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A new and vastly improved edition, of the Industrial resources of Wisconsin, containing numerous new subjects, not in the first edition, such as a sketch of the natural history of the state, brief ske...

Gregory, John, Civil engineer

Milwaukee, Wisconsin: Milwaukee News Co., printers, 1872

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A NEW AND VASTLY IMPROVED EDITION

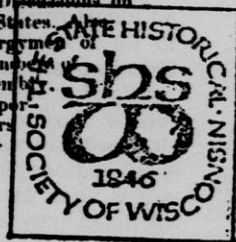
OF THE

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

OF

WISCONSIN,

Containing numerous new subjects, not in the first edition; such as a sketch of the Natural History of the State; brief sketches of its altered condition at different periods and the causes leading thereto. A new theory of the origin of our American Lakes; and numerous Discussions on the various Natural Phenomena observable in the State. Also the Biography of Leading Men, including clergymen of all denominations, Physicians, Lawyers, Members of Congress, Members of the Senate and Assembly, Judges, all occupying a place in any corporation, either in town or county. Professors in schools and colleges, first-class Merchants, Manufacturers of every description, first-class Agriculturists, etc., etc., etc.,



BY

JOHN GREGORY, Esq.,

C. E., late M. G. S. D., M. B. A., V. P. L. T. S. D., &c.

PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE OF

CIVIL ENGINEERING, MINING AND AGRICULTURE IN Ireland; Author of the Practice and Philosophy of Arithmetic, Practical Geometry, Conic Sections; Plain and Spherical Trigonometry; Course of Civil Engineering, Trigonometrical Surveying, etc., etc. Also, Author of numerous Papers on Natural Philosophy, Geology, Political Economy, Agriculture, Astronomy, &c. &c.

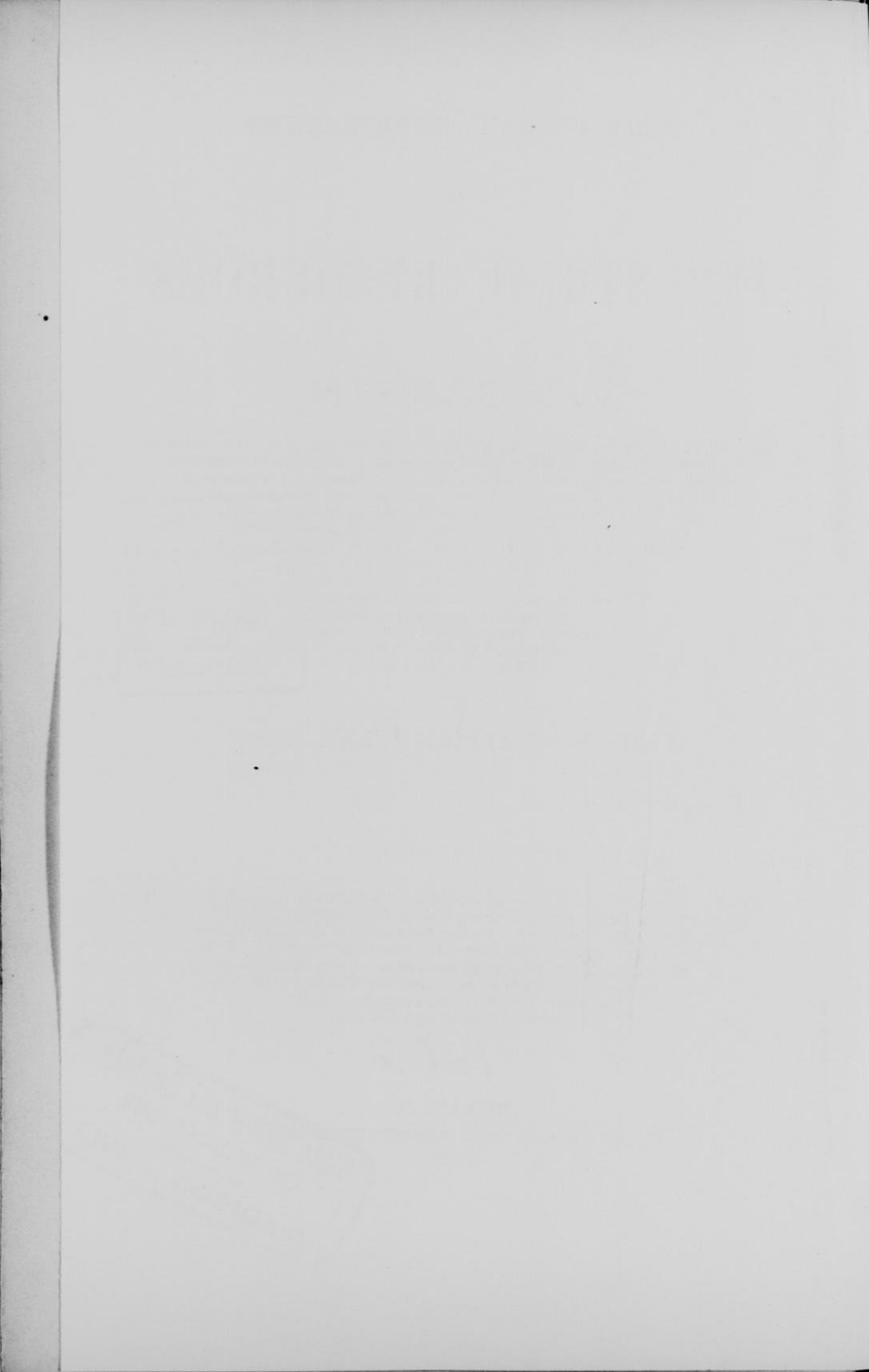
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1872.

State Historical Society
OF WISCONSIN
MADISON - WIS



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Vol. 2

State Historical Society
OF WISCONSIN
MADISON - WIS.
DEDICATION.

*Honorable Alexander Mitchell, Member of Congress, First District,
Wisconsin :*

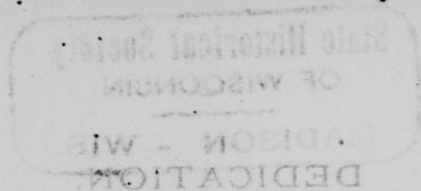
SIR :—It has been the common practice of authors, from time immemorial, to dedicate the result of their labors to some person of high standing, commanding respect by reason of good personal qualities and public usefulness—two essential qualities to make him respected and popular. I could enumerate the many qualities of head and heart that have contributed to make you respected and popular, but the task would be as distasteful to you as it would be repugnant to me, lest I should be suspected of adulation—a sin of which I was never guilty, and never shall be. Such a task, on my part, would be needless ; as the steam engine roars out your name, in a voice of thunder, as it moves along with the speed of an eagle, on railroads passing through the state in every direction ; the diligent schoolboy, on examination days, with gladdened heart, runs home from school with breathless haste, bearing away from his idle and truant school-mates the Mitchell prize, which he presents to his mother as a priceless trophy, filling her heart with joy. The model bank at the corner of East Water and Michigan streets, publishes your name far and near. It is like a fountain supplied by a living stream of pure water, flowing from an inexhaustible source, inviting those who are thirsty to come to the fountain and drink to allay their thirst. The new church, with its stately spire, reaching toward heaven, and loud-sounding bell earnestly inviting sinners to come thither with repentant hearts to worship the living God, echoes your name as a patron. The orphan houses of the city proclaim your name, with gratitude, in noisy prattle ; and, in short, your name is heard wherever your munificence is needed.

I am sorry, sir, that the work I dedicate to you, is not more worthy of your patronage. It shows but little of "the light of other days," the tablet of my memory being defaced by time, my sight being dimmed by age, and my knowledge (if I ever had any) being now but like the glimmering light of an expiring taper.

The railroads through the state, the common schools, the model bank, the church, and orphan houses of the city, can tell your good works in more eloquent and appropriate terms than I can, and for that reason, I have left the task altogether in their hands.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect and esteem, your much obliged, and

Most obedient servant,
JOHN GREGORY.



Honorable Alexander Mitchell, Honorable Postmaster
Wisconsin

Sir—It has been the common practice of authors, from time immemorial, to dedicate the result of their labor to some person of high standing, commanding respect by reason of good personal qualities and public usefulness—two essential qualities to make him respected and popular. I could enumerate the many qualities of head and heart that have contributed to make you respected and popular, but the task would be as distasteful to you as it would be repugnant to me, lest I should be suspected of adulation—a sin of which I was never guilty, and never shall be. Such a task, on my part, would be needless; as the steam engine turns out your name in a voice of thunder, as it moves along with the speed of an eagle on railroad passing through the state in every direction; the diligent school-teacher, on examination days, with gladdened heart, runs home from school with breathless haste, bearing away from his file and trust school-mates the Mitchell prize, which he presents to his mother as a precious trophy, fitting her heart with joy. The model bank at the corner of East Water and Michigan streets, publishes your name in and near. It is like a fountain, supplied by a living stream of pure water, flowing from an inexhaustible source, inviting those who are thirsty to come to the fountain and drink to allay their thirst. The new church, with its stately spire, reaching toward heaven, and loud-sounding bell, earnestly inviting sinners to come thither with repentant hearts to worship the living God, echoes your name as a patron. The orphan houses of the city, proclaim your name, with gratitude in noisy parties; and in short, your name is heard wherever your munificence is needed.

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Most obedient servant,

John Gregory

BIOGRAPHY.

The following is a continuation of an abstract from the history of my time, commenced in the last page of the first volume of this work :

This distressing state of things led to frequent acts of outrage, bloodshed, and murder, too painful to contemplate. All lovers of law and order, all well disposed, high and low, rich and poor, and especially all who had any stake in the country, were anxious to do anything and everything, that seemed calculated to bring about and establish a more friendly feeling between the contending parties—the landlord and tenant. With this view the landed proprietors of the country were consulted, and the result arrived at was, to send some suitable person through the disturbed parts of the kingdom to bring the landlord and tenant together, in order to give the former an opportunity of conciliating the latter, by a faithful promise to do everything within the range of possibility to improve the condition of his tenantry. Different plans were proposed to effect so desirable an object, and the one adopted, was to send a qualified person to lecture through the country on the subject of agriculture, advising every landlord to purchase a ticket for every tenant on his property. A great deal depended on the character of the person appointed to go on this mission. He must be a man of good standing and well known; free from political bias and religious fanaticism. His previous history must prove his desire to improve the condition of his country by cultivating a good feeling between parties mutually dependent on each other; and such is the relation of landlord and tenant. One depends on the other; and a sensible, good landlord, will consult the interest

of his tenant as well as his own. They form a joint stock company. The landlord puts in his land as his share of the stock in trade, and the tenant puts in his cattle, his farming implements, his knowledge, and his labor, as his part of the stock in trade. Thus connected, the one should consult the interest of the other as well as his own. The moment any of the parties depart from this principle, the partnership ends in the ruin of the one and in the injury of the other. Having looked about for a suitable person to go on this mission of peace, a gentleman was chosen who, for some reason, was rejected or refused to act. This gentleman was favorably known as a good landlord, and was a general favorite with the tenant party throughout the kingdom, by reason of his advocacy of every measure calculated to improve the condition of the farming community, while a member of the British House of Commons, in which capacity he served for many years of his life. The next gentleman proposed was an accomplished scholar and a good landlord, who held a high official position for many years. He also was rejected or refused to accept the appointment. The next person recommended was myself. I was recommended by a large number of the landed proprietors, among whom were several noblemen possessing large estates in the country, and on their recommendation, I got the appointment. It is a curious event in "the history of my time," that so humble an individual as myself should be appointed to so important a mission—one not possessing either talent or a single estate in the country. I believe my appointment was solely due to the fact that I never took an active part in politics, with the exception of voting with the Liberal party; that I was tolerant in my religious views, and entirely free from bigotry, and that I was known to, and in good favor with, the protestant and catholic bishops of Ireland, and the clergy of all denominations. It is true that I had a large yearly income, derived from my profession, as civil engineer; from the sale of my publications, brick and peat presses, leveling instruments, and from a variety of other sources; and that I had an establishment for many years not inferior to many in the metropolis; and that I knew more of the tenure of lands, and their quality and value than most persons in the country, by reason of my connection with the improvements of large estates, and

my practice, as an agricultural lecturer, in most parts of the kingdom or many years.

Having accepted the appointment of peacemaker as not likely to interfere with my professional duties as civil engineer, to any injurious amount, I reported myself ready to commence my tour. The county of Tipperary, at this time, especially the North Riding, was the scene of murder committed in the open day, as well as in the gloom of night. The whole frame of society was completely disorganized and shaken to its foundation; the law set at defiance, no gentleman safe who ejected, or even who threatened to distrain a tenant; and as to any one taking land over the head of another, as the phrase went, his doom was soon sealed with his own blood.

Some one from a distant township was employed to do the work of destruction, his fee being only nominal, often not exceeding two or three pounds sterling. The obnoxious landlord or agent being pointed out to him, he took his aim and brought down his victim. Many of these barbarous and inhuman deeds were committed in the noon-day, as the murderer well knew that no one witnessing the fiendish act dare bring him to justice. The spirit of intimidation was so universal, and the punishment of the informer so rigidly carried out and enforced that no one ventured to bring justice to bear on the open-day assassin. From this frightful state of things, in the North Riding of Tipperary, of which Nenah is the chief town, I was instructed to deliver my first course of lectures there, that town being in the midst of the disturbed district. In compliance with my instructions, I set out for that place as soon as circumstances would permit. On my arrival at Nenah, the first friend I visited was Dr. Tracy, who had scarcely time to exchange civilities with me, when a man made his appearance, out of breath, and apparently much excited. He lost no time in announcing his message. He requested the doctor to proceed at once to the outskirts of the town where he supposed a man had been shot, which message the doctor instantly obeyed; and after having been away for about half an hour, he returned with the melancholy news, that a party were proceeding on an outside car to eject a tenant or to serve him with a law process preparatory thereto, when they were met by a party who saw them coming, and who ordered

them at once to return on pain of instant death ; but the landlord party not seeming to obey the peremptory command of the tenant party, the latter shot one or two of the former on the spot, and broke the horse's skull with stones. This little incident, I thought, was rather an ominous and inauspicious commencement for myself, whose mission was to proclaim peace, and prove to one party that it was much better and more conducive to their happiness here and hereafter to learn the best method of agriculture, and cultivate habits of order, temperance, obedience to the laws, and industrial activity, than to shoot down landlords ; and to prove to the other party, that it was much better for them to regard their tenants as partners in trade and protect their interests as well as their own, by acts of kindness and forbearance in years when visited by unforeseen misfortunes over which they had no control and which no human power could prevent, than to carry on a crusade of extermination against a class who were bending under the weight of rack-rents, which, with the greatest economy and labor, could never be paid ; of taxes which operated unequally on different classes of tithes,* which, though paid at this time by the landlords, but which the tenants argued were indirectly paid by them for the support of a church in the doctrines of which they had no

*The Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland, has been disestablished by an Act of Parliament, recently passed in the English House of Commons, by which the Roman Catholics and dissenters of every denomination have not to pay tithes or church rates, directly or indirectly, which is but a common act of justice. The present administration would appear to be inclined to do full justice to that country. The holders of land are in a better condition, at present, than they have been for centuries, and the working classes are much better paid for their labor, which is increasing in demand by reason of the yearly stream of emigration of the working classes to this country. The concessions recently granted by the English government to the Irish people ; the extraordinary change in the views and sentiments of the tory party ; and the passing events of the day, are generally indications of a disposition to give the Irish all that they can reasonably desire or demand. It is therefore to be hoped, that they will in future cultivate habits of industry and order ; cease from holding public exhibitions or party processions, calculated only to exasperate and lead to bloodshed ; that they will be more tolerant in religion, and cease to hate one another, because of different creeds, remembering that all are worshipping the same God according to the best of their knowledge and belief. This hatred being known to exist only among the illiterate and lower orders, no such feeling being known to exist among the more enlightened and better classes ; that they will forgive and forget past grievances, in accordance with the words in the Lord's Prayer, "forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those that trespass against us." In view of all these facts, it is to be ardently hoped, that the Irish will banish from their minds all idea of rebellion and revolution, and live in peace and harmony with one another.

belief, and from which they derived no benefit. This barbarous murder, committed in broad day light, in the outskirts of a populous town, and in a district densely peopled by a race remarkable for fighting at fairs and markets, and by no means distinguished for their obedience to the laws, but possessing many fine traits of character, was not an event calculated to inspire me with a high hope of effecting much good. However, I was resolved to make the trial, and, with this view, I called on an old friend of talent and influence, to consult with him, as to the best way to proceed. This friend was O'Brien Dillon, a gentleman long known and respected for his consistent advocacy of the claim of the Roman Catholics to an equal participation in all the privileges enjoyed by protestants, from which they had been wrongfully excluded for centuries. The first duty I had to discharge was to procure a lecture hall. There were only two in the town. The one was called the people's hall or temperance hall, I forget which. This hall had been hired by a musical party from Dublin some short time previous to this, in which they announced to give a concert on a given day. The concert was attended by all the higher classes of the town and surrounding country. But the spirit of party feeling ran so high at this particular time, and the hatred of the masses was so intense of the upper classes, that they ejected all the ladies and gentlemen from the hall in double quick time, by pelting them with rotten eggs and other putrid substances, and otherwise roughly handled them. Lord Dunally, among the rest, had to run, all besmeared with filth and dirt. My friend, O'Brien Dillon, expressed his fears that this treatment of the better classes would prevent them from attending my lecture, if delivered in that hall. The non-attendance of the landlords would completely defeat my plan. Mr. Dillon said that I would be in no better position if I held forth in Dobbs' church, by which name, the bank, to which was attached the second lecture hall, was known.

