 1864, in Eau Claire, in Company G, Forty-eighth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, army of the West. His regiment was assigned to frontier duty in Kansas. Mr. Williams was promoted to second sergeant and then to first sergeant for meritorious conduct, and was discharged January 6, 1866, at Madison, Wis. Two hours after being mustered out he received his commission as second lieutenant, it having been delayed for some reason. After returning home Mr. Williams engaged as clerk for two years in Eau Claire, then went to Milwaukee and took a course of instruction at R. C. Spencer's business college, from which he graduated in 1868. He then had charge of a store in Menomonie for Jackson Bros. until the firm failed in 1870. He continued there in business for himself for one year, then went to Eau Claire in 1872, and in the following spring went to St. Paul, Minn., and was in business there for a short time. He then came to Bloomer, Chippewa county, where he successfully carried on the hardware business for nine years, and during that time held the office of postmaster. He removed to Augusta, Wis., in 1886, and established the Augusta "Times" the same year, which he managed until April, 1890, when he came to Barron and established the Barron "Republican," which paper he still edits. Mr. Williams is a member of the A. O. U. W. and G. A. R. Politically he is a staunch republican.

GEORGE W. GRANGER, farmer and proprietor of a saw-mill, Menomonie, was born in Rochester, N. Y., January 4, 1850, a son of Morton and Sarah (Bumas) Granger, of English descent. His mother died at the age of twenty-one years. His father came to Wisconsin in 1865 and settled in Eau Galle, where he resided until his death. He was a mechanic and farmer. George W. began to work in the lumber business when sixteen years old, and worked for Mr. Carson six years, after which he was employed for eighteen years during the sawing season as edger. Ten winters of this time he worked for Davis & Sons, and was at Eau Galle two winters, since when he has been on the farm he now owns on section twenty-four, Lucas township, Dunn county, which was formerly owned by his wife's grandfather. February 5, 1886, Mr. Granger married Miss Mary Babcock, and they are the parents of one child, George W.

Jr., born August 14, 1887. Mr. Granger is a republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is now engaged in the saw-mill business as well as farming.

Samuel C. Simons, grandfather of Mrs. Granger, was born in Chaplin, Conn., December 28, 1816, a son of David and Charlotte (Smith) Simons, both natives of Connecticut, but who died in Angelica, N. Y. Samuel learned the shoemaker's trade with his father, and since he left home he has worked and lived in the following places: Dansville, N. Y., where he worked at his trade for a number of years; Angelica, where he carried on a saw-mill for three years; Delavan, Wis., where he came in 1849; Jefferson county, Juneau county, Germantown, and then lived five years in Necedah. In 1862 he came to the Chippewa Valley, and settled on the farm on which he now resides with Mr. Granger. October 13, 1840, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Timothy and Amanda (Benton) Hopkins. Mr. Hopkins was a mechanic and came from New York state to Wisconsin in 1847, where he and his wife lived until their death. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Simons, four of whom are living, namely: Edward S., who married Laura Bindinger, now living in the state of Washington; Stephen S.; David C., who married Alice Smith; and Frank F. Two of the boys served during the Civil war and are now drawing pensions. Mr. Simons is a republican and has never been sick in his life.

AMOS MORDECAI BATES, cheese-maker, Mondovi, was born in Canada, April 26, 1836, a son of George and Maria (Hill) Bates. His father, who was a mason by trade, was born April 11, 1803, in Yorkshire, England, and immigrated to Canada in 1835. He came to the United States in 1842 and lived in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., until 1850, when he moved to Sheboygan county, Wis. He died in Fond du Lac county in 1890, at the age of eighty-seven years. Mrs. Maria Bates, the mother of our subject, was born April 25, 1803, in Yorkshire, England, where she had a line of noble ancestry; she died October 19, 1874.

When Amos M. was seventeen years of age he and his brother bought their time of their father and commenced contracting to clear the forest of wood by the acre. Amos continued this work until twenty-five years old, and chopped the hard wood timber off of 125 acres of land himself. He bought a farm at the age of twenty years, and remained on it for ten years, then moved to Spring Creek, Tama county, Iowa, where he purchased a farm and tilled it for six years. He then returned to Sheboygan county, Wis., and rented a farm for two years, then bought and remained for eight years until he came to Mondovi, Buffalo county, and purchased a farm. July 13, 1882, at three o'clock in the morning, a terrible storm came up and blew his house off its foundation, turning it upside down, and literally smashing it to pieces. He with his wife and two children were in the house, and, though severely injured, miraculously escaped death. He then bought a residence in the city of Mondovi, and soon after purchased the cheese factory, which he has successfully conducted up to the present time. November 12, 1858, Mr. Bates married Miss Ada L. Robinson, who was born February 11, 1842, in Putnam county, N. Y., and is a daughter of Noah and Huldah (Kelly) Robinson. Noah Robinson was born in 1800 and died in 1877. His father was well to do, and the residence he occupied while living has been occupied by his direct descendants up to the present time, now the third generation. Mrs. Huldah Robinson was born in Putnam county, N. Y., and died at the age of fifty-nine years. Four children have been born to Mr. Bates and wife, namely: Delena

Loretta, November 18, 1859; Harvey Chester, January 22, 1869; Elisha J., November 7, 1873, and died December 29, 1886; and La Vergne, born January 21, 1882. Politically Mr. Bates is a republican; was elected town treasurer one term, supervisor two terms, school director two terms and school clerk two terms. He is a member of the Baptist church.

JAMES F. MITCHELL, lumberman and farmer, P. O. Drywood, Chippewa county, was born in Howard county, Iowa, June 24, 1860, and is a son of Miles and Cornelia (Guyett) Mitchell, natives of Pennsylvania. He came to Drywood in 1872, and engaged in the mill business, and in 1880 began farming and logging in Sigel township, where he has since resided. March 1, 1881, he married Miss Anna Luther, a daughter of Harvey and Elizabeth (Snyder) Luther, of Chippewa county. Two children have blessed this union, Ernest and James Augustus. Mr. Mitchell is a republican in politics. He has served his town as assessor for five years, school clerk two years, and constable three years. In religion he adopts the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ROBERT A. CLEVELAND, secretary and treasurer of the Glenwood Manufacturing Company, was born in Albert county, New Brunswick, February 16, 1862, and is a son of John and Sarah (Akerley) Cleveland. John Cleveland was born at Harvey, Albert county, Canada, in 1828, and was the fifth in the family of fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters. His father, John Cleveland, was born in Horton, Nova Scotia, April 13, 1802, and married Amy Martin. Rev. Nathan Cleveland, the father of John Cleveland, first, was the eleventh child of Benjamin and Mary (Elderker) Cleveland; he was born in Nova Scotia, November 10, 1777, and died in New Brunswick, at the age of ninety-two years; he married Diadimia Dexter. Benjamin Cleveland was born in Windham, Windham county, Conn., August 30, 1733, and died at Horton, N. S., Canada, in March, 1811; he married Mary Elderker, February 20, 1754, she was born in Windham, Conn., December 16, 1735, and died in Horton, N. S., in 1783. Benjamin was the son of Benjamin Cleveland, who was born May 16, 1701, and married Anne Church. Benjamin, first, was the son of Moses Cleveland, who was born September 1, 1651, and married Ruth Norton. Moses was a son of Moses Sr., who came to America from Ipswich, Suffolk county, England, about 1635; the latter located at Woburn, Mass., in 1641, and took the freeman's oath in 1643, he married, September 26, 1648, Ann Win, and died in Woburn, January 9, 1702. The name Cleveland is of Saxon origin, and was borne by a landed family in Yorkshire, England, before the Norman conquest. Among the early ancestors who bore this name was Sir Guy De Cleveland, who was at the siege of Boulogne in 1349, and was there knighted. He afterward, in 1356, commanded the Spearmen at the battle of Poitiers. Another famous ancestor was John Cleveland, the poet, who was born in 1613, at Hinckley, Leicestershire, England, and a son of a learned minister of that place. He was a distinguished writer, his works being admired in the seventeenth century, almost as much as were those of Milton. There have also been many noted men in the American branch of the family, among whom are ex-President Cleveland.

Robert A. remained at home and attended the high school until seventeen years of age. He then entered the commercial college at Halifax, Nova Scotia, from which he graduated, then followed book-keeping in different places until 1889, when he accepted the position of secretary and treasurer of the Glenwood Manufacturing Company, of Glenwood Wis., which he has since

filled. March 10, 1875, Mr. Cleveland married Miss Janie B. Smith, who was born in Harvey county, N. B., in 1860. Two children have blessed this union, namely: Ella Lula, born November 7, 1887, and Everet, born January 17, 1889. Politically he is a democrat, and is a member of the Baptist church of St. Paul. He is identified with the F. and A. M., and the I. O. O. F.

ERNEST HARTEL was born in Dodge county, Wis., January 15, 1850, and is a son of Frederick and Henrietta (Kaepernick) Hartel, who came from Germany. The mother came to America in 1844, the father soon after, and located in Dodge county, where he engaged in farming and followed his trade, that of blacksmithing, as well. Frederick Hartel died in Dodge county, August 22, 1890, his widow resides with a daughter in Horicon, Wis. Ernest Hartel came to Rice Lake in 1885, and built the stave-mill of Meiklejohn & Hatten, of which he is manager. He has followed the business of manufacturing staves since he was fifteen years of age. He also located the stave-mill at Thorpe, Wis., in November, 1879. He was united in marriage, May 11, 1879, with Miss Ruth Louise Wood, a native of Nicholville, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., who came to Wisconsin with her parents, who located near Ogdensburg, Waupaca county, and followed farming. The mother made her home with her daughter in Rice Lake for some time prior to her death, which occurred May 26, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Hartel have two children: Glenn Dale, born April 30, 1882, and Charles Ernest, born April 25, 1886. Mr. Hartel is a member of the A. F. and A. M. He united with Lodge No. 123, Waupaca, Wis., April 12, 1875, but took out a demit from that lodge, and was one of the charter members of Rice Lake Lodge No. 234. He has been a lifelong democrat.

L. C. BEST, farmer, Downing, Dunn county, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, March 3, 1827, a son of John and Sarah (Borton) Best. He lived at home until twenty-one years of age, and then came to Adams county, Wis., with his parents in 1849, and there bought a claim. In 1866 he removed to Dunn county and took up a homestead on section eight, Tiffany township, where he has since resided. At the time of settling here he was obliged to partially support his family by hunting, and some of his experiences are worthy of being recorded. He once killed four black bears in one day, and after reserving some for his own use sold the balance for fifty dollars. Another time he killed five deer in one day. Their nearest neighbors were three miles away and they had to go on foot twenty-five miles for their groceries and provisions. May 1, 1854, Mr. Best married, in Adams county, Wis., Miss Angelina M., daughter of Abram and Polly (Bennett) Smith, New England people. Her parents came to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled in Adams county, where her father died July 1, 1890, and her mother in April, 1891. To Mr. and Mrs. Best have been born eight children, six of whom are living, namely: B. L., married Cora Brewer; Melissa A., married to John Cole; Irene L., married and living in Kansas; Sarah E., married to Lyman Acre, living near the old homestead; B. J., married Etta Barrister, and Frank, now living at home. Mr. Best is a consistent republican, and has always held office in his town until the past year. He has served as chairman of the town board and postmaster of Downing. Mrs. Best is called the best nurse in the county, and has met with remarkable success in treating the sick, but has now retired from active practice.

WILLIAM SHIELDS FOSTER, merchant, Dallas, was born in Delaware, Livingston county, N. Y., February 22, 1846, the fifth of the eight children born to William and Sarah (MacDonald) Foster, the father of English ancestry, but born in Ireland, the mother of Scotch descent. The family moved from New

York to Mukwanago, Waukesha county, Wis., in 1849, and there our subject spent his early life and received his education. His father engaged in farming, and William S. remained there until he came to Barron county in 1877, with the exception of the time spent in the service of the government during the late war. He enlisted at Eagle, Waukesha county, in Company F, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, September 22, 1864, and was placed in the Fourteenth corps, army of the West. The principal engagements in which he took an active part were Mobile, Ala., and the siege of Spanish Fort and battle at that place, where he was disabled by a wound in the right thigh. He was discharged from the service July 19, 1865, at Clarksville, Tex., and returned to Waukesha county, and engaged in farming until 1876. In 1877 he located in Dallas township, Barron county, and established the first general store in the township, it being a mile and a half from the site of the present store. He was appointed postmaster by Postmaster-General David M. Key, November 6, 1877, and changed the name from Sylvan Springs, the name by which it had been formerly known, to that of the township, Dallas, and held the office until January 1, 1890, when it was turned over to the present incumbent. He has held the office of school clerk and town treasurer for several terms.

March 8, 1873, Mr. Foster married Miss Lottie, daughter of David and Martha (Harper) Smart, who were pioneers of Wisconsin, having settled in Waukesha county, in 1840. Mr. Smart died in 1883, but his widow still lives on the old homestead. Mrs. Foster's cousin, Jack Smart, was the first white child born in Mukwanago. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have been blessed with five children, three of whom are now living: Martha Louisa, Sarah A. Ruth and Mildred Lottie. One child died at the early age of seven years, and one in infancy. Mr. Foster's parents were members of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of G. A. R. Post No. 144, of Dallas, and politically has always been a firm believer in the principles of the republican party.

CHAUNCEY L. GRISWOLD, lumberman and postmaster, Stanley, is a son of Alpheus and Eliza Ann (Leonard) Griswold. Alpheus Griswold was born in Essex county, N. Y., September 17, 1855, and his father also was born in Essex county, where he did a lumbering business during most of his life. Chauncey L. received his education at Dickson seminary, Cameron county, Pa., where he had lived since he was five years old with his parents. In 1876, thinking the great west the best place in which to make his way in the world, he immigrated to Redwood Falls, Minn., but not having the best of success as a farmer, moved to Chippewa Falls in 1877. He remained there about one year, when he came to Stanley, and engaged in the logging business. He was appointed postmaster under President Harrison's administration, and still holds that office. On April 29, 1873, he married Allie Bell, daughter of John and Harriet Staley, of German descent. They are the parents of one child, who was born May 1, 1874, and died in September of the same year. Mr. Griswold is a strong republican, belongs to the A. F. and A. M., and has independent views on religion.

W. J. MCKAY, farmer and lumberman, Drywood, was born May 18, 1860, at Ontario, Canada, and is a son of George and Christina (McIntosh) McKay, natives of Canada. His paternal grandparents are Angus and Mary (Ferguson) McKay, and his maternal grandparents, Duncan and Catherina (Sutherland) McIntosh. His early life was passed in Canada. In 1878 he came to the Chippewa Valley, and located in Drywood, where he has since been engaged in lumbering and farming. October 4, 1882, he married Miss Mary Johnson,

a daughter of Rufus and Helen (Brown) Johnson, of Drywood, and two children have been born to them, George and Lottie. He served as postmaster of Drywood for two years during Cleveland's administration.

BENJAMIN JOYAL, carpenter and joiner, Bloomer, was born in Brome, province of Quebec, Canada, February 8, 1827, and is a son of John Joyal, who was born in New York state, in February, 1783, and whose death occurred in Bloomer, Wis., in September, 1868. His grandfather, who was also named John, was born in France, and came to America with La Fayette, and his demise occurred in Swanton, Vt., aged 114 years. Deborah Washer, our subject's mother, was born in Vermont, April 12, 1795, and died at Bloomer, Wis., in 1883. When fourteen years of age he went from Canada to Barre, Worcester county, Mass., where he remained but two years, then spent from one to two years in each of the following places: Lynn and Lowell, Mass., Litchfield township and Franklin, N. H., and White Creek, Adams county, Wis. His occupation was that of a farmer until twenty-one years of age, when he commenced to learn the trade of a carpenter.

July 4, 1850, at Lowell, Mass., he married Harriet H. Bowers, and to them were born eight children, four sons and four daughters. George H., their eldest son, was born at Litchfield, N. H., May 21, 1851, and was drowned at Cedar Falls, Dunn county, Wis., July 7, 1861. Lucretia Ella was born at White Creek, Adams county, Wis., June 23, 1854. She was married to Ransom Cole, October 28, 1869, and had six children, one boy and five girls, two of whom are deceased. The father and the two children now reside at Superior, Wis., the mother having died at Bloomer, Wis., April 28, 1882. Amasa Beach, the third child, was born at Springville, Adams county, Wis., June 29, 1856. October 29, 1882, at Auburn, Chippewa county, he married Frances Clark, and now resides at Superior, Wis. They have two children, a boy and a girl, both living. The fourth child, Oscar De Loss, was born September 10, 1859, at Easton, Adams county, Wis., but now resides in Dakota. Hattie Augusta was born at Bloomer, May 19, 1864, and was married to J. C. D. Catlin, of Bloomer, February 4, 1880. Mr. Catlin is a carpenter by trade and he and wife are parents of four children, two sons and two daughters, one son deceased. Rosella Bell was born May 24, 1866, and is married to Samuel Fuller. They are the parents of three children and reside in Dakota. William Edward was born April 14, 1869, in Bloomer. Velma Delphine was born in Bloomer, September 21, 1871, married James T. Ingram September 20, 1891. September 27, 1864, Mr. Joyal enlisted in Company K, Twenty-fifth regiment, Wisconsin volunteers, for one year or during the war. He was discharged June 7, 1865, at Washington, D. C., and is now drawing a pension of eight dollars per month. Mr. Joyal is a member of the G. A. R. Post at Bloomer, the I. O. O. F., and the Baptist church. Politically he is a republican.

LAURITZ A. CHRISTENSEN, druggist, Baldwin, St. Croix county, was born in 1858 in Risor, Christiansand Stift, Norway, and is a son of Anders and Catherine (Thuesen) Christensen. His mother was born in 1838, and his father in 1829. The latter was for twenty years captain of the vessel "Waverly," and died in 1874. Mr. Christensen received his education in Norway, and in 1875 came to America, and located in Chicago, where he was engaged for five years in the drug business. He came to Baldwin in 1880, and engaged in the drug business with his present partner, Mr. Haarlow, under the firm name of Christensen & Haarlow. Mr. Christensen is probably the most prominent man of his age in the village, and has been treasurer of the town for four years, and

also of the village for the same time, but was defeated when he ran for registrar of deeds. He is past grand of the Odd Fellows, and was representative to the Grand lodge of Wisconsin in 1890. In July, 1882, Mr. Christensen married Christene Haarstad, of Tromsøe, Norway, whose father was also a sea captain. One girl, Elvira, has blessed this union. Mr. Christensen, like his partner, is a democrat, and adheres to the tenets of the Lutheran church.

FRED BILSE, farmer, P. O. Prairie Farm, Dunn county, was born in Kurhessen, Germany, June 4, 1848, and was the seventh in a family of nine children. When seventeen years of age he immigrated to America, and first settled in Blue Mound, Wis., where he remained three years at work on a farm. In 1869 he came to the Chippewa Valley and settled on 160 acres of land in section two, Sheridan township, where he remained until 1880, when he moved to the farm he now owns on section fifteen, same township. He still owns the old homestead, and has added to it until now he owns 540 acres of land, with 250 acres improved and clear of debt, and which is well stocked. July 3, 1870, he married Miss Margaretha Schmidt, who was born in Germany and came to America with her parents in 1865. Seven children have been born to this couple, namely: Charles, Walter, Maggie, Gottlieb, Anna, Lizzie and Mary, all living at home. Mr. Bilse is a republican in politics, and has been town treasurer two years and school director a great many years. He was baptized in the Lutheran church. He has been very successful as a farmer, as when he came here he had no means and had to go in debt for everything.

PATRICK MURPHY was born in Lower Canada, March 16, 1848, and is a son of Thomas and Kate (Kelley) Murphy, who were natives of Ireland, who were married in the old country and came directly to Lower Canada. Of ten children born to this union our subject was the seventh; nine of the number are still living, as is also the father. Our subject remained at home assisting his father until eighteen years of age, when he started out in the world for himself. His first work was in driving square timber on the Ottawa river in Canada. In 1867 he came to Eau Claire, Wis., and entered the employ of the Northwestern Lumber Company, with whom he remained for a number of years. In 1877 he moved to Rice Lake and entered the employ of the Knapp, Stout Lumber Company, with whom he still remains. In the winter season he has about fifty men under his charge, and he also assists the company on their annual drives. Mr. Murphy was married May 11, 1882, to Miss Josephine Brow, who is of French descent, and whose parents are residents of Stanfold township, Barron county. This union has been blessed with three children, namely: Mary Josephine, James Clyde and Edward J. T. Mr. Murphy is a member of the Roman Catholic church and is a democrat in politics.

JOHN MILES, proprietor of a livery and sale stable, Bloomer, Chippewa county, is a native of Monroe, Ashtabula county, Ohio, born August 22, 1851, a son of Franklin Miles, who was a native of Vermont, but moved to Ohio when seven years of age. His maternal grandfather's name was Hutchings. His early life was spent and education obtained in and about his birthplace in Ohio, but he went to school for only a short period, his principal occupation being farming and dealing in horses. He moved from Ohio to Wisconsin when twenty-eight years of age, and lived in Dodge county about two years, then came to Bloomer township, Chippewa county, where he has resided the past eight years. June 12, 1880, at Cooks Valley, Chippewa county, he married Miss Eva Calkins, formerly of Fairchild, Wis. The result of this marriage is three children: George, born in Bloomer, March 25, 1881, Jessie, born in the

same place, May 29, 1886, and Sadie, born October 5, 1890. Politically Mr. Miles is a republican, and is not a member of any religious society.

CASSIUS JUDSON BOOTH, liveryman, Glenwood, St. Croix county, was born in Indiana, October 18, 1860, and is a son of Curtis and Margaret Booth, natives of Indiana, of English and Scotch descent. He spent his early life, to the age of twelve years, at home, attending the district school. He then began for himself and did odd jobs, earning from ten to fifteen dollars per month, until 1876, when he went into the woods to work as a teamster. He continued that business for six years, the first year receiving thirty-five dollars a month, the second year forty dollars a month and the last year fifty dollars a month. He next invested his savings in the butcher business at Clear Lake, in partnership with Charles Read, and continued that business until March 28, 1880, when he came to Glenwood and purchased a business block, in which he started a butcher shop for himself. April 1, 1890, he sold out and purchased a half interest in the largest livery and sale stable in the town, which had an equipment of nineteen horses, and a good lot of carriages and sleighs. He is one of the best posted men on horses in the county. December 22, 1884, Mr. Booth married Miss Lena Nelson, who was born in Norway, September 22, 1863, a daughter of Nels and Mary Oleson, both natives of Norway, and the former still living at the age of seventy years. To this union three children have been born: Curtis Judson, born February 18, 1886; Mabel Ruth, May 22, 1888, and Daisy Nathalie, September 15, 1890. Mr. Booth is a republican in politics and is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity.

THOMAS DICKSON, farmer, P. O. Waneka, was born in Scotland, August 22, 1828, and is a son of John and Sarah Dickson, both of whom were born in Scotland, the former in 1777 and died in 1865, and the latter born in 1787 and died in 1860. Thomas came to this country with his parents when he was but nine years of age and lived in New York for six months, but finally settled in Ryegate, Caledonia county, Vt., where he went to school and helped on the farm until April, 1855, when he came west, and in partnership with Daniel A. Slye, preempted and purchased a quarter section of land. They operated this together for a while, but finally divided the land and each took his share. Thomas purchased forty acres more, and it is now one of the finest farms the eye can look upon. It is situated on what is called Mud Creek Prairie, where the soil is very productive. In 1872 he built a very fine farm residence in which he now resides. He superintends his farm work, not being able to do any hard work himself on account of an affliction brought on by overwork.

February 21, 1864, he married Margaret Harshman, who was born in Washington, Pa., February 22, 1834, and is the daughter of John and Hannah Harshman. Her father was born in Pennsylvania in 1807, of German descent, and died in 1885; her mother was born in 1810, of English descent, and died October 27, 1883. There have been no children born to Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, but they have an adopted child, Walter, born May 15, 1868. Mr. Dickson became a member of the republican party when it was organized in 1855, and adhered to it until 1875, when he became independent. He has since become a member of the prohibition party. He was the first treasurer of the town and was re-elected chairman of the board for six terms; he has also served a number of years on the school board, having always taken a great interest in educational matters. He, with others, October 16, 1875, organized the Farmers' Mutual Fire insurance company, of Dunn county, of which he was elected president, and which office he has held ever since, and by his executive ability

and good judgment has made this company a perfect success. He was baptized in the Presbyterian church, but now, on account of the nearness of the Methodist church he supports that. Mrs. Dickson is a member of the W. C. T. U., and is a strong temperance woman.

ISAAC BULL, real estate dealer, Chetek, Barron county, was born in Hebron, Washington county, N. Y., December 29, 1825, a son of Henry and Nancy (Closson) Bull, of English descent. Henry Bull followed the business of a clothier a number of years, was in the mercantile trade and also engaged in manufacturing until the latter part of his life, when he retired from active business, and was living at Granville, N. Y., at the time of his death, which occurred in 1861. Our subject received a good common-school education and also attended an academy two terms. At the age of seventeen years he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed about twenty years, and also taught school part of the time while working at his trade. He was in Cincinnati, Ohio, and later lived in New Albany, Ind., five or six years. After leaving New Albany he went to Michigan, where he engaged in farming in Calhoun county several years. He sold his farm and went into the insurance and real estate business at Albion, Mich., and remained there until 1883. While there he was appointed oil inspector and held the position for four years. In 1883 he was appointed special pension examiner, with headquarters at Washington, but shortly afterward was put in the field with headquarters at Eau Claire, and had twenty-two counties to look after. During his term as examiner he adjusted over 400 claims in the field, with the smallest expense to the government and the largest number of claims adjusted, of any agent in the northwest district. Mr. Bull was government assessor during Lincoln's administration and part of Johnson's. Our subject came to Chetek to reside in 1887, but has been more or less identified with the city since 1883. Since coming here he has been engaged in the insurance and real estate business, as well as dealing in farming implements and loaning money. June 19, 1847, at Cohoes, N. Y., he married Gertrude Walrath, and to them have been born seven children, four sons and three daughters as follows: Frances, married to E. D. Billingshurst of Calhoun county, Mich.; Henry, married and living in Iowa; Robert, married and in business at Los Angeles, Cal.; George, married, and is baggage agent at Michigan City, Ind.; Charles, thought to be in California at present; Mary, married to Henry Carver, of Calhoun county, Mich., and Anna, who married Edwin Storr (deceased) of Albion, Mich. Mr. Bull is considered one of the foremost citizens of Barron county and is at present one of the county board. He is a strong republican and holds liberal views on religious matters, and at the same time has devoted his time and full share of means toward the building of a large and commodious Methodist Episcopal edifice here in Chetek.

PETER PHILANDER HUNTSINGER, farmer, Eau Claire, was born in La Crosse, Wis., November 19, 1854, and is a son of Peter P. and Sophia (Sencabaugh) Huntsinger, the former of whom was born in 1812, of German descent, a farmer by occupation, and died in the year 1879. Peter P., the grandfather of our subject, was born in Germany and immigrated to this country in an early day. He was also a farmer and died at La Crosse, Wis., at the venerable age of ninety-six. Peter's mother, Sophia, died when our subject was six years old. His early life was spent with his parents who were opening up a farm in the primeval forests of Wisconsin. There were no schools near enough for him to attend until he arrived at the age of ten, when he went to

school for four seasons, after which he began to work in a shingle-mill, which he continued for ten seasons and served as cook in the logging camp for many years, never feeding less than fifty men, and often one hundred. In 1888 he purchased a farm in Eau Claire county, about one mile from the city of Eau Claire, and made the raising of berries and vegetables a specialty. Finding it quite successful he still continues in the business. He married, November 25, 1880, Rosa Johnson who was born in Hartford, Ill., in 1856, and is a daughter of Avord C. and Sarah Jane Johnson. Both parents are of American descent for generations back. There were born to Peter P. and Rosa, four children, two boys and two girls: Ada, born May 25, 1882; Iva, August 25, 1883; Elmer, February 25, 1886, and Ellis, December 23, 1889. In politics Mr. Huntsinger votes the republican ticket, and believes in the fundamental principles of Christianity, but is not a member of any church.

HENRY G. ELLSWORTH, district attorney, Barron, was born in Oregon, Wis., April 14, 1849. His parents are John and Eliza Ann (Green) Ellsworth, natives of New York; the former is a son of John and Eliza (Babcock) Ellsworth, and the latter a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Kelly) Green, all natives of New York. Our subject's early life was spent in Iowa county, Wis., on a farm, but he was educated at the State normal school of Platteville, Wis., and the State university of Wisconsin. He was admitted to the bar in 1881. He was appointed postmaster in 1869, but resigned in 1872 and went to Oregon, Wis. He went to Cumberland, this state, in 1890, and in November of that year was elected district attorney by a majority of 777 votes. He is the first district attorney to be elected on the democratic ticket in his district. He has also held the offices of chairman of the town board and alderman. He was united in marriage in July, 1868, with Miss Amelia Barnhisel, of Ellenborough, Grant county, and to them were born five children, namely: John, Laura, Anna, George and Clara. Mrs. Ellsworth died February 22, 1888, and is interred at Oregon, this state. Mr. Ellsworth married November 24, 1889, Miss Blanche A. Roe, of Verona, Dane county. He is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 151, of Oregon, Wis., and the A. O. U. W., of the same place. His wife is a member of the Methodist church.

EUGENE S. AKERS, physician and surgeon, Knapp, Dunn county, was born in Ebenezer, Morgan county, Ill., May 10, 1850, a son of George H. and Julia E. (Harmon) Akers, both of English descent, the former born in Louisville, Ky., in February, 1827, the latter in Wabash county, Ind., the same year. The maternal grandfather of our subject was a soldier in the war of 1812. The paternal grandfather, Rev. Peter Akers, D. D., was a member of the Methodist conference for seventy years, and president of McKendree college and Hamline university for several years. George H. Akers moved from Illinois to Minnesota in 1859, and has since resided there. Mrs. Julia Akers, his wife, is a first cousin of John Harmon, first territorial governor of Minnesota, and was one of the three to name the city of Minneapolis. She is also a relative of Lieut. John L. Worden, of Monitor and Merrimac fame. She is now engaged in literary work, at the present time writing a Poetical History of the United States, and has been a writer of repute for many years. Both George H. and wife now reside in Hamline, Minn. Six children have been born to them, of whom our subject is next to the oldest.

Eugene S. remained at home on the farm, until eighteen years of age, preparing himself for college, after which he taught school several terms, in order to earn money to pay for his tuition. He attended one year at both

the Hamline and the Madison university. March 7, 1873, at Red Wing, Minn., he married Miss Martha Greer, and to them one child, Mabel M., was born September 12, 1875. His wife only lived three years. After his marriage Mr. Akers taught school and clerked in a drug store to support his family and carry him through two years of study at the Detroit Medical college, where he graduated at the age of twenty-five years. He then practiced at Morris, Ill., for a short time, after which he came to the Chippewa Valley, and located at Prescott, Wis., where he resided one year. After the death of his wife he was a wanderer for several years, locating in Knapp the first time in 1878. January 22, 1883, he married Mrs. Mary L. Carney, a widow of Emerson, Manitoba. Her parents, Fernando and Mary J. White, both reside at Black Creek, Allegany county, N. Y. Her grandfather, E. M. Covell, is now living at Knapp village, at the age of eighty-six years. After his marriage Dr. Akers again located at Knapp, where, with the exception of a few years spent in travel through the western states, he has since resided. He has been successful as a physician and holds the office of health officer for the third term. One child has been born to his second marriage, William Holland, born April 25, 1887. Mrs. Akers has two children by her first husband: George C. and Archie T. Dr. Akers is a republican in politics. He was baptized in the Methodist Episcopal faith, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Modern Woodmen.