Captain Dobbs was a gentleman of moderate means. He was pious, charitable and humane. He had peculiar notions as to religion, and devoted a good deal of his time, without fee or reward, to instruct others, and impress others with the truths of his peculiar doctrines. Though he was allowed by all to be pious, charitable and

humane, yet it was not considered safe for Roman Catholics to enter a house built by him for religious purposes, for which, however, it had not been used for many years before. Captain Dobbs had left the town altogether some years before, and a part of the building, called Dobbs' church, had been occupied as a bank and the other part occasionally rented for public meetings. I met the Catholic clergy, who expressed an ardent wish that I might succeed, but shared in Mr. Dillon's fears from the feeling and hostile attitude of the people, and the terror left on the minds of the gentry by the recent conduct of the multitude. By this time I met a large number of the landed gentry, who, to a man, entered their protest against holding the meeting in the people's hall. I went in the evening to dine at Lord Dunally's, where I got the same history of the concert riot. Captain Dobbs was brother to Mr. Dobbs, of Castle Dobbs, an eminent lawyer, who held a seat in the British Parliament a few years before. I knew both brothers, and can bear testimony to their general character, as gentlemen of high honor and true benevolence. If I mistake not, they are the sons of Francis Dobbs, who became a man of singular reputation, not from the part he took in demanding and enforcing the people's rights and the independence of his country, though few were more prominent and active, but from the singularity of his views on religious subjects; he seemed to possess two distinct minds, the one adapted to the duties of his profession, as a lawyer, and the usual offices of society; the other, diverging from its natural centre, led him through wilds and ways rarely frequented by the human understanding, entangled him in a maze of contemplative deductions from revelations to futurity and frequently decoyed his judgment beyond the frontiers of reason. His singularities, however, seemed to separate from his sober judgment, so that each followed its appropriate occupation without interruption from the other, and left the theologian and the prophet sufficiently distinct from the lawyer and the gentleman. All the respectable parties, of whatever creed, denounced the conduct of the multitude in the concert case, and seemed to be equally concerned about the melancholy state of the country. And having been advised by the better classes of both parties to lecture in the hall attached to the bank, I commenced forthwith. And the attendance

proved how well founded were the fears of the respectable part of the community, as scarcely a dozen of the tenant farmers came to hear me, though every one for miles around was supplied with a free ticket, purchased by the landlords.

What I witnessed during the few days I spent in Nenah, told a melancholy history of the state of society in that district. The God of Nature has done everything to make it one of the most desirable places under the sun. The land is of unequalled fertility, and the population composed of some of the finest looking men that could be found anywhere. The cattle are large and lazy with fatness. The horses and sheep are good of their kind, and the hogs grow fat on the bare grass. The eye is relieved by the eternal verdure of the fields which flow with milk and honey, and the Shannon—the Irish Mississippi—flows by its side, invigorating and enriching its banks, already rich to fatness. Nature has spread out a table calculated, by the quality and elegance displayed in the arrangement of the viands, to please the most critical eye and satisfy the most fastidious taste. But all these heavenly gifts are abused by reason of the distracted state of the country.

The next place I went to was the city of Limerick, where I was met, by appointment, by Mr. Stafford O'Brien, of the county of Clare, then secretary of the Munster Agricultural Society and paternal uncle to William Smith O'Brien and Lord Inchiquin. Previous to my leaving Dublin, my esteemed friend, Sir Mathew Barrington, Bart., told me that he had made arrangements with the committee or trustees of the philosophical buildings in Limerick to give me the free use of them for my lectures, but on applying to the committee or trustees, I was told that by a resolution of that effect, I could not have them less than a certain sum, besides paying other expenses, which I considered too much to assume, and especially as there was no provision made to reimburse me. So I declined to use the building on the terms proposed. While I was engaged in making arrangements for my lecture in this beautiful city, remarkable for the unequalled beauty of its women, I met many old friends and some of recent date, ; among these was a surgeon of a regiment then quartered in the unconquered city, commanded by the Marquis of Duro, now

Duke of Wellington. My friend was glad to see me, and requested I should dine with him at the mess, where he would have an opportunity of introducing me to the noble colonel. I, as a matter of course, consented. The dinner was first rate and the wines unsurpassed. All the officers were English, of high birth and fortune. They all seemed as little concerned about the young Ireland rebellion as they were about the fifth wheel of a coach. No pickets out on duty—no apprehension expressed, as to the safety of the garrison—no allusion, even, made to the disturbance. All was gaiety, mirth, cigars, wine, and perfect consciousness of security. Having failed here for the present, I proceeded towards Listowell, and, on my way, paid a few flying visits, one to the Knight of Glen, and the next to his cousin, the Rev. Richard Fitzgerald, rector of Tarbert, where I was introduced to Admiral Sir Henry Blackwood, commanding the war fleet then anchored in the river to watch the movement of the Young Ireland party. Sir Henry Blackwood having considerable property in Ireland, and one not far from Tarbert, he expressed great anxiety for my success, and entered at once into all my views. He requested my company to dinner that day, promising to invite all the naval officers of the fleet to meet me and make me pass as pleasant a day as the shortness of the notice would permit. I accepted the invitation with much pleasure, and had every reason to bless my stars for the accidental meeting which made me acquainted with a gentleman of high standing, considerable fortune, illustrious family, and varied information. Sir Henry had devoted considerable attention to the practice of agriculture, and the conversation of the evening turned a good deal on that subject. He piqued himself a good deal on his practical knowledge of thorough drainage, which he carried on extensively on his own estates, and expressed a desire to see my work on that subject. He also expressed an earnest desire that I should lecture on thorough drainage for the special benefit of his tenants, who, he hoped, would take advantage of my visit to Listowell, and said he should write to his agent, Mr. Oliver Stokes, of Tralee, on the subject. During the evening we discussed the relation of landlord and tenant. I pointed out to him the numerous hardships endured by the tenant class. I showed him the folly and injustice of the middle-man

system, which, however, was then happily discontinued, but some-time before the system was very general in many parts of Ireland. A man who commanded a little ready money went to a needy landlord, about to start for England, France or Italy, to escape the Irish brogue and leaden bullet. He knows the leases of twenty or thirty small farms are about to expire—he offers to take the entire at a certain yearly rent, giving also a fine of £1,000 or £1,5000 down. The landlord being anxious to seek better society for his family, takes the fine and signs the middle-man's lease for thirty-one years. The lord of the soil and his family take their departure for the continent. The new landlord advertises his newly acquired property to rent to the highest bidder—the holdings are disposed of at rents which leave the middle-man a handsome yearly income over and above what he was to pay the head landlord. The new landlord collects the rent to the very day, and distrains any defaulting tenant without mercy. The owner of the soil is, or ought to be, the natural guardian of the tenant—the middle-man stands in no such relationship to him. He wants to realize as much as he can during his incumbency, and is perfectly careless about the welfare of the tenant or the permanent improvement of the holdings. All he wants is his rent, and if the tenant does not pay promptly, another will. This was evidently a ruinous system and had to be discontinued. When the leases expired every sensible and humane landlord felt it for his benefit as well as his duty to give the tenant in possession a preference. Under the middle man system, the landlord lost all the profit rent of the middle-man, and the tenant lost the protection of the owner of the soil, which he had a right to claim.

The conversation embraced a wide range of subjects, among them was that of what is called the tenant right. In discussing this subject I took occasion to applaud the conduct of Sherman Crawford, of Crawfordsburn, in the County Down. For many years this gentleman exerted all his power in and out of Parliament, to pass a law giving the tenant a right to compensation for all the permanent improvements he had made on his holding during his lease. The just right of the tenant to this compensation admits of no argument. Argument is thrown away, in proving a self-evident principle. A man with

four or five sons, rents a farm for twenty-one years for a certain yearly rent. It was completely exhausted when he came into possession; the buildings were in ruins, all tumbling down—the fences in a dilapidated state, all the water courses closed up, no drain to carry off the water from the stagnant pools; no thorn hedge or furz bush to be seen; no lane or by-way leading to the field or main road, passable; all the wells choked up; thistles or obnoxious weeds allowed to grow and spread their baneful influence all around; and as to the drainage, the farmer whose object was to scrape all he could out of the farm, never bestowed a thought on it. This was the condition in which the in-coming tenant found his new place. He is a man of industrious habits, possessing taste for improvement, with the means of accomplishing it within his own family. The father has the knowledge, the young sons possess the growing power. They go to work. The father points out the required improvement, the young sons carry out his plan. He first builds a good barn, and he next begins to put in his crops. He ploughs several inches deeper than his predecessor, by which he increases the extent of his farm, if not in length and breadth at least in depth, and therefore increases its productiveness. He begins with a stream that carries off all the water which falls on the farm. He removes all the obstructions which are composed of sand and mud allowed to accumulate and obstruct the free passage of the water, to the detriment of all the low land in its vicinity, and instead of throwing this accumulated obstruction away, he brings it to some worn-out upland spot whose vegetative vitality is renewed by spreading it on. He next cuts deep narrow drains from the stagnant pools to some convenient outlet, carrying all the manuring substances to fertilize some barren spot, and the stones to help to make and repair the alleys leading to the fields. He thus proceeds step by step to improve the general condition of his farm according as his time and finances would permit. One year he would build a cow shed in which he could feed cattle without being up to his knees in mud and filth, and where the cattle are kept dry and clean from their own droppings and urine—the former being easily removed to the dung heap, and the latter allowed to flow away to the liquid manure tank. When he has more leisure he begins to make up his fences, cutting in the

front a deep trench to carry off the water, and protect the fence from the depredations of cattle. The fences in the low lands, he plants with quick-sets, and in the upper land with furz or whiss. When his quick-sets begin to grow up, he trims them every year to make them grow closer and look more sightly. He now begins to put his fields in better shape, by making all rectangular and of convenient sizes, and then begins to thorough drain all according to the best modes.

During all this time, he does a little every year to improve his house and kitchen-garden, a part of which he lays out to grow vegetables for the use of his house, and a small spot, he reserves for flowers. He is careful to use the best seeds, and change them as often as he can, and pays particular attention to a proper rotation of crops and rich manuring. When his crops are growing, he takes care to keep them clear of weeds, which are all pulled before they ripen their seeds to prevent them from spreading. If he has peat bog, he draws a large quantity of it at leisure time, and spreads it out on the farm-yard where the cattle trample it down and where it mixes with their urine and dung. He also scours the roads and ditches, and brings all the calcareous dust and rich earth to the dung heap. He even economizes the dung and urine of the hogs and allows nothing to go to waste. By skill and hard labor, he makes his farm pay in five or six years, and afterwards makes money, besides paying his rent punctually and keeping his family in a respectable position. After pointing out what this hard-working farmer had done, and contrasting his holding with his neighbor's, I asked the noble and generous baronet whether it was right to turn him out without simple compensation for all the improvements he had made? Certainly not, was his answer. His neighbor dragged along according to the old routine way, and was in a worse condition at the end of his lease, than when he had commenced, while his farm would not rent for half his hard working neighbor's, acre for acre.

The next day I started for Listowell, and took up my quarters at one of the hotels, where I remained only an hour or two, having received an invitation from Col. Horne, Lord Listowell's agent, to take up my quarters at his house, while in that town.

HON. JEROME I. CASE.

The following sketch of the history of Hon. Jerome I. Case, taken from the *Western Monthly*—a work of considerable merit, will be read with great interest, as showing what an original genius, combining persevering industry, indomitable energy, and strict integrity of purpose can accomplish. Few persons could be found in any country, who, without any external aid whatever, have made themselves independent and respectable as Mr. Case. Young men, not born with hereditary fortunes, should read and study his history with great care, and strive with all their might to imitate his career through life.

A little city of about twelve thousand inhabitants, situated sixty miles north of Chicago, on the lake shore, is to-day probably, the leading manufacturing town of the West. With no peculiar advantages of location, above those possessed by a score of other Western towns—having no water-power, mines, or timber contiguous to attract manufactories—the city of Racine has, nevertheless, during the past twenty-five years, caught and developed the same spirit which characterizes the old English manufacturing towns, where machinery and the desire to combine and produce seem to be the instinct which moves the capitalist and the laborer alike.

The wonderful growth and prominence attained by Racine in this department of human industry, have not been factitious or accidental, but are directly attributable to the foresight, energy, and perseverance of one man.

JEROME I. CASE, the subject of this sketch, was born in Williamstown, Oswego County, New York, December 11th, 1819, and is the youngest of four brothers. His parents, Caleb and Deborah Case, were among the pioneers of Western New York, having removed at an early day from Rensselaer County to Williamstown, where, with a family of little ones to support, and in limited circumstances, they commenced to clear up a farm in the then almost unbroken wilderness. Young CASE was thus nurtured in a good school for the development of the two distinguishing elements of the American character—an idea of *nobility*, and an idea of *faith*; the nobility of labor, the faith in one's own power.

His opportunities for acquiring an education, were such as were afforded by the district school—which he could attend only in winter. At the age of sixteen, he had acquired a fair common-school education, and a reputation for trustworthiness beyond his years. At this time his father purchased the right to use and sell a certain primitive one-horse tread-power threshing-machine; and it is noticeable that JEROME, the youngest son, was selected to manage and use the machine. This apparently trifling circumstance decided for young CASE what should be his vocation. From the first, he exhibited a fondness for machinery, and in his first attempt managed the rickety one-horse tread-mill to the complete satisfaction of himself, and all parties concerned. This employment he followed until 1840, when he became of age.