GRANT OSCAR VAN DUSEN, lumberman, Fifield, Price county, a son of O. D. and Emeline Van Dusen, was born in the township of Wycena, Wis., November 12, 1863. When he was about four years old the family removed to Pardeeville, Wis., where he attended the public school until thirteen years of age, when he went to Dorchester, Wis., where his father was carrying on a saw-mill. Here he began work as a teamster, and also attended a private school at intervals. He continued to work in and about the mill, gradually earning promotion until he became superintendent in 1885. In November, 1888, he came to Fifield and superintended the building of the dam and mill here, and afterward had charge of the mill. When the Fifield Manufacturing Co. was organized, he became a stockholder, and still continues as superintendent. He married, June 22, 1884, Adelia Robbins, who was born at Eau Claire. Three children have been born to them: Grace Jane, Oscar D. and Ida. Mr. Van Dusen is a republican in politics and a member of the Masonic order. Having learned every detail of his business by practical experience, he is eminently fitted for the position which he now holds. His residence, the finest in the village, commands a fine view of the surrounding country.

ANDREW WILLIAM HAARLOW, druggist, Baldwin, St. Croix county, was born in 1846 in Laurvig, Norway, a son of Andrew William and Olava Christine (Olsen) Haarlow. His mother was born in Norway and his father, a native of Denmark, went to Norway when quite young. His father was a mill-wright and moved from Laurvig to Skien, and in 1863 returned with his family to Denmark. Mr. Haarlow received a common-school education at Skien and embarked as a clerk in a grocery store, where he remained seven years. He then traveled as a salesman for three years, and in 1871 came to America and settled in Chicago, where for ten years he was clerk in J. T. Rellings & Co.'s book-store. He then came to Baldwin, Wis., and engaged in his present business with Mr. Christensen. In the twelve years that they have been together, they have built up a large and successful business. Mr. Haarlow married, in 1879, in Chicago, Hannah Hansen, who died in February, 1882.

In 1886 he married Clara Sophia Anderson, a daughter of Ingerbreth Anderson, a farmer in Rush River township. Two children, Signe C., and Arnold William, have blessed this union. Mr. Haarlow is a democrat in politics and adheres to the Lutheran faith.

HENRY ANSMUN, farmer and merchant, P. O. Elk Mound, Dunn county, was born in Germany, October 20, 1836, and is a son of John H. and Anna M. (Wiegand) Ansmun, who were millers in Germany, and immigrated to America in 1848. They first settled in Venango county, Pa., now Forest county, where they followed farming until 1860, when they came to Dunn county, Wis., and have since made their home with their children. Our subject was the third boy of their seven children, and at the age of twenty-one commenced lumbering on a tributary of the Allegheny river, at which occupation he was employed for nine years. He then came west to Dunn county, and went to work for the Knapp, Stout Lumber Co., with whom he remained for a year, then commenced farming near Elk Mound, and was actively engaged in that business until 1878, when he retired from farming actively, and went into the mercantile business at the station of Elk Mound, where he has been quite successful. In politics Mr. Ansmun is a republican, and in 1878 was appointed postmaster under President Hayes' administration, which position he has held ever since, with the exception of the time when President Cleveland was in office. In 1878 he was also elected a member of the assembly for Dunn county. He has held the offices of chairman of the town board, county commissioner and treasurer, besides nearly every office in the gift of the town. August 4, 1855, he married Martha E. Sipple of Pennsylvania, and to them have been born eleven children, all living: Catharina E., married to Jacob Weber; Martha E., John F., married Catherine Weber; Henry W., married Caroline Weber; Mina, Edward A., Magdalena, Emma C., Alfred B. and Benjamin A., twins, and Laura. Mr. Ansmun and his entire family are members of the Evangelical church.

JOHN N. SCHMIT, druggist, Rice Lake, Barron county, was born August 2, 1845, in Husingen, in the grand duchy of Luxembourg, Germany. When he was nine years of age he lost his mother, Katherine Linnars, and a few years later his father, Frederick Schmit, died. Upon reaching the age of sixteen years he joined the army of Luxembourg Contient, and served three years, most of the time under the instruction of Dr. Deetz, where he gained quite a medical education. May 10, 1865, he arrived in Wabasha, Minn., and during the winter he attended school at Read's Landing, and upon the close of the school in the spring, he began to work for Kepler & Jackson, dealers in general merchandise, with whom he remained until 1872. He then entered into the drug business, in Minneiska, Minn., in partnership with H. Miller, under the firm name of Miller & Schmit. In September, the same year, they moved their stock to Lake City, Minn., and opened a small store, but the next year they took one of the new brick stores of R. Hanish. The next year they opened a branch at Pepin, Wis., but two years later the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Schmit retained the old stand, and the same summer opened a large branch in Maiden Rock, Wis., but owing to three years' failure of crops and poor collections, he was forced to the wall, losing all he had made, about \$10,000, and was obliged to commence at the first step of the ladder again. For two years he was employed as prescription clerk in Fargo, N. Dak., and in St. Paul, Minn. In 1882 he was employed by the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, as manager of their drug department at Rice Lake, and remained with them until November 10, 1887, when the company retired from the drug business. The Lyon Drug

store was then opened by H. Strehlan and J. B. Schmit, under the firm name of Strehlan & Schmit. Mr. J. N. Schmit was employed as manager for his brother, and so continued about nine months. J. B. Schmit opened the Eagle Drug store, which is under the management of his brother, J. N. Schmit, a registered druggist of the states of Iowa and Wisconsin.

May 4, 1871, he married Miss Mary E. Kraus, in Wabasha, Minn., who was born in Madison, Wis., of German parents, and died eleven months after their marriage, in childbirth of twins, a boy and girl, Freddie J. and Mary B. Both children died inside of five months. His second marriage occurred February 17, 1877, and the bride was Miss Mary E. Moran, who has borne him one daughter, Eva M. B. Politically Mr. Schmit is a strong adherent to the policy of the democratic party. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, also the Sons of Herman.

LOUIS A. STILES, book-keeper, Eau Claire, was born in western Pennsylvania in 1858. His parents were Horace and Harriet (Burlingham) Stiles, both of New York. The father was a civil engineer and surveyor, and moved his family to Neillsville, Wis., in 1864. He now lives at Quilcene, Wash. His wife died in 1871. Louis Stiles received his education at Neillsville and Humbird, Wis., and when his education was finished he came to Eau Claire, and engaged in book-keeping, the greater part of the time with the Omaha railroad, William M. Smith & Co., loggers, and S. C. Brooks. In March, 1891, he entered the employment of the Eau Claire Mill Supply Company. In 1884 he married Ida L. Griffin, who was born in Mississippi, a daughter of H. C. Griffin. He is a prominent railroad contractor, and has constructed roads in all parts of the United States. His wife was Hattie A. Butterfield. Mr. Stiles is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and a strong republican.

HENRY OLSON, city clerk, Barron, was born in Norway, February 2, 1848, and is the youngest of the three children of Ole and Karen (Erickson) Olson. His parents immigrated to the United States in 1852, and settled in Bad Axe, or Vernon county, Wis., where they located on a farm. Mr. Olson came to Eau Claire in 1874 and engaged in the lumber business until 1882, when he came to Barron and entered the office of registrar of deeds as an assistant. He has held the offices of deputy registrar of deeds and deputy clerk of the courts for three years. In 1885 he engaged with the Parr Manufacturing Company as clerk, and remained with them until he accepted his present position, March 1, 1891, with Ed. C. Coleman & Co. He was elected city clerk upon the organization of the city and still holds that position. May 9, 1882, Mr. Olson married Miss Matilda, daughter of Nels Anderson, who is an old settler of Dunn county. Three children have been born to this union, namely: Nora, Clarence and Evalyn. Mr. Olson is a member of the Lutheran church, the American Protestant association, also of the I. O. O. F. fraternity. Politically he is a republican.

ALEXANDER H. McCABE, merchant, Downing, was born in New York city, December 28, 1849, a son of John and Catherine McCabe, both of whom were born in county Cavan, Ireland. John McCabe immigrated to the United States in 1846, and resided in New York three years, then came to Wisconsin and settled in Green Bay, Brown county, where he resided until his death, which was caused by an accident, in 1889; his wife died in 1862. Alexander H. is the eldest of the eight children born to his parents, and remained at home until sixteen years old, working on the farm and going to school. After leaving home he went into the saw-mill business at Green Bay, which he continued

for twelve years, then was in the same business at Clay Banks for a short time, but sold out and removed to Unity, Marathon county, Wis., where he clerked for six years, then went to Whittlesey, Wis., and started a general merchandise store. After conducting that a year, he sold out and went to Menasha and engaged in the grocery trade until 1884, when he came to the Chippewa Valley, and located at Downing, where he still resides, engaged in mercantile business. He has a large trade and carries the largest stock of general merchandise of any single individual in Tiffany township. April 12, 1874, Mr. McCabe married, at Clay Banks, Wis., Miss Alice Fritz, of Scotch descent. This union has been blessed with three children: Walter LeRoy, Daisy and Howard. Mr. McCabe has been chairman of the town board and is now school treasurer for the third term. He is an active republican and was postmaster under Garfield's administration. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M. and the I. O. O. F. During the entire business career of Mr. McCabe he has never had a law suit. Both he and wife are very popular in society, no gathering being considered complete without their presence.

WILLIAM F. TURNER, proprietor of the Clifton house, Fifield, Price county, was born at Herkimer, N. Y., March 29, 1844. He is the second living child of Rev. John W. and Elizabeth (McBride) Turner. His paternal grandfather was of English descent, and served in the Revolutionary war. He was at one time captured and condemned to death by Indians, but managed to escape. His death occurred at Herkimer, March 29, 1844, at the age of ninety-eight. Mrs. Elizabeth Turner was born at Cazenovia, N. Y., and her parents, who were natives of Scotland, died when she was but five years old. Rev. John W. Turner was born at Sacandagua, N. Y. He was for many years a Methodist clergyman, and was located at different points in New York. On account of failing health he came to Madison, Wis., in 1858, and engaged in the furniture business. Later he removed to Poynette, Wis., where his death occurred June 19, 1859. Mrs. Elizabeth Turner died there June 22, 1862. Their eldest son, Henry T., is a physician at Casson, Minn., and another son, Hamlin, is a dealer in real estate at Minneapolis.

William F. received his elementary education in a log school-house at Tayburg, N. Y., and after the family came to Wisconsin, attended the Madison public school and the state university. When the war broke out he became the first volunteer from Columbia county, enlisting April 21, 1861, in Company H, Second Wisconsin infantry. At the expiration of the ninety days he re-enlisted for three years. Besides numerous minor engagements he took part in Bull Run, the Wilderness, Antietam and Gainesville. At the latter place he was captured, but after spending about three months in Libby and other prisons he was paroled and finally exchanged. Being sent home on a "French furlough," he brought in numerous recruits to the regiment. After his discharge he joined the 155th Indiana regiment and was commissioned a first lieutenant. He received his final discharge in August, 1865. The following year he went to Fond du Lac and engaged in keeping a livery stable. Three years later he was burned out and turned his attention for a time to selling sewing machines. In 1872 he came to Unity, then the terminus of the Wisconsin Central railroad, and from there made several trips on foot along the proposed line to White river, carrying dispatches for the railroad company. In consequence of suggestions made by him the route was changed from the original survey so as to pass the sites of the present towns of Phillips, Fifield and Park Falls. The following spring he began keeping boarders in tents along

the line as the work progressed. On reaching Worcester (101), road building was suspended for three years. Here he built a log hotel in January, 1874, and became the first settler in the present county of Price. When the building of the road was resumed, in 1876, he came to Phillips and built a hotel, which, however, burned down the next spring. In 1879 he came to Fifield, and, with the exception of a few months spent at Jackson, Minn., he has lived here ever since. He has kept hotel in several different buildings, and in May, 1884, suffered a third visitation from the fire fiend, which left the Turner house in ashes. He has kept the Clifton house since November, 1890. He was also engaged as a logging contractor for several years. He served at Worcester as the first justice of the peace in the county, and has served the town of Fifield as clerk, chairman of the board, etc. In 1890 he was a candidate for the office of county sheriff on the republican ticket, of which party he has ever been an enthusiastic supporter. July 20, 1866, Mr. Turner married Emma St. John, whose death occurred at Worcester, April 22, 1874. He married again, June 11, 1877, taking as his second wife, Mertie, daughter of Joseph and Cornelia Sweet, natives of New England. Mrs. Turner was born at Cleveland, Ohio. They have two children: George and Willie. Mr. Turner is a member of the K. of H. and M. W. A. He is a very popular host, and a man of decided opinions, in the fearless expression of which he commands the respectful attention alike of colleague and opponent.

CHARLES C. SIMON, hotel keeper, Glenwood, St. Croix county, was born in the town of St. Joseph, Wis., January 28, 1858, a son of Christopher and Maggie (Hurber) Simon, both of whom were born in Germany, but who immigrated to this country early in life and located at St. Joseph. He remained at home and assisted his father on the farm until eighteen years of age, and from then till twenty-four years old was engaged in different kinds of labor. In 1890, with his accumulated earnings, he purchased the Tuttle house in Glenwood, the largest boarding house in the city, which he is now carrying on. In the winter of 1890-91 he built the Opera hall; which is thirty-six by eighty feet, with stores underneath. July 24, 1882, Mr. Simon married Miss Mary Margaret Traser, who was born October 20, 1862. The following children have been born to them: May H., born June 2, 1883, died May 19, 1891; Joseph Henry, October 1, 1884, and died in March, 1890; Peter Charles, born May 5, 1886, and died in April, 1891; Benjamin Lewis, December 22, 1887, died in March, 1888; William Charles, December 22, 1889; Gertrude, June 22, 1891. Mr. Simon is a member of the Roman Catholic church and is a democrat politically.

FRANK E. WATSON, attorney, Cadott, Chippewa county, was born in Toledo, Ohio, December 2, 1850, and is the eldest son of Edmund and Lucina (Clark) Watson. His early life was passed in Green Lake county, Wis., where he graduated from the high school of Berlin. He afterward attended law school at Madison, and was admitted to the bar by Judge D. J. Pulling, in January, 1871. He then practiced his profession in Green Lake county for five years, when, on account of failing health, he went west for a year. Upon his return he engaged in flour milling with his father in Berlin for four years, and then resumed the practice of law at the same place. In March, 1883, he came to Cadott, where he located permanently, and has since been very successful. February 26, 1883, Mr. Watson married Miss Emma, a daughter of John and Lavina Garber, of Dartford, Wis. One child has blessed this union, Frank E., Jr., now in his sixth year. Mr. Watson and wife attend the Presbyterian

church, and he is a member of the Knights of Honor. He casts his suffrage with the republican party.

PETER GIRNAU, wagon and carriage maker, Eau Claire, was born in Germany, on the Rhine, October 15, 1848. His father, William, was also born in Germany in 1825, and died in 1861. He was a musician of considerable notoriety, a barber by trade, and was the twelfth son of his father, who lived to be ninety-four years old. Peter's mother, Elizabeth (Miller) Girnau, is still alive at the age of sixty-seven. Our subject was the first born of their eight children, four daughters and four sons, and was seven years old when his parents came to this country and located in Sheboygan, Wis. At the age of thirteen he went to the Lake Superior copper mines and worked for the captain of the mines for three months, then went to mining, digging copper for the war, and worked at this until the war closed, when he returned home and learned the wagon and carriage-maker's trade. He served two years as an apprentice, then worked four months at the business, and in 1867 came to Eau Claire and worked for nine years for Bonell Bros., then began the manufacture of wagons and carriages under the firm name of Shaffer & Girnau. The firm continued for five years, when A. W. Dohrman purchased Mr. Shaffer's interest, and the business has since been carried on under the firm name of Girnau & Dohrman, Mr. Girnau married, December 28, 1870, Amelia Brettin, who was born in Germany, December 1, 1848. Seven children were born to this union: John William, Elizabeth, Helen, Carlotta, Millie, William E. and Jessie. Mr. Girnau has always been a democrat, though not a politician, but believes in helping his friends both politically and otherwise. He belongs to the Masonic order, and is past grand of the I. O. O. F., a member of K. of P. Lodge No. 49, and has been president of the Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths' union.

FRED. F. MORGAN, publisher of the "Advocate," Cumberland, Barron county, was born in Campton, Kane county, Ill., October 3, 1861, a son of Frederick and Althera (Curtis) Morgan, natives of Vermont and New York state. The family came to Wisconsin in 1862, and located in Waumandee, Buffalo county, the father being a regular physician.

Fred. F. spent his early life in Buffalo county, where he obtained his early education, and afterward finished in the high school at Arcadia. He engaged in the newspaper business in 1881, on the Trempealeau county "Republican and Leader," where he remained five years, then went to La Crosse, where he was engaged as city editor and superintendent of office on the daily "Republican and Leader" until 1888. He then came to Cumberland and purchased an interest in the "Advocate," and now is sole owner and proprietor of that paper, having purchased his partner's interest in 1889. April 25, 1886, Mr. Morgan married Miss Ethelyn, a daughter of George B. and Lottie (Pooler) Bacon, natives of New York, who came to Wisconsin in 1832. Two children, Rufus Bacon and Imogene Ella, grace the home of our subject. He is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 223, of Cumberland. Politically he is and always has been a republican. Mr. Morgan is the eighth vice-president of the Wisconsin Press association, with which he has been associated for a number of years.

SAMUEL LUCAS, farmer, P. O. Tonnar, Dunn county, was born in England in June, 1848. He came to America during the summer of 1861 with his parents, and settled in West Galway, N. Y., where he worked at the glover's trade with his father until 1866, when, with his father's people, he came to Wisconsin and located at Sparta. Mr. Lucas Sr. lost his life while in Chicago,

during the big fire there in 1871. Our subject remained at home with his father until he was seventeen years of age, then traveled for several years through the west. In 1871 he came to Dunn county and bought 160 acres of land on section seven, Wilson township. January 1, 1881, he married, in Sparta, Wis., Miss Lucy Gartman, who has borne him four children: John J., Henry, Lila and Margaret, all of whom are at home. Mr. Lucas has about seventy-five acres improved, and the farm well stocked. In politics he is a democrat, and belongs to the Farmer's Alliance. In religious matters he entertains liberal views.

DANIEL DONOGHUE, proprietor of the Fifield house, Fifield, Price county, is a son of Daniel and Margaret (Stack) Donoghue, natives of Ireland. While young people, they came to Canada, where they were afterward married and where Mrs. Donoghue is still living. Our subject was born in Erinmore township, Petersborough county, August 15, 1846. He lived upon a farm until nineteen years of age, when he went to Williamsport, Pa., and worked at lumbering. The following year he returned to his home in Canada, and, with the exception of a few months at Rochester, N. Y., continued to reside there until 1871. In that year he removed to New London, Wis. In the autumn of 1876 he came to Fifield when the village contained but one permanent building. He preëmpted a farm, which he still owns, in the present town of Lake. Here he resided for nine years, and worked in woods in winter and carried on his farm in summer, and experienced the usual hardships of pioneer life. In 1885 he removed to this village and began keeping an hotel. He enlarged and improved the house, which he has kept since that date, with the exception of one year. He has also owned an interest in a saloon for two years past. Mr. Donoghue married, November 14, 1875, Bridget Katon, who was born at Buffalo, N. Y. Their children are Arthur, Frank, Michael, Clara M. and John. Mr. Donoghue is a democrat in politics, and has served the town as supervisor and secretary of the school board. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and a highly respected citizen of the town in which he is now the oldest actual settler.

JOHN LEVALLEY, lumberman, Fifield, Price county, came here on a hunting and trapping expedition early in the season of 1876. The present site of the village was then an unbroken forest, but soon afterward he began work on the Wisconsin Central railroad, which was being built past here. The following year he preëmpted a farm near Park Falls, but since 1885 he has lived in this village. He devotes his attention chiefly to logging, as a contractor, and employing about forty men in that business. Mr. Levalley was born near the city of Quebec, March 20, 1849, a son of John and Jane (McCartney) Levalley, who still reside there. The latter is a native of that province, while the former was born in France in 1815, but came to America when only four years old. They had ten children, of whom John is the second. Two of his brothers, James and Alexander, also live in Fifield. Mr. Levalley spent his boyhood upon his father's farm, and at eighteen years of age left home, and went to Angus, Ont., where he began working in the woods. He came to Wisconsin in 1869, and settled first at New London. He still carries on the farm upon which he settled near here. August 9, 1880, he married Tindy Bueau, who was born near Montreal, Can., and they have two children, Jennie and Clarence. Politically he is a democrat, and has filled the offices of supervisor, assessor, etc. He has belonged to the Episcopal church from boyhood. As a citizen and business man he enjoys the esteem of the whole community.

WILLIAM BELL, farmer, P. O. Chetek, Barron county, was born in England, April 22, 1830, a son of John and Elizabeth (Nichols) Bell. William commenced life for himself at the age of sixteen years by working on farms in England, which he continued to do until he was twenty years of age; then came to America and settled in Illinois where he followed coopering and farming four years. In 1855 he returned to England and in 1858 married Miss Ann Smith, and remained in England seventeen years. He then again started for America and located in Chippewa Valley. He settled on a homestead of 160 acres in sections fourteen and twenty-three, Chetek township, Barron county, and now has 120 acres improved. He also raises a large amount of stock, and is called by all one of the best farmers in the township. Mr. and Mrs. Bell have six children, namely: Mary, married to H. J. Dixon, of Kenosha county, Wis.; John, married Fannie Sykes of Chetek; Elizabeth, Thomas, Alice and Edward, all living at home except when away teaching school. Mr. Bell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics is a republican.

CLARENCE C. COE, attorney at law, Barron, was born January 4, 1864, and is the eldest of five children born to Jonathan F. and Sarah L. (Murray) Coe, natives of New York. His early life was spent in Sterling, Ill., where he attended school. He studied law at Barron under J. F. Coe for four years, then entered the university of Wisconsin, from the law department of which he graduated in 1888. Mr. Coe was elected district attorney in 1888 by a large majority. He is city treasurer at the present time. September 1, 1888, Mr. Coe married Miss Claudia M. Smith, daughter of J. J. and Mary (Cunningham) Smith, early settlers of Barron county. One child has been given to them, Lawrence, born July 22, 1890. Mr. Coe is one of the trustees of the Methodist church, also a member of Masonic Lodge No. 220, of Barron. Politically he is a firm believer in the doctrine of the republican party.

ALBERT WILLIAM DOHRMAN, blacksmith and carriage maker, Eau Claire, was born in Germany near Stettin, January 25, 1849. His father William was also born near Stettin, in 1818, was a blacksmith by trade and a horse farrier; he died in 1854. His grandfather William was born in 1778; a blacksmith by trade, and died in 1867. His mother, Minnie, was born in Germany November 12, 1827, and died in 1887. Albert came to this country with his parents when he was five years old. His father died in Milwaukee soon after he came here, leaving one son and a daughter Bertha, who still lives in Milwaukee. Our subject's early life was spent in going to school in the winter and helping on the farm in the summer until the age of eighteen years, when he went as an apprentice to learn the blacksmith's trade at La Crosse and at North Bend. He worked at his business for six years, purchased a shop and worked in it for two years, then sold out and bought a farm which he operated another two years. He then sold out and worked at his trade until 1880, when he came to Eau Claire and worked for Girnau & Shaffer for a time, then purchased the interest of Shaffer, in 1881, since which time the business has been conducted under the firm name of Girnau & Dohrman.

February 14, 1872, he married Elizabeth Amborn, who was born August 4, 1852, in Burlington, Walworth county, Wis., of German extraction. There were three sons and two daughters born to this union, namely: Charles, born November 13, 1872, and died September 17, 1873; Rosa, born December 1, 1873, and died September 6, 1874; William Edward, born April 21, 1875; Lilly, born June 3, 1877, and died March 3, 1881, and Frank, born January 12, 1884, and died September 10, 1885. Mr. Dohrman is a democrat, belongs to

the Masonic fraternity, and is past grand of I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 254, its present treasurer, and was for two years its representative to the grand lodge and recording secretary for two terms. He is also secretary of the Wagon-makers and Blacksmiths' union, and was baptized in the Lutheran church.

D. A. SLYE, farmer, P. O. Waneka, Dunn county, is one of the pioneers in this locality, having settled here as early as 1855. He was born in Ryegate, Caledonia county, Vt., June 29, 1832, a son of John and Roxey Slye, the former of whom was born in Rhode Island and died in 1881, at the age of seventy years; the latter was also of American birth. Mr. Slye's grandfather was in this country at an early day and took an active part in the Revolutionary war. When nineteen years of age our subject went to the gold mines in California, and had varied success, and remained there from 1852 to 1854, then in 1855, in connection with Thomas Dickson, he located on a quarter section in what is now known as Spring Brook township, on Mud creek prairie, one of the best farming sections in the northwest. When he settled here there was no railroad nearer than Madison; and he had only a home market for his farm produce, which, however, was very good, as he often got a dollar a bushel for corn, and the people from the woods would come after it. He now has 160 acres all under a high state of cultivation, with a nice farm house and all necessary out-buildings. Politically he is a prohibitionist, has been justice of the peace for ten years, and is held in high esteem by all. He served on the first jury that sat in Dunn county. In 1856 he married Agnes Dickson who came from Scotland at the age of five years with her parents. She was born in June, 1832, and has borne him three children: Willie, born on the old homestead in 1857, attended district school and completed his education by taking a commercial course at St. Paul, where he afterward went into business; Mary, married William J. Gray, a Congregational minister, and is now located at Ft. Scott, Kas., and Grace, born in 1861, graduated as a teacher and taught many schools, among others the school in the Blind asylum at Janesville and in the State Indigent school at Sparta, and was assistant at the high school at Menomonic. She is now a book-keeper in Minneapolis.

D. O. HALL, postmaster and farmer, Tonnar, Dunn county, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., August 27, 1855, a son of Charles and Maria (Hitchcock) Hall, of New England descent. They came west in an early day and settled in Sparta, Wis., where they lived until the death of the father in 1859. Our subject lived with his mother until his marriage, April 6, 1879, at Barron, Wis., to Miss Kate Webster. They have four children: Maria, Myrtle, Chauncey and Hazel. Since coming to Dunn county, Mr. Hall has bought a farm of eighty acres on section eight, Wilson township, and has it partly improved. Although a democrat, he was appointed postmaster under the Harrison administration in 1890, and he fills the office with credit to himself and a republican administration. He has held several minor offices in the township, and is at present school clerk. In church matters he is very liberal in his views. Although comparatively a young man, he is considered one of the substantial men of Wilson township.

JOHN F. BERGESON, farmer, Ogema, Price county, was born at Uddevalla, Sweden, March 21, 1852. His parents, Magnus and Cristina Bergeson, had eleven children, two of them—Charles and Emma—besides our subject now reside in Price county. John was well instructed in the common branches by his father who was a teacher by profession. In 1872 John came to Ashtabula, Ohio, and worked at railroading, later was employed in shops at Akron, Ohio.

and in Indiana. In 1879 he came to Wausau, Wis., and the following spring to Ogemaw, and homesteaded his present farm in Brannan township, where he now owns 160 acres. July 4, 1882 he married Christina Olson, also a native of Uddevalla, and their children are: Henning, Anna, Arthur and an infant daughter. Mr. Bergeson is independent in politics and liberal in his religious views. He has served the town of Brannan as supervisor, assessor, clerk and justice of the peace, and is a member of the Soldiers Aid Commission for Price county. Although he received no schooling in America, he is an intelligent, well-read gentleman, and a widely known and respected citizen.

CLARK WATSON, physician, Cadott, Chippewa county, was born in Kenosha, Wis., November 21, 1853, a son of Edmund and Luciana (Clark) Watson. His early life was passed in Green Lake county, Wis. He graduated from the high school at Berlin, Wis., and afterward attended the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1875. Dr. Watson is the most prominent physician in Cadott. September 14, 1875, he married Miss Harriet Stuart of Waupun, Wis., and to them have been born three children: Bessie, born in 1879; Edith, born 1883, and Gertrude, born in 1888. Dr. Watson is a staunch republican, and was elected town clerk four terms in succession. He is a member of the Knights of Honor.

JOHN RUSSELL, farmer and logger, P. O. Butternut, Ashland county, was born at Buffalo, N. Y., March 22, 1849, a son of H. and Jane Russell, who were natives of Holland. When John was three years old, the family came to Sheboygan county, Wis., where his father died in 1856. His mother, now Mrs. Tempass, still resides there. John received a fair education and at seventeen years of age began to learn the milling business, and followed that occupation for twelve years. In 1879 he came to Butternut and built a saw-mill. The village contained but a few buildings at that time and the mill site had to be cleared of timber before the building could be erected. Mr. Russell carried on this mill for about four years and it was afterward burned down. In 1885 he built another mill about a mile from the village. For three years past he has lived on his present farm which was purchased in 1883. He is also engaged in logging in winter. He married, March 4, 1876, Catherine Mahlock, who was born in Rhine, Sheboygan county, Wis. Their children are Carrie, Minnie, Henry, Albert, Emma, Willie, Edwin, Ella and Viola. Politically he is a republican and has served the town as treasurer and enjoys the public confidence and esteem.

OTIS Z. SKINNER, farmer, P. O. Durand, Pepin county, was born at Havana, Ill., December 12, 1853, and is a son of Rev. Orlando Skinner. He was in his second year when the family removed to Lima township, where he grew up on the farm. He was educated in Durand academy and Jefferson Liberal institute. At eighteen he began life as a clerk in a general store at Durand, and three years later purchased an interest in a drug store at Fairmont, Minn. The following year he sold out and entered the employ of the Chippewa Logging Co., with whom he remained for several years as scaler, lumber inspector, and foreman of the assorting department. He was married September 18, 1881, to Ella, daughter of Cephas and Celia Young. She was born at Madison, Me. Their children are Helena May, Henry Arthur, Leslie C. and Ethel V. In 1884 Mr. Skinner purchased his present farm, which was originally taken up by his grandfather. From 1886 to 1888 he kept a hotel at Beef Slough station, after which he returned to his farm. He had just finished repairing and improving his residence when it was destroyed by fire, together with its contents, as well as his barns, etc. Among the articles lost was a coat inherited

from the Russell family, which had been entailed for many generations. Mr. Skinner is now engaged in breeding Jersey cattle, Percheron horses, and Poland-China swine. He is secretary of the Oak Grove Farmer's Alliance, and also of the Oak Grove Cheese Co. He is a member of the order of A. F. and A. M., and a Spiritualist by faith.

JAMES HENDERSON, merchant, Glenwood, St. Croix county, was born in Huntingdon, Quebec, Canada, February 21, 1844, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Brown) Henderson. His grandparents on his father's side were born in county Down, Ireland, of Scotch parentage, and immigrated to Canada about the year 1820, and settled in Huntingdon county, Quebec, near Montreal. Their family consisted of six sons and one daughter, and the sons all took up land and became farmers, with the exception of the father of our subject, who engaged in mercantile business, in which he continued until his death in the year 1848. The daughter married A. Hurdman, a farmer, and settled in the same place. The maternal grandparents of our subject died in Ireland. Elizabeth Brown, his mother, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1824, and came to Canada about the year 1840 and was married April 10, 1843, at Huntingdon. By this marriage there were three children: our subject, James; Robert, born May 31, 1846, died July 21, 1847, and Elizabeth, born May 31, 1848. Robert Henderson died December 1, 1848, at Huntingdon, and his wife married her second husband, Joseph Erwin, at Huntingdon in December, 1855, and shortly afterward moved to Stormont county, Ont., and settled on a farm. By this marriage one child, Mary Jane, was born, May 10, 1857. Joseph Erwin died December 17, 1877, leaving the mother of our subject a widow the second time. She still resides on the old homestead and enjoys good health.

James Henderson married Jane Johnston at Woodlands, Ontario, May 25, 1871, and four children were born to them: Carrie Elizabeth, November 20, 1877, at Carleton Place, Ont.; Helena Jane, July 10, 1879, at the same place, died at Lenark, Ont., July 23, 1881; Eva Minerva, December 26, 1881, at Lenark, Ont., and James, March 27, 1886, at Boardman, Wis., but died the following day. Elizabeth, sister of James, was married to Arthur Myers, a farmer of Dundas county, Ont., March 19, 1870, and had eight children: Agnes, Jacob, Gertrude, Tassie, James, Willis, Frederick and Alice, all at home on the farm. Mr. Myers died in the spring of 1890. Mary Jane, half sister of James, was married to S. W. Rombough, December 25, 1890, and resides on a farm in Stormont, Ont. When our subject was but five years of age his father died, and he was compelled at the age of twelve to quit school, so he engaged as a clerk in a country store and remained in this employment for about five years. He then went as cabin-boy on a steam-boat for the Montreal and Chicago Forwarding Co. He was promoted to steward, then to clerk, and remained with them for five years. He took charge of the general store of B. Caldwell & Son, and conducted the business to their entire satisfaction, and remained with them for six years, and during this time took occasion to visit his people in St. Croix county, Wis. He liked the country so well that in 1884 he moved to New Richmond, and kept books for the New Richmond Roller Mills Co. for a year, then purchased an interest in a store at Boardman, Wis., with T. H. Daniels. Finally, with Herman M. Johnston, he purchased the entire interest of the store and kept the business for four years, then sold it and moved to Glenwood, in 1890, with his partner, and started a general store, and now is doing a business of \$45,000 per year. Politically he is a republican, was assistant postmaster, side supervisor, and belongs to the Episcopal church, and is a member of the F. and A. M.

RONLAND BURRITT, lath sawyer, Prentice, Price county, is a son of Grandison and Sarah W. (Johnson) Burritt, and was born at Abington, Luzerne county, Pa., February 6, 1842. His grandfather, Blackledge Burritt, was a descendant of the noted Elihu Burritt, while his maternal grandfather, Duty Johnson, was a native of Rhode Island. When our subject was ten years old the family came to Juneau county, Wis., and his father died there about 1878, and his mother in 1882. Ronland received a common-school education, and when nineteen years of age began life as a farm laborer. He enlisted, in October, 1861, in Company F, Sixteenth Wisconsin infantry, but was discharged, on account of disability, about one year later. The principal engagement in which he took part was at Pittsburg Landing. It was about two years before he had sufficiently recovered to again engage in business, and he then became a lath sawyer, and followed that occupation successively in mills at Eau Claire, Minneapolis, Germantown, Warner and other places until 1882. In that year he came to Prentice, and has since been employed in the mills of the Jump River Lumber Co. At Red Wing, Minn., October 14, 1866, he married Mary E. Kerns, who was born in Ireland, and came to this country when an infant. She has borne her husband nine children: Grace S. (Mrs. R. L. Kopplin), Mary E. (Mrs. Carmichael), Ronland G., John K., Harry, Robert H., Beatrice B., Cora M. and Charles E. In politics Mr. Burritt is a republican, and has served four years as town treasurer. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and an industrious and highly esteemed citizen.

W. S. TAPLIN, farmer, P. O. Elmwood, Pierce county, was born in Canada East, a son of Lorenzo D. and Philena (Cross) Taplin. The following children were born to his parents, namely: John H., Hulda, Wealthy, Chester D., Sarah, Emily, Rosina, Julia, Lorenzo D., William S., Euseba, Orlando and George L. William S. came to Dunn county, Wis., with his parents when young. He worked on a farm a few years, then went to lumbering, and has been lumbering winters and farming summers ever since. He owns a good farm of heavy hard-wood timber, which he is clearing, and will soon have a good home of his own. He now makes his home with his brother, Lorenzo D., as he never married. In politics he is a staunch republican. Lorenzo D. came to Wisconsin at the time that his parents did. He married Lizzie W., daughter of G. B. and L. E. Vliet, and five children have been born to them: Lloyd P., Winnie H., William S., Leona and Lynne D. Mr. Taplin is a democrat in politics, and has been clerk of the school board for nine years. Both brothers attend the Methodist Episcopal church, and are highly respected in the community.

HENRY REUTER, secretary of the Reuter Hub and Spoke company, Rice Lake, Barron county, was born in Appleton, Wis., January 1, 1865, and is a son of Peter and Gertrude (Borlinghauser) Reuter, who were natives of Germany. The father is a native of Luxemburg, but came to this country about the year 1845 with his parents, being then about nine years of age, and located near Milwaukee, Wis. In 1864 he moved to Appleton, Wis., and in 1869 to Kaukauna, Wis., and in company with his brother, A. L. Reuter, founded the hub and spoke factory at that place, but his brother retired in 1884. The factory was subsequently removed to Rice Lake, and incorporated as a stock company, of which our subject is at present secretary and manager. Henry received his early education at Kaukauna, and later on took a business course in Milwaukee. He came to Rice Lake in 1886, and assumed his present duties. He was married in Appleton, Wis., May 1, 1888, to Miss Agnes Kamps, who is a native of Appleton, but whose parents came from Germany, and were

among the early settlers at Appleton. Mr. and Mrs. Reuter have been blessed with one child, a daughter, Agnes. They are members of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Reuter is a firm believer in the principles of the democratic party.

WILLIAM JOHN YATES, merchant, Fall City, Dunn county, was born April 19, 1851, a son of Thomas B. H. and Martha (Burham) Yates. He remained with his parents on the farm until he was eleven years old, when he came to Spring Brook township and worked for Christ Tubbs for the winter, then afterward went to school summers and worked winters until he hired out to the Knapp Stout Lumber Company, at Menomonie, to work in their warehouse. He remained in their employment until 1883, when, with J. M. Van Ness, he purchased the store and property at Fall City, where he has since remained. In March, 1891, his partner sold his interest to Henry Hesselink, and the firm now is Yates & Hesselink. Mr. Yates has just completed a nice residence, with two acres of grounds. He is a republican in politics, and has been postmaster since 1883. October 28, 1883, he married Etta Stone, who was born in Plainfield, N. Y. One child, Olive May, born December 21, 1887, has been given to them.

JANET M. MACDONALD, county superintendent of schools, Phillips, was born in Caledonia township, Columbia county, Wis., April 9, 1863, and is the eldest child of Alexander and Margaret (Robertson) MacDonald. Her paternal grandfather, Donald MacDonald, was an inn-keeper at the Bridge of Spa, Invernesshire, Scotland, where his son, Alexander, was born. The latter at nineteen years of age came to America, and three years later, in 1839, settled at McDonald's Eddy, in Caledonia township, and was the fourth farmer who settled in that county. He now resides at Portage and has been for many years one of the most prominent citizens of that county. Mrs. Margaret MacDonald was born in Renfrewshire, Scotland, a daughter of Thomas and Janet Robertson, who came to America and settled in Caledonia in 1842. The subject of this sketch attended Portage high school, from which she graduated in 1882, and began teaching at Colby, Wis., but came to Price county in 1883. She has taught in Prentice, Brannan, Worcester and Ogema townships, besides one year in Ashland county. She was elected county superintendent in 1890 and has since resided in Phillips. Miss MacDonald is a thorough and energetic teacher, and often walks several miles to visit the schools under her charge, and is in all respects an able and competent officer.

MISS ALICE RUE, landlady, Wildwood, St. Croix county, was born at Thellemacken, Norway, a daughter of John and Margaret (Johnson) Rue. Her father was born October 12, 1828, and her mother in 1834, at the same place in Norway. There were nine children in her father's family, namely: John, who came to America in 1879, and is now a partner in a bank at Montevideo, Minn.; Anna, married to T. O. Thompson, a merchant at Hersey; Andrew, with our subject at Wildwood; Alice; Annie, at Great Falls, Mont.; Ole, works for the Wisconsin Iron Company at Wildwood; Ame, in Dakota; Margaret, with her parents at Hersey, as is also the youngest, Henry. Her parents came to America in 1884 and reside at Hersey, Wis. All the children were reared in the Lutheran faith. The subject of this sketch is a lady of many prepossessing qualities, with character strongly developed, and possessed of cool deliberation and business tact. She came to America at the age of eighteen, and has become a master of the English language, and has won for herself a position of responsibility and trust. She resided first at St.

James, Minn., after coming to this country, and two years later she traveled through the south, spending two years in New Orleans, and nine months at Natchez, Miss. Two years ago she came to Wildwood, and was given charge of the hotel owned by the Wisconsin Iron Company, which position she now holds.

ALLEN C. MUNROE, publisher of the "Journal," Prentice, Price county, a son of William S. Munroe, of Cadott (a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this book), was born at Waushara, Wis., October 27, 1866. He attended the public schools and at the age of seven years began to manifest a journalistic tendency by learning to set type in the office of the Waushara "Argus." He was fifteen years old when the family removed to Cadott, where he found employment in the "Record" office, and in 1886 became publisher of that paper, which he carried on about three years. In the autumn of 1891 he removed to Prentice and set up a printing office here, and October 9 published the first issue of the "Journal." October 27, 1887, he married Lulu McLean, whose death occurred December 27, 1889. One child, Edna G., survives her. Mr. Munroe was again married, June 13, 1891, taking as his wife Mamie E., daughter of John E. Martin. Mrs. Munroe was born at Perry, Iowa, and is a graduate of Platteville Normal school, class of 1890, and was engaged in teaching previous to her marriage. Mr. Munroe is a republican and a member of the K. of H., in which order he has held various offices.

PAUL SALSHEIDER, Glenwood, St. Croix county, was born in Howard township, Brown county, Wis., November 10, 1847, and is a son of John and Teresa (Gleafuss) Salsheider, both born in Germany. John Salsheider was born February 2, 1800, and immigrated to this country in 1842, and located in Howard township, Brown county, Wis., where he died March 15, 1886; he was a carpenter by trade. Teresa, his wife, died August 15, 1861. Her mother died at the ripe old age of eighty-four years, having come to this country with her. Our subject remained at home until fourteen of age, when he went into the woods to work, continuing that work until twenty years old, when he began to learn the carpenter's trade. After working at carpentering for five years he began to contract and build houses on his own account, and did quite an extensive business in Brown, Calumet, Langlade and Outagamie counties. November 4, 1885, he came to Glenwood as a contractor and builder for the first two years, then began to work for the Glenwood Manufacturing Co. as a mill-wright and carpenter. He has charge of all this company's extensive buildings and the mill-wright work in their different mills.

July 5, 1869, Mr. Salsheider married Miss Ottelia Abraham, who was born September 28, 1849, in Germany, and is a daughter of Daniel and Louisa (Geske) Abraham. Daniel Abraham was born in 1821, and died September 13, 1865; his wife was born in 1823 and is still living. Six children, all natives of Wisconsin, have been born to Mr. Salsheider and wife, as follows: Gusta Johannah, May 3, 1870; Albert R., April 18, 1872, died July 31, 1872, in Oconto; Herman Rudolph, March 31, 1874; Emma Matilda, May 31, 1879; Ida Augusta, July 29, 1880; Edward Walter Frederick, May 27, 1884. Mr. Salsheider is a republican in politics, and was elected town treasurer in 1888, re-elected in 1889-90 and again in 1891. He was baptized in the Roman Catholic church. He possesses considerable property, owning a large tract of land just outside the city, besides residence property in the city of Glenwood.

CAESAR CORLETT, carpenter and farmer, P. O. Phillips, Price county, was born near Ramsey, Isle of Man, August 20, 1852, and his ancestors for many

generations had lived upon that island. He is the youngest child of Thomas W. and Ellen (Kewish) Corlett, and of their nine offspring, one daughter, Christiana (Mrs. T. P. Corlett) also came to America and resides at North Madison, Ohio. Caesar attended school until his fourteenth year, when he began to learn the carpenter's trade. At nineteen he left home and went to England and followed his trade in Liverpool, Manchester and Barrow-in-Furness until 1880, in which year he came to America. He landed at Quebec and proceeded to Norway, Mich., where he found employment. In the spring of 1882 he came to Phillips and homesteaded his present farm of 160 acres in the town of Worcester, about four miles from Phillips. For the next few years he experienced all the hardships of pioneer life, but now has one of the best improved farms in the county. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and is an intelligent and useful citizen.

WILLIAM HARRISON, farmer, Cartwright, was born in Sparta, Monroe county, Wis., in 1869, and is a son of John Frederick and Lutheria (McIntire) Harrison, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of New York, and a daughter of Jacob McIntire. There were five children in his father's family, of whom two are living, William and Fanny. Mr. Harrison attended school at Sparta for eight years, since when his occupation has been that of a woodsman and farmer. He left Sparta six years ago, and located in Auburn township, Chippewa county, where he is at the present time. He owns eighty acres of land, on which he lives with his sister who is his housekeeper. He is a member in good standing in the Good Templars lodge, at Cartwright. He supports the democratic party.

HENRY L. BESSE, real estate and lumbering, Butternut, Ashland county, was born at Wauwatosa, Wis., October 14, 1859, and is the eldest son of Henry and Hanna (Schaffner) Besse. The former came from Germany to New York city in 1848. In 1856 he removed to Milwaukee and engaged in mercantile business. He came to Butternut in 1878 and opened the first store in this village, and is now one of its most prominent business men. Henry attended school in Milwaukee, and at fourteen years of age became a clerk in his father's store. In 1877 he came to Butternut and began work in the woods. Two years later he began dealing in flour and feed. For several years he has been dealing in real estate, and is agent for the Wisconsin Central railroad lands. He was a corporator and is secretary of the Butternut Land Co. He resides about a mile from the village upon a farm which he purchased in 1886. He is president of the Butternut Water Power Co., which erected the first grist-mill in Ashland county, upon his farm, and the first grist was ground November 25, 1891. The mill has a capacity of twenty barrels per day. Mr. Besse is also interested quite extensively in lumbering. In 1884 he purchased a saw-mill having a capacity of 40,000 feet per day, but this mill was burned down in 1890. Politically he is a republican, and has served the town as treasurer for four years. He is now serving a fourth term as chairman of the board, and for two years past has been chairman of the county board. He married, June 17, 1883, Anna Spille, and they have four children: William, Ida, Lizzie and Henry. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, and he is one of the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Ashland county.

ALEXANDER HENRY PECK, farmer, P. O. Knapp, Dunn county, was born in Le Raysville, Jefferson county, N. Y., October 26, 1826, the fourth son of Jonathan and Abigail (Nye) Peck. Jonathan Peck was born in Connecticut,

about 1790, and died in Jefferson county, N. Y., at the age of eighty years; he was a farmer by occupation. His wife was also born about 1790, of German descent, and died when Alexander was five years of age. Alexander H. lived at home until twenty years of age, when he went to Canada where he bought a farm and sold cord-wood for about four years. He then returned to Jefferson county, N. Y., and followed the trade of a carpenter and also farmed until 1853, at which time he came to Wisconsin, and bought a farm of eighty acres in Taycheedah, Fond du Lac county. In the fall of 1856 he sold out and bought a farm in Marquette county, where he lived for eighteen years. Not being satisfied, he concluded to try the Chippewa Valley, and finally located on a farm of 200 acres in Stanton township, Dunn county, where he now resides. He has 100 acres under cultivation, and erected a fine residence in 1888. His farm is well stocked with horses, cattle and sheep.

July 8, 1848, Mr. Peck married Miss Laura M. Cooper, who was born February 26, 1830, and died November 28, 1862. There were born to this marriage four children, namely: Lucina S., September 1, 1849, married to William Dewar, and living on the Pacific coast; Cecelia L., July 25, 1852, married to F. D. Joy, and living at Los Angeles, Cal. (her husband was one of the men that captured the famous Cole brothers, at Madelia, Minn., who were wanted for the Northfield bank robbery); William R., August 26, 1856, now living at Elgin, Oreg., and Wilbert F., March 8, 1859, married in Oregon, where he now resides. July 4, 1863, Mr. Peck married Miss Melissa L., who was born January 12, 1845, a daughter of Horace and Esther E. (Vaughn) Brown. Her father was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., February 23, 1809, and is now living at Pelican Rapids, Minn. Her mother was born October 26, 1817, and was a grandniece of Gen. Ethan Allen. Mrs. Brown died November 20, 1881. Mr. Peck has ten children by his second marriage, as follows: Henry Merle, born January 1, 1865; Arthur E., November 3, 1866; M. May, February 13, 1869, married to M. M. Larrabee, and living at Knapp; Edith E., May 10, 1872; Alexander H. Jr., July 23, 1874, Livingston S., August 23, 1877; Zella Clare, March 16, 1880; Mattie Alice, May 12, 1882; Woolsey Leon and Cassie Leona, twins, born August 18, 1884. Mr. Peck has held nearly every town office, and has been school treasurer a great many years. In politics he is a consistent republican. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, but hold liberal views on religion.

EDWARD SNOW NORRISH, farmer, P. O. Caryville, Dunn county, is a native of Devonshire, England, born March 31, 1824. His parents, Samuel and Frances (Snow) Norrish, were farmers in that country. After leaving school he worked in a flour-mill, where he remained until he came to America in 1850. He worked at his trade of miller at Burbank Mill, Ohio, until 1853, when, on account of poor health, he retired from active business and spent two years in England. He then returned to America and lived for one year in Whiteside county, Ill., thence went to Dunn county, Wis., and, in partnership with his brother John, bought 280 acres of land, upon which they lived and kept bachelor's hall until 1858, when our subject married Miss Charity Grace Stephens, a native of England. He worked at the Rock Falls mill until 1859, then went with his wife to England, where they remained eighteen months, then returned to their home in Dunn county, where he has since resided, engaged in general farming. Twelve children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Norrish, namely: Samuel (who was born in England and died in the prime of life at Tower City, N. Dak.), John, Annie, Jennie, Robert (deceased),

William, James (who was adopted in early life by our subject's brother-in-law, James Sackett, a resident of Denver county), Mary, Edward, Francis, Elizabeth and Richard. Mr. Norrish is a member of the Episcopal church, and in politics is a republican.

INGERSOLL GEORGE, lumberman, Vanceburgh, Dunn county, was born in Newton Falls, Trumbull county, Ohio, December 22, 1829, and is the eldest son of Lloyd R. and Annis (Smith) George, of English and Scotch descent, respectively. His father was a potter by trade, but during the latter years of his life he was engaged in manufacturing and mercantile business. He moved to Wisconsin in 1846, lived in Racine for a few years, then moved to Juneau county, where he resided until 1867, when he came to the Chippewa Valley, where he died in 1876, at Vanceburgh. The mother of our subject died in Menomonie in 1886. Ingersoll George remained at home until thirteen years old, when he went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he lived until 1848. From there he went to Texas, expecting to enter the army, but as the war was over, he engaged with the government as a "ranger," and for five years did not sleep in a house. He remained in Texas thirteen years, then removed to Juneau county, Wis., where he had been but a short time when he enlisted, October 3, 1861, in Company H, Tenth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and was commissioned first lieutenant. He was in the battles of Chapin Hill, Bridgeport and Stone River. He resigned February 25, 1863, but re-enlisted September 21, 1864, in Company A, Twenty-second Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and was mustered out May 11, 1865. He returned to Juneau county, but in the fall of 1866 removed to the Chippewa Valley and settled on section eight, Sheridan township, where he built a saw-mill, and has run the same continuously ever since, with the exception of a short time in 1885, when the mill was washed out by high water, and he lost everything. Mr. George is now preparing to build another saw-mill in Barron county. He has been very successful in business and gathered together a comfortable fortune.

December 4, 1859, Mr. George married, at Mauston, Wis., Miss Emily L., daughter of Adrastus and Marian (Rawdon) Clemons, natives of New England. Her father died in Illinois, April 15, 1874, but her mother is still living. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. George, as follows: Emery, married Adelia Butterfield; Homer E., died August 12, 1863; Edith L., married to Greeley Richards; Gilena J., died October 15, 1889; Ettie L., died June 6, 1890; and Sarah E., living at home. Mr. George has been chairman of the board or town clerk ever since Sheridan was organized, and has been post-master twelve years. He is a staunch republican, and holds liberal views on religion.

HERBERT A. PEASE, publisher of the "Free Press," Cumberland, Barron county, was born July 28, 1867, in Menomonie, and is a son of Dr. W. C. and Margaret Evans Pease. He is the eldest of seven children, four of whom are living. His early life was spent in Menomonie, where he attended the high school. In 1889 Mr. Pease entered the newspaper business, and established the Washburn county "Register," at Spooner, which he conducted for two years, when he came to Cumberland, and, in partnership with O. K. Smith, established the Barron county "Free Press," April 23, 1891, which has been removed to Amery, Polk county, where it is now published. Mr. Pease married, in September, 1888, at Cumberland, Miss Etta, daughter of George and Margaret Morris. One child, Margaret, was born to them in 1889. Mr. Pease has always been a firm believer in the principles of the democratic party.

JOSEPH KRAUS, carpenter and farmer, Phillips, Price county, the son of Joseph and Annie (Egger) Kraus, was born at Kriegshaber, near Augsburg, Bavaria, September 14, 1856. He attended school until thirteen years of age, when he began to learn the trade of an ironmolder. After serving a five years' apprenticeship he worked two years as a journeyman molder. He then learned the carpenter's trade, which he has followed most of the time since. In 1881 he came to Spencer, Wis., and thence to Prentice, where he helped to build the mill. In the spring of 1883, he came to Phillips and the following year pre-empted his present farm of 160 acres in Worcester township. He still continues to work at his trade at intervals. He married, March 19, 1884, Catherine Beechert, also a native of Augsburg, and they have one child, Anton. In politics Mr. Kraus is a democrat, and is chairman of the board of the town of Worcester and has filled various minor offices.

DENNIS H. SPELLECY, proprietor of the Commercial house, Butternut, Ashland county, was born in Sheboygan, Wis., June 17, 1852, a son of John and Winifred (Burke) Spelley, natives of Ireland. The former came in 1846, to St. Johns, N. B., where he married. Mrs. Spelley came there when but three years old. They came to Sheboygan in 1849 and to Butternut in 1878, and Mr. Spelley homesteaded a farm here. He now resides with our subject, Mrs. Spelley having died April 12, 1891: At the age of twelve years, Dennis began sailing on the lakes, and followed that occupation for fifteen seasons. In winter he worked at ship calking in Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Chicago, Milwaukee and other places. He married, August 25, 1878, Emma C. Craimer, who was born at Portage, Wis., of German descent, and they have three children: Winifred G., Henry V. and Martha M. The year following his marriage Mr. Spelley came to Butternut, at which time there was but one team (oxen) in the township. He cooked in a lumber camp the first season, and later became a logging contractor. He has been in charge of this hotel since November, 1891. He belongs to the Roman Catholic church and is a member of the democratic party; has held the offices of assessor, supervisor, president of the school board of the township, and census enumerator of the town of Butternut in 1890.

PAUL SANDQUIST, grocer, Stockholm, Pepin county, was born in Wermland, Sweden, June 22, 1834, a son of Andrew Sandquist, and was educated at Carlstadt seminary, from which institution he graduated in 1852. He then engaged in teaching, and followed that profession until 1868, when he went to Lansing, Iowa, and thence to Stockholm. For several months after his arrival, Mr. Sandquist was ill, but as soon as he had sufficiently recovered he found employment as clerk in a grocery store. He also worked at common labor until he had accumulated sufficient capital to engage in business for himself. For five years, from 1873 to 1878, he carried on a grain elevator or warehouse, after which he was again disabled by disease, suffering severely from rheumatism for about three years. In 1882 he began keeping a grocery store, which business he still continues. In 1869 Mr. Sandquist married Miss Matilda Buck, and they have three children: Mildor, Waldemar and Arla. He takes a great interest in the education of his children. Mildor is a graduate of McAllister's school of telegraphy at Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Sandquist is a democrat in politics and has served as supervisor, and twelve years as town clerk.

HERMAN LUEBKE, tailor, Butternut, Ashland county, was born in Milwaukee, September 2, 1849. His parents, Charles and Ernestina Luebke, were born in Germany and came to Milwaukee about 1843, where the former died in 1877. Herman attended the public school, and at thirteen began to learn the jewelry

business. Two years later he began the tailor's trade and followed that occupation in Milwaukee and Reedsburg, Wis., until 1879. In that year he came to Butternut and homesteaded a farm which he still owns. In 1884 he removed to the village and opened a merchant tailoring establishment, and two years later, added a stock of jewelry. He was united in marriage January 27, 1878, with Mary Shoereder also a native of Milwaukee, and they have two children, Herman and Mary. Mr. Luebke is a republican in politics and has served his township as supervisor. His gentlemanly manners and business integrity entitle him to the public confidence and esteem.

WELLINGTON P. McMULLEN, farmer, P. O. Phillips, Price county, was born at Belleville, Canada, February 27, 1858. His grandfather, Stephen McMullen, was a native of Scotland, but his parents, Alexander and Amanda (Johnson) McMullen, were born in Canada. Mrs. McMullen was of French descent, and bore her husband fourteen children, of whom twelve are still living. One sister of our subject, Maggie, also resides in this county. Wellington received but little schooling, and at sixteen years of age began life as a farm laborer. September 15, 1879, he married Mary A., daughter of David McVein. She was born at Picton, Canada, and through her father was of Scotch descent. Mr. and Mrs. McMullen have had seven children, of whom but three, William E., George H. and David A., are living. In 1882 Mr. McMullen removed with his family to Dorchester, Wis., and the next year to his present farm in Worcester township. He now owns one of the best improved farms in the county, having about seventy-five acres under cultivation, and is breeding some improved stock. He is also engaged in logging as a sub-contractor. He attends the Methodist church, is a republican in politics, and is a member of Price County Agricultural society, and takes an interest in all measures calculated to advance the agricultural interests of the county.

SAMUEL ANDREWS, farmer, P. O. Caryville, Dunn county, was born in Thowford, England, December 1, 1825, a son of William and Sarah (Sane) Andrews, who were born in the same vicinity. After receiving a common-school education he worked on the farm for some time, then began to learn the trade of thatching, at which he worked for some years in England. He then came to America and settled at Strongsville, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming for about five years, and then came to Rock Creek township, Dunn county, Wis., where he bought 280 acres of land and began to clear away the timber. He now has 120 acres under a fine state of cultivation. He married, in February, 1857, Miss Mary Melrose, a native of Scotland, who has borne him four children: William G., George W., John M. and Daniel W. In politics Mr. Andrews has always been a republican, and in religious matters is a believer in the Church of England.

HENRY C. SWETLAND, farmer, P. O. Cameron, Barron county, was born in Erie county, Pa., December 25, 1841, and is a son of Jahial and Rosette (Stafford) Swetland, natives of Pennsylvania. The family consisted of ten children, of which number our subject was the sixth. Four of the children only are now living: one resides in Rice Lake, two in Oak Grove, and one in Stanley township, Barron county. The family removed to Fayette county, Ill., in 1843, where the father followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1855. The mother died June 21, 1879, in Barron county, at the advanced age of sixty years. Henry C. spent his early life in Fayette county, Ill. August 15, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Ninety-seventh Illinois volunteer infantry, and was in the Sixteenth army corps most of the time. He participated in all

the battles in which his company took part, and was discharged in February, 1865, at Galveston, Tex. He returned to Illinois and engaged in farming until 1871, when he moved to Belleville, Wis., where he lived two years. In the fall of 1874 he came to section twenty-two, Stanley township, Barron county, where he has since resided. At that time the country was heavily wooded, and the Chippewa Indians were very numerous, but he has succeeded in clearing a fine farm. April 15, 1869, Mr. Swetland married Miss N. J. Davis, a native of Virginia, whose parents are both deceased. Politically he affiliates with the republican party, and has held many town offices, and at the present time is chairman of the town board.

MARTIN SCHLOUGH, farmer, P. O. Vanceburgh, Dunn county, was born in Germany, October 18, 1848, a son of Charles and Mary Schlough. His parents immigrated to America in 1859 and settled in Dane county, Wis., where they lived on a farm until the death of the father, June 18, 1881; the mother is still living. Our subject is the fourth of twelve children and lived at home until twenty-one years of age, when he commenced farming for himself. He came to the Chippewa Valley in 1871 and he took up a homestead of 160 acres in section twenty, Sheridan township, to which he has added until he now has 240 acres, of which 100 are under cultivation. July 5, 1873, he married Miss Mary Allan, daughter of John and Lena Allan, who are now living on the farm adjoining Mr. Schlough. Five children have been born to this marriage, four of whom are living, namely: William, George, Charley and Richard, all at home. Mr. Schlough has held several town offices. He was treasurer several years and is now supervisor. He is a member of the Farmers Alliance. He was baptized in the Evangelical church, of which all of his family are members. He is a prosperous farmer and merits success.

BENJAMIN W. DAVIS, lumberman, Phillips, Price county, one of the most capable young business men in northern Wisconsin, is a son of John R. and Jane (Jones) Davis, who were natives of Wales. The former came to Milwaukee in 1845, where he was married. He removed to Neenah in May, 1849, and became extensively engaged in manufacturing industries at that place. His death occurred there June 7, 1885. Of his seven children, Benjamin W., who is the youngest, was born at Neenah, Wis., December 13, 1862. After graduating from the Neenah high school, he learned the miller's trade in the Neenah flouring-mills. Later he graduated from the Spencerian Business college of Milwaukee and then became a book-keeper at De Pere. In 1883 he came to Phillips as book-keeper for the Phillips Lumber Company, and a few weeks later became secretary and local manager of the same, which position he still occupies. At that time the plant consisted of a single rotary mill, cutting about 8,000,000 feet per annum, while now it is one of the largest and most complete mills, not only of the Chippewa Valley, but of the white pine producing districts of the country. In May, 1888, the former company was merged in the John R. Davis Lumber Company, and he became a stockholder. He is also a stockholder in the Winnebago Paper mills, Neenah, Wis., and the Star Union Lumber Company, Omaha, Neb., and he is also president of the State Bank of Phillips.