JEROME now determined to obtain as good an education as the schools of New York State, at that time could give him. He accordingly, in the fall of 1840, commenced the threshing business on his own account. He had now, for the first time in his life, a distinct object to attain; and he toiled with a heartiness and a perseverance that could hardly fail to bring success. In January, 1841, with the profits of his autumn's work in his pocket, he entered the Academy of Mexicoville, New York. It seemed to him that the object of his ardent desire, and for which he had long waited, was now within his grasp. Self-reliant—looking upon toil as honorable and labor as dignifying the laborer—and strong of purpose, he devoted himself chiefly to those studies that would best fit him for the work he had decided to undertake, viz.: the construction of labor-saving machinery. He succeeded well in his studies, but he had raised a spirit that would not let him rest. Daily over his books, and nightly in his dreams, the inventive genius was ever busy; and the old tread-mill thresher was constantly before his eyes. At the close of the term, he decided to leave the academy, and enter upon his life-work. He felt that he had a work to do, and an education to acquire outside of books, among men, and that he had started too late to get a thorough knowledge of books, and accomplish what he intended to do afterward. Thus, at the age of twenty-two, without capital, or friends able to furnish him pecuniary aid, he began the career that was to

terminate in making him one of the leading manufacturers of the West.

Directly after leaving school, Mr. CASE turned his attention again to threshing machinery. In the spring of 1842, he procured upon credit six of these machines, and took them West with him—locating himself at Racine, in the then Territory of Wisconsin. The great agricultural resources of the West were at that time undeveloped; but the attention of enterprising men had been directed to these broad and fertile prairies, and the reading of Mr. CASE had given him an idea of the possibilities that lay hidden in them. Arriving at Racine—then a mere village,—he disposed of all of his machines but one, and with that he started off through the country, threshing grain—managing the machine himself, and constantly devising, during his hours of leisure, some improvement. In the spring of 1843, finding that his tread-mill machine was nearly worn out, and conscious of his ability to greatly improve it, he set to work, with the aid of such tools and mechanics as he could find, to rebuild and remodel, after some patterns made by himself, his old horse-power and thresher. When finished and put in operation, he found not only that he had made a machine vastly better than the old one he had been using, but also that he had made a better machine than he could buy at the East. His success becoming known, he soon found himself able to discontinue threshing, and turned his attention to the manufacture of machines.

Up to this time, invention had only succeeded in making what was called an open thresher—the grain, chaff, and straw being delivered together from the machine, requiring an after-process of winnowing in order to separate the grain from the chaff. In the winter of 1843-4 Mr. CASE succeeded in making a thresher and separator combined, after a model of his own invention, which he had made in the kitchen of a farm house at Rochester, Wisconsin. This was the first machine used in the West that threshed and cleaned the grain at one operation. It was a success best appreciated, most probably, by the man, who for three years had labored under every disadvantage to attain that result. In the fall of the same year, Mr. CASE rented a small shop at Racine, and undertook the building of a limited number

of his new machines. Some adequate idea of the temperament and indomitable perseverance of this man, as well as the discouraging obstacles that he encountered, may be formed when we state that the most experienced agriculturalists of the State, when told by Mr. CASE that he was building six machines for sale, asserted that if they did work satisfactorily, they would be more than were needed in the entire State.

Constantly improving, remodelling and perfecting his machinery, Mr. CASE, in 1847, erected his first shop, near the site of his present extensive manufactory. It was a brick building, thirty feet wide, by eighty feet long, and three stories in height. At the time he considered it larger than he would ever need, but thought he would put up a good building that should be a credit to the town.

Being now well established in business, he pursued with unflinching vigor, the purpose of his life. The country was developed rapidly—the uncultivated prairies of 1842 becoming the richly productive farms of 1850. The demand for the J. I. Case Thresher and Horse-Power steadily increased, and each year witnessed some new triumph of the designer's skill. Recognizing, with the true manufacturer's instinct, the fact that to be permanently successful it was essential, not only that his machines should be unsurpassed in excellence, but also that he should be able to manufacture them with the greatest possible economy of time and labor, he was constantly devising labor-saving machinery; and while he was bringing slowly but surely out of the primitive tread-mill of Oswego County, the unsurpassed Thresher and Power at present manufactured by him, he was at the same time constantly improving the machinery of his manufactory.

In 1855—only thirteen years from the time when he stood upon the threshold of his great enterprise—was success assured. He had triumphed over poverty, surmounted all obstacles, and realized by his own exertions the ideal mechanism he had dreamed of in his youth, when he used to haul to market, over the corduroy roads of Oswego County, a load of wood to exchange for a barrel of salt. His extensive manufactory—of substantial brick and wood buildings, occupying in all its appointments several acres of ground, situated on the bank of Racine river, just inside the lake harbor, with its dock for

vessels, its furnace, moulding room, paint-shops, belt factory, and dry-kilns, and its vast work-rooms filled with perfect and complicated machinery, all systematized and organized in as perfect order as a military camp—stands to-day a monument in itself to the inventive skill, keen foresight, and indomitable energy of the farmer-boy of Williamstown, and entitles him to take his place among those men of thought and action whose own exertions have made them the representative men of the West.

In 1849, Mr. CASE married Lydia A., daughter of DeGrove Bull, Esq., of Yorkville, Wisconsin,—an estimable lady, of whom it is sufficient to say that in the practice of those domestic virtues which grace the wife and mother, and in that open-handed charity which adorns the female character, she is an ornament to the social position which her husband's eminent success has called her to occupy.

In 1856, Mr. CASE—although in no respect an office seeker—was elected Mayor of the city of Racine. He was tendered the nomination again the following year, but declined the position. Being urged by his friends to accept the nomination to the same office in 1859, he consented, and was elected a second time to the mayoralty of the city, over the Hon. John W. Cary, his competitor. In 1856 he was elected State Senator, and served with ability a term of two years in the Wisconsin Senate,—being noted in that body for his ready mastery of details and great executive ability. In politics, Mr. CASE has always been identified with the republican party.

In 1863, his business having assumed colossal magnitude, and having amassed a splendid fortune, he disposed of the greater part of his interest in his manufactory to Messrs. Stephen Bull, Robert H. Baker and M. B. Erksine,—all residents of Racine,—characteristically choosing for his partners practical men like himself. Since that time Mr. CASE has gradually withdrawn from the active management of the business, and has devoted more of his time, and no small portion of his capital to the furtherance of interests calculated to build up and promote the best good of the city and State in which he resides. There are now several extensive and successful manufactories, in various departments of human industry, in the city of Racine, in all, or nearly all of which Mr. CASE is personally and pecuniarily inter-

ested. For several years past he has been an efficient member of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, and for the past two years President of the Racine County Agricultural Society; and he was one of the founders, and a life member of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters.

When asked to specify to what he chiefly attributed his success as a manufacturer, Mr. CASE replied: "I attribute my financial success to my strict observance of two rules which I adopted at the outset, and to which I have closely adhered through life. First, I made myself sure that the article I purposed to make was correct in principle and was needed; and, second, I endeavored to construct that article in the most perfect manner possible—always using the best of materials, and constructing it in the most durable manner I could devise. By giving my whole time and attention to these two objects, I have realized my own expectations and the expectations of my patrons. I have consequently never manufactured an article that I could not warrant to perform the work it was designed to do." Said an old acquaintance of his recently to one of his partners, while walking through the store-room of the factory for the purpose of selecting a machine: "I will leave it to you to select for me a good machine." "Were I choosing a machine for myself," was the reply, "I should take this one"—laying his hand upon the machine by which they were standing—"solely because it is the nearest to us. Of the twelve hundred threshers we manufacture yearly, I would not give one penny for the privilege of having the first choice." And as in the construction of machinery, so in everything else in which Mr. CASE invested his capital and energy, his aim was always to attain the highest possible degree of excellence.

We have thus attempted to sketch the life-work of JEROME I. CASE. Our sketch has necessarily been most interested in the circumstances and external career—*curriculum vitæ*—of our subject; for herein are clearly discernible the character and personal significance of the man. In the contemplation of the work he has accomplished, it is evident that Mr. CASE is no ordinary man. His work is essentially a triumph of comprehensive forethought, strict business integrity, and indomitable perseverance. Appreciating the true value of that wealth

which his own exertions, and not the accident of inheritance, gave to him,—surrounded by hosts of friends whom his social qualities, friendly counsels and timely aid have attracted to him,—he is spending the evening of his busy life in his beautiful mansion at Racine, happy in the society of wife and children, and in the contemplation of the successful and beneficent achievements of a well-spent life.

HON. MILTON H. PETTIT.

The gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article was born in the town of Fabius, Onondaga county, New York, October 22d, 1825; was educated in a private academy which he attended only during the winter, his services being required at home in the summer months. Having now arrived at mature age, and being desirous of improving his worldly condition, he moved to the West in 1846, and settled at Somers, Kenosha county, where he bought eighty acres of land, his capital, on leaving home, being the sum of fifty dollars. Having lived on his farm for the space of eight years, he moved to the city of Kenosha in 1854, where he was a grain buyer on the street for three years, when he bought a malting establishment which he conducted in connection with the grain and wool business. Kenosha was then a village, but was destined soon to be dignified by the name of city. The old building hitherto used by Mr. Pettit to carry on his business, being now found not of sufficient capacity, by reason of the rapidly increasing growth of his business, he, in 1868, displaced the old building, by erecting a new one, by far the largest of its kind in the northwest, or perhaps in the United States, measuring 240 feet in length and 65 feet in breadth and four stories high, the cost of building exceeding \$40,000. All the operations carried on in this beautiful mammoth building are worked by steam power and machinery of the most approved construction.

In this establishment, are manufactured 250,000 bushels of malt yearly, giving employment to a vast number of men, and supporting many families, which, to the employer, must be a source of infinite pleasure. Mr. Pettit, is in politics a republican, and has filled many positions of honor since his arrival in Kenosha. In 1854, he represented the first ward of that city in the Common Council, was elected Mayor in 1861, 1865, 1867, and 1870. In 1870, he was appointed by Governor Fairchild, chairman of the committee to visit the various State institutions. In 1869, he was elected senator, to represent the Eighth district, consisting of Kenosha county, and containing a population, in 1870, of 13,177, receiving 1,172 votes against 807 for James Weber, a democrat.

At the last election, which took place in November, 1870, he was elected Lieutenant Governor of the State, to succeed Lieut. Gov. Pound. In all these positions, general report gives the Lieutenant Governor elect the credit of discharging each and every duty with considerable ability, strict propriety, and with an evident view to benefit the people; convinced that education, combined with morality, forms the surest and most solid foundation on which to build the future prosperity of the State. The subject of this sketch was always friendly to the common schools of Kenosha, of which he was commissioner, and to institutions of learning generally, as a proof of which he owns a scholarship in the Beloit College.

JOHN E. McMULLEN

Was born October 7th, 1843, at Kingston, Canada West, and removed with his parents to Wisconsin in November, 1857, and settled in Calumet county.

In 1861, he entered the State University at Madison, where he remained, supporting himself and paying his own tuition fee by teaching school during the winter terms, until the spring of 1864, when he

left the University and entered the army. He served in the Fortieth Wisconsin regiment, and afterwards served in an Illinois regiment, where he saw some service, and was wounded in the right arm at the battle of Nashville, his regiment being then attached to the Sixteenth corps. On his return to Wisconsin in 1865, he went to Manitowoc, where he occupied the position of principal of the first ward school of that city for the term of two years, and at the same time studied law with Judge Wood, of that place.

In the winter of 1867-8, he took a law course at the law school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and finished his law studies under the direction of Judge Cooley, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan. In 1868, he returned to Wisconsin and was admitted to practice in the courts of the State. In September, 1868, he settled in Chilton, Calumet county, and began the practice of law, and in November, of that year, was elected to the office of District Attorney of that county, being then twenty-five years of age.

At the fall election of 1870, he was re-elected to fill the same office for another term by the voice of the people of the county, irrespective of party, no one being put in nomination against him, although he is a staunch and consistent democrat, and has engaged in all of the political canvasses since his return to the county in 1868.

The early and rapid progress of Mr. McMullen gives reasonable assurance of his success in more mature years. His maternal grandfather, Mr. John Nugent, was disinherited by his family in Ireland for the reason that at the age of nineteen years he severed the ties of family and country, sailed for New York, and united his fortunes with the people of the colonies in their struggle against the mother country during the revolutionary war. Upon his arrival in New York he joined the revolutionary army and remained in the service until the close of the war.

The juvenile course pursued by Mr. McMullen is praiseworthy in the highest degree. It appears that he was thrown upon his own resources at an early age, and fought his way up to manhood with undaunted courage and laudable ambition, proving his unflinching determination, by honorable means, to raise himself, at some future day, to a position of honor and respectability. A knowledge of the

fact, that, on his mother's side, he is directly descended from, and collaterally related to, a learned and noble Irish family of ancient lineage, may have tended to inspire the subject of this sketch with high aspirations, which, no doubt, would have urged him to pursue his course with unflinching assiduity in the hope of gaining the object sought. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Nugent, the family name of the Marquis of Westmeath, also, of Baron of Delvin, Earl of Westmeath, and several baronets, one of whom, Sir Percy Nugent, and the Marquis of Westmeath, were known to the biographer. Count Nugent, who received an Austrian title, was of this family, which claim their descent from the illustrious house of Ballasme, to which belonged Count Nugent, a Norman. The ancient name was Nogent, which was changed to Nugent, the reason of which change, the biographer has been unable to learn.

HON. AUGUSTUS LEDYARD SMITH.

The gentleman at the head of this very brief sketch was born in April, 1835; graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middleton, Conn. in 1854; was tutor in the State University of Wisconsin from 1854 to 1856; became connected that year, 1856, with the Fox and Mississippi Improvement Co., as secretary and assistant treasurer, and has remained with them and their successors ever since, in the above capacity, and also as land commissioner. In 1865, Mr. Smith was elected to the State Senate from his district. At the reorganization of the State University, he was appointed a Regent, and reappointed at the expiration of his term. He was elected Mayor of Appleton in 1870, and organized the First National Bank of Appleton the same year.

It is highly creditable to see so young a man as the subject of this sketch, to have occupied, and still to occupy such important positions as above stated. His rapid promotion, from step to step, proves the great value of an early education, which very seldom fails to qualify the individual for the proper discharge of duties which generally require age and years of experience from others not educated at the proper season of life.

MESS~~RENE~~^A B. ERSKINE.

The gentleman at the head of this article was born 19th December, 1819, in the town of Roulston, state of Massachusetts, and was educated in the town of Richmond, state of New Hampshire. He became an orphan at the age of four years, his father having been called to another world, leaving his helpless child, when only of the tender age of four years. After having received his education in one of the common schools of the above State, he began to learn the business of a carpenter and joiner, and afterward of a machinist, when of suitable age. The early death of his father, threw the subject of this sketch on his own resources, which had the effect of showing him the necessity of early exertion and good conduct to earn his living at present, and look to the future, with laudable and earnest hope of occupying a higher position at some future day; and his untiring diligence, uniform good conduct and general knowledge of his business, soon realized his hopes.

In 1852, he came to Wisconsin and settled at Racine, where he soon got employment from J. I. Case, as superintendent of his business, which is that of manufacturing threshing machines. Having filled this situation for eleven years, he was taken in as partner in the house which is deservedly one of the most respectable in the United States, which position he still occupies. Mr. Erskine was a member of the board of supervisors of Racine county, and school commissioner of the city of Racine for two years; was elected mayor of the city for three successive terms, in 1869, 1870, 1871, which position he holds still to the entire satisfaction of the citizens; being a living proof of the fact, that he who commences early in life, perseveres in habits of industry and preserves his character unsullied, will generally arrive at the point he had in view.

HON. WILLIAM E. WORDING,

Was born at Castine, Maine, January 21st, 1812, and graduated at Waterville College, now Colby University, Maine, in the class of 1836. In the same year appointed Professor of the Greek and Latin

languages and literature, in the New Hampton Literary and Theological Institution, New Hampshire, which position he held until August, A. D. 1841. In November of that year, he was elected principal of the Cheraw Academy at Cheraw, South Carolina, and continued in that service for three years.

In the meantime he read law in the office of Messrs. McKee & Inglis, and was admitted to practice in the law court of appeals for South Carolina, at Columbia, in May, 1845, and subsequently in the equity court of appeals at Charleston, S. C., in January, 1847. Mr. McKee, now deceased, was then solicitor of the eastern circuit of South Carolina, in the court of general sessions, and Mr. Inglis, subsequently became one of the judges of the court of appeals in that State.

Mr. Wording removed to Racine, Wisconsin, in October, 1847, and continued in the practice of the law until September, 1862. In the year 1850, he was elected Judge of the Racine County Court, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Andrew G. Chatfield, and for two subsequent terms, of four years each, successively. In 1858, his Alma Mater conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D.

In July, 1862, President Lincoln appointed him one of the Federal Direct Tax Commissioners for South Carolina, under the act relating to the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts of the United States. In the latter service he has continued up to the month of November, 1870.

F. ROBINSON,

Kenosha, Wisconsin, was born at Church Stretton, Shropshire, England, in 1824; received his education in a private school; served an apprenticeship of five years in Iswetry as a chemist and druggist.

At the expiration of this apprenticeship he took charge of the business until he and a young man by the name of J. Edwards emigrated to the United States; landed at New York, 1844, and took charge of a store in New York city for Dr. W. B. Eager, after which

he was engaged as a clerk in the wholesale drug house of M. Ward, Close & Co., when, wishing to do something for himself by way of getting into business, concluded to come to the Western States. Landed in Chicago and engaged with N. Sawyer to come and superintend a store just about to start in Southport; came to the State of Wisconsin in 1846, purchased a small stock of goods in Southport in 1847, was married in Green Bay, Wisconsin, October 3d, 1852, to A. M. Bertholf, daughter of H. B. & Ann Bertholf, of Pensaukee, Wis. Was elected alderman, First ward, Kenosha, in 1852—1858 and 1868, served as chief engineer fire department. During the year 1859 and 1860, acted as chairman county board supervisors; in 1868 was elected mayor—in 1862, 1863 and again in 1869; his administration as mayor was very efficient in obtaining men and means to furnish men for the government during the late rebellion—Kenosha being one of the first cities to respond to the call for men. In the fall of 1871 was elected member of assembly from Kenosha county by a large majority and the first democrat elected in Kenosha county to any State office in twenty-five years. He at present carries on a large farm near Kenosha, and is one of the partners of the foundry of R. B. Whitaker & Co., who are large manufacturers of steam engines, thimble skeins, kettles, sash weights, etc.

The subject of this sketch is a universal favorite in Racine county, which is well known to be, for the most part, republican in politics. In his business and social intercourse with the people, he knows no one by his political sentiments. He is friendly, obliging and generous—upright and honorable in all his transactions, which qualities have gained him many friends, and will always secure to him any position in the gift of the people, whenever he may be desirous of seeking it.

HON. THOMAS SCOTT ALLEN.

The biography of the gentleman at the head of the following brief sketch is taken from the valuable history of the late American war by Wm. De Loss Love.

He was born in Andover, Alleghany county, New York, in 1824, and was in succession a printer-boy, teacher, student at Oberlin, O.,

printer in Chicago, Galena and Mineral Point, county clerk and member of the Wisconsin Assembly. He enlisted as a private, became lieutenant, captain, major, and lieutenant colonel of the Second Wisconsin, then colonel of the Fifth, and was breveted brigadier general for gallant services. He was a hero in many battles, and was four times wounded, had several horses shot under him, and his clothes cut with bullets. His father, the Rev. A. S. Allen, of Black Earth, built forts to protect our seaboard against the English in the war of 1813, his father's father fought in the revolution, and the family are of English and Scotch puritan lineage. A younger brother of the general, William Wirt, was taken prisoner at the second Bull Run battle, and nearly starved to death. He was afterward assistant surgeon of the Fifth. The father so long and so earnestly hated slavery, that the sons had a special right to fight for its destruction. The general was elected secretary of state in November, 1865, and is now editor and proprietor of the *Northwestern*, published at Oshkosh. Were it not contrary to the intended plan of this work, the biographer would feel much pleasure in giving a more copious history of so meritorious and distinguished an officer as General Allen proved himself to be during the time he served in the war. A detailed account of the bravery displayed by the general in all the battles in which he was engaged during the late war, would show that his courage and military skill were of no ordinary character. The manner in which he discharged the onerous duty of secretary of state proves his honesty and competency as a public functionary—two qualities not always to be found, now-a-days, combined in men filling high offices of state. As a private citizen, no one more unexceptionable, being kind, agreeable, and social—three desirable qualities to which the biographer can, of his own knowledge, bear undeniable testimony.

THOMAS O'NEIL.

The subject of this sketch was born and educated in Dublin, the capital of Ireland; emigrated to the United States of America in 1835, and lived in the State of New York for nine years. Having

heard that the then new State of Wisconsin held out better prospects for a young man of active habits than the older states, he removed thither in the year 1844 and purchased a farm in Greenfield, a few miles from the city of Milwaukee, which farm he occupied till 1856. About this time, the golden fields of California were attracting persons from every quarter, and Mr. O'Neil not being less anxious than others to pick up some of the glittering dust, took his departure from Greenfield and arrived in the golden region in 1850, where he at once commenced operations in the mines, in which he continued to work for four years, reaping a golden harvest indeed, having in a few years accumulated a good competency with which he returned to Milwaukee in 1854, when he purchased worsted machinery which he worked for many years on the water-power, which had been occupied for many years before by the late Walter Burke, a well known resident of Milwaukee. Having worked the worsted machinery with great success, he sold the concern to Mr. Burke and returned to his farm at Greenfield, where in 1860 he built an extensive distillery on Poplar creek, which ran through his farm, close to the Milwaukee & Beloit railroad, then projected; on the failure of which he built another distillery on the Kinnickinick river in the town of Lake. In 1868 he associated himself with Reynolds & Co., the firm being now known as Dore, Reynolds & O'Neil, who conduct business on a large scale, as wholesale grocers and liquor merchants at — East Water street, Milwaukee. This house is known to be one of the most extensive and respectable in the state.

To the subject of this sketch is due the credit of being the first man that introduced the combing of worsted into this State, and his great success in the business remunerated him handsomely. The distillery which Mr. O'Neil runs at present on the Kinnickinick river is doing a large business and is of considerable dimensions, having a capacity of distilling 500 bushels of grain daily. An honest, active, and successful man of business is a blessing to all around him. Mr. O'Neil, by strict attention to the discharge of every duty—by a full knowledge of, and clear forethought in mercantile transactions—and above all by a scrupulous adherence to strict honesty, has become rich and respectable.

HON. HENRY S. BAIRD.

Was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, on 16th May, 1800; came to the United States when four years old; resided in Pennsylvania for several years; came to Ohio in 1815; entered the law office of the late Gov. Wood, in Cleveland, 1819, and continued the study of his profession until June, 1822, when he came to the then territory of Michigan; was admitted as an attorney and counselor in 1823. In July, 1824, came to Green Bay, then in the territory of Michigan; commenced, and continued to practice as an attorney, until about 1860, when he retired from practice in the courts. For some years held the office of district attorney. In 1836, at the organization of Wisconsin as a territory, was chosen as a member of the first legislative council, served as president of that body during the first session, and resigned in 1837. In December, 1836, was appointed by Governor Dodge, attorney general of the territory, which office he resigned in 1838. In 1846 was elected and served as a member of the first convention to form a constitution for the state of Wisconsin. He is now the oldest member of the bar of Wisconsin, and was in active and successful practice of the profession during a period of nearly forty years. In politics, was originally a Henry Clay whig; in latter years has acted with the republican party. Has never been an office seeker and at present takes no active part in politics.

The history of Mr. Baird will always be read with interest, as being one of the first gentleman of prominence that settled at Green Bay—a place distant from civilization, without trade or commerce, with intercourse with but few except the untutored Indian of the wilderness. During a long life actively engaged in a profession that constantly brought him prominently before the public, he sustained a high character for honor and integrity, unsullied by a single act not becoming a gentleman. Such a man should not depart this life without leaving a lasting record to those that survive him.

HON. WILLIAM L. UTLEY.

William L. Utley was born in the town of Monson, Massachusetts, on the 10th day of July, 1814. In 1817 his father moved to Ohio, settled in the town of Newbury, Geauga county, twenty miles east of Cleveland. The whole country was at that time a howling wilderness.

He graduated at the highest institution of learning in that vicinity, a log school house; shared in all the hardships and privations incident to the settlement of new and uncultivated countries at that time. At the age of seventeen he was bound out to a trade, and at the age of twenty-one, having worked himself out of the woods, he broke away from his home, went to the state of New York, became a musician, portrait and landscape painter; married and moved west; came to Racine in September, 1844.

He was elected to the State Legislature in 1850, and re-elected in 1851; was appointed adjutant general of the state by Gov. Farwell; accomplished the first enrollment of the state militia.

In 1860, he was elected to the state senate. At the breaking out of the rebellion in the spring of 1861, was appointed adjutant general of the State, under the direction of Gov. Randall, and put the first thirty thousand Wisconsin soldiers in the field.

In January, 1862, he retired from the adjutant general's office, and took his place in the senate, where he took a bold and earnest stand in putting through the legislature those war measures which have made Wisconsin famous in the estimation of her sister States. In July, 1862, he was appointed a colonel by Gov. Salomon, and in ten days raised the Twenty-second Wisconsin Regiment and went directly to the front. Became somewhat celebrated as the first commanding officer that carried the laws of Congress and the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln through Kentucky, for which he has been persecuted to the present time by the state of Kentucky. A judgment was obtained against him for something like a thousand dollars, for allowing his men to shelter a little dwarfed negro boy. In the spring of 1863, after having marched all through Kentucky, went to Tennessee, participated in the severe battle of Spring Hill, March 5, 1863, where General Coburn's brigade, being overpowered by ten times their

number, after a desperate struggle were taken prisoners. Was finally taken to Richmond where he enjoyed the pleasures of Libby Prison for a few months; was exchanged and returned to his command June 25, 1863. Removed to Murfreesboro July 4th, was afterwards put in command of the fort, defended it against the raid of Wheeler and Forrest. Remained in Murfreesboro until the spring of 1864, when, after a tedious march over the Cumberland mountains, gained the great army of Gen. Sherman. Was placed in the Twentieth corps under Gen. Jo. Hooker; was engaged in the battles of Rockyface Ridge, Resaca, Dallas Woods, Golgotha Church, Kenesaw Mountain and in skirmishes too numerous to mention. In short, participated in all the fighting to the taking of Atlanta, though was compelled to leave the service before reaching Atlanta on account of ill health, having served two years with the brave Twenty-second Wisconsin boys, almost constantly on duty in the face of the enemy.

In July, 1865, purchased the Racine Journal, which he has conducted nearly seven years with great success. In April, 1869, received the appointment of postmaster at Racine, which position he holds at this time; and considers himself good for several years of warfare with evil, let it come under what guise it will.

Few persons could be found so successful as Col. Utley has been. He commenced the world without the advantages of an early education, hereditary fortune or family influence, and fought the battle of life with great success, proving him to be a man of genius, energy and perseverance. With a scanty education acquired in an isolated log house, probably located in the bush, or at all events, at a distance from a town or city, he learned a mechanical trade which he changed for a profession requiring good taste, and a knowledge of nature; in time, he is found in the legislature, making and repealing laws, opposing what he considers wrong, and advocating measures which he considers best calculated to promote the interest of the state; again we find him adjutant general of the state, organizing a militia for national defences; he now enters the army to fight the battles of his country, and is rapidly promoted to high rank; and is now conducting a public journal, and a postmaster.

It is unnecessary to state that Col. Utley could not have been the

recipient of so many honors conferred on him, or have accomplished so much as the above history reveals without taste or talent of any kind. A bare recital of facts, as may be seen above, is the best eulogy that could be written on him.

HON. LUCIUS S. BLAKE.

The subject of this sketch, one of the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin, was born at Burlington, Vt., March 14, 1816. His father, Capt. Levi Blake, was a soldier of the war of 1812. His mother belonged to the English family of Rathbuns, who settled in America in 1746. Upon the paternal side he is of Irish extraction, his father being descended from the eldest or Irish branch of the numerous family whose name he bears, through Theophilus "of that ilk," who introduced that branch into America by leaving the "ould sod" and settling in New Hampshire about the year 1710.

Whatever may have been the immediate cause of the removal of old Theophilus Blake to this country, whether "driven by fate" he left the Emerald shores, actuated by the same spirit as that which prompted those other members of the family whom Moore thus addresses :

"Ye Blakes and O'Donnells, whose father's resigned—
The green hills of their youth among strangers to find,
That repose which at home they had sighed for in vain."

Or whether he left his country for his country's good. The "ould gentleman" seems to have possessed the peculiar desire for adventure and love of wandering and change of place, which, to this day, forms a prominent trait in the character of some of the family, and which seems to have been inherited from the originator of the name. One Launcelot Ap Lake, i.e. Son of the Lake, (since corrupted into Blake,) a wandering Knight and one of those whom tradition makes to have graced King Arthur's Round Table, and who, following his liege lord in a victorious campaign into Ireland, concluded to remain there and was invested with an estate from the conquered lands, as an emblem of royal favor, and a reward for his deeds of bravery, which may be found recounted in the collection of stories issued by Sir Thomas

Malory in 1485. This same restless spirit took some of the descendents of Launcelot to England from whom sprang the younger branches of the family, rendered famous by Admiral Robert Blake, the indomitable old republican sailor who secured to England much of her naval supremacy and infused that intrepidity of spirit and enterprise by which the British navy has ever since been distinguished.

Again we find this same spirit cropping out in Levi, the father of the subject of this sketch, for early in 1817, we find him leaving Vermont to find a home in Western New York, where, settling in Erie county, he remained a few years and then removed to Crawford county, Pennsylvania; but after remaining there some seven years—finding the country becoming too old, in 1834, taking two of his sons, Lucius S. and E. Sandford, the former being at that time eighteen years old, he started on after the Indians and came West to Chicago—then consisting of Fort Dearborn and a small village. Here the father engaged himself at his vocation, that of contractor and builder, his two sons working for him and assisting in erecting many buildings which, until marble fronts and Mansard roofs, displaced them, were pointed out to curious eyes as vestiges of *old* Chicago. Returning in the fall of the year, the whole family came west as far as Cass county, Michigan, but the emigration fever again seizing them, the father and three sons struck out for the West, and, passing around Lake Michigan, followed its western shore till they arrived at Root river, now the site of the beautiful city of Racine; here, about seven miles from the mouth of the river, they staked out claims, and, bringing on the family, commenced farming.

Lucius S. remained on his father's farm until twenty-one years of age, and then contracted to remain one year longer at twenty-five dollars per month, at the expiration of which time he left the paternal roof and engaged himself at Kenosha (then Southport) to Gen. Bullen and Samuel Hale, now of the firm of Hale, Ayer & Co., Chicago, to do carpenter and joiner work, receiving as compensation \$1.50 per day in "store pay." At the age of twenty-three we find him still at work at the trade learned of his father, at Racine, in the employ of Charles S. Wright, one of nature's noblemen long since departed to his reward. This business Mr. Blake carried on for sev-

eral years—several buildings still remaining at Racine to testify to his handicraft—but now having acquired something of this world's goods, and being fascinated withal by the youthful charms of Caroline, daughter of William Elliott, an English maiden but lately arrived, he concluded to go the way of the world and was married, the union being blessed with five children of whom death has taken two. In the year 1843, perceiving the necessity of the country and the large amount of wheat growing, he commenced the manufacture of farming implements, making fanning mills a specialty. At first the business was necessarily small, his capital being restricted and the demands of the farming community readily supplied, but year by year, as capital and the facilities of doing business increased the production, the manufactory was enlarged, until at length his establishment stands at the head as the largest fanning mill manufactory in the northwest.