Politically Mr. Davis is a republican. In the spring of 1881 he was unanimously chosen as the first mayor of the city. He is a member of the Masonic order. In his social and business relations he commands the respect of every one. Few men of his years are competent to undertake the management of so

extensive a business as this, which he has carried on with such marked success and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

GERHARD WILLIAM SCHWAKE, farmer, P. O. Butternut, Ashland county, was born at Thiensville, Ozaukee county, Wis., May 3, 1848. His parents, Fred and Anna Schwake, were natives of Germany, and were among the first settlers of Ozaukee county, having located there in 1838, and the former still resides there, Mrs. Schwake having died in 1886. They were blessed with three children: Fred, Maggie (Mrs. G. Goellner), and Gerhard W. The latter attended Engleman's school in Milwaukee, and at seventeen years of age became clerk in a dry goods store at Kingston. After continuing in that capacity for twelve years, he engaged in farming near Thiensville. In 1882 he removed to Butternut and bought his present farm of 200 acres, which was then an unbroken forest, but is now a well-improved farm. November 29, 1869, he married Margaret Baren, a native of Hamburg, Germany. Their children are: Anna (Mrs. G. Tank), Fred, Bertha (Mrs. C. Schulz), Henry, Mary and Willie. Mr. Schwake is a republican, and has been school clerk for several years, and takes great interest in the education of his children. His oldest son is now a student at the Spencerian Business college in Milwaukee.

GEORGE HARRIS CHAMBERLIN, general merchant, Rock Falls, Dunn county, was born in Canaan, Grafton county, N. H., January 12, 1824. His parents, Preston and Laura (Huntley) Chamberlin, were natives of Newbury and Topsham, Orange county, Vt., and his grandparents, Joseph and Anna (McAllister) Chamberlin, were natives of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, respectively. During the infancy of our subject, his parents removed to West Brunswick, N. Y., but later on returned to Newbury, Vt., where George H. received the principal part of his education. He then went to Manchester, N. H., and worked in a meat market for two years, then moved to Clinton, Mass., where he followed the same business for two years and a half. He then came west to Wisconsin and lived for awhile in Briggsville, Marquette county. In 1856 he came to Rock Falls, Dunn county, and bought 400 acres of land, and in the following year built the Rock Falls flour-mills, and conducted the same until 1861. He then formed a partnership with his father-in-law, Mr. Weston, and carried on a store in connection with the flour-mill until 1869, when they sold out the mill. In 1884 Mr. Weston was taken ill and died, and since that time Mr. Chamberlin has carried on the store and farmed. June 29, 1852, Mr. Chamberlin married Miss Antionette Weston, and this union has been blessed with five children: Daniel, Jehiel, Frank, George and Nettie. He is a republican in politics and in 1881 served a term in the assembly.

T. E. TILLESON, farmer, P. O. Elk Mound, Dunn county, was born near Christiania, Norway, February 15, 1842, a son of Gabriel and Karen (Peterson) Tilleson, who followed farming, and are now living in Norway. Our subject immigrated to America in 1857, and first settled in Waupun, Wis., where he worked on a farm until 1860, when he removed to the Chippewa Valley, and settled on section twenty-two, in Elk Mound township, where he still resides. Mr. Tilleson's farm consists of 140 acres, of which 100 are improved. Our subject was married September 28, 1864, to Anna Benson, of Dunn county, who has borne him the following children: Clara, born June 23, 1865; Louisa E., February 9, 1868, died May 7, 1890; Hattie, December 31, 1869; Anna, December 13, 1871; Emil, March 21, 1873; Tillah, April 20, 1875; Gabriel, September 7, 1878; Eleanora, June 16, 1883; Greta, September 21, 1887; Karen, March 28, 1890. In politics Mr. Tilleson is a strong repub-

lican, and has always taken an active interest in the political affairs of his town and county. He has held the office of town clerk for twenty years, was assessor one year and is now justice of the peace. In 1880 he was census enumerator for two townships. He is a representative type of the Scandinavian people, and through his own efforts has educated himself, and is bound to succeed. He has been reasonably successful as a farmer and stock raiser, and may be considered as one of the solid men of the town.

L. H. WEVER, farmer, P. O. Lochiel, Dunn county, was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., December 27, 1828, a son of Thomas and Sallie (Blackmer) Wever, who immigrated to Wisconsin in 1841 and settled on a farm near Watertown, where they always resided. Our subject remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-two, when he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade and followed the same many years. He married, in Dodge county, January 1, 1857, Catherine M. Ralph, who has borne him seven children, namely: Clark, married Laura Baldwin; Ellen M., married to Almond Baxter, of Colfax, Wis.; Katie C., married to Henry Snyder; Albert M.; Frankie, widow of Robert Baxter; Vinnie, married to Ole Odegard, and William H. at home. Mr. Wever remained in Dodge county two years after his marriage, then moved to Green Lake county, where he lived until 1863, when he came to Dunn county and entered his homestead on section one, Otter Creek township, where he has since resided. The first and oldest settler of the township, he has a farm of 160 acres, with about 100 improved and well stocked. In politics he is independent; has been chairman of the town board a number of terms, as well as one of the side board many years. At present he declines to hold any office whatever.

EMIL F. BRUHN, cigar manufacturer, Eau Claire, came here in 1882 and worked at his trade until 1888, when he started the manufacture of cigars, in which business he has since remained, employing four men regularly. He was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., June 1, 1856, a son of Julius and Carolina Bruhn. Soon after his birth his father moved to New Holstein, Wis., where he, a carpenter by trade, engaged in farming, and is still living at the same place. He was born in Germany, in 1833, and immigrated to this country in 1853. His mother, Carolina, was also born in Germany, in 1832, a daughter of Frederick Wilkins, who was born in Germany, in 1811, came to the United States in 1854, and lived to the age of eighty years.

Our subject's early days were spent with his parents in the country, and he finished his education at the Commercial college at Fond du Lac, Wis., where he graduated. He then went to Racine, Wis., where he clerked in a general store; but soon went to Milwaukee to learn the cigar business, and remained there two years. In the spring of 1881 he joined a colony whose object was to go to Montana and settle there. The journey was made on the Northern Pacific Railroad, then in construction in Montana. The members of the colony went about 120 miles ahead of the then built railroad, to a point about 180 miles west of Miles City, where, in a valley on the Yellowstone river and the Northern Pacific railroad, they laid out a town site and named it Park City. The town is in existence to-day, but the colony was not as successful and prosperous as anticipated, and Mr. Bruhn returned in the same summer, and came to Eau Claire. He was married in Milwaukee, in September, 1881, to Cornelia, daughter of Dr. H. A. and Louise Juergens. Her father was born in Germany in 1824, a farmer by occupation, but later he studied hydropathy. He took an active part in the war of 1848 in Germany, immigrated to this country in 1871, and is now practicing in Milwaukee as an hydropathist.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruhn have two children: Hedwig and Minna. Hedwig was born in July, 1883, in Milwaukee, shortly before his parents moved to Eau Claire, and Minna was born in August, 1886, in Eau Claire. In November, 1891, Mr. Bruhn moved to Morris, Minn., where he is engaged in the same business and employs five men.

EARL NATHANIEL DAWLEY, merchant, Glenwood, St. Croix county, was born in New Richmond, May 30, 1869, a son of Ephraim Willard and Eleanor (Henry) Dawley, the former born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1835, of English descent, a carpenter by trade. Ephraim W. Dawley enlisted August 7, 1862, in Company C, Thirtieth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and was mustered into the United States service at Madison. He served on detached service in Wisconsin until 1864, when his regiment was ordered up the Missouri river to look after the Indians and build Fort Rice. They returned to St. Joe, and from there were ordered to Louisville, Ky., thence to Bowling Green to intercept Gen. Hood, after which they returned to Louisville and did provost duty until the close of the war. Mrs. Eleanor Dawley was born at Titusville, N. Y., July 16, 1844. Earl N. spent his early life in attending the graded schools at New Richmond until the age of sixteen years. He then accepted a position as copyist in the land office of Hawkins & Hughs, where he remained for a short time, then went to work for J. B. Hicks, who in 1889 started a branch store in Glenwood, Wis., of which Mr. Dawley became the manager. July 9, 1890, he purchased the stock and store building, and has since been running the store under the name of Earl N. Dawley. April 2, 1891, he married Miss Lottie Ellis, who was born in 1872, a daughter of James and Hattie Ellis. In politics he is a republican, is a member of the Good Templars lodge and the Congregational church.

GEO. W. SMITH, farmer, P. O. Phillips, Price county, is a son of George and Mary B. (Praetorius) Smith, who came from Germany, and settled at Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1848. His grandfather, Charles Smith, was born in France, and served in the army thirty-five years, and became an officer in Napoleon's Guard. In the famous expedition to Moscow he was badly frozen, and finally captured. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Smith were natives of Kaiser's Lautern, in Baden. The former became engaged in a rebellion against King William, and was obliged to flee the country, and came to America, as stated above. He became an enthusiastic abolitionist, and his house in Wilkesbarre was a station of the "underground railroad," through which numerous fugitives passed *en route* for Canada and freedom. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted as a private, in the Ninth Pennsylvania cavalry. He served throughout the conflict, and was discharged with the rank of major. He afterward removed to Saline county, Kas., where his death occurred, June 22, 1886. Mrs. Mary Smith still resides there.

George W. Smith was born at Wilkesbarre July 1, 1854. He attended the public school at that place, and at fifteen years of age began to learn the trade of an upholsterer. In 1872 he came to Chicago, where he worked at his trade, but the following year he removed to Kansas, and engaged in farming. March 28, 1875, he married Hulda Keene, who was born at Mauch Chunk, Pa., and they have three children: Della, May and Leonard. In 1880 Mr. Smith removed to New York city, and resumed his trade, and assisted in the fitting out of the Alert and other Arctic ships sent to the rescue of Col. Greeley. In 1885 he came to Wisconsin, and purchased his present farm in Georgetown township, and was one of the first settlers there. He was obliged to carry all

supplies from Phillips, about ten miles, until a road was broken. He has now begun breeding Jersey cattle, and is a prominent member of the Price County Agricultural society. In politics he is a republican, and has served the town as clerk, treasurer, chairman of the board, etc. He is a member of the orders of A. F. and A. M., K. of P., Royal Arcanum, Heptasophs and M. W. A.

WILLIAM GEORGE NOHL, town treasurer and insurance agent, Butternut, Ashland county, son of Frederick J. and Mary M. (Mog) Nohl, was born at Johnsonville, Sheboygan county, Wis., April 5, 1861. His father was born at Merschbach, Germany, and came to Milwaukee in 1845. Later he removed to a farm near Johnsonville, and was a prominent citizen there until his death, which occurred July 6, 1886. Mrs. Mary Nohl still resides there. She was born on the banks of the Rhine, at Sargenroth, Prussia. William received a common-school education, and at seventeen years of age became clerk in a general store at Sheboygan. In 1882 he came to Butternut, and was clerk and book-keeper in a general store here until 1889, since which time he has been dealing in real estate and lumbering and insurance, with the firm of Nohl & Yankee, and is also vice-president of the Butternut Land Company, which was incorporated in November, 1891, and also practices as a veterinarian. He belongs to the republican party, and has been town treasurer for three years past. Mr. Nohl married, May 7, 1889, Matilda D. Yankee, and they have one child, Theodore Wm. G. Mr. Nohl was reared in the faith of the German Reformed church. He is a successful and capable business man, and enjoys the respect of his fellow citizens.

SORENSEN BROTHERS, butchers, Phillips, Price county, one of the most enterprising firms in the city, began business in 1886. The senior partner, Andrew, was born near Aarhus, Denmark, August 23, 1856. His parents, Soren and Anna M. (Jenson) Sorenson, came to Dorchester, Wis., in 1876, and there engaged in farming, where they still reside. Andrew received a common-school education, and at fifteen years of age began to learn the pottery business. He came with his parents to Dorchester, where he worked upon a farm and in a saw-mill, and became an engineer. In 1886 he came to Phillips, and purchased an interest in his present business. He was married, August 20, 1887, to Anna Quarme, who was born in Illinois. They have one child, an infant daughter. The junior partner, Ernst M., was born near Aarhus, January 6, 1859, and attended school in Denmark, and one term after coming to Wisconsin. At the age of eleven years he began life as a herd boy, and continued to work at farm labor and lumbering until coming to Phillips, when he purchased an interest with his brother in the meat market as stated above. April 28, 1888, he married Ida J., daughter of J. J. Lansworth, of Ogema. Mrs. Sorenson was born at Primrose, Dane county, Wis. They have one daughter, Susan M. Mr. Sorenson is of the Baptist faith. Both members of the firm are conservative republicans. In their social and business relations they merit and receive the respect of their fellow citizens.

F. R. ROSS, farmer and merchant, Rusk, Dunn county, was born in New York, April 24, 1854, and is the youngest child of Reuben and Emeline (Herrick) Ross, both of whom were natives of New York and farmers by occupation. Reuben Ross was also largely interested in the creamery business in Cattaraugus county, where he resided until his decease. Our subject lived at home until twenty-four years of age, taking charge of one of his father's numerous creameries. In 1878 he removed to Milwaukee Wis., and was engaged in the livery business about one year. He then traveled in the west for several

years. In 1886 he came to Dunn county, Wis., and took charge of the grain elevator at Rusk for Hill & Kinzie, and has since managed their business. He immediately bought out a general merchandise store here, and has since that time built up a large and lucrative trade. He also owns about 240 acres of land, well improved. March 8, 1887, Mr. Ross married Miss Mary J. Sherburne, of Dunn county. In politics he is a democrat, and has been town treasurer for three years, and is also school clerk and postmaster. As Dunn county is a strong republican county, it speaks well for the esteem in which Mr. Ross is held that he has never had any opposition when running for office. Though still a young man he has been very successful in his business affairs, and is to-day considered one of the solid men of the town of Red Cedar.

JACOB RASMUSSEN, merchant, Phillips, Price county, was born at Drammen, Norway, November 18, 1844, and is a son of Rasmus and Bertha Christenson. Jacob received but little schooling, but picked up a great deal of information and became a competent business man. At the age of fifteen years he began work in a saw-mill, and has followed that occupation the greater part of his life, having served one employer for ten years. May 6, 1866, he married Caroline Olson, and their children are as follows: Matilda (Mrs. C. Tuttle), John, Oscar, Alexander, George, Herbert and Willie. The two oldest sons are employed in the mill, and Alexander is a clerk in the store. In 1873 Mr. Rasmussen came with his family to the United States, and after working successively at Green Bay, Gatesville and Colby, he settled, in 1877, at Dorchester, Wis. Here he worked in the saw-mill and also homesteaded a farm which he still owns. In June, 1887, he came to Phillips, and worked in the mill as an edger. Since the spring of 1891 he has been dealing in groceries, flour, feed, etc. He has always been a consistent republican, and is a member of the Baptist church, and the orders of F. and A. M. and I. O. O. F. After experiencing all the hardships of pioneer life, he has become a substantial business man.

THEODORE R. YANKEE, town clerk and insurance agent, Butternut, Ashland county, was born in Lynn, Clark county, Wis., December 19, 1866, and is the eldest son of August and Minnie (Sternitzky) Yankee. His grandfather, Frederick Yankee, came from Germany about 1835, and settled in Canada, where August Yankee was born September 30, 1841. The family came to Wisconsin about 1855 and settled on a farm, and since 1882 Mr. and Mrs. August Yankee have lived in Butternut. They were married February 26, 1866. Mrs. Yankee was born in Lake township, Milwaukee county, Wis. Besides our subject their children are: Matilda D. (Mrs. W. G. Nohl), Alvina, Fred, Emil, Hubert, Emma, George and Arnhold. Theodore received a common-school education, and when fourteen years of age began clerking in a general store at Neillsville. He came to Butternut in 1885, and since 1889 has been agent for the Spring brewery of Chippewa Falls. He is also president of the Butternut Land Co., which was incorporated in November, 1891, for the purpose of developing the real estate and mining interests of the county. He also carries on real estate, lumbering and insurance business in company with W. G. Nohl. He is a republican in politics, and has held the office of town clerk for three years past, and is one of the most intelligent and enterprising young men in Butternut.

GUS SEILER, proprietor of meat market, Glidden, Ashland county, was born at Nuremberg, Germany, January 19, 1858, the oldest of a family of seven children. His parents, Louis and Pauline (Toepel) Seiler, came to America in 1885, and settled at Baltimore, Md., where Mr. Seiler keeps a grocery store.

Gus received a common-school education, and at fourteen years of age began to learn the carpenter's trade, which he has followed during most of his life. He served two years in the German army and was discharged on account of good behavior one year sooner than was customary. In 1881 he came to America, and after spending one year in Baltimore came to Glidden and pre-empted a farm, which he still owns. In the fall of 1890 he removed to the village and opened his present shop, and also continued to work at the carpenter's trade. November 28, 1883, he married Paulina Schlag, a native of Priessnitz, Germany. They have one child, Arthur Max. In politics Mr. Seiler is a republican. He has served the town as supervisor and in minor offices. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

WILLIAM F. CIRKEL is a prominent manufacturer of Cadott, and operates the largest barrel head factory in this part of the state. He was born November 14, 1857, at Appleton, Wis., a son of John W. and Marie (Williamson) Cirkel, the second of six children, five of whom are living, one having died in infancy. His boyhood and youth were passed in Appleton. He graduated with high honors from both the high school of that place and the Lawrence university. When he had attained his majority he went to Calumet and there entered into partnership with his father, under the firm name of John W. Cirkel & Sons, in a saw-mill, remaining there two years, when they removed to Seymour and engaged in the same business until 1886. They then removed to Vesper and entered into the manufacture of staves and headings. Mr. Cirkel came to Chippewa county in 1887, and engaged in the manufacture of barrel headings at Cadott, where he has since resided. He has attained great success in his manufacture of barrel staves and headings, and to-day ranks among the first as a business man and successful manufacturer. Mr. Cirkel was mayor of the city of Seymour during the years 1883 and 1884, and was then elected a member of the Wisconsin legislature from Outagamie county for one term, 1885 and 1886, and did good work and would have been returned had not business so engrossed his time he could not take office. Politically he is a firm believer in the doctrines of the democratic party.

THOMAS DOLF WHEELER, Glenwood, St. Croix county, was born in Pike River, Canada East, August 8, 1851, a son of Jonathan and Mary (Scott) Wheeler. Jonathan Wheeler was born in Canada East, May 30, 1814, and died December 13, 1876. He was a sailor by profession, sailing on Lake Champlain for many years, and married, February 11, 1835, Mary Scott, who was born in Clarionville, Canada East, November 28, 1811, a daughter of Thomas D. and Mary Scott, both of Scotch descent. Her father lived to the ripe old age of ninety-two years. Ten children were born to Jonathan Wheeler and wife, namely: Louisa, February 10, 1836; Miles Herbert, February 13, 1838; Margaret, March 13, 1840; William Edward, March 4, 1842; Mary, February 8, 1845; Meta Theresa, January 21, 1846, died July 17, 1846; Joseph R., May 9, 1847; Viola, August 31, 1849; Thomas D., as above, and Henry, September 2, 1855.

Thomas D. remained at home attending school until the age of sixteen years, when he began to work at logging on the Wolf and Wisconsin rivers, which he continued for thirteen years. In 1882 he went to work for the Webster Manufacturing Co., of Menasha, Wis., handling hard wood, and remained in this business until 1887, when he moved to Glenwood and accepted the position of superintendent of the logging interest of the company, which position he still holds. June 29, 1873, Mr. Wheeler married Miss Ettie Brooks,

who was born at Waterloo, Jefferson county, and is the daughter of Porter Mathews and Lydia (Streeter) Brooks. Porter Mathews Brooks was born June 18, 1821, in Riga, Monroe county, N. Y., and now lives at Seymour, Wis., and is a carpenter by trade. His father was born in Middlesex county, Conn., in 1786, and his mother was born in Peachen, Vt., in 1755. Mrs. Lydia Brooks was born in Rossie, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., May 29, 1825, and is still living. Her parents were Reuben and Lucretia Streeter, the former born in New York state April 15, 1797, and the latter born March 7, 1797, at Northfield, Mass. Her father died June 7, 1853, and her mother March 1, 1867. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Wheeler, namely: Etta May, March 6, 1874; Ralph Thomas, April 27, 1876, and Maud L., July 23, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler endured all the privations of the early pioneers in their early married life. After their marriage, in the spring of 1877, they moved to Auburndale, into a lumber camp, in which they lived for six months, seeing only one white woman in all that time, and surrounded by Indians. In the fall they moved to a homestead five miles from Auburndale, and lived there for one year without any white society. Mr. Wheeler is a republican in politics, and has been school director, school treasurer and road commissioner. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.

DANIEL BEAGLE, retired farmer, P. O. Chetek, Barron county, was born in the state of Vermont, January 18, 1833, and is of German and Irish descent. He is the youngest of three children living, and was the support of his parents during their life. His mother died at the age of sixty years, while his father reached the age of ninety-one. Mr. Beagle followed farming while in the east, and in 1853 married Adlaide Hogle, who was born February 18, 1834, of English descent, then living at Swanton, Vt. After the death of his father our subject removed to Wisconsin and settled in Dane county, where he followed farming until September 29, 1861, he enlisted in Co. B, Eleventh Wisconsin volunteer infantry. Some of the most prominent battles which he took part in were Vicksburg, Jackson, Fort Gibson, Champion Hill, Big Black River, Spanish Fort, Walnut Grove, siege of Fort Blakely, Fort Esperanza, and numerous small engagements. He was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., September 5, 1865, and returned to Dane county, where he remained until 1866, and then went to Eau Claire and worked for George Buffington as an engineer. September 29, 1867, Mr. Beagle came to Barron county and homesteaded 160 acres of land in sections thirty-one and thirty-three, Chetek township, which he still owns. Since his wife's death, which occurred May 10, 1888, he has retired from active farm work. His wife bore him four children, of whom three are now living: Ellen, married to A. J. Griffin and lives at Mansfield, Wis.; Edson, married Estella Emmons and now lives in Minneapolis, and Lillian, married to August Haiden and living in Elan, Wis. Mr. Beagle was the first bona-fide settler in Barron county, and entered the first homestead, as well as the first to build a house in the county. While he was erecting his dwelling his family were obliged to live in an old hay shed for about two weeks, and his nearest neighbor was twelve miles away, in Sand Creek, Dunn county. Since coming to Barron county Mr. Beagle has been reasonably successful, and says he can not complain of the way in which Dame Fortune has treated him. In political affairs he is a republican and has been chairman of the town board, as well as having held several other offices. In religious matters he entertains liberal views, but is always willing to help the different religious faiths with his purse and sympathies.

FREDERICK GOEHRUNG, proprietor of meat market, Glidden, Ashland county, was born at Heilbronn, Germany, October 6, 1832. When he was about ten years old his parents, Christ and Katherine (Demler) Goehrung died, and he was adopted by an uncle from whom he learned the butchers' trade, beginning at that occupation when fifteen years old. He went to London in 1858, remained there seven years, then returned to his native land; but two years later found him following his trade in Liverpool, England. He came to America in 1870, and after a brief stay in Sandusky, Ohio, engaged in farming at Oak Harbor, Ohio. In October, 1883, he came to Glidden and built his present shop and residence; he also owns a farm near by. He married, in March, 1863, Catherine Weinerlein, a native of Schrozberg, Germany, and they have two children, Maggie (Mrs. H. Hering) and Fred. Politically Mr. Goehrung is a democrat. He is the present chairman of the town and for two years has been president of the school board, and is president of the Lutheran church society. After having seen much of the world he finds this a pleasant, healthful and desirable home; and the people find in him a useful and influential citizen.

BENJAMIN J. BRIGGS, teacher, Stockholm, Pepin county, was born at Golden Lake, Wis., October 11, 1866, and is the son of William and Jennie Sarah Briggs. William Briggs was a lieutenant in the United States army. The maternal ancestors were a Quaker family of Irish descent, and some of them were persecuted in Boston. When Benjamin J. was about one year old his parents removed to Oconomowoc and in 1872 to Chicago. Later they came to Neosho, Wis., and in 1876 to Plum City, Wis. Mrs. Briggs was engaged for about fifteen years in teaching in this state, often traveling through severe storms and deep snow to her schools, at the same time maintaining a home and teaching her two sons, enduring all hardships with a fortitude and courage possessed by few women. Benjamin J. Briggs has been teaching for the past five years and makes that his occupation. His brother, Charles Wing Briggs, was born at Oconomowoc, Wis., June 11, 1868. Besides his home instruction he has attended summer normals at Pepin. He began teaching at the age of eighteen years and is now a teacher in Lake City, Minn. In 1885 the family removed to Montrose, Henry county, Mo., and in 1887, to Stockholm, where they have built a comfortable home in a very pleasant location, overlooking Lake Pepin. At the time of the great disaster to the steamer "Sea Wing," which occurred near here in the summer of 1890, the brothers went to the rescue in a row boat, and succeeded in saving the life of one of the passengers. The family are members of the Methodist church and the I. O. G. T. The influence of the exemplary lives led by this family, as well as their long professional labors, can not fail to be long felt throughout the community.

HUGH WILSON, Cadott, Chippewa county, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, September 29, 1848, a son of John and Jane (Young) Wilson. He came to the United States in 1871 and lived in Philadelphia for one year, then removed to Neenah, Wis., where he lived seven years. In 1880 he came to Cadott and engaged with the Clark Manufacturing Company as book-keeper. In October, 1889, he was appointed postmaster of Cadott. Upon taking possession he removed the office from a back street to its present location in the business center of the town and provided a new outfit. He has conducted the office in the best possible manner, and has consequently given universal satisfaction. He married Miss Martha Richmond, a native of Scotland, October 31, 1869. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Presbyterian church, the Masonic order, and in politics is a republican.

JOSEPH F. RADA, farmer, P. O. Chippewa Falls, was born in Pilsen, Bohemia, March 17, 1844, a son of Frank and Mary (Nemelek) Rada. His father was born in the same place March 27, 1817, a son of Thomas Rada, who died at the age of eighty-eight years. His mother was born December 22, 1800 a daughter of Thomas Nemelek, who was also born in Pilsen, Bohemia; she died in Tilden township, Chippewa county, Wis., June 17, 1884. Joseph F. attended school in the old country about five years. At the age of eleven years he immigrated to America with his parents, who sailed for Quebec, Canada, in a sailing vessel, in which they were three months on the water. Upon their arrival they proceeded at once to Toronto, where Joseph worked on the Grand Trunk railroad for about three years and a half. He then came to Beaver Dam, Wis., and worked for the same contractors on the Milwaukee & La Crosse road for six months. He next spent from six months to two years in each of the following places: Portage City, New Lisbon, Parkersville, Tunnel City, La Crosse and Chippewa Falls. He then came to Tilden township, Chippewa county, where he has continued to remain ever since. He first settled on a homestead of eighty acres, but subsequently bought forty more on a tax title or deed, and twenty from the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, which gave him altogether 140 acres.

February 17, 1864, Mr. Rada married, at Chippewa Falls, Miss Frances Loew, a native of Bassan, Bavaria. She was born February 12, 1847, a daughter of Jacob Loew, who was born in the same place in 1800. Mr. Rada and wife are the parents of eleven children, namely: Carrie, born June 20, 1864, in Tilden township, Chippewa county, was married to John Ansel, August, 8, 1885, and is now living in Wheaton township, Chippewa county; Jacob, January 5, 1866, married Mary Steimuretz, daughter of Joseph Steimuretz, who is now living at Chippewa Falls; Joseph John, December 10, 1869; William, November 10, 1871; Mary, November 8, 1873, died January 2, 1882; Ferdinand, December 10, 1875; Charles Albert, February 9, 1878; Alvina Frances, January 20, 1880; Ida May, December 21, 1881; Agatha, November 17, 1883, and Rosa, November 11, 1885. Mr. Rada is a democrat in politics and was elected supervisor of the town of Eagle Point in 1878 for two years, and assessor for 1880; he was elected town treasurer in 1884 for two years, and in 1888 was again elected for two years. He has been pathmaster for five years; is a member of the Farmers' Alliance and has been a member of the Turners Association of La Crosse, Wis. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

CARL A. SELL, merchant tailor, Glidden, Ashland county, a son of Henry and Katrina Sell, was born at Rendsburg, Schleswig Holstein, October 9, 1858. After graduating from high school in 1873, he served an apprenticeship of two and one-half years at the tailoring trade. He then became an agent for a wholesale clothing establishment at Heinrich Hagge, Flensburg, Schleswig Holstein, in whose interests he traveled for some time in Germany and Denmark. Then having learned the art of cutting at an academy in Dresden, he followed that occupation in different points of Germany and Austria. His father who carried on a merchant tailoring and furnishing establishment died in 1877, after which he continued the business for a time, and later worked at cutting in Hamburg. He went to South America about 1880, and located at Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, South America. Here he opened a shop and was doing a prosperous business when he contracted yellow fever and paralysis. As soon as he was sufficiently recovered, he abandoned his property and busi-

ness, and traveled through the West Indies, coming thence to the United States. He arrived at Glidden in May, 1886, and finding this climate more favorable to his health, soon after opened his present shop. He married, December 30, 1890, Miss Lizzie Gerhardt, who was born at Elkhart, Sheboygan county, Wis. They have one child, Carl A. J. Politically Mr. Sell is a democrat, and is at present clerk of Jacobs township. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

WILLIAM F. OWEN, lawyer, Phillips, Price county, was born in Brookfield township, Tioga county, Pa., February 24, 1861, and is a son of James S. and Abigail E. (Dake) Owen. His grandfather, James Owen, was a native of Vermont, where his (James) grandfather, a native of Wales, settled in 1755. The latter was a Revolutionary soldier, and his son, the great-grandfather of our subject, took part in the war of 1812. While a young man, James Owen removed to Brookfield, Pa., and was one of the first settlers in that township, and still resides there. He married Susan Schoonover, who was of Holland descent. When William F. was about fifteen years old, his parents removed to Spring Mills, Allegany county, N. Y., where they now live. He attended Lewisville, Pa., high school, Woodhull academy, N. Y. and the state normal school at Mansfield, Pa., and graduated from the latter in 1884. From the age of twenty years he has been teaching at intervals, but soon after his graduation he came to Wisconsin, and taught at Rural and Amherst, and at the latter place began to study law. In 1887 he became principal of the public schools of Phillips, and continued to hold that position for three years. In the meantime he had continued his legal studies and was admitted to the bar in 1889. The following year he began the practice of that profession and is already recognized as one of the most promising lawyers in the county. He is an enthusiastic republican, and in the election of 1890 was chosen to fill the office of district attorney. Mr. Owen married, December 26, 1886, Dora W., daughter of Hon. Enoch Webster, of Amherst, Wis. They have two children, Wayne W. and Lydia E. Mr. Owen is secretary of the Masonic Lodge, and P. G. of the lodge of I. O. O. F. in Phillips.