Although in youth debarred by the early removal of his father's family from the East, of all but the most meagre educational opportunities, his indomitable perseverance, energy and natural business qualifications, have rendered him successful.

While many have left Racine to look further west for homes, and among them every member of his father's family, he has remained steadily employed at his business in the place of his early adoption, and has seen it grow from the wild woods into a thriving city. As his means increased he has always sought an opportunity for investment, and associating with himself partners of ability and integrity—is now, besides the manufacturer of agricultural implements, at the head of the largest and most complete woolen mill in the west, which has gained a wide reputation in the manufacture of elegant and serviceable shawls.

In his investments, his own home has always had the preference, and to-day he occupies the position of the largest real estate holder in the city of Racine, owning several public buildings, manufactories, and numerous residences. While attending to his private affairs he has not been neglectful of public duties, and probably no man in Racine has given more of his time and means or exerted his influence more to make Racine what she to-day is—a leading town in the State.

He was one of the first trustees under the village government, and succeeded his father as treasurer of the county of Racine. During 1863-4 he served as provost marshal of Racine county, and has been city councilman for several terms and still occupies that position—acting as chairman of the finance committee. During the session of 1870 he represented his city in the legislature of the State, and procured the passage of several bills of importance to the general interests of his constituents and the welfare of Racine city.

In the fall of 1871 he received the unanimous nomination for Assemblyman, but though deservedly popular, was defeated by the combined exertions of the young men of Racine who preferred a man of their own standing. However, not being desirous of office, he is content if he can serve public interest in any way, and consents to occupy position, when by so doing public good may be accomplished, satisfied to enjoy the prosperity which kind providence and his own toil and integrity has given him, and gratified with the assurances that the labor of his hands has been blessed with good to others as well as himself.

The family name of the subject of this sketch is one of respectability and distinction in the County Galway, Ireland, containing two titles of nobility—Lord and Baronet. The lords assume the title of Walscourt, the residence being Ardfry.

JOSEPH V. QUARLES, Jr.

Joseph V. Quarles, Jr., was born at Kenosha, Wisconsin, December 16, 1843, graduated in the literary department of the University of Mich., in June 1866, and attended the law school of said University. He studied law in the office of O. S. Head, Esq., an eminent lawyer at Kenosha, Wisconsin, and is now practicing law in his native city. He was District Attorney of Kenosha County, in the years 1868 and 1869, and is now Superintendent of Public Instruction in the city of Kenosha.

Mr. Quarles is a young lawyer of great promise, for one of his years, and from his attainments, agreeable manners, strict attention

to the interest of his clients, and above all, from his strict integrity, he bids fair for a high place in his profession, when of more mature years. The biographer has written the last sentence, from a knowledge of Mr. Quarles character, acquired during a recent visit to Kenosha.

RICHARD B. BATES.

Richard B. Bates was born at West Troy, New York, August 17 1843; received a common school education, finished at Fort Edward Institute, Washington County, New York; came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1856, and settled at Delavan.

From 1857 to 1861, he lived at Darien, in the employ of Mr. N. W. Hoag; in the fall of 1862, moved to Delavan, and was in the employ of Messrs. Bradley & Goff, till March, 1865, when he moved to Milwaukee, and engaged with Messrs. Noonan & McNab, as book-keeper, where he remained till June, 1857, when he was obliged to return to Delavan to take charge of the lumber trade of his father, who died in Nov. 1866, at Delavan. He, Mr. Bates, was associated with Maj. Askellum in the lumber business until the Spring of 1857, when they sold the yard at Delavan, and started one at Racine, taking Mr. N. W. Hoag, of Racine, into the concern.

In the fall of 1871, he was elected to represent the city of Racine in the legislative Assembly, having been opposed by Hon. L. S. Blake, a respectable, wealthy, and popular republican.

CHARLES FRANTZ

Was born in Minden, Westphalia, Prussia, 1840; educated at the same place. My father is still living at Minden and is professor in a literary institution.

I came to this country in spring of 1855, and settled at Kenosha, Wis., was engaged in mercantile business at Kenosha and Chicago until the fall of 1861. I enlisted as a private in Company C, 9th Regiment Wis. Vol., on the 9th of September, 1861, to which Company I recruited 48 men from Kenosha, Wis.; was elected 2d Lieut-

enant of Company C, and in the spring of 1862 promoted 1st Lieutenant. After the battle at Prairie Grove, Ark., I was promoted to Captain and transferred to company G; was with the regiment in every engagement; I lost my left arm in the battle at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark., April 30th, 1864, was taken prisoner at the same time, and experienced the hardships of prison life in Tyler, Texas; was exchanged in Feb. 1865; rejoined my regiment in March at Little Rock, Ark.; received a furlough for two months. While home the war was about to close and all officers then on furlough were mustered out by special order from the War Department.

After the war closed, I took part in the political field, was active in promoting the interests of the republican party; was elected in the spring of 1866, City Treasurer of Kenosha, re-elected in 1867 and 1868; was elected Register of Deeds in the fall of 1868, and appointed Post Master in the spring of 1869, which office I now hold.

FRANK CHARNLEY.

Frank Charnley, contractor and builder, was born in Manchester England, in the year 1818, and emigrated to Milwaukee in 1842. Since his arrival in this city, he has been engaged in the building business. The first contract he took of any account was the building of the old brick Methodist church in 1844, on the corner of Spring and West Water streets, which was burned some years ago. Since the erection of the church, he has built a large number of stores, dwellings and other buildings, among which is a stone front dwelling for D. Newhall, also a house for John Lockwood, Esq., one for Mr. Hibbard, Sentinel office block, Burchard's block, all the masonry on the three elevators, and one at Prairie du Chien, besides other buildings for various purposes, and is at present engaged in the erection of the Milwaukee county court house, built of Lake Superior brown sand stone, from Bass Island. The foregoing list of buildings shows the extensive practice, and estimate formed of Mr. Charnley's skill and fidelity as a contractor and builder, but what has especially crowned his success is the court house now approaching completion, which bears lasting and visible testimony to his com

petency to carry out, in full detail, the plans and specifications of a large public building. The court house is a credit to the state, and adds considerably to the beauty of the Queen city of the Lakes, but the color of the stone detracts very considerably from the appearance of this splendid edifice.

JOHN McCABE.

John McCabe was born at Maltown, county Cavan, Ireland, in 1823, educated there in the national schools, and followed the business of farming; came to the United States in 1842; enlisted in the late war in 1863; made up a company at Oshkosh, and promoted to the rank of 1st Lieutenant, in the 5th regiment of Wisconsin volunteers; was afterwards promoted to the rank of captain, and fought under General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley; moved in front of Petersburg, where he was engaged in several battles; also fought in the battle at the surrender of General Lee; was member of several town and county boards; was chairman of the Town of Vinland, and conducted a farm for some time. Being deficient in education, he went to school at Albany after having arrived in the United States.

HENRY TYRRELL.

Henry Tyrrell was born in the town of Derby, state of Connecticut, on the 30th day of October, 1815; was educated at an academy in his native town until the age of fourteen, when he left school and his home, to take care of himself. Making his way to the town of New Milford, about 42 miles from his home, he engaged with a man of the name of Blakney, to learn the tailor's trade.

Mr. Blakney having an extensive library, to which the subject of this narrative had access, he, during the four years spent in learning his trade, took care to improve his spare time by taking advantage of so valuable a treasure as the books in the library contained. On leaving New Milford, he removed to the town of Winchester, Connecticut, and engaged with Messrs. S. & L. Harbut, merchants of that place, working at his trade part of the time, and purchasing wool during the rest. Having remained with the Messrs. Harbut for

about three years, spending his spare time in reading Blackstone's Commentaries and other works on common law, he removed to his native town and having accumulated a few hundred dollars, and being 21 years of age, in March, 1836, he married Miss Jennett Worster, daughter of Mr. Daniel Worster, who was a resident of Racine county, Wisconsin, as early as 1839, having removed from the town of Derby in that year. In 1857, Mr. Tyrrell removed to Litchfield, Connecticut, where he engaged in business on his own account, selling goods, and for a few years was very successful; but those were days of extensive credit, and it was his misfortune to lose a large amount due him by those who took the benefit of the national bankrupt law. After settling and paying all his debts, he was left with about \$160 in his hands. With this scanty sum, he started with his little family, consisting of his wife and two boys, the elder being then about three years old, and landed in Racine, on the 18th day of November, 1843, with only one sovereign, and three ten cent pieces in his pocket, and no furniture. Soon after his arrival in Racine, he got work at his former trade, by which he soon saved as much as enabled him to build a house, and open up several farms. He was in the wholesale grocery business for several years in Racine, and manufactured pine lumber in the northern part of the state for some time. He is now engaged in the real estate and conveyancing business, which he has conducted for about eight years. In this connection it may not be irrelevant to state, that his son Mr. Franklin Tyrrell, is proprietor of the Huggins House, at Racine, which is admirably conducted. The biographer having stopped at the Huggins House several times, has no hesitation in recommending it to all who seek comfort, convenience, and attention on reasonable terms.

REV. WALTER S. ALEXANDER,

Was born in Killingly, Windham county, Connecticut, August 29th, 1835. His father, Col. William Alexander, now living, at the advanced age of 85 years, has filled many positions of public trust, having honorably served the State as Senator and Representative.

Rev. Mr. Alexander was fitted for college at Worcester and Middleborough, Mass., entered Yale College in the autumn of 1854, and received his degree of M. A. with the class of 1858. He entered Andover Theological Seminary in 1861, and pursued the full three year's course of theological study.

He was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Woburn (Mass.) Association, in Jan., 1861, and in the autumn after his graduation from the Seminary received urgent calls from the Congregational church in Sharon, Mass., and from the first Congregational church in Pomfret, Conn: The latter call he accepted, and was ordained and installed pastor Nov. 22d, 1861. Prof. Edwards A. Park, of Andover, preaching the sermon. He labored with great success in Pomfret over four years. During this time there were published his sermons on the death of Dea. Job Williams, Lieut. Edwin R. Keyes, Rev. Daniel Hunt, President Lincoln, and a sermon, commemorative of the 150th anniversary of the organization of the church. In the autumn of 1865 he accepted a second and more urgent call to the pastorate of the first Presbyterian church of Racine.

He began labor Feb. 1st, 1866, and was installed in June following Prof. F. W. Fisk, D. D. preaching the sermon.

The church has grown rapidly under Mr. Alexander's ministry, 180 additions having been made since the beginning of his pastorate. His church now numbers more than 375 members, and exerts a wide influence in the State. Mr. Alexander is a corresponding member of the historical societies of Wisconsin and Minnesota. He has a large and valuable Geological Cabinet, and perhaps the most extensive and interesting autograph collection in the West.

G. TIMME.

The subject of this sketch was born at Verden, in the kingdom of Prussia, in 1843; emigrated to America, with his parents in 1846, and arriving at Kenosha county, on the 27th of August, the same year, where he lived with his parents in the town of Wheatland, till August, 17, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in company C, of the

1st Wis., Volunteer Infantry. He was engaged in the following battles, viz., the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862, the battle of Stone River, Tennessee, Dec. 31, Jan. 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1862-63; the battle of Jefferson, 28 and 29, Dec., 1862; the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, or Pigeon Ridge, Ga., Sept., 12th and 13th, 1863; the battle of Chicamauga, Ga., Sept., 19th and 20th, 1863, at which battle (20th) he lost his left arm, while assisting to repulse an attack of the enemy; and finally was removed to the Harvey Hospital, at Madison, Wisconsin. He was then promoted to the rank of Captain, for his distinguished gallantry displayed in the battle of Chicamauga; he left the service in May 6, 1864. His education having been neglected in his younger days, he entered the commercial college at Cleveland, Ohio, where he graduated. In 1865 the gallant captain returned to his old town where he was elected town clerk in the spring of 1865; assessor, and justice of the peace for two terms. In 1866, he was elected to the office of clerk of county board of supervisors, of Kenosha county, which he still occupies. The captain has been several times chosen delegate to county and state conventions by the republican party.

HON. WILLIAM C. ALLEN

Was born on the 2d day of February, 1814, in the town of Hosick, in the county of Rensselaer, in the state of New York. Worked on his father's farm until he was sixteen years of age; he then left home to get an education, with a determination to study the law as a profession. He had no resources except his health, industry and will to work his way up in life the best he could. After taking an academical course for four years, he entered the law office of C. H. Putnam, Esq., in the county of Montgomery, where he remained as a student for four years. Was admitted to the bar in the state of New York, in 1841. In October following, moved to Wisconsin, settled in Delavan, Walworth county, and there first entered upon the practice of his profession. Was elected county

judge in the year 1842, and continued to hold the office for twelve years; was one of the originators of the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb. Was appointed a trustee in the first by governor Farwell, in 1852, and continued as such trustee until 1871, a period of nineteen years. Was one of the committee who compiled the statutes of 1849; organized the Walworth County Bank, and served as its president for ten years. Was among the first originators of the Western Union Railroad; served as director for six years and since president of the company four years. Took an active part in building a plank road from Racine to Delavan. Served two consecutive terms in the legislature, in the years of 1866 and 1867. Moved to the city of Racine in the spring of 1870, opened a law office and commenced the practice of law in the city. Obtained the charter for the Manufacturer's National Bank of Racine, and on its organization became one of its stockholders, was elected one of the directors. Was chosen city attorney in the summer of 1870, gave material assistance to the city in compromising and funding the city debt into new bonds. Judge Allen is emphatically a public spirited man, and has rendered a ready and willing hand to aid in developing the material resources of the state, as well as expanding and enlarging the moral and intellectual condition of the people. Is one of the state board of charities, a strong temperance advocate, a teacher in the sabbath school, a member of the presbyterian church and an elder thereof. Judge Allen is one who believes, and acts upon the principle, that the path of the just is as a shining light, growing brighter and brighter to the perfect day. He is kind and generous in all his social and business relations, and esteemed by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

EDWARD NICHOLAS HEATH.

Edward Nicholas Heath received his preparatory education in some of the best schools in Dublin, Ireland, and had peculiar advantages to prepare himself for the profession he now practices in Madison, Wisconsin. His father was a distinguished surgeon, having the charge of various public institutions for many years in the county of

Wicklow, Ireland. His brother, William Heath, was a man of extraordinary capacity. There is erected to him a beautiful monument within the walls of the Episcopal parochial church of Baltinglass, as a lasting proof of his eminent abilities, by a surgeon and physician. The maternal grandfather of Dr. Heath was an eminent surgeon, and his maternal uncle was staff surgeon to the forces; and performed the most difficult surgical operations known in his day, a fact which history testifies. Numerous testimonials in the doctor's possession from men high in their profession in Dublin, show that he had peculiar facilities for acquiring a thorough knowledge of his profession. The following is taken verbatim from the London Medical Directory, "Heath, Edward Nicholas, Licentiate of Surgery, Licentiate of Midwifery, medical diploma, all from Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, surgeon to Hathetstown, and Rathville Dispensaries, assistant surgeon to the Baltinglass Infirmary, and also medical attendant to the Stratford Fever Hospital."

JOHN H. NICHOLS.

The gentleman at the head of this article was born in Malony, Franklin county, state of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1808; received a common school education; was employed as clerk with J. Walbridge, at Gaines, Orleans county, N. Y., for three years, at the end of which time, he became a partner in the establishment, under the name of Nichols & Walbridge, selling merchandise, manufacturing pot and pearl ashes, and purchasing lumber and grain. He continued in the company for about four years, when his partner retired, leaving him sole manager of the business, in which he continued till 1839, when he removed to Brockport, Monroe county, New York, where he opened a bank called the bank of Brockport, which he conducted as manager till 1844. In 1842 he established a mercantile house at Southport, now Kenosha, combining produce, wheat, paying cash, a practice not before known. In 1847, he gave up business. During the above time he was engaged in the lumbering and forwarding trade largely, running at the same time branch

houses at Platteville, Vienna, Waukegan, Solon Mills and McHenry, Illinois. His concern at Platteville, was burned out in 1844, and rebuilt again. While at Platteville, he purchased lead, brought it by teams to Kenosha, and shipped to New York. In 1847, he retired from business; went back to the state of New York, and commenced the construction of railroads and canals, among which was the enlargement of the Erie canal, from Buffalo to Black Rock, with the view to make it a ship canal; was contractor of the Hudson River railroad, on the extension of the Harlem and Albany railroad, built a portion of the Canandaigua and Jefferson railroad; also a large portion of the Great Western railroad in Canada. Among the canal contracts, was a lock at Seneca Falls, in Cayuga county, New York, also built an aqueduct at Oswego, N. Y. After all this herculean labor, Mr. Nichols, became a farmer, in the town of Richmond, McHenry county, Illinois, in 1855, where he carried on the making of cheese on a large scale. In 1857 he closed up that business, and sold his farm. He has been in no business since, except in the real estate, at Chicago. He was married at Vernon, Oneida county, N. Y., in January, 1835, to Caroline E. Hitchcock, daughter of Hon. Luke Hitchcock, by whom was born a son and daughter. The son, John M. Nichols, jr., was appointed Lieutenant in the 1st Regt. U. S. Cavalry; was killed June 12th, 1864, at Trevillian station, Va., while serving under Gen. Sheridan.

HON. CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN.

It is not within the range of possibility to do common justice to the subject of this sketch in as many pages as there are words in the outline furnished the biographer to enable him to discharge his duty in as ample a manner as the distinguished subject deserves, and the author would wish. The reader must therefore draw largely on his imagination, to dress up the bare skeleton intended to be described. Cadwallader C. Washburn was born at Livermore, in the state of Maine, April 22, 1818; received an academic education; studied and practiced law; and was commissioned colonel of the second

Wisconsin cavalry, October, 10th 1861, in the Union Army, in the war for the suppression of the late rebellion. He was promoted Brigadier General, November, 19, 1862. General Washburn was a member of the thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, fortieth, and forty-first Congress, and elected Governor of the state of Wisconsin in 1871, receiving 78,301 votes, against 68,910 for Hon. James R. Doolittle. (Democrat.)

HON. DANIEL HALL.

The city of Watertown, (including the Fifth and Sixth Wards thereof in Dodge county, and the town of Ixonia and Watertown,) is represented in the legislative assembly, by the gentleman at the head of this sketch, who is in politics a republican, and resides in the city of Watertown. He was born in Greenwich, Washington county, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1819; graduated at Union College in 1845, is by profession a lawyer. He came to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled at Watertown; was district attorney of Jefferson county, in 1857 and 1858, and member of the assembly in 1870, and 1871; and re-elected to the assembly in 1872, running as an independent candidate, receiving 1,182 votes, against 516 for his opponent. On the organization of the assembly, was chosen speaker; was chairman of the judiciary committee of the Assembly, in 1871. Much praise is due to speaker Hall for his able advocacy in the Watertown railroad case argued in the present session of the Legislature. Had not the personal liability of property holders in that city been relieved from a large debt assumed by the corporation, the consequences would be ruinous to the future growth and prosperity of Watertown.

COL. RICHARD DUNBAR.

The gentleman at the head of this sketch deserves more than a brief notice, which the biographer would cheerfully give, were he not limited by the intended plan of the work. The subject of the sketch was born in Mayo county, Ireland, May 1st, 1821; emigrated to

America at an early age ; and was engaged in various enterprises of considerable magnitude. He had the honor of being the first who turned a railroad sod in the state of Minnesota, between St. Paul and St. Anthony ; to him is also due the honor of bringing the first supply of Potomac water into the city of Washington, which was an achievement calculated to transmit his name to posterity as a public benefactor. A man of the colonel's untiring spirit of enterprise could not be bound to one limited spot. A mind like his thirsts for knowledge, and is incessantly extending the bounds of inquiry ; two facts fully illustrated by the colonel, who traveled extensively through the states, the Canadas, the West India Islands, and South America.

Being a man of inquiring mind and clear observation, he allowed nothing to escape his notice that could be applied to any useful purpose. Accident, however, contributed more to his success, and brought about an event in the history of his life, better calculated to perpetuate his name and memory than all the preconceived and premeditated acts of his life. This event could not be told in more appropriate terms than the following, copied from Col. Dunbar's own account. "History of the providential discovery by the subscriber, who had been suffering for over two years with what appeared to be an incurable disease, known as saccharine diabetes." Having applied to the most eminent medical men in this country and in Europe, without any perceptible benefit or relief resulting from their treatment, he despaired of ever being cured. Being called to attend the funeral of a friend, his excessive thirst led him to a spring near by, where tasting the water and finding it palatable he indulged freely in drinking several glasses, when to his surprise he found himself in a copious perspiration for the first time in over two years. Retiring at the usual hour that night, he slept undisturbed for the first time during his illness, having been invariably disturbed at intervals, eight or ten times during the night with a continuous thirst, and drinking freely. In addition to the foregoing benefit his constipation was relieved, whereby all medical preparations were dispensed with. These results being so marked and striking, led him at once to repeat the use of the water, and in a few days thereafter left for his home at Brooklyn,

New York, believing himself to be cured. This occurred in 1868. During January following, he had a relapse of this distressing disease, which led him to consult his medical advisor, Professor Willard Parker, M. D. of New York city, who advised him to visit the spring in Wisconsin, from which he derived such benefit before, and note specially the result attendant on the use of the water, and report to him the result frequently, during his stay at the spring. On this, his second visit to the spring, he found his condition as follows:

Specific gravity of urine marking 45° , densely saccharine dryness of the mouth, gums, tongue and lips, with insatiable thirst and constipation of the bowels, with acute pains in the region of the kidneys and left hip, weakness of limbs, languid feeling; and uncontrollable discharge of urine, and general prostration and emaciation of the whole system. A few days use of the water resulted in producing a perfectly normal condition of the whole system, all traces of sugar removed, and specific gravity that marked 45° was reduced to 18° . This wonderful result induced him to give it extended publicity, being satisfied himself of its curative properties, and sustained in his opinion by eminent medical men. The author has read numerous published letters from medical men of high standing, residing in several parts of the states, all bearing the most flattering testimony to the extraordinary curative properties of the Bethesda spring water. Many of those medical gentlemen are known to the author, who has no hesitation in stating that they are all gentlemen of acknowledged professional abilities, and altogether too respectable to lend themselves to anything bordering upon quackery, or testifying to anything contrary to truth. As immediately connected with the subject of the present article, and with the natural and industrial resources of Wisconsin, it will not be considered out of place, or contrary to the intended plan of the author to give the analysis of the Bethesda Mineral Water, by Professor Chandler, of Columbia College, New York, whose character is a sufficient guarantee for its accuracy.

In one U. S. or wine gallon, of 231 inches, there are:

Chloride of Sodium,	-	-	-	-	-	1,160 grains.
Sulphate of Potassa,	-	-	-	-	-	0,454
Sulphate of Sodium,	-	-	-	-	-	0,542

Bicarbonate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	17,022
Bicarbonate of Magnesia,	-	-	-	-	12,388
Bicarbonate of Iron,	-	-	-	-	0,042
Bicarbonate of Soda,	-	-	-	-	1,256
Phosphate of Soda,	-	-	-	-	a trace.
Alumina,	-	-	-	-	0,122
Silica,	-	-	-	-	0,741
Organic Matter,	-	-	-	-	1,983
Total,	-	-	-	-	35,710 grains.

So much has been written and said in praise of the Bethesda Spring Water, of Waukesha, a short description of that town and its surroundings, taken from the "Waukesha Freeman," may not prove uninteresting to the readers of this work. "These springs are situated in the state of Wisconsin, within the corporate limits of the beautiful town of Waukesha, which contains about three thousand inhabitants. They are in direct communication with the great city of Milwaukee, distance eighteen miles, and the city of Madison, capital of the state, 50 miles, and therefore are of easy access to all parts of the states. The climate is unusually salubrious, the natural beauty and picturesque scenery of the surrounding country is especially attractive, pleasant walks, roads, and excellent fishing abounds, the best medical advice can be procured."

REV. CLEMENT F. LEFEVRE, D. D.

The subject of this memoir is of English parentage, being born at Berkampstead, in the county of Hertfordshire, on the 12th of November, 1797. His father was a clergyman of the established church and a graduate of Pembroke College, Oxford. Having been presented to a living at Southampton, in the diocese of Winchester, he removed there when the writer of the present sketch was an infant in arms, and he consequently associates with Hampshire, all the reminiscences of his earliest years. He received from his father, who took a select number of pupils, some of whom were prepared under his instructions for entering the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, a classical education.

At the age of seventeen he entered the Royal Navy as Lieutenant of Royal Marines, and served in that capacity on board of a frigate on the Halifax station. He was never in any engagement during his service in the navy. Being placed on the peace establishment in 1815, he spent most of his time till the Autumn of 1817, in France, to acquire a better knowledge of the language of that country with which he had been familiar from an early age. In September of the last named year, he left England with other half-pay officers, to join Bolivar, in the war for Spanish Independence, in the South American colonies. The vessel in which he had embarked put in at a port in Venezuela, where General Axismendez, had the command, and his advice was, that the vessel should proceed to the Port of Spain, in the island of Trinidad, where passage could be obtained up the Oronoco, to join the army under General Bolivar. This was accordingly accomplished. On the arrival of the vessel, the yellow fever was raging in the island, and scarcely a family from the north escaped without losing some member. Among the newly arrived it was especially fatal, and a number of the passengers were its victims. The writer was attacked by the disease but fortunately it was in the mountain district whither he had rambled in company with another officer. To this cause he attributes his escape as there was no instance of recovery among those who had fallen sick in Port of Spain. The consequent effects of the disease was so debilitating that he never, after his recovery, felt equal to any bodily exertion, though he remained over a year on the island. He became at length aware that the only remedy for a vigorous state of health could be found in more northern latitudes. He therefore concluded to embark for the United States, but finding no opportunity from Trinidad he proceeded to Martinique, where there was commercial intercourse between that island and Baltimore. On the passage to Martinique the schooner in which he had embarked discharged some of her freight, and took in other at the islands of St. Vincent and St. Lucia, giving him an opportunity of spending some days ashore. Arriving at St. Pierre, Martinique, there was a detention of several days before an opportunity presented itself for embarking for Baltimore, and he availed himself of this delay in visiting Port Royal. At length a

schooner left for that port with the subject of this sketch and two other passengers, and arrived after a passage of five weeks. The northern breezes had the desired sanitary influence, and strength and health took the place of debility and sickness. After remaining in Baltimore for several weeks, he proceeded to New York. Thrown on his own resources for a living he engaged as an assistant teacher in the academy of Rev. Dr. Clowes, at Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y. Occupying this position for two years he felt a desire to study in view of taking orders in the Episcopal church. At the time of making this decision some friends from England arrived in N. Y., on their way to Canada, and recommended that he should make that province the theatre of his labors. He consulted with the Rt. Rev. Dr. Hobart, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church, who expressed the satisfaction it would have given him to have added his name to the list of candidates for orders in his own diocese, but as he would be of equal service to the cause in the Province, and as the situation would be permanent, and his salary paid by the government he thought it would be to his advantage to avail himself of the patronage of the established church. After passing a course of theological studies under the chaplain of the Bishop of Quebec, circumstances rendered it expedient that he should return to England, and taking the necessary testimonials with him he received ordination at the hands of the Bishop of London, at his private chapel at the palace of Fulham, the 23d of December, 1821. Being adopted by the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts," he returned to Canada, and was placed at the disposal of the Bishop of Quebec, who appointed him to the church at Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec. Having married the sister of Dr. Clowes, on his arrival in New York, he proceeded to Sherbrooke, assumed the pastorate and sustained that position for eight years.

In the latter days of his ministry he entertained doubts of the doctrine of the absolute eternity of punishment, which appeared to him inconsistent with the attributes both of the justice and mercy of God, whose chastisement the scriptures present as parental and remedial. Another difficulty presented itself in the doctrine of the Trinity. He found no authority in scripture, and certainly no evi-

dence in reason, for the article of the church which asserts that God consists of three persons, equally, separately and identically God in all his perfect attributes and yet only one God. Whatever rank Christ the Son of God, and the Holy Ghost might entertain in the divine nature, he believed it must be subordinate to the Supremacy of the one God. With this conviction he made known his views to Dr. Stewart, his Bishop, and finding in the interviews which took place between them no sufficient reason in his mind for retracting his opinions, he withdrew from the ministry of the Episcopal church. He only in conclusion desires here to state that he received the most charitable consideration from the Bishop, what the church esteemed heresy, and who in his confirmation visits to his former parishioners at Sherbrooke, expressed much regret at the necessary separation.

At the close of the year 1829 he left Canada with his family and went to New York, and in that year received the fellowship of the universalist denomination. In the sequel he was pastor of the society in Troy, N. Y., for four years, six in the city of New York, and four in the city of Hudson, N. Y.

From the last named place he emigrated to the west. He was influenced to this movement from the flattering descriptions he received of the country, from families who had settled there, many of them formerly members of his church in Sherbrooke. On the 18th day of May, 1844, he landed in Milwaukee, where he was invited to take charge of a society just formed and whose pastor he was for six consecutive years. Family affairs in England making it desirable for him to return to his native land he resigned his pastorship. Having purchased land in the town of Lake, now in the eighth ward of the city of Milwaukee, he built a house and made a permanent home for his family. He never resumed the pastoral relationship, but confined his ministry to occasional services in vacant places, and as a correspondent to the denominational papers. In the course of his life it has been his privilege to visit the principal cities in Europe, St. Petersburg and Moscow in the north, the intermediate large cities as far south as Naples, besides traveling through Palestine, up the Nile and among the isles of Greece. If his life has not been an eventful one, it has been at least varied by travel. He

hopes to pass in repose his remaining years at Hazelwood, the residence of his family, till he takes his place in the "Forest Cemetery," where are two very dear to him, an aged wife, and a son in his mature manhood, who have preceded him.

The subject of this sketch is brother to Sir George LeFevre, who received the order of Knighthood, from Queen Victoria, of England, on his return to England from Russia, where he resided for many years, as physician to the British Embassy, at the court of St. Petersburg. The Doctor's father was, for thirty years, connected in his official capacity, with the chaplaincy of the British Embassy in Paris, where he died, and his remains are deposited in the cemetery of Montmartre.

The Rev. Doctor Le Fevre is a gentleman of acknowledged abilities, as a preacher. The writer has not had the pleasure of hearing him preach, but report speaks highly of his eloquence, literary research, close reasoning, and extensive and intimate knowledge of the scriptures. Having separated from the Protestant Episcopal church, he preached many controversial sermons, of which those of his persuasion speak very highly. As a companion, he is most agreeable, and his social qualities such as may be expected from one of his education, family connections, and intercourse with the world.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Hon. Timothy O. Howe, Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Alexander Mitchell, 1st District.
Jeremiah W. Hazelton, 2d District.
J. Allen, 3d District.
Charles A. Eldredge, 4th District.
Philetus, Sawyer, 5th District.
Jeremiah M. Rusk, 6th District.

STATE SENATE FOR 1872.