ALBERT FLETCHER, foreman of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, Menomonie, Wis., was born in New York state, August 27, 1827, and is a son of Jonathan Swan and Philata (Jefferson) Fletcher, both of English descent. Jonathan S. Fletcher died about the age of forty-five years, in New York state; his widow then lived with her son Albert until her death, which occurred in Wisconsin at the age of seventy-four years. Albert lived on the farm with his parents until April 6, 1853, when he went to New York city as foreman for a bridge construction company that were putting in the bridges across the Panama. He lived there nearly a year, then went to Stanton, Va., where he was employed as foreman for a railroad company doing the bridge work on the Virginia Central railroad, for three years. He then went to Floyd, Oswego county, N. Y., where he bought a farm, and in 1857 left his family there while he went to Superior and built the first house in that place, then returned to Floyd in the fall of 1857. In 1858 he removed to Girard, Erie county, Pa., where he lived in a house which belonged to Daniel Rice, and which was the only rented house in which he has ever lived. From there he went to Tennessee as foreman for his old employer, on bridge work again, and was there when the war broke out in 1861. May 1, 1861, he decided to return north. His many friends in the south tried to persuade him to stay but he would not. He built him a flat-boat and floated down the Tennessee to Paducah, Ky., and from there made his way to the north, after many hardships. He again went to Girard, Pa., where he lived several years.

In 1868 he came to Chippewa Valley with his family and settled at Maxville, where he bought a farm. From there he moved to Menomonie, where he lived until 1879, when he moved to Knapp, and bought a large farm, and there his family has since lived. Mr. Fletcher's work has taken him away from his family most of the time since his marriage. At the present time he is employed by the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, for whom he has worked twenty-one years as foreman. He came to Downsville, Wis., in 1885. April 6, 1853, he married Miss Maria R. Kenyon, who was born July 27, 1835, a daughter of Christopher C. and Eliza (Perry) Kenyon. Her father was born in New York state in 1806, and was a descendant of the Mayflower Pilgrims. He died in 1867. Her mother was born in 1806 and was a cousin of Commodore Perry, of Lake Erie fame. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, all of whom are living but one. They are: Eveline L., who was born February 23, 1854, and married John A. Heller, of Menomonie; Jennie A., born September 12, 1858, married Herbert Lucas of Menomonie; Charles, born February 1, 1860, married Meadie Bowles; Lizzie P., born October 2, 1862, married Charles E. Cole; Albert H., born January 7, 1865, married Elsie Gates; Edwin C., and Edna K., twins, born December 19, 1866; Francis E., born January 24, 1871, died at the age of nine years, and J. S., born February 18, 1875. Mr. Fletcher has always been a consistent democrat. He was baptized in the Methodist Episcopal church.

MISS KORA J. STODDARD, postmistress, Glenwood, St. Croix county, was born at Green Bush, Sheboygan county, Wis., November 5, 1868, a daughter of Alonzo Edward and Flora Stoddard. Alonzo Stoddard was a farmer by occupation and was born in the state of New York. He was the father of seven children, and our subject is the third of the daughters. She remained with her parents and attended the district school until the age of seventeen years, when she became a compositor on a newspaper, and remained in that business for two years. She next accepted a position as editor and manager of the Glenwood "Gleaner," which position she filled until June 1, 1891, when she received her commission as postmistress of Glenwood. She is a member of the Episcopal church in Sheboygan, Wis.

ALBERT ANDERSON, farmer, P. O. Pepin, was born in Gulbrandsdalen, Norway, March 30, 1848, and is a son of Andrew P. and Elsie (Olson) Anderson. He is one of ten children born to his parents, namely: John, Peter, Ingborg (Mrs. A. Olson), Olivia, Sophia, Ole, Albert, Andris, Carrie and Anna. He attended school until fifteen years of age, at which time he was confirmed in the Lutheran church, of which he is still a member. At nineteen he set out in a sailing vessel for America, but they encountered a terrific storm, and the ship having lost all her masts and being nearly wrecked, returned to Limerick for repairs. At length the journey was resumed and at the end of four months from the time of starting the young emigrant arrived in Dakota, and three days later began to work for a Yankee farmer. Dakota at that date was a wild country and inhabited chiefly by Indians. The prospect was no doubt discouraging to anyone, but how much more so to this young man who found himself far from home and friends or countrymen. He could not speak a word of English, nor his employer a word of Norwegian. He was unaccustomed to the work at which he was set, but went at it with a will and determination which was sure to bring success. After working here about one year he traveled for several years through the south and west; made a journey on foot from Baxter Springs, Kas., to Hearne, Tex. (550 miles). He worked on a

railroad in Texas for several months, and later at steamboating on the Missouri river.

The year 1873 found him at McGregor, Iowa, where he married, on October 18, Miss Christina, daughter of John and Carrie Ericson. To them has been born one daughter, Clara Amelia. After his marriage Mr. Anderson engaged in farming at McGregor and also attended a woodyard. In 1880 he moved his family to Pepin township, where he purchased a farm of forty acres. In 1881-82 he was employed in government works on the Chippewa river. For several years past he has rented a farm of 200 acres near his own and makes a specialty of raising beef cattle for market. He has bred some fine grade Durhams, and contemplates stocking the farm with full-blooded cattle. In politics he is a republican, and has served his townsmen as school director, and for two years past as supervisor.

THOMAS CAIRNS, Glenwood, St. Croix county, was born in Lanark county, Canada, November 6, 1849, and is a son of Thomas and Jane Cairns. Thomas Cairns Sr. was born in Jedburg, Scotland, June 15, 1810. In 1825 he ran away from home and shipped for Canada. The ship encountered some bad weather and was driven back in sight of port, but the lad's heart did not fail him and he remained with the ship. After a voyage of thirteen weeks he arrived at Halifax, thence went to Kingston, and in 1838 to Lanark. He belonged to the Queen's Own, and was sent to quell the McKenzie rebellion at Toronto, and helped to hang the leaders at the wind-mill. In 1858 he removed to county Bruce, where he died August 7, 1881, at the age of seventy-two years. He married, in 1837, Miss Jane Shaw, who was born in county Wexford, Ireland, in March, 1815. Thomas Cairns Jr. left home at the age of nineteen years and went to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he engaged in lumbering on Grand River and its tributaries. He followed this business for one year and eight months, but as the climate did not agree with him he went home and remained a year. He then went to Muskoko and engaged in lumbering for two years, after which he ran a saw-mill in Canada for the same length of time. He then located at Clear Lake, Wis., and operated the second band saw-mill in use in the United States. It was owned by C. K. and W. S. Jewett. After engaging in this for two years, he became foreman for Glover & Johnson in their planing-mill, where he remained four years, then was an agent for the Singer sewing machine for eighteen months. May 3, 1889, he moved to Glenwood, and became foreman in the planing-mill of the Glenwood Manufacturing Company, which position he held until 1891, when he became band saw filer in their large saw-mill.

August 12, 1873, Mr. Cairns married Miss Sarah Zimmerman, who was born March 7, 1854, and the following children have been born to them: Maggie, born March 10, 1875; Esther, July 11, 1876, died March 7, 1878; Isabel, August 3, 1877, died January 7, 1878; William, September 30, 1878; Anna, January 3, 1881; Louise, April 16, 1884; Roseltha, June 12, 1888. Mr. Cairns is a member of the Episcopal church, and the F. and A. M. fraternity. Politically he is a democrat.

MOSES Y. CLIFF, merchant, Glenwood, was born in New Brunswick, Canada, November 3, 1849, a son of William and Mary Cliff. William Cliff was born in New Brunswick, Canada, in 1818, was a farmer by occupation, and is still living. His father was also born in Canada, in 1785, and was a lumberman by occupation. His grandfather was of English and Irish parentage, was a native of Ireland, and immigrated to this country in the colonial times, and

was one of the loyalists of the Revolutionary times. Mrs. Mary Cliff was born in New Brunswick, Canada, in 1823, and was a daughter of Edward and Jane (Pennington) Horvey. Her father was born in New Brunswick, Canada, in 1796, and died in July, 1888; his father was of American birth, and an inn keeper, and was through the Mara Mache fire of 1836. Moses Y. remained at home until twenty-two years old, when he came to St. Croix county, Wis., in 1871, and worked on farms summers and in the woods lumbering in winters for the first eight years of his life in this Valley. He then accepted a position as clerk in the hardware store of A. W. Bosworth, at New Richmond, Wis., and remained there until October, 1889, when he moved to Glenwood. He here formed a partnership with his former employer, started the hardware store, under the firm name of M. Y. Cliff & Co., and is doing a very successful business, being the only exclusive hardware store in the city.

November 4, 1875, Mr. Cliff married Miss Hattie Smith, who was born in New Brunswick, Canada, August 2, 1853. She was the daughter of Asa and Mary Ann (Williams) Smith. Asa Smith was born in New Brunswick, Canada, in 1805, and was a farmer by occupation; his wife was born in 1810 and died in 1858. Five children have been born to Moses Cliff and wife, namely: Iva, July 24, 1877; Minnie, July 12, 1879; Asa, July 29, 1881; Ray Y., March 29, 1883; Alta Reid, November 4, 1887. Mr. Cliff belongs to the Methodist church, and is a prohibitionist in politics. He has served as justice of the peace and clerk of the school board two terms each.

DUNCAN McCULLOCH, of Cedar Lake township, Barron county, is one of the striking examples of progressive and enterprising men, of whom this country can boast so many. He was born in Glengary county, Canada, May 1, 1855, and is the fifth of ten children born to James and Margery (McDonald) McCulloch; the former was a captain in the Glengary volunteers, Fourth battalion, and the latter can trace her genealogy back to that of Sir Alexander McDonald, of Scotland. James McCulloch passed away in 1870; his widow survived him until the spring of 1891. Of the ten children born to him and wife nine are living: one is in Dakota, one in Washington, four in Wisconsin and three in Canada. Our subject remained in Canada until 1869, during which time he spent a year and a half in learning the trade of wheel-wright, but never followed it afterward. Upon his arrival in Wisconsin he at once engaged in lumbering, and now owns 130 acres of farm land in Cedar Lake township, where he spends his summers; in the winters he is foreman of one of Knapp, Stout & Co.'s lumbering camps. He is unmarried. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and a republican in politics.

HARRIS JUDSON BALDWIN, Glenwood, St. Croix county, is a descendant of the English family of that name who settled in Connecticut in the seventeenth century (for particulars see the published genealogy of the Baldwin family), and of the Hamiltons, who also settled in Connecticut about the same time, and who were of English and Scotch descent. One of the representatives of the latter family was captain of the first whaling vessel that went out of New Bedford, Mass. The subject of this sketch was born at the handsome old homestead, still well preserved, in Watertown, Litchfield county, Conn., June 14, 1850, but his family almost immediately removed to New York city, where he passed his childhood and youth. He took a number of first prizes in the educational institutions of that city, and graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1869, with the degree of A. B. Having pursued the study of civil engineering, he was appointed assistant engineer on the West Wisconsin railway, then being

built under the control of Col. D. A. Baldwin and Hon. Jacob Humbird, and was engaged in the location and construction of that railway until its completion to St. Paul, after which he successively filled the positions of secretary of its land department, cashier of its operating department, and also laid out the village of North Hudson. He was engaged on the location of the railway extension from Warren's Mills to Elroy, and made special surveys for a railroad tunnel under the city of La Crosse and a bridge across the Mississippi at that point. The remainder of the time, until late in 1879, was spent in the flouring mill business at Hudson and in the general office of the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis railway. From then until 1882 he was cashier of a large Wall street, New York, banking establishment. Returning to Wisconsin in 1882 he engaged in the timber land and lumber business, and filled the positions of secretary, treasurer and director of the Willow River Lumber Co., and secretary, treasurer, land commissioner and director of the Glenwood Manufacturing Co. until 1889, having laid out the city of Glenwood and additions in the meantime. In 1889 he engaged in the general wholesale and retail mercantile business under the firm name of Johnston, Syme & Baldwin, at Glenwood, Wis., and is also cashier of the Bank of Glenwood. He has been chairman of the town of Glenwood from its organization in 1885 to the present time.

Mr. Baldwin married, in 1886, Miss Sallie R. Stalnaker, of Lewisburg, Va., and has two daughters, Marguerite Hamilton, born in the winter of 1888, and Katharine Humbird, born in 1890. His only brother, Truman Hamilton Baldwin, is a prominent lawyer in New York city, residing at Nyack on the Hudson, and his only sister is Mrs. Dr. Robert T. Howe, of Mount Vernon, N. Y. Mr. Baldwin has been a member of St. Croix Commandery Knights Templar since 1878.

ERVIN JAMES WEEKS, farmer, P. O. Reed, Chippewa county, was born in Winfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., May 18, 1826. His father, Chauncey Weeks, was born December 4, 1800, in the same place, and was a son of John Weeks, a native of Connecticut; his mother, Polly (Armstrong) Weeks, was born in Granby, Oswego county, N. Y., in 1814, a daughter of Robert Armstrong. Ervin J. attended school in New York about seven years, and at the age of eighteen years came with his parents to Oakland, Jefferson county, Wis., where he remained about six years, and then lived successively in Dell Prairie four years; Clifton, Sauk county, two years; Sauk, Sauk county, one year, and Prairie du Chien, Crawford county, six months. His general occupation up to this time was farming. March 20, 1862, he enlisted in Company M, Third Wisconsin cavalry, for three years, and was discharged June 19, 1863, at Fort Scott, Kas., by reason of the surgeon's certificate of disability. He took part in the battle of Newtona and many fights with bushwhackers. After his discharge he returned home, where he remained one year to recuperate his health. He then moved to Baraboo, Sauk county, where he ran an engine for P. A. Bassett for five years, and then did the same work in Ableman for two years. In 1872 Mr. Weeks came to Bloomer township, Chippewa county, and settled on a homestead of 160 acres, where he has since resided, and has seventy acres under cultivation.

November 20, 1851, Mr. Weeks married Miss Susan Smith, at Fox Lake, Dodge county, Wis. She died March 9, 1869, in Baraboo, Sauk county, leaving seven children, namely: Chauncey, born June 5, 1852, married Mary Gibson in December, 1874, in Bloomer, Chippewa county; Lacene Adelbert, born May 1, 1853, in Dell Prairie, Adams county, Wis.; Lavern D., born

November 14, 1855, married Ada Parker, a daughter of L. D. Parker, May 8, 1881, at Bloomer, Wis.; Francis Ervin and Franklin Ernest, twins, born October 14, 1857, in Dell Prairie; Charles Clarence, born February 29, 1858, in Clifton, Sauk county, married Ada, daughter of Benjamin Gibson, September 30, 1889, in Bloomer; Maud Minicent, born October 14, 1862, in Prairie du Chien, married to Samuel Gaudit, in Winona, Minn. Mr. Weeks' second marriage occurred February 18, 1873, when Miss Agnes Mair became his wife. She was a daughter of David Mair, who was born in Edinburg, Scotland, March 28, 1813, a son of George Mair. Her mother, Agnes (Mills) Mair, was a daughter of William Mills, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Weeks have the following children: Mary Isabel, born April 26, 1874, in Bloomer; William James Irvin, March 26, 1878, in the same place; Agnes, August 5, 1879; Jay, March 27, 1881; Roy, February 2, 1889. Mr. Weeks has been justice of the peace for seven years and school clerk for fifteen years. He is now the postmaster at Reed, Chippewa county. He is a member of the G. A. R. of Chetek, Wis. In politics he is a republican.

FRANK IRVING GATES, merchant, Glenwood, St. Croix county, was born in Bradford, Pa., December 3, 1859, and is a son of Philander and Sarah Gates. Philander Gates was a native of Bradford, Pa., and was a graduate of the Philadelphia Eclectic college. He began the practice of medicine in Nora, Ill., and was surgeon of the Fourth Illinois cavalry, with which he served four years and three months. After his term of service had expired he came to Wisconsin, where he has since been in active practice. He was born August 11, 1826. His father, Samuel, was born in Wales, but immigrated to this country early in life and engaged in the lumber business, and lived to be about seventy years of age. Mrs. Sarah E. Gates, the mother of our subject, was born in Vermont at the base of the Green mountains, in 1824. Her father, Eli Perkins, was born in Scotland, and came to this country at the age of ten years. He was a farmer and died at the age of eighty-two. His mother lived to be ninety-seven years old.

Frank I. began working out on a farm at the age of thirteen years, then spent a year in a lumber yard and another year in the nursery business. He then took a year's course in a graded school in Clear Lake, Polk county, Wis., after which he worked three years at the carpenter's trade. He went to California and engaged in the nursery business for a year, then returned to Wisconsin and accepted a situation in a hardware store, where he remained four years. He started a hardware store for himself, but soon sold it, and came to Glenwood in 1889, and purchased a drug store. November 15, 1891, he sold that and built a cigar store and factory, which he is running at the present time. He erected a two-story building, with a post-office on one side of it and a society hall on the second floor.

July 12, 1881, Mr. Gates married Miss Nettie McGregor, of New Richmond, Wis., who was born October 9, 1863, a daughter of Peter and Lucretia McGregor. Peter McGregor is a native of Scotland, a druggist by occupation, and also ex-county treasurer of St. Croix county, Wis. He is at present on a cattle ranch in Colorado. One child, Ora, has been given to Mr. and Mrs. Gates, born October 9, 1883. Mr. Gates is a member of the F. and A. M.

JOHN D. LENT, Rice Lake, Barron county, was born in Tioga county, Pa., December 6, 1837, and is a son of John and Elsie Lent. John Lent, Sr., died in 1884, and his widow in 1887. Our subject enlisted in Company C,

Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry, from Charleston township, Tioga county, Pa., September 20, 1862, and was engaged in all the battles in which his regiment figured. Among the more important were Kilpatrick's raid, Girard Springs, siege of Vicksburg and Louisville, Ky. He was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., in 1865, when he returned to Tioga county, Pa., and for three years assisted his father on the farm. In 1868 he came to Bloomer, Chippewa county, Wis., and took up a homestead and engaged in lumbering interests. In 1872 he came to Rice Lake and engaged with the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, for which firm he worked until 1880, since which time he has been engaged in well boring. July 5, 1868, he married Miss Julia Ann Chase, whose parents were early pioneers of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Lent have four children: Louis Edward, Lucinda Roxanna, George Adolph and Sadie Elsie. Mrs. Lent is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Lent is independent in his political beliefs.

WILLIAM MOEDY, farmer, P. O. Menomonie, was born in Germany, October 6, 1853, a son of William and Sophia (Ziets) Moedy, who immigrated to America in 1867, and first settled in Dunn county, where they lived during the life of Mr. Moedy, whose death occurred in 1890. The mother is now living with our subject, who made his home with his parents until November 15, 1876, when he married Mary Tyler, of this county. Her parents have been residents of this county for many years and are now residing in Spring Brook. In 1867 Mr. Moedy commenced to work for the Knapp, Stout Lumber Co., with whom he remained as cook for nine years, and during the time saved about \$2,000. With his money he bought the farm on which he now resides. He owns 320 acres, all improved, and is what is called quite well to do. Mr. Moedy is independent in politics, and has served as town treasurer and assessor and is now clerk. He has held some town office ever since he settled on his farm. He is a member of the German Lutheran church. There have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Moedy five children, four of whom are living and at home with their parents: Johnnie, Edith, George and Mary.

OLE FREDRICKSON, farmer, P. O. Cameron, Barron county, was born in Norway, February 21, 1850, and is the second of the ten children born to Lewis and Gunild (Olson) Fredrickson. In 1868 the family came to America and located at once in Vernon county, Wis. The father died in Dakota, in July 1885; the mother resides in Cameron with her son Martin. The family came to Barron county in 1870 and homesteaded land there. Our subject took up a homestead where he now resides, though a portion of his farm was sold to form the town of Cameron. He platted the first ground for the town and was the first merchant there, but has since sold his store. At an early day Mr. Fredrickson worked during the winters for the Knapp, Stout Lumber Company, and farmed in the summer. September 1, 1879 he married Miss Flora M. Hickok, a native of Wisconsin, whose parents came to Barron county in 1870. They have one child, Oswald Floyd, born February 25, 1889. Mr. Fredrickson is a member of Rice Lake Lodge No. 269, I. O. O. F. Politically he believes in the principles advocated by the Alliance party. They are members of the Presbyterian church.

STENGRIM NELSON, shoemaker, Prentice, Price county, a son of Nils Fredahl and Eli Torske, was born at Sundal, Norway, September 12, 1856. He received a common school education, and at seventeen years of age began to learn his present trade, at which he served a four years' apprenticeship. In 1880 he came to America and worked as a journeyman at Faribault, Wauseca

and Morristown, Minn. At the latter place he also carried on a shop. He was also engaged in farming at Kennedy and Breckenridge, Minn. For several years he was engaged in railroad building, working successfully on the Cannon Valley, Canadian Pacific, Burlington & Northern, and the "Soo" line. In the spring of 1886 he located at Prentice and resumed work at his trade. The next year he purchased the shop of his employer, and has since been engaged in business here. He built his present shop in 1890. April 26, 1887, he married Miss Anna Swerd, a native of Fellingsbro, Sweden, whose death occurred November 28, 1888. Mr. Nelson is chairman of the local republican committee, and secretary of the Swedish Methodist church. He is one of the most highly respected citizens of Prentice.

CHARLES T. BADER, town clerk, Kennan, Price county, was born at S. Germantown, Washington county, Wis., September 4, 1868. His parents, Christian and Minnie (Thierfelder) Bader, were natives of Baden, Germany, the former of whom came to Wisconsin about 1850. Charles was the oldest of four children, and received a common-school education, and at fifteen began to learn harness making. Two years later he became clerk in a general store in Germantown. In 1888 he came to Kennan and opened a store, which he sold a few months later. In politics he is a democrat, and has held the office of town clerk since Kennan was organized, which was in 1889. He also fills the office of school treasurer, notary public, etc. Mr. Bader is an intelligent and enterprising gentleman, who enjoys the esteem of his fellow townsmen.

THOMAS BURROWS PHILLIPS, hotel keeper, Glenwood, St. Croix county, was born in Lenawee county, Mich., April 9, 1844, and is a son of Titus and Mary Jane (Manee) Phillips. Titus Phillips was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1812, was a shoemaker and farmer by occupation, and died in 1875. His father was born in New Jersey, was of Mohawk-Dutch extraction, and died at the age of seventy years. He was a shoemaker and farmer by occupation. Mrs. Mary J. Phillips was born in 1822, and died in 1858. Her father, Henry Manee, was born in 1787, and died in 1850. Thomas B. attended school until fourteen years of age, when he began to work on a farm, which he continued until the time of his enlistment, August 9, 1862. He was on patrol duty on the frontier of Wisconsin for two months during the Indian massacre of that year in Minnesota, then was ordered to Madison, Wis., and thence was sent to Green Bay on detached service, to quiet the Belgium draft riot, and remained on guard duty in the state until the spring of 1864. He then went to Milwaukee, and worked on the camp known as Camp Reno, thence was ordered to St. Louis, and from there up the Missouri river in pursuit of the Indians, and was seventy-three days on this raid. They landed thirty miles below what is now the city of Bismarck, and built a fort, called Fort Rice, after which they built flat boats, and floated the regiment down the river to St. Joe, and from there they were taken by cars to Louisville, Ky. They were then ordered to Bowling Green to guard bridges, then to intercept Gen. Hood, who was making his raid on Nashville, after which they returned to Louisville. Mr. Phillips, while on detached service, helped to capture Sue Mundy, Bill McGruder and John Metcalf, all leaders of guerrilla bands.

He received his discharge in the fall of 1865, and, in connection with his father, went into the boot and shoe business, but soon closed that, and went into the harness business, which he continued for five years. He then sold out, and did general job work until January, 1890, when he moved to Glenwood, and built the Phillips house, of which he is the present proprietor and owner. It is

the largest and best commercial hotel in the city. November 25, 1868, Mr. Phillips married Miss Ellen A. Harrington, who was born March 22, 1846. To this union have been born the following children: Susan Annette, August 9, 1869; Ira Clifford, March 9, 1871; Mary Edna, January 7, 1873, Gertrude Ethel, January 11, 1875; Fred Hayes, August 20, 1876; Walter T., March 26, 1878, died June 14, 1881; Edwin Percy, July 7, 1879, died June 8, 1881; Nellie B., August 24, 1881, died January 24, 1882; an infant unnamed, born January 3, 1883, died February 4, 1883; Thomas, January 8, 1886; Robert Cecil, January 15, 1888; and an infant, born May 2, 1891. Mr. Phillips belongs to the G. A. R. post, and is a republican in politics. He inclines toward the Methodist faith, but is not a member of any church.

RASHE WILSON, P. O. Eau Claire, is the fifth of the family of nine children of Ralph and Eliza Wilson, and was born in the parish of Sheffield, Sunbury county, New Brunswick, September 29, 1848. He received his education at the district schools, and worked at home with his father until 1873, when he came to Eau Claire, Wis., and purchased eighty acres of land in section four, Union township. There he carries on farming in the summer, and in the winter goes into the woods logging. September 24, 1872, he married, in Fredericton, New Brunswick, Mary E. Ferguson, daughter of James B. and Mary A. Ferguson, of English descent. He was a wealthy lumberman. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have four children, namely: Earl F., Maud M., Sammy A. and James B. H. Mr. Wilson is a republican in politics, and has served the school district in which he lives for three years as treasurer.

MARCELLUS GREEN FITCH, merchant, Arkansaw, Pepin county, was born at Indian Mound, Stewart county, Tenn., April 6, 1840. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Fitch, was of German-English descent, and his grandmother, Harriet (Berriet) Fitch, was of French descent. Their son, Victor, married Rebecca, daughter of Charles Roper, whose father, an Englishman, came to America as a soldier under Gen. Braddock. Mr. and Mrs. Victor Fitch had six children, of whom Marcellus was the oldest. He received but little schooling, and at sixteen years of age began to learn the cooper's trade. In 1862 he removed to Sandoval, Ill., where he followed his trade for one year and then came to Wisconsin and worked at his trade and farming near Eau Galle. In 1884 he removed to Arkansaw, and the following year engaged in mercantile business, which he still continues, dealing in general merchandise. Mr. Fitch married, March 27, 1859, Miss Elizabeth F. Hargrove, and this union has been blessed with the following children: Alma E., William E. M., Charles B., Alice A., Ida R. and Cora M. In politics Mr. Fitch is a democrat. While living at Eau Galle he served for several years as justice of the peace. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge at Arkansaw.

JAMES SMITH, lawyer, Glenwood, St. Croix county, was born in Sullivan, Jefferson county, Wis., January 20, 1850, and is the fourth child of Hugh and Mary Ann Smith. Hugh Smith was born in Lenox township, Madison county, N. Y., July 29, 1810, and was a mason by trade. He moved to Wisconsin in 1846, after he married the second time, and located at Milwaukee, where he worked at his trade for six years. He then moved to Waukesha county, and remained there about eight years, then moved to Dane county. He again changed his residence, this time moving to Sullivan, Jefferson county, this state. There were born to them six children, two of whom have since died. In 1864 he moved to Oak Dale, Monroe county, Wis., where he died February 9, 1890. His father, Robert Smith, was born in Scotland, of Scotch descent,

a sailor by occupation (a sea captain), and was lost at sea. Mrs. Mary Ann Smith, the mother of our subject, was born March 2, 1822, in Oneida county, N. Y., and was the daughter of Walter and Catherine Downs. Her father was born in England March 9, 1789, was a tailor, and immigrated to this country in 1817 and located in Oneida county, where he died in 1863. His wife, Catherine, was born August 4, 1791, of German descent. James Smith spent his early life at home, and as soon as he was old enough learned the trade of a mason. At the age of eighteen years he began to teach school winters and worked at his trade during the summer time. This he continued until twenty-five years old, in the meantime studying law. In 1878 he entered the law office of Smith & Wilkinson, of New Lisbon, Wis., and was admitted to the bar January 18, 1881, and to practice before the supreme court January 29, 1884. He then began the practice of law with Richard Smith, at New Lisbon, but, in 1882, changed his location and began to practice in La Valle, Wis., where he remained until May 10, 1887. He then practiced in Knapp, Wis., for four years, after which he came to the enterprising city of Glenwood, where he is doing a successful business. March 11, 1871, Mr. Smith married Miss Anna Melissa Wright, who was born in Bennington, Vt., February 25, 1856, and is the daughter of Moses and Sabina (Hastings) Wright. To this union have been born four children, as follows: Gertrude, born in Oak Dale, Monroe county, Wis., December 29, 1872, died January 29, 1873; Herbert James, born in the same place, April 11, 1874; Richard Edward, born in Almira, Benzie county, Mich., January 9, 1877; Ethel Leona, born in Knapp, Wis., September 9, 1888. Mr. Smith has served the public in many official positions, having been constable for seven years, justice of the peace three terms, deputy sheriff one term, township clerk four terms, village treasurer two terms, village attorney two terms, school director two years and court commissioner of Dunn county, which office he still holds and has for the last four years, and has been a notary since 1882. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. F. and A. M. societies. He has been noble grand of his I. O. O. F. lodge for several terms, and district deputy grand master of the order. He has also been worshipful master of the Masonic lodge, of which he was the founder. He has also had the honor of being junior grand deacon of the Grand lodge of Wisconsin F. and A. M.

SAMUEL W. HINES, merchant, Cumberland, Barron county, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., January 20, 1859, and is the only child of Samuel and Mary C. (Michaels) Hines, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hines spent his early life in Pennsylvania, and obtained his education at the common schools. His father died when he was but a few months old. In 1877 he came to St. Paul, Minn., where he remained until November, 1879, when he came to Cumberland, Wis., with the Griggs, Foster & Miller company, who established a store here at that time, and was book-keeper and buyer for them until March, 1888. He then went into partnership with O. A. Ritan, under the firm name of O. A. Ritan & Co., dealers in general merchandise and pine and hardwood lumber. They owned and operated a mill twelve miles from Cumberland, near Grant lake. November 12, 1881, Mr. Hines married Miss Aurilla, daughter of William Lee, of Cumberland. Six children have been born to them, namely: Samuel W., Benj. D., Herbert C., Mary C., and an infant unnamed, while one died when but two months old. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 223, of Cumberland, and Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 62, of Cumberland. Politically he is a

strong republican, and is alderman from the Second ward, and a school director.

All he has in this world's goods has been accumulated by his own industry and perseverance. Left an orphan at an early age, he was obliged to support himself. He labored at anything he could find to do, and attended school at broken intervals. At the age of fifteen years he entered the employ of an importing house in Philadelphia, and was with them three years at \$3.50 per week, and had to board himself. He came west at eighteen years of age, having but a few dollars in his pocket, and by his own industry and thrift has worked himself into his present prosperous business, and is now on a fair road to success, and is respected and honored by all who know him as a whole-souled accommodating man, and one who is ever foremost in any public enterprise.

GEORGE ELMER SACKETT, publisher of the Fifield "Advocate," Fifield, Price county, was born at Waucousta, Fond du Lac county, Wis., June 12, 1861, and is a son of Aljera and Sarah A. Sackett. He attended the district school and Lawrence university, and at seventeen years of age came to Phillips, and learned the printer's trade in the office of the "Times." In 1883 he began the publication of the Fifield "Advocate," in which business he has since been employed. June 17, 1886, he led to the altar Miss Kate E., daughter of James E. and Mary A. Devens. Mrs. Sackett was born at Weyauwega, Wis. They have one child, Freeman D. Mr. Sackett is a democrat personally and editorially, and is the present clerk of the town. He is also a member of the orders of A. F. and A. M. and I. O. O. F. As a citizen and a gentleman he commands the respect and esteem of all, regardless of creeds, doctrines or opinions.

HERMAN M. JOHNSTON, merchant, Glenwood, was born in Stormont county, near Cornwall, Canada, June 13, 1859, and is a son of James and Caroline Johnston. James Johnston was born in county Donegal, Ireland, of Scotch parentage, December 3, 1803, and emigrated from his native country at the age of twenty-two years. He located in Stormont county, Ontario, Canada, where he remained until his death, in May, 1882. His occupation was that of lumberman and farmer. His wife, Caroline (Moss) Johnston, was also born in Stormont county, March 9, 1819, and is still living at the advanced age of seventy-two years. Her parents are also natives of Canada, and both died at an advanced age. Eleven children were born to James and Catherine Johnston, namely: Catherine, born March 23, 1841; Edward, March 11, 1843, died in February, 1865, at Faribault, Minn.; Ellen (Wallace), February 28, 1846; Eliza (Armstrong), November 24, 1847; Jane (Henderson), June 5, 1849; Minerva (Hoople), April 2, 1851; Agnes, November 24, 1853; Jonas, September 9, 1855; William, December 25, 1856; Herman M., June 13, 1859, and James, March 21, 1861.

Herman M. attended the district school until ten years of age, after which he took a two years' course at the grammar school of Park Hill, Ont. He then returned home and accepted a clerkship in the store of R. H. Stewart, at Woodlands, Ont., where he remained for one year. He then finished his education at the high school of Carlton Place, which he attended for two years. He came to the United States July 7, 1877, and located at Boardman, Wis., where he took charge of the office of the flouring mill operated by William and James Johnston and C. A. Boardman, and remained in that position for thirteen years. In 1890 he came to Glenwood, and with J. R. Henderson started a store of general merchandise, which they are still operating with flattering

success, having a trade of about \$45,000 per year. September 13, 1883, Mr. Johnston married Miss Eliza G. Boardman, who was born at Boardman, Wis., September 13, 1861, a daughter of Clinton A. and Margaret A. Boardman. Clinton A. Boardman was born in Vermont in 1831, and died in July, 1887. He was a volunteer soldier in the Civil war, and was the founder of the town of Boardman, where he did business until his death. His father died at the advanced age of ninety years. Mrs. Margaret A. Boardman was born in Huntington, province of Quebec, Canada, in 1841, and is still living. Mr. Johnston and wife are the parents of three children, namely: Gertrude M., born August 13, 1884; Ellen Georgia, born July 6, 1886, and Victoria Agnes, born September 15, 1888. He was baptized in the Methodist church, is a member of the F. and A. M., and in politics is a prohibitionist.

CHAS. W. WOODARD, grocer, Phillips, Price county, is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., whose existence dates from September 18, 1848. He is a son of Henry and Louisa (Congdon) Woodard, the former a native of New England. Mrs. Woodard was born at Winfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., and her father, James Congdon, was probably of Irish descent. When Charles was a small boy the family removed to Winfield, where Mrs. Woodard still resides, her husband having died about 1870. Charles spent his boyhood upon a farm and in attending the district school. At the age of eighteen years he left home and came to Fond du Lac, Wis., where he worked in a mill and learned to be a saw filer. He also worked in mills at Green Bay and Menominee, Mich. Later he went to Jamestown, Dak., and engaged in farming. In 1881 he came to Phillips and opened a grocery and provision store, which he still carries on. He was married in June, 1875, to Miss Thirza Allen, a native of Massachusetts. Mr. Woodard is a republican in politics, but has never aspired to the holding of public office. As a citizen and business man he merits and receives the respect of all.

HENRY S. COMSTOCK, Cumberland, county judge of Barron county, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., August 15, 1858. He began teaching school when fifteen years of age, and continued it for seven years, then began the study of law in the office of E. C. Higbee, at Arcadia, Wis. He afterward took a course in the law department of the Wisconsin state university, and graduated with the class of 1883. July 1 of that year he formed a partnership with his preceptor, under the firm name of Higbee & Comstock, and began practice there. In December, 1884, he removed to Barron, Wis., and the following May came to Cumberland. In the spring of 1886 he was elected city attorney and has held the office ever since, and has also served as city clerk several terms. In the fall of 1886 he was elected district attorney, which position he held two years, then declined a renomination. In the spring of 1889 he was elected county judge without opposition. In politics he is a republican of the "stalwart" school, and in the campaign of 1890 was chairman of the republican congressional committee of the Eighth district, the only district in Wisconsin that elected a republican member to congress. November 6, 1887, Mr. Comstock was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Rathbone, of Sparta, Mo. He is a member of Masonic Lodge No 223, of Cumberland and of Cumberland Lodge No. 62, K. of P.

WARREN O. MARTIN, blacksmith, Boyd, was born in New Brunswick, February 21, 1851, a son of Hamilton and Rebecca (Cleveland) Martin. His father, whose parents came from Ireland at an early day and settled in New Brunswick, died at the age of sixty-nine years. His mother died at the age of sixty-eight and was of Irish descent.

Our subject's early life was spent in going to school and in learning the blacksmith's trade. In 1883 he came to this country and located at Boyd, Wis., where he built a shop of his own and has been in the business since with good success. He took a wife in the person of Adelia Kilpatrick, and there have been born to them eight children, namely: John Alonzo, born May 14, 1878; Florence, born June 1, 18—; Elmer, born August 29, 1881; George, born August 9, 1883; Ada, born May 5, 1885; Oliver, born April 13, 1887; Hamilton, born May 24, 1889, and Arthur, born October 29, 1890. Mr. Martin has always been a republican and believes more in the doctrines of the Baptist church than any other denomination, but is not a member.

JOHN G. FISHER, contractor, Butternut, Ashland county, is a son of John and Margerite (Wendling) Fisher, and was born at Selle, Prussia, May 31, 1844. In 1852 the family came to America and located first at Detroit and later at Wyandotte, Mich., where his mother died. His father's death occurred at Ishpeming, Mich., November 18, 1882. John received but little schooling, as at the age of twelve years, he began to work in the rolling-mills at Wyandotte. In 1861 he went to Marquette, Mich., and worked in coal-kilns there, and at other points in northern Michigan. In 1887 he came to Butternut and took charge of the charcoal kilns of the Ashland Iron & Steel Co., at this place, which business he still carries on as a contractor. The product of these kilns amounts to 480,000 bushels per annum. In May, 1869, Mr. Fisher married Eliza White, by whom he has one living child: Alvina. His wife left her husband and two children (Eliza died one year later) in 1878, and so comported herself that Mr. Fisher had no trouble in obtaining a divorce. January 2, 1882, he married Phoebe Parker. Their children are: Peter, Margaret, John, Abel (deceased) and Abigail C. Mr. Fisher is a democrat, and is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and an industrious and useful citizen.

ANDREW ROHRSCHEIB, farmer, P. O. East Pepin, was born in Eppelheim, Baden, Germany, February 23, 1852. He lived with his parents and attended common school until fourteen years of age, when he entered a drawing school in Germany, and also learned the mason trade. October 18, 1869, he immigrated to this country and landed in New York city November 11, 1869. He came thence to Albany township, Pepin county, and homesteaded four forties of land and purchased three forties, which gave him a farm of 280 acres, on which he now resides. He now has forty-five acres under a high state of cultivation, and has built him a good farm residence, barns and out-buildings. October 12, 1873, he married Miss Christina Machmeier, who was born April 2, 1853, in Milwaukee, Wis., a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Machmeier. This union has been blessed with the following children: George, born April 26, 1874; Elizabeth, July 13, 1875; Frank, September 17, 1877, and died November 14, 1882; Otto, July 23, 1881; Lena, November 21, 1883; Walter, June 24, 1885; Frank, October 12, 1888; Curtis, July 30, 1890. Mr. Rohrscheib is a republican, and has held the office of town clerk from 1882 until the present time (1891). In 1889 he received the appointment of clerk of the committee on state affairs, and has been constable for nine years. He belongs to the Lutheran church.

GUS GILBERT, farmer and logger, P. O. Boyd, Chippewa county, was born in Frederick county, Canada, in 1849, and is a son of Lewis and Mary Gilbert, the former, a lumberman, farmer and railroad contractor, of English descent, and the latter of Scotch descent. His early life was spent in lumbering in the woods with his father, and he continued in that occupation until 1880, when

he came to the Chippewa Valley and located in Colburn township, where he homesteaded 160 acres of land, on which he now resides. During his ten years' residence he has cleared fifty acres and built good barns, stables, and a house, and has the farm well stocked with horses and cattle. He has added to his farm until he now has 520 acres of land, and is considered one of the successful men of the Chippewa Valley. He has been employed by the Eau Claire Lumber Company, the Northwestern Lumber Company, and others, as timber estimator, his business being to estimate the amount of standing timber on lands they wished to purchase, the price of the lands being governed by the amount and quality of standing timber thereon. Mr. Gilbert married, April 26, 1882, Miss Mary Lincourt, whose parents were natives of France, though she was born in America. He has always been a staunch democrat, and is now chairman of the town board, and has been supervisor one term. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

LEWIS O. SOLBERG, shoemaker, Phillips, Price county, was born near Drammen, Norway, January 19, 1855. His parents, Ole and Martha Hanson, had nine children, of whom he is the fourth. One brother, Martin, also lives here. Lewis received a fair education, and at fourteen years of age began to learn his trade. In 1880 he came to America, and after working for one season in a saw-mill at La Crosse, he came to Phillips. In 1882 he opened his present shop, in which he now employs several assistants, and he also owns a farm near the city. May 15, 1883, he married Miss Nellie Swanson, who was born near Silversburg, Sweden, and three children have been born to them: Leta, Oscar and Frank. Politically Mr. Solberg is a republican, and is, at present, a member of the city council. His industrious habits and straightforward business methods entitle him to the unanimous esteem in which he is held.

EBENEZER BASSETT, furniture dealer, Rice Lake, Barron county, was born in Bradford, Steuben county, N. Y., August 14, 1841, and is a son of A. T. and Sarah A. (Lord) Bassett, the ancestors of the former being among the early settlers of this country, while on the side of the latter they were German and English. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bassett, of whom our subject is the fourth, and one of the four now living. In 1844 the family moved to near Elgin, Kane county, Ill. The father followed carpentering, and died in 1870. The mother passed away in 1874. August 22, 1861, our subject enlisted in Company B, Eighth Illinois cavalry. This company was organized at Sycamore, Ill., and went into camp at St. Charles. He participated in all the battles in which the company was engaged, among which were the second battle of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Culpepper, on the forage of the Rappahannock, seven days' retreat at Vicksburg, in the battles of Early's raid in Maryland, Antietam, Upperville and Gettysburg. He at this time was in Beauford's cavalry corps of the army of the Potomac. September 18, 1864, he was mustered out, and re-enlisted in Gen. Hancock's veteran corps, February 5, 1865. He was finally mustered out February 5, 1866, at which time he returned to Illinois. In 1868 he moved to Kirksville, Mo., where he carried on a cooper shop for four years.

In 1872 he came to Eau Claire, at which place he was engaged in contracting and building until 1875, when he came to Barron county, and homesteaded in Cedar Lake township. In 1880 he came to Rice Lake, where he has since remained, with the exception of the years 1888 and 1889, when he was in California and Washington. In October, 1890, he established his present business. Mr. Bassett was married in March, 1867, to Miss Maria M. Collins, a native

of England. They have six children, three of whom are living, namely: Fred A., Nettie G. and Sadie H. Politically he affiliates with the republican party. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the A. F. and A. M. and the G. A. R. He and his wife are attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church.

W. T. PORTER, farmer, P. O. Ironwood, Barron county, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., seven miles from Jamestown, September 5, 1847. His father was born in Massachusetts, and died in Sumner township, Barron county, Wis., in 1888. His mother died at Houston, Minn., in 1870. Her family came from Holland. Mr. Porter can trace his genealogy back to the time of King Edward II. His parents left New York state in 1864, and settled in Houston county, Minn. In 1872 they removed to Sumner township, Barron county, where our subject's father homesteaded. Mr. Porter's early education was received in New York state. May 31, 1863, he enlisted in the Fourteenth New York heavy artillery, and served until June 9, 1865. March 24, 1864, he was taken prisoner at Petersburg, Va., and was incarcerated in Libby prison until April 3, 1865. After being mustered out, he joined his family in Houston, Minn., but the winter being too severe, he removed to St. Joseph, Mo., and entered the employ of Cochran, Croos & Co., overland traders, in whose employ he remained freighting on the plains for three years. In 1870 he entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad company, as locomotive fireman, and later became an engineer. He remained with this company until 1878. Subsequently he was with a surveying party, who traveled through this section of the country. In 1888 he located in Barron county, and entered the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co., with whom he remained six years. He is now engaged in farming in Cedar Lake township.

June 3, 1875, he married Miss Lucinda Crisler, whose parents were pioneers of Minnesota, having settled in that state in 1857. Mr. Porter has one child, named Warren Aubrey, born November 10, 1878. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the G. A. R. Politically he is a republican, and at present is the assessor and a justice of the peace of his town.

JAMES CAREY, farmer, P. O. Chetek, Barron county, was born in Charlestown, Montgomery county, N. Y., June 4, 1829, a son of Robert and Margaret (Gage) Carey, both of whom were born in New York and removed to Wisconsin and settled in Rock county, where they lived during the remainder of their lives. Our subject remained with his parents until he became of age and received but a common-school education. In the fall after he became of age he married Mary McDaniels, of Scotch descent, who was then living in Rock county, Wis. For two years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Carey were employed as cooks in the lumbering camps in the woods. Mr. Carey was also engaged in lumbering for a couple of years, then removed to Steele county, Minn., and as soon as the homestead law passed, he located eighty acres of land, and was engaged in improving the same until 1864, when he enlisted, October 20, in the First Minnesota heavy artillery. He served in the western department, where he was severely injured while on his way to Nashville, Tenn., and for which he now draws a pension of \$30 per month. He was mustered out at St. Paul in June, 1865. Immediately after leaving the service Mr. Carey disposed of his Steele county farm and removed to Chetek, where he was in the employ of the Knapp, Stout Lumber Company for several years, as an overseer. In 1875 he located his present farm of eighty acres of which he has about sixty acres improved. He also raises some

fine blooded horses. In politics he is a republican and is a member of the Free Methodist church. Of seven children born to him only three are living, as follows: William Wallace, married Lizzie Bird of Chetek, and the two younger, Pearlie and Melissa, who have been Mr. Carey's mainstay since the death of his wife, February 14, 1888.

FRANK C. WHITAKER, railroad agent, Glenwood, St. Croix county, was born in Washtenaw county, Mich., January 13, 1863, and is a son of Rozell Dewitt and Elizabeth (Brown) Whitaker. Rozell D. Whitaker was born in Livingston county, Mich., February 24, 1836, and in early life was a singing-school teacher; later he became a physician and is now in active practice in Frankfort, Kas. His wife, Elizabeth Whitaker, was born in Livingston county, Mich., in March, 1841, and is a daughter of Peter and Mary Brown, the former a farmer by occupation, who died at the age of sixty-eight years; the latter is living at the age of seventy years. Our subject remained at home until twelve years old, when he went to South Lyon, Mich., where he attended school for two years, then attended the high school of Palo, Mich., for a year and a half, after which he studied telegraphy for six months. He was given charge of the station at Shiloh, Mich., for six months, after which he was assigned to Manitowoc, Wis., as operator, and remained there two years. He was then transferred to Ledyard, Wis., after which he accepted a position with the Wisconsin Central railroad at Cylon, Wis., where he remained five years as agent. He was transferred to Downing, then to North St. Paul, and from there, in May, 1890, to Glenwood, where he is at present acting as agent. December 24, 1887, Mr. Whitaker married Miss Emma Monroe, who was born in Kenosha, Wis., August 29, 1858, a daughter of Sylvanus P. and Elizabeth Monroe. Her father is still living at the age of sixty-eight years, and her mother at the age of sixty-five years; both are of French and English descent. Mr. Whitaker favors the Methodists in religious belief, but does not belong to any denomination. Politically he is a prohibitionist.

ALEXANDER AHERN, foreman of the Knapp, Stout Lumber Company, Rice Lake, was born in Lower Canada, November 15, 1862, a son of Peter and Sarah (McDonald) Ahern, who were both natives of Prince Edwards Island. The father's ancestors were Irish and the mother's Scotch. The family came to Wisconsin in 1871, lived in Dunn county one year, and then came to Rice Lake, where the father engaged as a carpenter with the Knapp, Stout Lumber Company. Peter Ahern died in 1881; his wife preceded him in 1879. They had a family of ten children, of whom our subject is the youngest. Alexander Ahern attended school in Canada and Rice Lake, Wis., and finally studied under Father Goldsmith at Chippewa Falls. He began to work for the Knapp, Stout Lumber Company when but fifteen years old, and has been with them ever since that time. He has held his present position as foreman for eleven years. He was reared in the Roman Catholic church. Politically he adheres to the policy of the democratic party.

THOMAS M. PURTELL, postmaster, Cumberland, was born in Marietta, Ohio, October 1, 1855, a son of Daniel and Bertha (Leonard) Purtell, who were natives of New York state. Nine children were born to his parents, of which number he was the third. The family came to Wisconsin in 1858 and located at Mauston, where they lived until 1873, when they removed to Hammond, and in 1877 to Wilson, where the father died; the mother now lives in Drummond. Mr. Purtell engaged in the service of the Wisconsin Central railroad as operator in 1874, and continued with them for two years and a half, when he was appointed

station agent, and was with them for several years in that capacity. He came to Cumberland, Barron county, in 1879 as agent for the Omaha railroad, and in 1880 was appointed clerk in the railway mail service, where he continued for four years. In 1885 he was appointed postmaster for one year, to fill the vacancy, then resumed his connection with the Omaha railroad. In 1889 he was appointed postmaster and still continues in that position, which he fills to the satisfaction of all. Mr. Purtell was town treasurer for two terms and city clerk for one term. He votes with the republican party. He was united in marriage in 1880 with Miss Ida Kirby, a daughter of L. N. and Mary (Lewis) Kirby, natives of Kentucky, who came to Cumberland in 1879; the mother is deceased. This union has been blessed with two children, namely: Claudia and Katie.

DAVID MOSHER, hardware merchant, Cameron, was born in Granville, Woodford county, Canada, January 15, 1849, and was a son of Aaron and Maria (Diamond) Mosher, the former born in Erie county, N. Y., the latter a native of Ireland. The family consisted of four boys and two girls, and of this number, all are living and our subject was the second child. In 1857 the family came to La Crosse, Wis., where the father followed farming. He still resides in Bangor, La Crosse county, Wis. David Mosher received his education in the common schools of La Crosse county, and in 1870 he homesteaded in Cottonwood county, Minn., where he remained until 1875, when he returned to La Crosse county and continued farming until his removal to Cameron, in 1888, where he engaged in the hardware business, and now conducts the only hardware store there. He was married in 1871 to Maggie Clark who is of Scotch parentage. To this union have been born two children, namely: Alta and Roy. Mr. Mosher is a member of the I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs. He was treasurer of the town of Burns in La Crosse county for three years. Politically he affiliates with the republican party.

A. F. HEISING, physician and surgeon, Menomonie, was born August 1, 1865, at Red Wing, Minn., a son of William and Christina (Batchier) Heising, natives of Germany. He was educated at a Jesuit college in Prairie du Chien, Wis., and after a thorough course of six years, graduated with honors in the class of 1887. He then devoted his attention to the study of medicine in St. Louis, Mo., where Dr. H. Anler was his preceptor. He took the graded course in the St. Louis Medical college, and graduated March 13, 1890. In September of the same year he located in Menomonie, Wis., where he has followed his chosen profession successfully. The people of Menomonie have shown their appreciation of his talents by making him health officer, and attending physician of St. Mary's hospital.

FRANCIS LENT, farmer, P. O. Cook's Valley, Chippewa county, was born in Cortland, N. Y., October 1, 1832. His grandfather Francis and his father Jacob were both born in Cortland, and his mother, Eliza (Laycook) Lent was born in New York city. Her father, Patrick, now deceased, was born in Ireland. When thirteen years of age, our subject left New York with his parents and went to Oswego county, where he remained thirteen years, attending school part of the time and working with his father on the farm. They next moved to Jefferson county, Wis., where they remained six years, and where our subject married, August 26, 1854, Phoebe E. Lynch. She was born in Granby, Oswego county, N. Y., August 7, 1834. They had one child, Cornelia E., now residing with her mother, born in Jefferson county, February 8, 1857. In the fall of 1861 Mr. Lent moved to Salem, where he remained two years, then went

to Prescott, where he spent five years, then was in Blue Earth City, Faribault county, Minn., for the same length of time, after which he returned to Prescott, where he remained sixteen years, then came to the Chippewa Valley, and August 27, 1890, purchased a farm of 120 acres, upon which he now resides. The homestead is on eighty acres in section eleven, township thirty, range ten, Auburn township, and forty acres in section fourteen. He has been in rather poor health for the past twenty years, being troubled with his heart, and moved here from Minnesota solely on account of his health. His daughter Cornelia was married September 28, 1879, in Prescott, to Joseph S. Whittaker, and they had one child, Edne, born June 24, 1880, died September 19, 1883. Mr. Lent was town clerk in Prescott for over four years, justice of the peace for two years and served as registrar of deeds for six years. He is a member of the Methodist church and is independent in political matters.

HENRY P. SADDLER, Pepin, was born in Oliver, Jefferson county, Pa., December 17, 1847. He removed with his parents to Pepin in 1855, and there took an active part in clearing up the farm. When twenty-two years of age he began for himself by working on a farm. In 1871 he worked in a chair factory at Durand. He was married December 25, 1873, to Miss Hettie O., daughter of Levi and Jerusha Marble. She was born April 25, 1855, in Waterville, this county, and was the second white child born there. Their children are: Vinnie L., born February 22, 1877; Alice R., December 29, 1878; Emery L., January 30, 1881; Mary E., September 27, 1885; Goldie W., January 31, 1889. For several years Mr. and Mrs. Saddler lived on a farm. In 1880 they removed to Esdaile, Pierce county, Wis., where he worked in a wagon supply factory until 1889, when he removed to Pepin and purchased a restaurant, for the carrying on of which he and his estimable wife seem to be especially fitted. On the night of April 27, 1891, Mr. Saddler had the misfortune to fall under the wheels of a locomotive, which caused the loss of his right leg above the knee. He is a republican in politics and holds the office of police justice for the village. He is a member of the Masonic brotherhood.

CHARLES A. GESELL, manager of the mercantile department of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, Rice Lake, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 31, 1854, and is a son of Martin C. and Elizabeth (Nowatni) Gesell, natives of Nassau, Germany, who immigrated to America in 1852, and settled in Cincinnati, and engaged in the boot and shoe trade. In 1857 the parents came to Read's Landing, Wabasha county, Minn., where they still reside. The family consisted of nine children, seven sons and two daughters, of whom our subject was the second child. Charles A. attended the common schools and spent one winter at the commercial college in La Crosse. He began working for Knapp, Stout & Co. in 1871, at Read's Landing. From June, 1872, to September, 1875, he was at Dunnville, Dunn county. In 1876 he went to Menomonie and began working in Knapp, Stout & Co.'s store. During the season of 1877 he was clerk on the raft boat Champion. In the fall of 1877 he came to Rice Lake and remained until the following March, when he returned to Menomonie, and worked for the same firm until the spring of 1882, when he came to Rice Lake to take charge of their store, and here he has since remained.

May 22, 1883, he married Miss Matie N. Hannemeyer, and to this union have been born two children, Egbert G., May 24, 1884, and Margaret Elizabeth, November 14, 1886. Politically Mr. Gesell is a democrat. He was elected a member of the first council under the municipal government, and was re-elected in 1887 and in 1889, and in 1890 he was president of the council.

In 1891 he was elected city clerk, which position he still holds. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., Rice Lake Lodge No. 234, Chippewa Commandery No. 8, Menomonie Chapter No. 54.

PETER W. NULL, farmer, P. O. Ironwood, Barron county, was born in Canada, April 28, 1852, and is a son of Edmund and Libby (Sweet) Null, who early came to Houston county, Minn., and still follow farming. Mr. Null early in life learned the carpenter's trade, and when Rice Lake was still in its infancy (1875) he came here and for ten years there were few men who worked more faithfully than did he. For several years while in Rice Lake he was in the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co. as carpenter. Six years ago he moved on their Cedar Lake farm, which comprises 1,000 acres of tillable soil. He employs ten men the year round. August 29, 1879, he married Miss Bertha Heuer, whose parents have resided here for about fifteen years, and now live south of Stanley. To this union have been born two children: Frank and Mabel. His wife is a member of the Lutheran church, while he is a Presbyterian. He is identified with the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W. In politics he has ever upheld the principles of democracy.

RICHARD BARNETT, proprietor of the Barnett house, Phillips, Price county, was born near Hartford, Washington county, Wis., September 10, 1856. He is a son of Daniel and Ellen (Murphy) Barnett, both born in the city of Cork, Ireland. The former came to Wisconsin when an infant, his parents, Richard and Johanna Barnett, being among the first settlers of Washington county. Mrs. Ellen Barnett came to this country about 1853, and her death occurred at Good Thunder, Minn., January 16, 1874. Richard was about ten years old when the family removed to Mankato and thence to Good Thunder. He attended Garden City high school, and at seventeen years of age began life as a laborer. In 1877 he went to Stevens' Point, Wis., where he was engaged in lumbering for six years. He afterward engaged in farming at Medalia, Minn. In 1888 he came to Fifield and in 1890 to Phillips, and opened the Barnett house, April 20, 1891. June 18, 1883, he married Mary E. Bohan, who died May 23, 1884. Mr. Barnett was again married, June 21, 1887, taking for his second wife Katie Griffin, who was born at Winona, Minn. They had two children, Ella M. and Ida C. In politics Mr. Barnett is a democrat, is a member of the Roman Catholic church and of the Knights of Labor. His house has already become a popular place of entertainment.

JOHN D. SHEA, school teacher, Hammond, St. Croix county, was born at Warren, Wis., January 1, 1867, a son of Patrick and Julia (Nyhen) Shea, who were born in counties Kerry and Cork, Ireland, respectively. His father was a farmer and came to Wisconsin in 1852. His grandfather was Timothy Shea, who was a tradesman in Ireland and his son worked with him. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Shea, namely: Julia Ann and Catherine Maria, twins, born November 28, 1868, and died the day they were twenty-three years old; James Patrick, born January 22, 1872, died December 6, 1875; Mary Ellen, born May 15, 1865, and John D. The family are members of the Roman Catholic church. Patrick Shea died November 27, 1887, aged sixty-six years. John Shea, probably the most prominent man of his age in Hammond township, received his education at Hammond and Warren, but finished his course at Hudson. At the age of eighteen he began to support himself by teaching school, and has now taught six years in Hammond township. In November, 1891, he started a confectionery store at Hammond. He has been treasurer of Hammond for two years, and possesses qualities of a thorough

business man, which are sure to win success. His maternal grandparents were Dennis and Hannah (Collens) Nyhen, who were born in county Cork, Ireland, where they died in 1872 and 1882 respectively.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MARSH, postmaster, Cartwright, Chippewa county, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., September 14, 1854. His father, Baxter Marsh, was of Scotch ancestry; was born in the state of Connecticut, and died April 3, 1861, at Lansing, Iowa. His mother, Lucinda (Sanford) Marsh, was of Irish descent, and was born in Vermont; she moved to New York at an early day and located in Oneida county, and died at Fox Lake, Wis. When a year old he moved with his parents and only sister to Fox Lake, Wis., where his mother and both grandparents died. From Fox Lake his father moved to Lansing, Iowa, and married again, a Mrs. Margaret Russell. When nine years old Mr. Marsh left home and moved to Wisconsin. In 1866 he went to New York and lived there until 1878. He had one sister, Emma Jane Marsh, five years his senior, who died at Winnebago City, Minn., February 2, 1884. In 1878 B. F. Marsh moved from New York to Faribault, Minn.; thence to Tracy in 1880, in which year he was ordained a clergyman in the M. P. church, and was assigned to Bass Lake Station, Minn. Later on he settled in Auburn township, Chippewa county, Wis., where he has resided for the last six years. For ten years previous to locating in Cartwright he taught school, commencing at the age of nineteen years. He now has a general store and is postmaster. July 7, 1881, Mr. Marsh married, in Minnesota, Mary Agnes Gibson, an adopted child of Rollin Brown Gibson. She was born July 2, 1865, at Winnebago City, Faribault county, Minn. Previous to her marriage she lived in Nebraska for three years. They are the parents of two children: Arthur Franklin, born in Minnesota, now eight years of age, and Elizabeth Ruth, born in Wisconsin, six years of age. Mr. Marsh has held the office of justice of the peace, and is now notary public. He is a member of the United Brethren church, and of the I. O. O. F. and Good Templars. In politics he is a democrat.

JAMES STUART, farmer, P. O. Arkansaw, Pepin county, was born at Lachine, Canada, November 25, 1841. He is a son of John and Catherine (Keergan) Stuart. His grandfather, Charles Stuart, a native of Scotland, moved to Ireland, where he married, and where John Stuart was born. The latter also married there, and came to America about 1840. James received no schooling, as when he was about fifteen months old his parents moved to McGillivray, Canada, then a wild, unsettled region. When he was eight years old his father died, and Mrs. Stuart afterward married James Gorbal. At thirteen our subject began to learn the blacksmith's trade, and two years later he left home and came to Eau Galle, Dunn county, Wis., and began to work at lumbering. Later he became cook in a lumbering camp and followed that occupation for a number of years. March 17, 1862, he enlisted in the Tenth Wisconsin light artillery. He was at Corinth, Miss.; Nashville and Knoxville, Tenn., at which latter place bran bread was served for two weeks; then to Chattanooga, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, siege of Atlanta, and thence accompanied Sherman in his campaign to Savannah, and from there northward. In March, 1865, he was captured at Morrison's Cross Roads, N. C., and marched with his fellow prisoners to Libby prison. Fifteen days were consumed on the journey, their rations consisting of one pint of corn meal each, per day. At night they slept without blankets. At the end of two months he was released. He was discharged May 28, 1865, having taken part in sixty-one engagements. He returned to Eau Galle in 1866, and purchased a farm near his present resi-

dence. February 19, 1867, he married Lavinia Thompson, and she has borne him the following children: James Wallace, Milton Edward, William Walter, Katie J., Carrie B., Charles E., and Grace B. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart lived at Eau Galle until 1887, when they removed to their present residence. Mr. Stuart has endured hardships and privations that can not be understood by the rising generation. In sacking logs on the Eau Galle and Chippewa rivers he has often had his clothes frozen as high as his waist. In early days, before jimmy poles came into use, it was necessary to get into the water and handspike the lumber off the sand bars. In politics he is an ardent republican. He is a member of the Methodist church and the G. A. R.