- Bacon Orin, miller and woolen manufacturer, Monticello, Green.
Belden, Philo. farmer, Rochester, Racine.
Blair, William, machinist, Waukesha, Waukesha.
Brown, Orlando, farmer, Modena, Buffalo.
Cameron, Angus, lawyer, La Crosse, La Crosse.
Clark, Saterlee, lawyer, Horicon, Dodge.
Colladay, William M. farmer, Stoughton, Dane.
Davis, Romanzo E. farmer, Middleton, Dane.
Eaton, Henry L. farmer, Lone Rock, Richland.
Flint, Waldo S. farmer and nurseryman, Princeton, Green Lake.
Foster, James H. general business and farmer, Koro, Winnebago.
Griswold, William M. "senator," Columbus, Columbia.
Hiner, William H. iron manufacturer, Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.
Holloway, John C. farmer, Lancaster, Grant.
Huebschmann, Francis, physician, Milwaukee, Milwaukee.
Irish, Joseph F. clergyman, New Richmond, St. Croix.
Jones, John H. lawyer, Sheboygan, Sheboygan.
Kreiss, George, manufacturer, Appleton, Outagamie.
Lindsley, Miron P. lawyer, Green Bay, Brown.
Little, Francis, farmer, Mineral Point, Iowa.
Magoon, Henry S. lawyer, Darlington, La Fayette.
Miner, Eliphalet S. merchant and lumberman, Necedah, Juneau.
Mitchell, John L. farmer, Milwaukee, Milwaukee.
Morgan, Lyman, manufacturer, Ozaukee, Ozaukee.
Nelson, William, newspaper publisher, Viroqua, Vernon.
Pratt, Samuel, farmer, Spring Prairie, Walworth.
Quimby, John B. lawyer, Sauk City, Sauk.
Reed, Myron, lawyer, Waupaca, Waupaca.
Schmidt, Carl H. editor and printer, Manitowoc, Manitowoc,
Thorp, Joseph G. merchant and lumberman, Eau Claire Eau Claire.
Wagner, Joseph, farmer, Calvary, Fond du Lac.
Williams, Charles G. Janesville, Rock.
Woodman, William W. farmer, Johnson's Creek, Jefferson.

ASSEMBLY FOR 1872.

- HALL, DANIEL, Speaker, lawyer, Watertown, Jefferson.
Abert, George, real estate dealer and contractor, Milwaukee, Milwaukee.
Adams, Benjamin F. farmer, Door Creek, Dane.
Adams, John, merchant, Black Earth, Dane.
Adams, Michael, farmer, Danville, Dodge.
Allen, Gideon W. lawyer, Sturgeon Bay, Door.
Atwater, Allen H. farmer, Oak Grove, Dodge.
Ayres, D. Cooper, physician, Fort Howard, Brown.
Bailey, Elias P. farmer, Menomonee, Dunn.
Bainbridge, Thomas, general business, Benton, La Fayette.
Baldwin, Phineas, farmer, Oregon, Dane.
Barron, Henry D. lawyer, St. Croix Falls, Polk.
Bates, Richard B. lumber dealer, Racine, Racine.
Becker, Mortiz N. produce dealer, Milwaukee, Milwaukee.
Beckwith, Nelson F. lumber dealer, Omro, Winnebago.
Black, John, wholesale liquor dealer, Milwaukee, Milwaukee.
Bohan, John R. editor and publisher, Ozaukee, Ozaukee.
Brace, Henry C. farmer, Fall River, Columbia.
Brockway, Eustace L. lumberman, Black River Falls, Jackson.
Brown, Charles, farmer, Brookfield Center, Waukesha.
Burdick, Zebulon P. farmer, Janesville, Rock.
Bushnell, Allen R. lawyer, Lancaster, Grant.
Cabanis, George E. carpenter, Big Patch, Grant.
Cary, John W. lawyer, Milwaukee, Milwaukee.
Caswell, Lucien B. lawyer, Fort Atkinson, Jefferson.
Caswell, Oliver A, farmer, Mt. Sterling, Crawford.
Chase, Henry A. Physician and surgeon, Viroqua, Vernon.
Cheever, Dustin G. farmer, Clinton, Rock.
Colman, Elihu, lawyer, Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.
Comstock, Noah D. farmer, Arcadia, Trempealeau.
Corning, William W. merchant, Portage City, Columbia,
Cory, Jerome B. physician, Patch Grove, Grant.
Cowie, George, farmer, Glencoe, Buffalo.
Dimond, Neil, farmer, Midland, Marquette.

- Dixon, William, farmer and dairyman, Lone Rock, Richland.
Fellenz, John, carpenter and builder, Milwaukee, Milwaukee.
Felt, Eugene K. farmer, Beloit, Rock.
Ferrin, Samuel A. physician and surgeon, Montfort, Grant.
Fowler Henry, farmer, Milwaukee, Milwaukee.
Graham, Alexander, lawyer, Janesville, Rock.
Grimmer, Thomas D. lumberman, Oshkosh, Winnebago.
Gorman, Michael, farmer, Northport, Waupaca.
Gurnee, John D. lawyer, Madison, Dane.
Hixon, Gideon C. lumberman, La Crosse, La Crosse.
Hobart, Adin P. merchant, Oak Creek, Milwaukee.
Horn, Frederick W. lawyer, Cedarburg, Ozaukee.
Hoskins, William L. merchant, Lake Mills, Jefferson.
Hubbell, Richard W. lawyer, Oconto, Oconto.
Jenkins, John J. lawyer, Chippewa Falls, Chippewa.
Lamoreux, Oliver H. farmer, Plover, Portage.
Lamoreux, Silas W. lawyer, Mayville, Dodge.
Larkin, Charles H. farmer and real estate dealer, Milwaukee, Milwaukee.
Lee, Daniel, mason and builder, De Pere, Brown.
Lewis, Calvin E. woolen manufacturer, Beaver Dam, Dodge.
Low, Jacob, farmer, Lowville, Columbia.
Maxon, Densmore W. farmer, Cedar Creek, Washington.
May, Reuben, farmer, Springville, Vernon.
McNamara, Martin, farmer, Maple Grove, Manitowoc.
Moore, William V. farmer, Burlington, Racine.
Neeves, George A. merchant and lumber manufacturer, Grand Rapids, Wood.
Nichols, Archibald, farmer, Markesan, Green Lake.
Nichols, Henry F. C. lumberman, New Lisbon, Juneau.
O'Rourke, Patrick H. lawyer, Cascade, Sheboygan.
Patten, Azel W. flour and lumber manufacturer, Neenah, Winnebago.
Pengra, Marshal H. farmer, Juda, Green.
Perry, William W. farmer, Prairie du Sac, Sauk.
Peterson, Casper H. M. farmer, New Holstein, Calumet.
Phillips, Bradley, merchant, Eau Claire, Eau Claire.

- Powell, Oliver S. farmer, River Falls, Pierce.
- Putnam, George W. jr., farmer and nurseryman, Ash Ridge, Rich-
land.
- Rankin, Joseph, lumberman, Manitowoc, Manitowoc.
- Reuther, Peter, carpenter, Hika, Manitowoc.
- Richards, John F. physician, Tomah, Monroe.
- Ringle, Bartholomew, land agent, Wausau, Marathon.
- Robinson, Frederiek, druggist and farmer, Kenosha, Kenosha.
- Rowe, William E. farmer and miller, Arena, Iowa.
- Rudd, Eli O. lumberman, Rudd's Mills, Monroe.
- Sackett, Hobart S. farmer, Berlin, Green Lake.
- Schott, George, farmer and dealer in machinery, Rubicon, Dodge.
- Sharp, Elijah M. merchant, Delavan, Walworth.
- Shaw, Major, farmer, Hingham, Sheboygan.
- Smith, Archibald D. farmer, Lind, Waupaca.
- Smith, Winfield, lawyer, Milwaukee, Milwaukee.
- Solon, John, farmer, Richwood, Jefferson.
- Spooner, John C. lawyer, Hudson, St. Croix.
- Stafford, Amos W. farmer, Geneva, Walworth.
- Stone, Eliphalet S. farmer and sailor, Summit, Waukesha.
- Strachan, John, cattle and farm machinery dealer, Mineral Point,
Iowa.
- Swain, George G. farmer, Kilbourn City, Columbia.
- Wallber, Emil, lawyer, Milwaukee, Milwaukee.
- Wallihan, Orlando F. carriage maker, Footville, Rock.
- Walters, Aaron, farmer, Foster, Fond du Lac
- Weeden, George W. farmer, Sheboygan, Sheboygan.
- Weil, Baruch S. farmer and real estate dealer, Schleisingerville,
Washington.
- White, Samuel A. not engaged, Whitewater, Walworth.
- Winkler, Frederick C. lawyer, Milwaukee, Milwaukee.
- Woezl, Christian, merchant, Green Bay, Brown.
- Wood, Alson, miller, Waukau, Winnebago.
- Wroe, William H. H. merchant, Medina, Outagamie.
- Yorty, Andrew J. lumberman and hardware dealer, Brandon, Fond du
Lac

CITY GOVERNMENT OF MILWAUKEE 1871.

Mayor, Harrison Ludington; Comptroller, Jeremiah Quin; Deputy, Max. Gerlach; Treasurer, Hans Boebel; Deputy, George Kaupir; Attorney, E. G. Ryan; Clerk, Edward Mahoney; Deputy, Alex. Bolton; City Surveyor, Nic. Engel; Tax Commissioner, Jeremiah Quin; Judge of Municipal Court, James A. Mallory; Clerk of Municipal Court, Charles Holzhauer; Deputy, Charles Casper; Sealer of Weights and Measures, Benjamin Church; Superintendent of School's, F. C. Lau.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

1st ward, Christian Ernst; 2d ward, John Schroeder; 3d ward Thomas McCarty; 4th ward, S. E. Sherman; 5th ward, J. J. Hagerman; 6th ward, Gustav Brunst; 7th ward, Nelson Van Kirk; 8th ward, Adam Ernst; 9th ward, Henry Steinman.

BOARD OF COUNCILORS.

1st ward, Isaac Van Schaick, Henry Smith, Jr.; 2d ward, Pius Dreher, Henry Miller; 3d ward, Michael Delany, Timothy O'Brien; 4th ward, A. W. Phelps, H. H. West, 5th ward, Joseph Deuster, Samuel Kuenzli; 6th ward, Fred. Gottschalk, C. Grau; 7th ward, D. G. Rogers, O. J. Hale; 8th ward, J. A. Hinsey, J. W. Dunlop; 9th ward, John Kilb, John Jobse.

Chief of Police, William Beck; Lieutenants William Kendrick, Thomas Shaughnessy.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Chief, Henry Lippert; Assistant, Henry Middleton.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

Judge of Circuit Court, D. W. Small; Clerk of the Circuit Court, James Hickcox; Judge of County Court, A. C. May; Clerk of the

County Court, James Hickcox ; County Treasurer, Wm. Kennedy ; Register of Deeds, F. C. Best ; Attorney, C. K. Martin ; Sheriff, W. G. Parsons ; Physicians, Julius Kasten, J. M. Allen, Meinrad Risch, F. R. Day ; Superintendent of the Poor, Byron Abert ; Assistant, P. Kelly ; County Surveyor, G. K. Gregory ; Coroner, C. Osthelder ; Inspector of the House of Correction, D. Kennedy, Deputy, Henry Orff ; Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, John Saar, Deputy, F. W. Cutler ; Crier, John Mitchell.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

United States Circuit Court, Eastern District, Judge, Hon. Thos. Drummond ; District Judge, Hon. Andrew Miller, District Attorney, Levi Hubbell ; Clerk, Edward Kurtz ; Marshal, Charles S. Hamilton ; Commissioners, Frances Bloodgood, John M. Miller, Edward Kurtz ; Postmaster, S. C. West.

CHURCHES IN MILWAUKEE.

Union Baptist, Rev. George M. Stone, Pastor ; German Baptist ; Sycamore Baptist, Rev. J. T. Sunderland, Pastor.

Brethren, 387 Milwaukee Street.

Catholic.—Rev. John Martin Henni, Bishop of the Diocese of Milwaukee ; St. John's Cathedral, Very Rev. M. Kundig, Rev. P. Donahue, Rev. J. Buckley, pastors ; St. Mary's Church, Rev. L. Batz, pastor ; St. Gall's Church, Rev. S. P. Lalumiere, Rev. Benedict Masselis, S. J., pastors ; Holy Trinity Church, Rev. L. Conrad, pastor ; St. John's de Nepomuck, Rev. John M. Gaertner, rector and Slavonian Missionary, Rev. Aloysius Heller, pastor ; St. Peter's Church, Rev. Martin V. Kundig, rector ; St. Stanislaus, (Polish) ; Chapel of St. Mary's Convent, Rev. Francis K. Krautbauer, chaplain ; St. Joseph's Church, Rev. Joseph Holzhauer, pastor.

Christadelphians, (Brethren in Christ,) 466 Milwaukee Street.

Congregational.—Hanover street church, Rev. Wilder Smith, pastor ; Olivet church, Rev. John Allison, pastor ; Plymouth church,

Rev. J. L. Dudley, pastor; Spring street church, Tabernacle church, (Welsh) Rev. J. Cadwalader, pastor; German congregational church, Rev. Louis Von Rague, pastor.

Dutch Reformed church, Adrain Zwiemer, pastor.

Episcopal.—Right Rev. William E. Armitage, D. D., Bishop of Wisconsin. Christ church, Rev. H. B. Burgess, D. D., rector; St. John's church, Rev. David Keene, D. D., rector; St. James' church, Rev. Nathan H. Chamberlain, rector; St. Paul's church, Rev. William B. Ashley, D. D., rector; All Saints church, Rev. W. N. Beers, rector.

Evangelical Association.—Evangelical Trinity church, William Geyer, pastor; Salem church, F. J. Schirmayer, pastor; Zion's church, August Huelster, pastor.

German Reformed church.

Hebrew.—Bne Jeshurun, Temple of the Congregation, Rev. Elias Eppstein rabbi, Reform Congregational Emanuel.

Lutheran.—Emanuel church. Rev. George Reinsch, pastor; Grace church, Theodore Jaekel, pastor; St. John's church, Rev. John Bading, pastor; St. Mathew's church, Rev. Adolph Hoeneck, pastor; St. Peter's church, Rev. William Damman, pastor; St. Paul's church, John A. Grabau, pastor; Trinity church, Rev. F. Lochner, pastor; Evangelical Lutheran (Norwegian,) Scott; Norwegian Lutheran, Rev. O. J. Hatlestad, pastor.

Methodist Episcopal.—Rev. C. D. Pillsbury, presiding elder. Summerfield church, Wm. P. Stowe, pastor; Asbury church, W. W. Case, pastor; Spring Street church, W. G. Miller, pastor; Bay View church, John Hill, pastor; German church, Rev. John Schnell, pastor; German church, Rev. Jacob Bletsch, pastor; Scandinavian church, African church, Rev. M. Patterson, pastor.

Welsh Calvinistic Methodist, Rev. H. P. Howels, pastor.

Presbyterian.—Immanuel church; Second Holland church, Rev. B. Van Der Las, pastor; First Holland church, Rev. Jacob Post, pastor; Calvary church, Rev. Edwin Graham, pastor.

Swedenborgian.—Church of the New Jerusalem.

Unitarian.—Church of the Redeemer.

Universalist.—First Universalist church.

Monasteries.—St. Francis (Capuchin,) Ivo Prass, superior.
 Convents.—Convent de Notre Dame.

COUNTY OFFICERS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

COUNTY JUDGES.