FREDERICK MAC LAREN, blacksmith and wagon maker, Cartwright, Chippewa county, was born in Nassagaweya, province of Ontario, Canada, July 14, 1855. His father, William Mac Laren, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, July 27, 1827, and was a son of Frederick and Ellen (Henderson) Mac Laren. Frederick Mac Laren, on his arrival from Scotland, settled in Ramsey, Ontario, Canada. He was a glass-blower by trade, but did not follow that business in Canada, his occupation there being general collector and treasurer of the town funds. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Thomas Hopkinson, was born in Derbyshire, England, in 1804, and died in Cummingsville, Nassagaweya township, Halton county, Ontario, Canada West.

Frederick Mac Laren first attended school when five years of age in the township of Egremont, Grey county, Canada West. He was taken from Halton county when one year old to Proton township, Grey county, Ontario. He subsequently lived in Angus, Toronto, where he was engaged in rafting timber, and Hamilton, where he worked for the firm of Edsell & Smith. He then shipped from Port Colburn to Bay City, Mich., thence to Burlington, Canada, where he lived six years, and learned the trade of blacksmithing and wagon making. He returned to Proton, Canada, remained there about a year and a half, then went back to Toronto and from there to Montreal, where he took the steamer "Viking of Glasgow" bound for London, England, May 31, 1881. He remained in London seven days and returned to Montreal on the same vessel, being thirty-two days on the ocean. He then lived a short time in each of the following places: Weston, Albion, Orangeville, Proton (all in Ontario, Canada), Standish, Mich., Sheboygan, Wis., Fairport, Ohio (where he shipped as a sailor), Black River, Mich., Point Edward, Canada, Pikes Bay, off Lake Huron, and Cleveland, Ohio. His first experience as a sailor was under Capt. Griffin, in May, 1873, on the "Jennie Graham," of St. Catherine, Mo.; his second trip was on the "F. B. Gardner," of Chicago, under Capt. Brown, and his third and last was on the "Malta," of Chicago, under Captain Buckley. He then returned to Canada, where he lived three years, and then, after a short stay in Duluth, Minn., located in Chippewa Falls, Chippewa county, where he was engaged for sixteen months in blacksmithing. He then came to Cartwright, where he is engaged in the same business. April 16, 1884, he married Miss Maggie McCormick, who was born October 7, 1863, in Grey county, Ontario, Canada, a daughter of Hugh McCormick, who was born in Mull, Scotland. Hugh McCormick died May 19, 1886, in Glenelg township, Canada; his wife, Mary McClain, was born in the same place and is now living in Glenelg, Canada. To our subject and wife have been born three children: Hugh W. D., who died at the age of one year, Mary Ellen, born February 15, 1889, both of whom were born in Chippewa Falls, and Katie Clementine, born October 7, 1891, at Cartwright, Wis. Mr. Mac Laren is a republican. His wife is an adherent of the Baptist faith.

CHARLES ELMER COOPER, farmer and logger, P. O. Boyd, Chippewa county, was born in Champaign county, Ill., July 26, 1858. He is a son of James P. and Catherine (Reed) Cooper, the latter of whom died when Charles was a babe of three weeks. James P. Cooper's father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and lived in New York, moving from there to Ohio, where he died. In 1858 James P. moved from Coshocton county, Ohio, to Illinois, and remained there until the commencement of the war of 1861, having previously been a soldier in the Mexican war. At the first call for three months' volunteers, he joined Company A, Sixteenth regiment Ohio volunteers, and was discharged August 18, 1861, and then re-enlisted for three years, or during the war, in Company H, Fifty-first regiment Ohio volunteers, and was enrolled September 18, 1861. He was captured at the battle of Chickamauga and held a prisoner at Libby prison, in Richmond. From his wounds received in the battle, and from exposure and starvation in the prison, he died at Annapolis on his way home from prison.

Charles E. lived in Coshocton county, Ohio, until six years old, when he was taken to Marshall county, Ill., and stayed there two years, thence moved to Chippewa county and located on section four, range five, township twenty-eight, and there he worked on a farm for twelve years during the summers and in the woods during the winters. At the age of twenty he bought eighty acres of land and spent the summers thereafter cultivating it, and the winters in logging. He now resides on his farm, which adjoins Boyd, Wis. October 11, 1880, he married Miss Mary Alice, a daughter of Matthew Clinton and Sarah A. Craig, who live in Clark county, Wis. Their union has been blessed with four children, namely: Guy Raymond, born August 8, 1881; Leonard Wayne, born July 26, 1885; Ellery Reed, born March 17, 1888, and Bessie Luella, born August 22, 1890. Politically Mr. Cooper is a republican.

FRED D. ARNOLD, secretary of the Fifield Manufacturing Co., Fifield, Price county, was born at Portage, Wis., March 23, 1864, and is a son of Josiah and Mary J. (True) Arnold. His grandfather, Sylvester Arnold, came of an old Massachusetts family, while his father, Josiah, was born near Washington, Berkshire county, Mass., but came to Wisconsin, and is now a citizen of Janesville. When our subject was five years old the family moved to Germantown, Wis., but in 1880 returned to Portage, where he attended the high school and later a military school at Shattuc, Minn. In 1883, one year before graduating, he went to Golden, Colo., where he commenced a civil engineering course at the state school of mines, but was called home to Portage by sickness in the family, and afterward pursued his studies at the University of Wisconsin. In 1885 he went to Dorchester, Wis., where he was employed as book-keeper and clerk for the firm of C. D. Van Dusen & Co. In December, 1889, he became a stockholder in the Fifield Manufacturing Co., and since the spring following has been secretary of the same. He was united in marriage January 24, 1888, with Emily E. Van Dusen, who was born at Wyocena, Wis., and they have two sons: Byron Van Dusen and Dudley Josiah. Mr. Arnold belongs to the republican party, and is a member of the Episcopal church. His residence, which is now in course of construction, will doubtless be an ornament to the village.

JOHN R. HIGGINS, lumberman, Rice Lake, Barron county, was born in St. Johns, N. B., April 9, 1846, and is a son of William and Jane (Morrison) Higgins. The family consisted of seven boys and six girls, of whom he was the third child. Nine of the children are still living. The family left New Bruns-

wick in 1858. The parents are still living, the father being eighty-five years of age and the mother sixty-four. John R. received his early education in St. Johns, N. B., and at the age of fifteen years enlisted in the navy at Philadelphia, and served four years. He was seven months on the ship "Brooklyn," and for eighteen months he served on the "Merrimac," and the balance of the time was in special service. After the close of the war he moved to Saginaw county, Mich., and engaged in lumbering for A. W. Rusk & Co., with whom he remained three years. He then came to Eau Claire, Wis., and worked for J. S. Goodrich for five years as prospector and locator of pine lands. He was then engaged with the Knapp, Stout Lumber Company as foreman of camps and drives. He now logs for himself. June 1, 1878, Mr. Higgins married Miss Emma Parker, a native of New York state. Her father died in the army; her mother lives at Augusta, Wis. They have one son, Archie, born February 11, 1880. Mr. Higgins is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Rice Lake, and the A. O. U. W. at Eau Claire. He is a firm believer in the principles of the republican party.

JOHN H. WHITING, blacksmith, Prentice, Price county, was born at Dansville, Livingstone county, N. Y., October 17, 1836, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Myers) Whiting. The former was born at West Point, N. Y., and his father, Elijah Whiting, was of English descent. Mrs. Rebecca Whiting was born in New York. Her parents were natives of Holland. When our subject was about fifteen years old, the family removed to Ripon, Wis., and later to Dakota, Waushara county, where his parents died. At the age of fifteen years he began to learn the blacksmith's trade at Stevens Point, and has followed that occupation nearly ever since. He opened his first shop at Sterling, Ill., in 1863. Since January, 1890, he has carried on the shops of the Jump River Lumber Co. at this place. He married, August 29, 1859, Hannah F., daughter of William D. and Eliza (Wooden) Mosier. The former was of French and the latter of Holland descent. Mr. and Mrs. Whiting have two children: Clara M. (Mrs. W. P. Murphy) and Emmett E. Mr. Whiting is a democrat, and has served as marshal at Sterling and Stevens Point, and also as tax collector at the latter place. He is now town treasurer at Prentice. He is a member of the Episcopal church and the I. O. O. F.

JOHN W. SHEEHAN, Fifield, Price county, was born at Waukesha, Wis., June 4, 1850, a son of John and Margaret (Wright) Sheehan, natives of Ireland, who came to America about 1850. Soon after his birth the family removed to Ripon, Wis., where his father died in 1853. His mother (now Mrs. Whalen) resides in Fifield. He received a common-school education, and in 1871 went to Stevens Point and worked along the line of the Wisconsin Central railroad until it reached this place. While the work was delayed at Worcester he drove team thence to Penokee, before the right of way had been opened. In 1877 he went to Port Arthur, Canada, and worked on the Canadian Pacific railroad. The next year he went to Rosita, Colo., and worked in the Bearsick and other mines. He was at Gunnison City when the Denver & Rio Grande railroad reached that place and took part in the celebration of that event. In 1882 he visited Salt Lake City and Fresno. Thence he traveled through Idaho to Butte City, Mont., where he was engaged in mining for about two years. In the fall of 1884 he returned to Fifield and engaged in his present business. At Ashland, June 7, 1888, he married Mrs. Alida Fredendall, daughter of G. N. Barnum. She was born in Richmond, Ill. In politics Mr. Sheehan is a democrat and has served the township as supervisor. He was policeman here for two

years; also deputy sheriff. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and of K. of H. He is a pleasant and accommodating gentleman, which accounts for his popularity among his townsmen.

JOHN P. SOLBERG, mill-wright, Phillips, Price county, was born in Trondhjem, Norway, June 12, 1843. His parents were Peter and Gerty (Johnson) Solberg, and they had nine children, of whom our subject was the third. His boyhood was spent upon a farm and in attending school. When nineteen years old he left home and came to America and went to North McGregor, Iowa, and soon after to Menomonie, Wis., where he was employed in lumbering for two years. Then he drove stage between Eau Claire and Hudson for a while, and later was employed at different points in Minnesota. About 1879 he began to work as a mill-wright, and helped to build mills at Meridian and Washburn, Wis. At the latter place he was injured by an accident, and remained in a hospital at Ashland for some time. After his recovery he was employed in various mills at Ashland and Washburn, and was also employed for some time in Minneapolis. He helped to repair the Washburn flouring mills, and finished about two weeks before the great explosion which destroyed those mills. In July, 1890, he came to Phillips and took charge of the planing-mills of the J. R. Davis Lumber Co., in which capacity he is still employed. Mr. Solberg married, June 17, 1890, Miss Carrie Olson, who was born at Lillehammer, Norway. Mr. Solberg is a member of the Lutheran church. He is a natural mechanic and a thorough master of his business.

HARVEY ERASTUS LYTLE, hotel keeper, Stanley, Chippewa county, was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., June 11, 1859, a son of Joseph Smith and Percis Elizabeth (Day) Lytle. His father also was born in St. Lawrence county, in 1819. His paternal grandfather, Capt. John Lytle, was born of Irish parents, who came over to this country in an early day. He served his country in the war of 1812 with honor, and for meritorious conduct was brevetted captain at the close of the war. When peace was declared he settled on the homestead where our subject was born. Harvey E. lived on the old homestead, helping his father carry on the farm in the summer and going to school in the winter, until 1876, when his father got the western fever and emigrated to Wisconsin, and lived a short time in Royalton and Ogdensburg, Waupaca county. In 1881 H. E. moved to Thiorp and went into the meat market business, which he continued until 1888, when he sold out and bought an interest in a hotel there, and catered to the public until the fall of 1890. He then built the large and commodious hotel at Stanley, which he now manages in a manner highly satisfactory to the public. Mr. Lytle married, June 11, 1879, Anna Juliana Woodard, a daughter of William Henry and Adeline (Story) Woodard. William H. Woodard is a son of John and Lucinda (Thornton) Woodard, all of whose family were born on American soil as far back as they have any record. Mr. Lytle and wife are the parents of one child, Rodney Day, born April 10, 1881. His parents are members of the Congregational church, and he is a strong republican.

BENJAMIN P. CONRY, farmer, P. O. Bloomer, was born in Vermont, May 24, 1837. He is the youngest of the three children of Thomas H. and Jane (Morax) Conry, who were of English descent and farmers by occupation. His grandfather came from England and lived in Montreal, Canada. His grandmother, on his mother's side, was an early settler of Albany, Wis. His ancestors cared for and reared John Sage, the poet. Thomas H. Conry was for eight years a private on a man of war. He also served in the late war in Company A, Wis-

consin infantry. After the close of the Rebellion he moved to Wisconsin, where he died March 2, 1888, and was laid to rest by the side of his wife, who had preceded him in August, 1877.

Benjamin P. was reared in Vermont and received but a very limited education. In 1854 he accepted a position as civil engineer with the Grand Trunk railroad. In 1855 he came to Wisconsin and located at Black Earth, where he remained till the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted in Company C, Wisconsin volunteers, for a term of three months. After the expiration of this time he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-third Illinois, for three years, and took part in twenty-seven battles, among which were the following: Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, El Paso, Tex., Champion Hill and siege of Mobile. Mr. Conry had many narrow escapes from death, but fortunately escaped uninjured with the exception of the failure of his eyesight, which was caused by the discharge of a ball too close to his head. On December 22, 1865, he was discharged at Vicksburg, and returned to Black Earth, where he remained a year, then came to the town of Bloomer, where he took up a homestead of 160 acres. In 1874 he traded eighty acres of his land for the 100 acres he now lives upon. Mr. Conry married, September 7, 1866, Anna Lane, and they have three children: Irvine, Jennie and Lettie.

JAMES PARENT, farmer, P. O. Chippewa Falls, was born in Canada East, October 4, 1853. His father, Ethan, was born and died in Canada, and his mother, Sulange (Brownville) Parent, died in Canada in 1879. Our subject attended school in Canada for about five years, and at the age of seventeen came to Wisconsin, living for awhile in La Crosse and moving thence to Chippewa Falls, where he resided nine years, for the greater part of the time keeping a hotel. He finally moved to Tilden township, Chippewa county, and purchased eighty acres of land upon which he now resides, from John Lankemar, at thirty-five dollars per acre. He has seventy acres under cultivation. In January, 1875, Mr. Parent married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John Herman and Mary Margaret (Guyon) Clark. John H. Clark was born in Tennessee and died in March, 1884, in Anson township, Chippewa county; his wife was born in Missouri and died July 15, 1891, in Chippewa Falls, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Parent are the parents of four children, namely: Eugena, born October 12, 1875, in Chippewa Falls; Charles, March 12, 1877, in the same place; James Wallace (deceased), born in 1879, and Eva, deceased. Mr. Parent is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Roman Catholic church. Politically he is a democrat.

CAPT. THOMAS LUXMORE, superintendent of mines, Wildwood, St. Croix county, was born in 1842 in Devonshire, England. His father, Thomas Luxmore, was a silver smelter and was drowned at the age of fifty-two in the river Thames. His mother's maiden name was Grace Burrows, and she died in Durham county, England, age seventy-three. Thomas, at fourteen years of age began work in silver and lead mines, in Devonshire, Eng., down a shaft 1,850 feet deep. In June, 1864, he came to America and has never had any desire to return to England to stay. He began mining in the Lake Superior copper mines, where he was engaged five years. He then entered the Marquette county iron mines, and some time later went to Menominee, Mich. In 1890, through the recommendation of Mr. Dickerman, general manager for the Penoka and Gogebic Development Co., to Senator Sabin, he was brought to the mines at Wildwood, and placed in charge of the same. He was married in 1863 to Fannie Perry, who was born in 1843 in England, a daughter of John and Ann Perry. Five children have blessed this union, namely: Thomas F.,

now in South America; John in Chicago; Angelina, Fannie and William; the last three of whom are at home. Mr. and Mrs. Luxmore are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the latter is a member of the D. of R. of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Luxmore is a republican, leaning toward prohibition. He has made mining a lifelong study, and is an old prospector and has discovered many valuable mines.

PITTARD & O'DONNELL, butchers, Glenwood, St. Croix county. William Pittard was born in Somerseshire, England, December 23, 1866, and is a son of William and Hannah Pittard. His father was born in England, is a butcher by trade, and also keeps a general provision store and is about fifty years of age. Our subject attended a private school until twelve years old, when he left home and obtained a situation in a collar and cuff factory, where he did the stamping for two years, then worked on a farm for a year. In 1880 he came to America and stopped for a short time in Portage City, Wis., then went to Hudson, this state, and railroaded for about three years. He then worked in Minneapolis, in the butcher business, for two years, thence went to Chippewa Falls and accepted a position as butcher with J. W. Squires, with whom he remained four years. In 1890 he formed a partnership with John O'Donnell in the butcher business at Glenwood, where he is now doing a very successful business. He is a member of the Congregational church.

John O'Donnell, partner of Mr. Pittard, was born in North Orange, N. J., December 12, 1855, and is a son of John and Martha O'Donnell. His father was born in the north of Ireland, and was in the Ninety-first Argyles of Scotland, a regiment that was in the Crimean war, and he was in the battles of Alma, and Balaklava. John O'Donnell Sr. immigrated to America in 1860 and enlisted in the First New Jersey cavalry, Company B, and was attached to the Second army corps, McDowell's division. He was in the seven days' fight in the valley of the Shenandoah, but most of the time did skirmish duty. He was mustered out in 1864, having been promoted to second sergeant.

John O'Donnell Jr. left home at the age of twelve years, and came to Chippewa Falls, Wis., where he attended school for one year. He then went to work for the Union Lumber Company, as butcher boy, and remained with them seven years, then went to Fond du Lac, and started a market at Waupun, Wis., but did not succeed very well, so returned to Chippewa Falls and went to work for J. W. Squires, and butchered for him for six years. He then formed a partnership with William Pittard, and has since carried on the butcher business in Glenwood. September 14, 1878, he married Miss Kate O'Donald, who was born September 15, 1850, and to this union have been born the following children: John Charles, August 26, 1880, died June 14, 1881; John William, August 2, 1881, and George Richard, March 7, 1884. Mr. O'Donnell belongs to the Roman Catholic church and to the Sons of Veterans.

MELVIN C. HOWARD, liveryman, Cameron, Barron county, was born in Sextonville, Richland county, Wis., October 5, 1855, and is a son of H. R. and Nancy (Steele) Howard, the former born near Buffalo, N. Y., and the latter a native of Canada. H. R. Howard, came to Wisconsin in 1843 and settled at Sauk City, Sauk county, Wis., where he engaged in mercantile business till 1849, when he moved to Sextonville, Wis. He enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment, and served his country four years and four months. He was badly wounded at the battle of Oak Grove. Melvin C. is the sixth child of the eleven born to his parents. His early life was spent at Sextonville, Wis. In 1875 he came to Chetek, Barron county, and homesteaded some land, but

soon after sold his claim and purchased a more desirable piece of land, of which he made a well improved farm. He remained on the farm until 1888, when he located at Cameron and entered the livery business. May 27, 1882, he married, in Chetek, Miss Lydia Hessler, a native of Richland county, whose parents were among the early pioneers of that county. Her father, Thomas E. Hessler, served in the Union army, and was badly wounded. Both he and wife are now living near Balmoral, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Howard have two children: Earl and Maud. Mr. Howard is a republican and a member of the I. O. O. F.

BURT EUGENE TAYLOR, druggist, Stanley, Chippewa county, was born in Des Moines, Iowa, July 11, 1857, a son of James C. and Rowena (Wheelock) Taylor, the former of Scotch-Irish and the latter of German descent. He left Des Moines at the age of five years, and was taken to Independence, Trempealeau county, Wis., where his early life was spent in attending school and clerking in a store. In 1876 he went into a drug store with his father, with whom he remained until 1883. He then went to Boyd, Chippewa county, where he started a store of his own. He remained there about eight years, then sold out and removed to Stanley, where he has erected a commodious drug store building. He has held the office of deputy under different sheriffs: John Weiner, 1884; Charles Revoir, 1886, and Arthur Ford, 1888. March 19, 1877, he married Miss Carrie Erickson, who bore him one child, a boy, born May 27, 1888. Mr. Taylor was reared in the Baptist faith, but now has liberal religious views. Politically he is a democrat.

JOHN H. WALL, blacksmith, Glenwood, St. Croix county, was born in Livonia, Livingston county, N. Y., May 31, 1848, and is the son of John H. and Sybil (Sheldon) Wall. The earliest record we have of this family is concerning two brothers, Walter and William Wall, natives of Wiltshire, England. William went to Spain and became secretary of state of that country in 1650. Walter immigrated about that time to America and lived first in Connecticut, but afterward moved to New Jersey, where he erected what was then called Wall's mills, afterward known as the Van Mitters mills. His descendants lived there for several generations. Major Wall, one of his descendants, was the father of Joseph, and was an old Revolutionary soldier. He became United States senator for his native state, and afterward governor of New Jersey, and died at the age of ninety-eight years. Joseph was born in New Jersey and was a farmer all his life. He married Elizabeth Hillyer in 1791, and lived to the ripe old age of eighty-four years. Of their children, John H., the father of our subject, was born on New York bay, December 16, 1801. He was a civil engineer by profession, but later in life engaged in the boot and shoe business. His demise occurred December 2, 1854. Mrs. Sybil Wall, the mother of our subject, was born in 1815 in the state of New York, and died in January, 1867. She was a daughter of Dyer and Martha (Butler) Sheldon. Dyer Sheldon was in the artillery service as head gunner at Sacket Harbor in the war of 1812, and died at the age of sixty-four years. His wife, Martha Sheldon, was born in Massachusetts, and early in life was adopted by a German family and was reared in the Mohawk valley.

John H. came to Wisconsin with his parents when he was three years of age. They located at Mayville, Dodge county, and his father died there three years later. He lived here three years, then went to Lodi, Columbia county, where he attended school winters and worked out summers until sixteen years old. In 1864 he enlisted in the Forty-second Wisconsin volunteer

infantry, Company C, and was mustered into the United States service at Madison. His regiment was ordered to Cairo, Ill., where they did provost duty until 1865, and June 11 of that year they were discharged. He then returned to Lodi, where he attended a term of high school and finished his education at Eastman's Business college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. After farming for a while he went to Fort Hayes and rode express for the government for two years, after which he went to Chicago and accepted a position as fireman on an engine. He was given an engine after two years, but six months later was taken sick and removed to Dubuque, Iowa. After recovering his health he learned the trade of blacksmithing and horseshoeing, and at the end of three years came to Black River Falls, Wis., and started a shop of his own. In 1881 he sold out and removed to Clear Lake, Wis., where he worked for J. Johnson & Co. for a year, then for John E. Glover & Co., after which he carried on a shop of his own there for six years. Having become imbued with the western fever, he went to Washington and Montana to look up a location, but as the climate did not agree with him he returned to Wisconsin, and in 1891 located in Glenwood, where he started the shop which he has since successfully carried on.

October 14, 1869, Mr. Wall married, in Lodi, Wis., Miss Elizabeth Cross, who was born in Yorkshire, England, August 5, 1847, and is a daughter of Thomas H. and Martha (Fisher) Cross, both natives of Yorkshire, England. Her parents immigrated to this country in 1850 and located at Racine, where her father built the first pier and warehouse erected in that city. Her father is now living there, at the age of eighty years; her mother died in 1856. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wall, namely: William Lamont, September 13, 1870; Thomas Clifford, September 14, 1872, and Leon J., April 15, 1880. In political matters Mr. Wall is a democrat; he has been chairman of the town board one term, and also served on the county board. He ran for sheriff in 1890 on the democratic ticket, and came near being elected in a very strong republican county. He belongs to the F. and A. M. and I. O. O. F. societies, and is a Universalist in religious belief.

RICHARD A. BURTON, railroad agent, Cameron, Barron county, is a native of Rochester, Fulton county, Ind., where he was born July 11, 1854, a son of James and Maria (Jackman) Burton, both natives of Rush county, Ind. His grandfather Burton, a native of Lincolnshire, England, came to America in 1815, and settled at once in Rush county, Ind. Five sons and one daughter of his family grew to maturity. The Jackman family are of Irish descent, but came from Virginia to Rush county, Ind., at an early date. In the spring of 1878 Richard A. left Indiana, and came to Barron county, Wis. Prior to this he taught school in Indiana, and also taught penmanship for several years. After locating his father on a farm in Barron county, he continued teaching, and taught four years in Wisconsin. In the meantime he learned his present business, that of railway agent, and took charge of the Cameron office September 22, 1882, and since that time he has lost only sixty days. He has one of the finest residences in Cameron. Mr. Burton was united in marriage with Miss Partha Stockman, a native of Indiana, whose parents are now farming in Gage county, Neb. Mr. and Mrs. Burton have three children, viz.: James E., Fred A. and Raymond R. Mr. Burton is a member of Barron Lodge No. 220, A. F. and A. M. Politically he affiliates with the democratic party, and has been town treasurer for two years, and has served on the school board for five years.

CHARLES J. AUGUSTIN, publisher and editor of the Glenwood "Gleaner," was

born in Menasha, Winnebago county, Wis., April 29, 1866. His grandparents settled in Wisconsin in the forties, and located first in Milwaukee, but afterward removed to Menasha. His father, C. F. Augustin, was a volunteer soldier in the late war, and enlisted in 1861, in Company I, Twenty-first Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and served till wounded at Resaca, Ga., in 1864, the wound resulting in the loss of a limb. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Resaca, and a number of lesser engagements, and was a prisoner for three months in Libby prison, at Richmond, Va. While guarding a wagon train in Tennessee, he, with others, was captured by a company of Texan rangers. In 1865 he married, at Chicago, Miss Ellen McHugo, and five children were born to them, of whom the subject of this sketch is the oldest. For nineteen years after the war he was engaged in the mercantile business at Menasha, and during the past eight years has been proprietor and publisher of the Menasha "Saturday Evening Press," the second oldest republican paper in Winnebago county. He also holds the office of United States receiver of public moneys. He is past commander of J. P. Shepard Post, G. A. R.

C. J. Augustin received a public-school education at Menasha, and after clerking a few years in his father's store, took editorial charge of the Menasha "Press," at the age of seventeen years. He continued as editor of the same for eight years, editing the daily edition about a year. In the winter of 1890-91 ill health induced him to make a change of climate, and after looking over various fields, he decided to locate in northwestern Wisconsin, and April 29, 1891, he purchased of E. P. Huntington, of New Richmond, the Glenwood "Gleaner," a weekly paper, which the latter had established in the fall of 1889. He immediately enlarged the paper from four to eight pages, made it republican in politics, and greatly extended its field of circulation in the adjoining towns in St. Croix and Dunn counties. He also added a job printing plant, and a news and stationery department to the establishment. He is an ardent republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Benj. Harrison in 1888.

EMMETT E. WHITING, photographer, Prentice, Price county, was born at Sterling, Ill. He attended the Stevens Point high school, and at sixteen became clerk in a general store, and later a book-keeper in a grocery establishment at Marinette. He afterward began to study photography, and has practiced this art at Topeka, Kas., Carrollton, Mo., and Dubuque, Iowa. In 1891 he came to Prentice and opened a gallery here. March 14, 1888, he married Miss Susie, daughter of Hon. James E. Drake of Carrollton, Mo. Her father was one of the most prominent pioneers of Carroll county. During the war he adhered to the union, although one of the largest slave holders in the south. Mrs. Whiting has borne her husband one son, John D. Mr. Whiting is a member of the Baptist church and an expert and enthusiastic artist.

HARVEY E. DUNHAM (deceased), formerly a resident in the town of Clear Creek, Eau Claire county, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1837, and was the third child in the family of eight children born to V. R. and Ora (Corbin) Dunham, natives of New York, of English descent. V. R. Dunham moved to Waukesha county, Wis., in 1850, and in 1853 to La Crosse county, where he was the first settler in Burnam valley. He made his residence there until 1876, when he returned to Ohio, where he died. Harvey E. came to Eau Claire county in 1869. In 1859 he married Ruth E. Bowen, of La Crosse county, and they had five children, namely: Emmie A., wife of George Jackson; Edwin A., Willie E., Oscar A. and George E. Mr. Dunham was a Spirit-

ualist in his religious belief. In politics he was a republican, and has represented his town as assessor and justice of the peace. He met with the vicissitudes common to the settlers of a new country, and though he became a successful man, had braved the results of two hail storms, which cost him his entire crop both times, and the loss of his house by fire. He recently built a fine new residence as a comfortable home in which to pass his declining years. He died without enjoying the benefit of it, July 9, 1891, and was buried on July 11, following, in Burnam Valley cemetery.

REV. C. H. CHASE, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Pepin, was born in Roxbury, Dane county, Wis., June 8, 1861, a son of James and Hannah (Gay) Chase. When five years of age his parents removed to Chippewa county, Wis., where his youth was spent upon a farm, attending the district school when he could and studying at home. Later he attended the Theological college at Winnebago City, Minn. He began his professional life as an exhorter and licensed preacher in 1883, and was ordained a minister of the Methodist Protestant church October 3, 1886. He was located near Winnebago City in 1884-85, and again in 1888; at Fairmont, Minn., in 1886-87; at Bloomer, Wis., in 1889-90. Since October, 1890, he has supplied the Methodist Episcopal church at Pepin, united with the west Wisconsin conference on his ordination credentials, September, 1891, and was returned to Pepin for 1891 and 1892. May 30, 1886, Mr. Chase married Miss Ruth Wood, daughter of George and Martha (Williams) Wood, of Huntley, Minn. They have three children: Laverna M., born March 18, 1887; Alvin R., May 29, 1889, and Iva J., May 30, 1891. Mr. Chase is an earnest and attractive speaker, and is deeply interested in the church work.

GEORGE SELL, postmaster, surveyor, etc., Glidden, Ashland county, son of Henry and Katrina (Knoop) Sell, was born near Hamburg, Germany, August 9, 1852. He was educated at Hamburg college and the Gymnasium at Rendsburg. After graduating from both institutions he came to New York city in 1871, and clerked in a dry goods store. Three months later he came west to Manistique, Mich., and engaged in lumbering, spending most of his time in cruising and surveying. From 1878 to 1887 he was similarly engaged in northern Wisconsin, living at Glidden, and became agent for the sale of Wisconsin Central railroad lands, and up to this time has located about eight hundred settlers with their families in Ashland county. Since 1888 he has also been engaged in logging, and now employs about eighty men in that business. He spent the season of 1887 in surveying timber lands in Montana. Mr. Sell married, September 9, 1880, Katrina Gerhardt. She was born in Rhine, Sheboygan county, Wis. They have four sons: Walter, George, Rubin and William. Politically Mr. Sell is an active republican. He has been a justice of the peace for several years; assessor of Jacobs township for three years, and since 1888 has been county surveyor. He was appointed postmaster in November, 1889. He is a member of the Lutheran church and of the I. O. O. F. society. Having traveled, in the pursuit of his business, over nearly all of northern Wisconsin and Michigan, and Montana and Minnesota, he is thoroughly acquainted with the country and people, and is one of the pioneer woodsmen of that section of the country.

ERIC ROYAL ANDERSON, foreman of the Glenwood Manufacturing Company, was born in Sundahl, near Thronbjem, Norway, February 27, 1855. His parents, Andrew and Helzga (Moen) Anderson, were both natives of Norway, the former born in 1822, and the latter born in 1829 and died in 1873 in Nor-

way. Our subject emigrated from his native country with his father in 1875, and upon his arrival in America located in Stevens' Point, Wis., where he began to work in the lumber yards, and assist the family with his wages. He had no schooling except what little he had received in Norway, but by close attention to business he learned the practical lessons of life, and became competent to take charge of the grading and shipping of the large interest of John E. Glover & Co., at Clear Lake, which position he assumed in 1882. He remained in Clear Lake for five years, when he was transferred to New Richmond, where he worked for the same firm until 1889. He then came to Glenwood and accepted the same position with the Glenwood Manufacturing Company, which he fills at the present time. March 3, 1875, Mr. Anderson married Miss Anna Nelson, who was born at Stangvik, Norway, June 5, 1863, and this union has been blessed with two children: Anton Henri, born July 14, 1886, at Stevens' Point, Wis., and Noble Oscar, born January 9, 1889, at New Richmond, Wis. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and is the financier of the A. O. U. W. fraternity. He casts his suffrage with the republican party.

AUGUST BOLL was born in Germany, November 15, 1836, and is a son of Frederick and Christina (Mittehansack) Boll. In 1845 the family came to America and lived in Erie and Niagara counties, N. Y., for six years. In 1861 they came to Stillwater, Minn., where they remained one year, then spent the following ten years in Menomonie, Wis. Frederick Boll died in the east; his widow resides in Minnesota. August Boll came to Rice Lake in 1872, at which time there were but two white women in the village, his wife making the third. He was the first to build a frame house in Rice Lake, and the building now stands just south of the Knapp, Stout Lumber Co.'s hotel. He is now engaged in contracting and building. January 24, 1858, he married Miss Austrianne Gorskappen, who was born in Germany, May 1, 1839. She came to America in 1841, and her family settled near Niagara Falls, N. Y. To this union have been born ten children, eight of whom are living, namely: August, Melvina (Mrs. J. C. Smith), Henry, Louis, Frank, Ida, Ernest, Edward. Mr. Boll is a republican in politics and a member of the Lutheran church.

NELS OLSON NELSON, farmer, P. O. Cooks Valley, Chippewa county, was born in Skien, in the southeastern part of Norway, August 22, 1855, a son of Ole Nelson, who was born in Tellmarken, Norway, July 4, 1827, and died March 4, 1887 at Auburn, Chippewa county, Wis. His grandfather, Nels Olson, was born in the same place in 1797. His mother Ingra Maria, was born November 10, 1831, and was a daughter of Halver Halverson, who died at the age of forty-one in Norway. Nels was five years old when his parents started for this country, and the vessel was eighteen weeks making the trip from Norway. They came next to Dodge Centre, Dodge county, Wis., and remained two years, then moved to Eau Claire, next to Wheaton township, Chippewa county, where he remained six months, thence to the town of Auburn, same county, and settled on a farm of 160 acres, where he has since remained. He attended the public schools there about seven years. His general occupation has been working in the woods in winter and on the river and farming in summer. October 15, 1890, he married Ella Olson, who was born in Christiania, Norway, June 7, 1871, a daughter of Ole Oleson, who was born in Christiania, Norway, June 6, 1830, and Kaerste, who was born in Hadeland, Norway. They have one child, Olga Matilda, born in Auburn, Chippewa county, in 1891. Politically Mr. Nelson is a republican, in religion a Norwegian Lutheran.

WILLIAM R. STEVENS, farmer and gardener, P. O. Barron, is a native of

Bruce county, Ontario, Canada, born February 2, 1856, and is the eldest son of William and Margaret (Rusk) Stevens, natives of Canada, the father of English birth and the mother of Irish ancestry. His early life was spent in Canada, where he remained until 1876, when he came to Barron county and took up a homestead. In 1887 he bought his present farm of 255 acres in Barron township, upon which he raises vegetables for the northern markets, rather than raising grain, and he has one of the best tilled farms in the county. March 5, 1879, Mr. Stevens married Miss Ida Ewer, of Barron, and to this union have been born two children, William in 1881, and Maud in 1884. Mrs. Stevens died October 10, 1889, and in October, 1890, Mr. Stevens married Mrs. Lucy Hutchins, of Mauston. Mr. Stevens has served as town clerk three terms, and as director and first president of the Barron County Farmers' Alliance. He is also manager of the Farmers' Alliance Insurance company of Barron county.

AUGUST CIRKEL, manufacturer, Boyd, Chippewa county, is resident manager and a member of the firm of J. W. Cirkel & Sons, manufacturers of barrel staves. This firm operates mills at various points in the state, and gives employment here to sixty-five men. The plant was established in 1880, and came into the possession of the present owners two years later. August Cirkel was born in Appleton, Wis., June 20, 1868, and was educated at Lawrence university, from which institution he graduated in 1886. He shortly after went to Vesper, this state, to take charge of his father's stave and heading mill, and in 1888 went to Thorp in the same capacity. He came to Boyd in November, 1890, since which time he has been a member of the firm. For his parentage see sketch of W. F. Cirkel, elsewhere in this volume.

FRANK FUERST was born in Bavaria, Germany, January 18, 1856, and is a son of Coelesten and Caroline (Walters) Fuerst. The father was a cabinet maker by trade, born in Bavaria, in 1824, and died in 1857. His grandfather, John Fuerst, was born at Maltrestadt, Germany, was a miller by trade, and died at the age of seventy-two years. Our subject's mother was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 28, 1822. Her parents were John and Susan (Fisher) Walters; the former was born in 1795 and died in 1869; the latter was born in 1800 and died in 1862. Frank Fuerst left Bavaria for this country in 1867, and located at Hartford, Wis., where he learned the shoe maker's trade. In 1875 he moved to West Bend, and worked there at his trade until 1881, when he went to Milwaukee, where he remained but a short time, then came to Boyd, and he built a shop and residence on Main street, and has worked successfully at his trade since. In 1876 he married Catherine Weber, who bore him two children: Nicholas, born October 11, 1877, and John, September 17, 1879. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and is a strong republican.

WILLIAM CLARK, farmer, P. O. Sand Creek, Dunn county, was born in Ohio, in 1831, a son of Alexander and Fanny (Brown) Clark, who were farmers and always lived in Ohio. Our subject lived at home until he arrived at the age of twenty-four years, and attended school and worked on the farm until within a few years of the time he left home, when he was engaged in buying stock for the markets. In 1855 he married Mary Henry, of Ohio, and immediately removed to Wisconsin and settled at Madison, where he remained until 1862, when he came to the Chippewa Valley and settled on section thirty-five, Sand Creek township, and took up a homestead of 160 acres. He has since added forty acres, all of which is now improved. When he came here

there was no one living north of him, so he was practically the first settler. In politics he is a republican, and was chairman of the town board for many years, but has never accepted any other office. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have three children living, namely: John H., married Mary Sullivan, and is in business in Montana; Walter, now in the west traveling, and Miss Fanny, a school-teacher living at home.

MALCOM McNAUGHTON, hotel keeper, Cameron, Barron county, was born in Quebec, Canada, December 27, 1851, a son of Norton and Mary (Quinlivan) McNaughton, the former of Scotch descent, while the latter was born in Ennis, county Clare, Ireland. The father died when our subject was only three years old, and the mother married Martin Sampson; she died in Canada in 1888. Malcom McNaughton received his early education in Lachine, Canada. His first work was as an apprentice in the dry goods store of James Morrison & Co., in Montreal, where he worked ten months. He then worked for a leather merchant for one year, and in 1869 went to Milwaukee, Wis., where for a time he was a newsboy, and then followed railroading for two years. In 1871 he came to Chippewa Falls and engaged in lumbering until 1888, when he located at Cameron and engaged in the hotel business, which he still continues. June 17, 1884, Mr. McNaughton married Miss Sarah Dubeau, a native of Quebec, Canada. Her parents, who are farmers, are living in Canada. Peter Dubeau, her father, is of French origin, and her mother of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. McNaughton have two children, Malcom and Ethel. Mr. Malcom is a believer in the principles of the democratic party.

FRED E. STOCKMAN, merchant, Woodville, St. Croix county, was born at Knowlton, Wis., February 4, 1861, and received his education at Eau Claire. In 1883 he started a general merchandise store at Woodville, where, by his ability and close application to business, he has built up a paying business. In 1887 he took his brother, Arthur D., into partnership and the business is now conducted under the firm name of Stockman Bros. They are to-day heavy dealers in general merchandise, cord-wood, ties, piling, baled hay and farm-produce, both wholesale and retail. From a small beginning in 1883 Mr. Stockman has built up a trade which has reached the enormous sum, for a town of this size, of from fifty to sixty thousand dollars per annum. From 1881 to 1888, while his father held the appointment of postmaster, our subject had the entire charge of the office and was postmaster in all but name. July, 1886, Mr. Stockman married Mary Elizabeth Hughes, who was born at Brookville, St. Croix county, a daughter of George H. and Lymnia Hughes. Two children have blessed this union, Edith Fern and Ethel Genevieve. Mr. and Mrs. Stockman are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His brother, Arthur D., received his education in Eau Claire also, and was for two years telegraph operator at Woodville before he entered the store. In February, 1890, he married Tina L. Kimball, who was born at Hammond, St. Croix county, and is a daughter of Oscar H. and Emily (Shirpsy) Kimball. They have one child, Eugene.

DANIEL LONG MOHR, merchant and postmaster, Edson, Chippewa county, was born November 24, 1851, in Holmes county, Ohio, and is the youngest child of eighteen born to Tobias and Elizabeth (Long) Mohr. His paternal grandfather was born on the sea while his parents were on their way to this country from Germany. Our subject was born on the old homestead of his father and remained there until he was fourteen years old, when he came west and settled finally in Sigel, now Edson, Chippewa county. He there worked on the farm until the death of his father when he, with his brother, inherited the home farm. He remained

there until 1885, when he sold out and went into the mercantile business at Edson, where he now has a good trade. April 2, 1876, he married Alice Bell Zimmerman, who was born February 3, 1861, a daughter of John Wesley and Catherine (Wiland) Zimmerman. Her father was born in 1835 and died January 19, 1891; his wife was born in 1835 and is still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Mohr have been born five children, as follows: Charles Cyrus, April 9, 1877; Walter Burton, July 11, 1879; Archie Howard, March 24, 1882; Leonard Edwin and Stella Edith (twins), born September 4, 1889. Mr. Mohr was appointed postmaster under President Cleveland's administration, and has been justice of the peace and school treasurer.

FRANK L. HARTMANN, farmer, P. O. Bloomer, Chippewa county, was born in Tilden township, Chippewa county, Wis., May 10, 1864. His father, George Hartmann, was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 7, 1837, and his mother, Catherine (Rada) Hartmann, was born in Bohemia, Germany, in 1833. He attended school in Tilden township about six years. In the spring of 1890 he moved to Auburn township, Chippewa county, and settled on a farm of 160 acres, where he has since carried on general farming. April 17, 1888, he married Miss Mary Turany, in Tilden township, Chippewa county; she was a daughter of John Turany, who was born in Bohemia, Germany, June 24, 1836, and died January 29, 1886, in Tilden township, Chippewa county. Her grandfather, Matthias Turany, was born in the same place. Her mother, Agnes (Snyder) Turany, was also a native of Bohemia, a daughter of Anton Snyder, who was born there in 1815, and is now living in Tilden township. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hartmann, Paul, April 3, 1889, in Tilden township, and Rosella Terese, July 23, 1890, in Auburn township, Chippewa county. Politically Mr. Hartmann is a democrat, and is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

E. STOIK, farmer, P. O. Bloomer, Chippewa county, was born in Prussia, February 2, 1827, and is the second of sixteen children born to John and Odwick (Pabch) Stoik. His parents came to America in 1854 and settled near Milwaukee, where they followed farming up to the time of their death. Our subject left his parents soon after their arrival in this country and went to Beloit, where he hired out as a farm hand; from there he went to Milwaukee, where he secured a position on the railroad. In 1869 he came to his present abode and bought eighty acres of land. Since then he has added eighty acres and now has 160 acres of choice land. Mr. Stoik was married November 20, 1861, to Ollila Mann, a native of Sauk county, this state. They have had twelve children, namely: Anna, Charles, John, Peter, Anton, Henry, Amelia, Caroline, Frank, Helen, Pauline and Anton. Mr. Stoik built his own house and barns and is a hard-working man and highly esteemed by his neighbors. He votes the democratic ticket, is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and is identified with the Farmers' Alliance.

WILLIAM T. COLE (deceased) was born in Springfield, Ill., October 16, 1832, a son of Thomas Jefferson and Elvina (Masters) Cole, who were natives of Kentucky. His parents removed to Bureau county, Ill., when he was but four years of age, and there his father conducted a farm. His early life was spent in that county, and he attended school in Dover, Ill. When twenty-four years of age he started out to see the world, and was gone for seven years, spending his time principally in the southern states, where he was engaged in steamboating and various other enterprises. He returned to Illinois in 1856, and there farmed and did machine work until 1870, with the exception of the time

he served in the late war. In 1862 he enlisted, at Milwaukee, in Company I, Seventy-seventh Wisconsin volunteer infantry. He was promoted to second lieutenant for bravery, and was for some time chief of scouts in the command. It was while on a scouting expedition that he was shot by bushwhackers, the wound subsequently killing him. He resigned on account of disability caused by the wound, returned home, and then moved to Richfield, Wis., where he lived two years. He then spent three years at Tomah, Wis., and May 3, 1870, located in Barron county, on the farm the son now owns in section twenty, Dallas township, where he died.

April 13, 1857, Mr. Cole was united in marriage, at Princeton, Ill., with Miss Mary J., daughter of William and Mary Smith. Two children were born to this union, Belzina C. and S. Grant, both of whom are now living. Mr. Cole was always first and foremost in any public enterprise, and held many positions of trust. He was a member of the county board for eight years and the school board for a number of terms. He was a member in good standing of the I. O. O. F. lodge of Barron, and William Pitts Post, G. A. R., of Dallas. Politically he was a strong adherent to the principles of the democratic party.

CORNELIUS FOX, retired, Cameron, was born in Windham, Greene county, N. Y., January 16, 1837, a son of Hiram and Sarah (Fuller) Fox. The grandfather Fuller was in the war of 1812, and was of Scotch ancestry, while the Fox family were of English descent. In 1852 the family moved to Dodge county, Wis., where they remained for twelve years. In 1864 they moved to Michigan, where the parents both died, the father in 1877 and the mother in 1879. The family consisted of two sons and three daughters of whom Cornelius was the eldest, and is the only one living. Since coming to Wisconsin our subject has followed the hotel and livery business most of the time. February 21, 1858, he married Uthalia Ann Thurber, who was a native of Greene county, N. Y. Her parents are both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Fox are the parents of nine children, namely: Bianca, William Henry, Ida, Richard, Sarah, Mattie, Minnie, Josephine and Martha (deceased). Mrs. Fox is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Fox is a democrat, and for several years was chairman of the town board of Sand Creek, Dunn county.

THOMAS DODGE, farmer, P. O. Colfax, Wis., was born in New York state in July, 1837, of New England parents. They immigrated to Wisconsin about thirty-five years ago and settled in Dane county, where he resided during life. September 25, 1857, he married Miss Sophronia Knapp, of Dane county. October 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Fourteenth Wisconsin volunteer infantry and served until July 26, 1862, when he was mustered out at Stamburg, Tenn., on account of disability. He immediately came to Dunn county and settled on section six, Grant township, where he owns eighty acres of land, nearly all improved and well stocked. Politically he is a prohibitionist, but has never accepted any office except that of school clerk. He is also a member of the Farmers' Alliance and belongs to the Methodist church. They have three children living: Nellie, married to Myron Doolittle, living near Cedar Falls, Wis.; Rhoda W., married to Emmet Madison, and Harvey W., at home.

HANS OLSON FJELD, farmer, P. O. Cartwright, was born in Modom, Norway, December 6, 1839, and is a son of Ole H. Fjeld, who was born in Numdahl, Norway. His mother was born at Modom, Norway, and died about the first of October, 1890; she was seventy-eight years of age. Our subject has

one brother, Ole Halixenson, born June 27, 1842, and one sister, Mary, who was born in May, 1844, in Norway, and is now married to Louis Engebretson, who is living in Auburn township, Chippewa county. Mr. Fjeld left his native land in April, 1881, landed in Philadelphia, after a voyage of twelve days, and came at once to Auburn township, where he now resides on 160 acres of land, all under a good state of cultivation. His religious faith is that of the Norwegian Lutheran church. He casts his suffrage with the republican party.

GEORGE H. SAYNER, carpenter and joiner, Eau Claire, was born December 31, 1837, in Hancock county, Ind. He is the third child of the family of six children of John and Leah (Hanimon) Sayner, of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, the former a cabinet maker. He received a common district school education, and at the age of twenty began farming for himself. At the age of twenty-six he learned the carpenter's trade and followed this vocation until the spring of 1865, when he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-third regiment, Wisconsin volunteers. He served six months and received an honorable discharge in August, 1865. Two years previous to this he had located in Menomonie, Dunn county, and there remained until 1869, when he moved to Eau Claire, and there built many of the houses on the west side. He owns sixteen acres in section twenty-six, Union township, just outside of the city limits, and there he lives. He also has 260 acres in section twenty-six, Spring Brook township, Dunn county. October 18, 1857, he married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Catherine (Baker) Hall, of German descent. They have three children: Wesley, Silas C. and Frank. Mr. Sayner is a Unitarian in religious belief, and a democrat in politics.

S. GRANT COLE, farmer, Dallas, was born May 30, 1867, a son of William T. and Mary J. (Smith) Cole, who came to Barron county in 1870 and located on the farm now owned by our subject. Mr. Cole spent his early life in this county, and his education has been received here, so that he is a thorough Barron county man. He was married in October, 1889, to Miss Julia, daughter of John and Sarah (Clark) O'Flanagan, who were among the pioneers of the county. This union has been blessed with one child, Mabel. Politically Mr. Cole is a strong adherent and advocate of the principles laid down by the democratic party.

GEORGE R. DOWNING, farmer, P. O. Lochiel, Dunn county, was born in Vermont, March 2, 1851, a son of Oliver and Sarah (Annis) Downing, New England people. They immigrated to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled in Juneau county on a farm, where they lived until they came to Knapp, Dunn county. Our subject was obliged to commence the battle of life for himself at the early age of twelve years, and worked out by the month on farms. He married, at Knapp, Wis., September 20, 1873, Sarah Geroy, and they have five children, all living at home. They are as follows: Winifred L., Isadore, Julius O., Julia O. and George R. After his marriage Mr. Downing farmed it at Knapp until 1876, when he came to Otter Creek and entered his homestead of 160 acres on section fourteen. He now has about 100 acres improved, and a large amount of stock. During the fall he runs a threshing machine. He has been on the town board several terms, and served as school clerk three years, besides having held several other offices. In politics he is a democrat, and is a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

GEORGE SCHOLL, farmer, P. O. Tonnar, Dunn county, was born in Germany, August 12, 1838. He remained at home with his parents on the farm

until 1862, when he concluded to try his fortune in the United States. He first settled in New Jersey, but remained there only one year, then came to Dane county, Wis., and there married Anna M. Faisel. After his marriage, he rented a farm on which he lived about seven years. In 1869 he removed to Dunn county and entered his homestead of 160 acres, on section eighteen, township of Wilson, and has since added 160 acres more, and now has about eighty acres improved. Mr. Scholl was the first settler in the town of Wilson, and from a wilderness has seen some of the finest farms in his neighborhood opened up. In politics he is a republican, and has been on the town board and also held the office of school treasurer. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance and belongs to the Lutheran church. Mr. and Mrs. Scholl have three children: George A., who married Miss Kate Lane, of Dallas, Wis., Augusta, married to Benjamin Alden, of Lochiel, Wis., and Miss Clara, now at home.

LA FAYETTE DEAN, farmer, P. O. Colfax, Wis., was born in New York, October 26, 1836, a son of Enos and Lucinda (Evans) Dean, both of English descent. They immigrated to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled in Adams county, where they lived during their lives. Mr. Dean remained at home until he was sixteen years of age, receiving but a common-school education. He worked around on farms at monthly labor until his marriage, December 17, 1857, to Miss Nancy Buel, at Oxford, Wis. He remained in Adams county until 1862, when he removed to Grant township, Dunn county, and purchased a farm on section five, where he has since resided. March 30, 1864, he enlisted from Eau Claire, Wis., in Company H, Thirty-seventh regiment, Wisconsin volunteer infantry. He participated in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg. On account of wounds received at the latter place he now draws a pension. He was discharged from service from the hospital at Washington, D. C., October 26, 1864, and returned to his home in Dunn county, where he has since lived, engaged in improving his farm and following the trade of a carpenter. In politics he is independent, and holds liberal views on religious matters. Mr. and Mrs. Dean have four children living: Charles, Chauncey, who married Maggie McCarty and lives on the farm adjoining; Carrie, married to James Baker, of Downing, Wis., and Melvin, living at home.

GEORGE MADISON, farmer, P. O. Colfax, Dunn county, was born in Milling, Pa., October 31, 1831, a son of Joseph E. and Melinda (Schoonover) Madison, who followed farming in Pennsylvania during the life of Mr. Madison, whose death occurred when our subject was but nine years old. After his father's death he went to live with an old couple in New York state, with whom he remained until he was twenty-three years of age. He received but a common-school education and always worked on a farm. October 23, 1854, he married Miss Jemima La Forge, at Wellsville, N. Y. In 1861 they removed to Wisconsin, and settled on a farm in Necedah, Juneau county, where they remained about eleven years, then disposed of their property there and moved to Sand Creek township, where they bought a farm of 120 acres in section thirty-three nearly all improved and well stocked. In politics Mr. Madison is a republican, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for thirty-five years. Since coming to Sand Creek he has served on the town board several years and has held many minor offices. Mr. and Mrs. Madison have five children living, namely: Emmet P., married Rhoda Dodge, and lives near home; William H., married Minnie Holmes, and resides at Kelsy, where he is employed by the Northwestern Railroad company; Bertram, Ada and Aby, the three latter living at home.

GILBERT H. SNYDER, farmer, P. O. Loehel, Dunn county, was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., May 5, 1829, a son of Jacob and Catharine (Hoag) Snyder, both of New England parentage. In 1842 they came to Wisconsin and settled in Waukesha county and lived there until 1850, then removed to Green Lake county, and settled permanently in Vernon county. Our subject, at the age of twenty-two, commenced the battle of life for himself, immediately after his marriage in Green Lake county, September 9, 1851, to Miss Catherine M. See. They have six children living, namely: Eugene, who married Minnie Krause; Catherine, married to Harry Duncan; Henry, married Miss Katie Weaver; John, Gilbert and Jay at home. After his marriage Mr. Snyder lived on a farm in Green Lake county until 1863, then removed to Minnesota, where he lived until 1874, then disposed of his property and came back to Wisconsin and settled in Otter Creek township, on his homestead of 160 acres on section twelve. He has been an invalid for the last seven or eight years, consequently the care of the farm has rested on the shoulders of the three boys at home, who have made improvements and are developing the farm as fast as possible. In politics Mr. Snyder is a republican, but his health has prevented his accepting any office, except some of the minor offices of his town. He is a justice of the peace, an office which he has held for many years.

I. C. DAMMON, farmer, P. O. Tonnar, Dunn county, was born in the little village of Rutland, Dane county, Wis., December 4, 1847, and is a son of Cornelius P. and Abigail (Cushing) Dammon, both New England people, who lived in Maine until they came to Wisconsin while it was yet a territory. They first settled in Dane county and lived there until 1853, following farming. They then removed to Monroe county and lived at Sparta until their removal to Dunn county in 1869, where Mr. Dammon bought a farm, which he still owns, and which joins that of his son, I. C. Our subject remained at home on the farm until he was twenty-one years old, then went to work by the month on a farm and also worked in the woods. He came to Dunn county at the time his father did, and bought 160 acres of land on section seventeen, of which he has sixty acres improved and well stocked. In Vanceburg, December 24, 1871, he married Mrs. Maria (Hitchcock) Hall, formerly of Ellington, N. Y. She has two children by her first husband, namely: D. O. Hall, who married Kate Webster, and C. Alta, who married M. Holiday. Mr. Dammon is a stanch democrat and has taken quite an active part in politics in the town of Wilson. He has been on the town board, and was treasurer two years, as long as he would hold the position. At present he is chairman of the board. In religious matters he entertains liberal views.

LOUIS TOYCEEN, farmer, P. O. Sand Creek, Dunn county, was born in Fond du Lac county, Wis., March 11, 1851, a son of Swen and Catherine (Larson) Toyceen, both born in Norway. They came to this country in 1849 and settled in Fond du Lac county, where they remained about nineteen months, then went to Winnebago county and remained about fifteen years on a farm. Mr. Toyceen enlisted and served during the last year of the war of the Rebellion. In 1866 he removed to Dunn county and settled in Sand Creek township, where he lived until his death in 1882. Our subject remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, and received but a meager education, as at the age of sixteen he was put to holding the breaking plow, and followed this hard work for about eight or ten years, off and on. January 2, 1877, he married, in Chippewa county, Gustava La Moe. They have five children living, namely: Charlotte, Sewell, Leonard, Perence B. and Esther. Immediately after his

marriage he moved on the farm where he now resides. It consists of 120 acres and he has about 100 acres improved and well stocked. In politics he is a republican, and belongs to the Farmer's Alliance. He has been on the town board a number of years and is now serving his fourth term as chairman; and has been school clerk seven years. Mr. Toyce was the first settler in Sand Creek valley in the northern part of Sand Creek township.

RICHARD C. SEE, farmer, P. O. Colfax, Dunn county, was born in Walworth county, Wis., April 11, 1841, a son of Jacob and Eliza (Cook) See, of New York state. His parents immigrated to Wisconsin in 1837 and first settled in Walworth county, where they resided about eight years, then removed to Green Lake county, where they remained until 1862, when the father came to Grant township and settled on section six, and lived there until his death in 1879. Mr. See remained at home with his parents until his marriage at Green Lake, Wis., May 26, 1861, to Miss Eliza J. Sherwood. Eight children have been born to them: Clara, married to J. E. Dalton; Jacob S., Sarah C., married to L. McPherson, of Chippewa county; Adelbert, May, Richard, Lillian and Roy, all at home. August 15, 1862, Mr. See enlisted at Oxford, Green Lake county, in Company C, Thirty-second regiment, Wisconsin volunteer infantry. He participated in fifteen battles, among which were Atlanta, Savannah, Salt Ketcha, S. C., Jonesborough, and Paducah. He was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 12, 1865. After leaving the service, Mr. See came to Dunn county and bought 160 acres of land in Grant township, where he has since resided. About seventy acres of his land are well improved and stocked. In politics he is a democrat, and has been chairman of the town for many years; is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and entertains liberal views on religion.

EDWARD MCCARTHY, SR., farmer, P. O. Sand Creek, Dunn county, was born in county Galway, Ireland, September 29, 1826. At the age of twenty-one he immigrated to America and first cast his lot in Hoosac Falls, N. Y., where he married Margaret Seery, April 22, 1852. They afterward came to Wisconsin and settled in Sauk City, Sauk county, where he farmed for about twelve years, then disposed of his farm and settled on section thirty-six of Sand Creek township, Dunn county. He homesteaded 160 acres of land and has it all improved, but as his health has been impaired of late years, he gave his son, Edward Jr., eighty acres of it. Politically he is a stanch democrat, and has held some town office ever since his residence here. He was appointed the first pathmaster of the town, which was then the only office for ten townships. All the bridges across the different creeks were built by him. He was the first chairman, *pro tem.*, when the town of Sand Creek was organized; and has been justice of the peace for twenty years, which office he now holds. He is the father of eight children living: Mary, married to August Berg and lives in Chippewa county; John, married Alvira Donaldson, living in Washburn county; Catherine, married to John Miller, also living in Washburn county; Margaret, married to Chauncy Dean and lives in Grant township, Dunn county; Ellen, married to Lorenzo Jump and lives in Washburn county; Theresa, married to Angus McDonnott now living in Shell Lake, Wis.; Elizabeth, married to Herbert Du Bois and lives at home, and Edward C., at home. All the children were born in Wisconsin. Mr. McCarty is a Roman Catholic.

JULIUS GEROY, farmer, P. O. Lochiel, Dunn county, is a son of French parents and was born in Canada, February 7, 1823. He was obliged to strike out for himself at the age of twelve years by working on a farm by the year. This he continued to do until September 8, 1846, when he married, in Canada,

Miss Julia Trickey. They have two children living: Sarah S., married to George Downing, and Shubal H., who married Beatrice Proper, and live on a farm adjoining that of our subject. Mr. Geroy remained in Canada, farming until 1862, when he concluded to try his fortune in the United States. He came direct to Dunn county, Wis., and settled on his homestead of 160 acres on section fourteen. He has since added eighty acres, and has that number improved, and has a large amount of stock. He was one of the first settlers in his township, has opened up a splendid farm and can now enjoy the fruit of his labors. In politics he is a stanch republican, but has never accepted any office, either township or county, except that of roadmaster. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

GEORGE BARWICK FULLER, farmer, P. O. Caryville, Dunn county, was born in Canada, June 24, 1837. His parents were natives of Norfolk, England, and early in life were married there. After leaving school George engaged for a short time as a clerk in a dry goods store, then came to the United States, and at Buffalo, N. Y., shipped as a sailor on the lakes, which occupation he continued for five years. Becoming tired of that kind of a life he came to Eau Claire, Wis., and was employed in the service of the Eau Claire Lumber company for some time, then went to Muskegon with Elias and Easau Tarrant. Later on he bought the interest of Mr. Kilpatrick, of the firm of T. Tarrant & Kilpatrick, shingle manufacturers, and was a member of that firm for nine years. On account of a dull market they went out of business, and Mr. Fuller then engaged in farming in Rock Creek township, Dunn county, on a farm of 144 acres, which he had bought some time before. He has continued that occupation to the present time. January 25, 1872, Mr. Fuller married Miss Jennie Powell, a daughter of John and Margaret Powell, natives of Wales, and to this union have been born ten children, namely: Minnie, Elizabeth, Thomas, Abbie, Laura, John, Edward, James, Janette and Daniel. Mr. Fuller is a republican in politics, and has been a school officer for the last twelve years, and at present fills the position of chairman of the town board.

CHARLES W. KLINE, Glidden, oldest son of John and Catherine (Bower) Kline, was born at Cogan Station, Pa., January 24, 1845. His grandfather, Conrad Kline, came from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania about 1790. John Kline was born in that state. His death occurred at Cogan Station in 1858, where Mrs. Catherine Kline, also born in Germany, still resides. Charles W. received a fair education. At eighteen years of age he went to Paine's Point, Ill., but returned three months later to live on his father's farm. In 1866 he came to Germantown, Wis., and worked at lumbering. Later he worked in mills at Mauville and Stevens' Point. In 1877 he came to Glidden and worked on the railroad, and the year following homesteaded a farm near the village, where he resided until 1888, when he moved to the village and became agent for the Schlitz Brewing company. For the past three years he has been agent for the American Steamship Line. He married, December 26, 1875, Margaret Kunkel, who was born at Germantown, Wis. Their children are: Elmer, Amanda, Carl, Katie, Bertha, Aaron, Mabel and Fred. Politically Mr. Kline is a democrat. He has served as supervisor and chairman for several years, is a member of the I. O. O. F., and an influential citizen.

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