A. S. Spencer, Friendship, Adams county; John W. Bell, La Pointe, Ashland county; Francis Finley, Barron, Barron county; John Banfill, Bayfield, Bayfield county; David Agry, Green Bay, Brown county; Ferdinand Felter, Alma, Buffalo county; Magnus Nelson, Grantsburg, Burnett county; Charles Greening, Chilton, Calumet county; William R. Hoyt, Chippewa Falls, Chippewa county; Robert J. MacBride, Neillsville, Clark county; Joshua J. Guppy, Portage, Columbia county; Ira B. Brunson, Prairie du Chien, Crawford county; George E. Bryant, Madison, Dane county; A. Scott Sloan, Juneau, Dodge county; R. M. Wright, Sturgeon Bay, Door county; Thomas Clark, Superior, Douglas county; P. C. Holmes, Menomonee, Dunn county; George C. Teall, Eau Claire, Eau Claire county; Jay Mayham, Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac county; William McGonigal, Lancaster, Grant county; Brooks Dunwiddie, Monroe, Green county; Abram H. Myers, Dariford, Green Lake county; Robert Wilson, Dodgeville, Iowa county; P. A. Gatchell, Black River Falls, Jackson county; Ira W. Bird, Jefferson, Jefferson county; Charles H. Grote, Mauston, Juneau county; Isaac W. Webster, Kenosha, Kenosha county; Charles Tisch, Kewaunee, Kewaunee county; Benj. F. Bryant, La Crosse, La Crosse county; P. A. Orton, jr., Darlington, La Fayette county; W. W. Waldo, Manitowoc, Manitowoc county; Barth. Ringle, Wausau, Marathon; S. R. Rood, Montello, Marquette county; Alpha C. May, Milwaukee, Milwaukee county; T. D. Steele, Sparta, Monroe county; R. W. Hubbell, Oconto, Oconto county; Samuel Ryan, jr., Appleton, Outagamie county; A. Heidkamp, Port Washington, Ozaukee county; S. L. Plummer, Durand, Pepin county; P. D. Pierce, Ellsworth, Pierce county; Robert Kent, Osceola, Polk county; J. R. Kingsbury, Stevens Point, Portage county; Elbert O. Hand, Racine, Racine county; H. W. Fries, Richland Cen-

ter, Richland county; A. P. Prichard, Janesville, Rock county; John S. Moffat, Hudson, St. Croix county; C. C. Remington, Baraboo, Sauk county; H. Klostermann, Shawano, Shawano county; Edward Gilman, Sheboygan, Sheboygan county; Seth W. Button, Galesville, Trempeleau county; Wm. S. Purdy, Viroqua, Vernon county; Peter Golder, Elkhorn, Walworth county; John Shelley, West Bend, Washington county; P. H. Carney, Waukesha, Waukesha county; C. S. Ogden, Waupaca, Waupaca county; David L. Bunn, Wautoma, Waushara county; George Gary, Oshkosh, Winnebago county; J. D. Witter, Grand Rapids, Wood county.

REGISTERS.

C. A. Capron, Adams county; Jno. W. Bell, Ashland county; A. Mero, Barron county; J. D. Cruttenden, Bayfield county; G. W. Watson, Brown county; N. Phillippi, Buffalo county; W. H. Peck, Burnett county; Arthur Connelly, Calumet county; Fred. C. Dahl, Chippewa county; W. T. Hutchinson, Clark county; Thomas Yule, Columbia county; Jas. M. Callaway, Crawford county; John H. Clark, Dane county; Wm. Oestrich, Dodge county; Joseph Harris, jr., Door county; D. G. Morrison, Douglas county; John Kelly, jr., Dunn county; S. C. Putnam, Eau Claire county; J. L. D. Eycleshimer, Fond du Lac county; James Woodhouse, Grant county; Samuel Lewis, Green county; H. D. Lowe, Green Lake county; Richard Dunstan, Iowa county; Frank H. Allen, Jackson county; Henry Colonius, Jefferson county; T. J. Hinton, Juneau county; D. B. Benedict, Kenosha county; Fred. Johannes, Kewaunee county; L. Wachenheimer, La Crosse county; T. C. L. Mackay, La Fayette county; John Franz, Manitowoc county; John Patzer, Marathon county; John Barry, Marquette county; Fred. C. Best, Milwaukee county; Josiah M. Tarr, Monroe county; Huff Jones, Oconto county; A. Brouillard, Outagamie county; August Mayer, Ozaukee county; A. R. Humphrey, Pepin county; C. W. Brown, Pierce county; Ashael Kimball, Polk county; Wm. H. Packard, Portage county; John Bowen, Racine county; J. D. Funstan, Richland county; C. W. Stark, Rock county; Geo. R. Hughes, St. Croix county; Mair Pointon, Sauk county; F. W. Parmenter, Shawano county; Ernst Clarenbach, Sheboygan county; Henry L.

Bun n, Trempeleau county; H. N. Preus, Vernon county; Charles A. Noyes, Walworth county; Francis A. Noll, Washington county; John E. Sebold, Waukesha county; Ole R. Oleson, Waupaca county; D. S. Williams, Waushara county; Robert McCurdy, Winnebago county; L. Kromer, Wood county.

SHERIFFS.

David N. Bacon, Adams county; John Morrison, Ashland county; Nelson Boutin, Bayfield county; Geo. A. Langton, Brown county; H. P. Farrington, Buffalo county; Perry D. Hickman, Burnett county; Henry Siegrist, Calumet county; Michael Hall, Chippewa county; F. D. Lindsay, Clark county; Phidelus Pool, Columbia county; H. H. Whaley, Crawford county; Andrew Sexton, Dane county; Aenry Bertram, Dodge county; Peter J. Simon, Door county; Lars Leeroat, Douglas county; E. L. Doolittle, Dunn county; D. C. Whipple, Eau Claire county; Peter Rupp, Fond du Lac county; Wm. E. Sloat, Grant county, Alfred Wood, Green county; F. W. Cooke, Green Lake county; James Ryan, Iowa county; Robert J. Balls, Jackson county; E. Schwellenback, Jefferson county; G. R. Nichols, Juneau county, John Lucas, Kenosha county; John Wrabbitz, Kewaunee county; John S. Simonton, La Crosse county; R. H. Williams, La Fayette county; Albert Wittenburg, Manitowoc county; Wm. Hamrick, Marathon county; John Stimson, Marquette county; Wm. G. Parsons, Milwaukee county; L. Johnson, Monroe county; P. W. Gerkie, Oconto county; A. B. Everts, Outagamie county; Peter Buchholtz, Ozaukee county; S. P. Crosby, Pepin county; E. Burnett, Pierce county; Moses H. Peaslee, Polk county; A. R. Gray, Portage county; F. P. Lawrence, Racine county; W. C. S. Barron, Richland county; R. T. Pember, Rock county; C. C. McCabe, St. Croix county; Benj. G. Paddock, Sauk county; John M. Robinson, Shawano county; Wilber M. Root, Sheboygan county; D. W. Wade, Trempeleau county; Nathan Coe, Vernon county; Charles G. Fay, Walworth county; Geo. L. Arnet, Washington county; John Graham, Waukesha county; John Gordinier, Waupaca county; F. B. Cogswell, Waushara county; Josiah Woodworth, Winnebago county; H. H. Compton, Wood county.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

S. W. Pierce, Adams county ; Van B. Bromley, Brown county ; Edward Lees, Buffalo county ; O. M. Mathison, Burnett county ; J. E. McMullen, Calumet county ; A. K. Gregg, Chippewa county ; I. B. Pope, Clark county ; Emmons Taylor, Columbia county ; O. B. Thomas, Crawford county ; J. C. McKinney, Dane county ; Charles Allen, Dodge county ; G. W. Allen, Door county ; Hiram Hayes, Douglas county ; Robert McAuley, Dunn county ; Texas Angel, Eau Claire county ; Geo. P. Knowles, Fond du Lac county ; Geo. Clementson, Grant county ; A. S. Douglass, Green county ; Thos. C. Ryan, Green Lake county ; J. M. Smith, Iowa county ; C. R. Johnson, Jackson county ; M. B. Williams, Jefferson county ; John Turner, Juneau county ; Myron A. Baker, Kenosha county ; J. R. McDonald, Kewaunee county ; G. M. Woodward, La Crosse county ; Joseph H. Clary, La Fayette county ; E. B. Treat, Manitowoc county ; M. H. Barnum, Marathon county ; W. H. Peters, Marquette county ; C. K. Martin, Milwaukee county ; J. M. Morrow, Monroe county ; John B. Fairchild, Oconto county ; H. Pierce, Outagamie county ; Harvey G. Turner, Ozaukee county ; H. E. Houghton, Pepin county ; Geo. C. Hough, Pierce county ; Samuel Thompson, Polk county ; O. H. Lamoreux, Portage county ; J. T. Fish, Racine county ; O. F. Black, Richland county ; Pliny Norcross, Rock county ; L. P. Wetherby, St. Croix county ; H. J. Huntington, Sauk county ; D. P. Andrews, Shawano county ; Conrad Krez, Sheboygan county ; J. E. Robinson, Trempeleau county ; C. M. Butt, Vernon county ; A. D. Thomas, Walworth county ; Geo. H. Kleffler, Washington county ; Alexander Cook, Waukesha county ; J. Wakefield, Waupaca county ; L. L. Soule, Waushara county ; A. A. Austin, Winnebago county ; C. O. Baker, Wood county.

CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURT.

David Schofield, Adams county ; Joseph Reid, Ashland county ; P. W. Smith, Bayfield county ; J. B. A. Masse, Brown ; F. Hohmann, Buffalo county ; G. Olson, Burnett county ; J.

P. Hume, Calumet ; J. . Hall, Chippewa county ; E. H. Markey, Clark county ; S. M. Smith, Columbia county ; Jas. M. Campbell, Crawford county ; L. D. Frost, Dane county ; John Lowth, Dodge county ; Henry Harris, Door county ; James Bardon, Douglass county ; John Kelley, Jr., Dunn county ; Martin Daniels, Eau Claire county ; Morris McKenna, Fond du Lac county ; David Schreiner, Grant county ; Wm. W. Wright, Green county ; A. P. Cannan, Green Lake county ; C. Kessler, Iowa county ; W. S. Darrow, Jackson county ; P. N. Waterbury, Jefferson county ; C. W. Fosbinder, Juneau county ; L. B. Nichols, Kenosha county ; J. E. Darbeley, Kewau-nee county ; Chris. Koenig, La Crosse county ; W. H. Armstrong, La Fayette county ; A. Pienning, Manitowoc county ; J. W. Chubbuck, Marathon county ; John Maxwell, Marquette county ; James Hickox, Milwaukee county ; Jacob Rood, Monroe county ; Joseph Hall, Oconto county ; Daniel Clune, Outagamie county ; Hugo Boclo, Ozaukee county ; Alex. G. Coffin, Pepin county ; C. W. Brown, Pierce county ; A. Kimball, Polk ; Wm. H. Packard, Portage county ; Chas. S. Chipman, Racine county ; James Lewis, Richland county ; A. W. Baldwin, Rock county ; S. C. Simmbe, St Croix county ; Phillip Cheek, Jr., Sauk county ; August Kœppen, Shawano county ; Alex. Edwards, Sheboygan county ; C. E. Perkins, Trempealeau county ; P. J. Layne, Vernon county ; J. T. Wentworth, Walworth county ; Jas. Kenealey, Jr., Washington county ; Wm. R. Williams, Waukesha county ; Chas. Churchill, Wau-paca county ; William Jeffers, Waushara county ; H. B. Harshaw, Winnebago county ; F. W. Burt, Wood county.

COUNTY CLERKS.

A. C. Holm, Adams county, Joseph Reil, Ashland county ; Orville Brayton, Barron county ; F. La Bonte, Bayfield county ; W. J. Meade, Brown county ; John W. De Groff, Buffalo county ; Andrew Ahlstrum, Burnett county ; Theo. Kersten, Calumet county ; Levi Martin, Chippewa county ; R. Dewhurst, Clark county ; O. A. Southmayd, Columbia ; Chas. Kahler, Crawford county ; H. Borchsenius, Dane county ;

James Higgins, Dodge county ; C. A. Masse, Door county ; Richard Relf, Douglass county ; Sam'l Black, Dunn county ; Martin Daniels, Eau Claire county ; W. H. F. Smith, Fond du Lac ; J. M. Altizer, Grant county ; J. J. Tschudy, Green county ; O. F. Silver, Green Lake county ; Orville Strong, Iowa county ; W. S. Darrow, Jackson county ; Peter C. Kelly, Jefferson ; C. F. Cutler, Juneau county ; E. G. Timms, Kenosha county ; R. L. Wing, Kewaunee county ; P. S. Elwell, La Crosse county ; Lars E. Johnson, La Fayette county ; H. S. Pierpont, Manitowoc county ; Jacob Paff, Marathon county ; C. H. Pierce ; Marquette county ; John Saar, Milwaukee county ; S. D. Hollister, Monroe county ; Robert Ellis, Oconto county ; W. H. Lamphear, Outagamie county ; Joseph Albrecht, Ozaukee county ; L. D. Baker, Pepin county ; H. B. Warner, Pierce county ; William J. Vincent, Polk county ; J. B. Carpenter, Portage county ; E. F. Gottschald, Racine county ; W. H. Pier, Richland county ; E. L. Carpenter, Rock county ; Harvey S. Clapp, St. Croix county ; Anton Fischer, Sauk county ; Marion Wescott, Shawano county ; Carl Zillier, Sheboygan county ; A. R. Wyman, Trempeleau county ; J. R. Casson, Vernon county ; M. E. Dewing, Walworth county ; G. Ott, Washington county ; John C. Schuett, Waukesha county ; William D. Carr, Waupaca county ; Geo. Sexton, Waushara county ; O. F. Chase, Winnebago county ; L. P. Powers, Wood County ;

COUNTY TREASURERS.

H. H. Phillips, Adams county ; Geo. A. Stahl, Ashland county ; M. W. Heller, Barron county ; Andrew Tate, Bayfield county ; F. Van Strallen, Brown county ; A. Rockwell, Buffalo county ; C. Anderson, Burnett county ; Matthias Hilgers, Calumet county ; A. R. Barrows, Chippewa county ; S. C. Boardman, Clark county ; M. T. Alverson, Columbia county ; Aaron Denio, Crawford county ; Francis B. Ames, Dane county ; E. C. McFetridge, Dodge county ; Joseph Colignon, Door county ; Thompson Ritchie, Douglass county ; Carroll Lucas, Dunn county ; B. J. Churchill, Eau Claire county ; Edward Beeson, Fond du Lac county ; A. R. McCartney,

Grant county ; F. R. Melvin, Green county ; C. A. Millard, Green Lake county ; Francis Vivian, Iowa county ; O. O'Hearne, Jackson county ; W. A. Greene, Jefferson county ; N. Fisk, Juneau county ; Hugh McDermot, Kenosha county ; Joseph Kinpfer, Kewaunee county ; F. Fleischer, La Crosse county ; L. B. Waddington, La Fayette county ; Querin Ewen, Manitowoc county ; C. Hoeflinger, Marathon county ; Mark Derham, Marquette county ; Wm. Kenedy, Milwaukee county ; Eli Waste, Monroe county ; R. L. Hall, Oconto county ; N. Weiland, Outagamie county ; Wm. H. Landolt, Ozaukee county ; Thales Burke, Pepin county ; M. J. Paine, Pierce county ; William Amery, Polk county ; Wm. Alberti, Portage county ; L. D. Coombs, Racine county ; Wm. H. Joslin, Richland county ; B. F. Cary, Rock county ; Merton Herrick, St. Croix county ; R. M. Strong, Sauk county ; M. H. McCord, Shawano county ; Wm. Schwarz, Sheboygan county ; Douglas Arnold, Trempeleau county ; J. W. Allen, Vernon county ; D. L. Fairchild, Walworth county ; Albert Semler, Washington county ; E. Beaumont, Waukesha county ; C. M. Fenton, Waupaca county ; J. B. Mitchell, Waushara county ; R. D. Torrey, Winnebago county ; E. Dutruit, Wood county.

CORONERS.

A. J. Hill, Adams county ; T. W. Hickok, Barron county ; B. G. Armstrong, Bayfield county ; Dan. C. Brown, Brown county ; Bar'y McDonough, Buffalo county ; John Banville, Burnett county ; Wm. Mahoney, Calumet county ; E. F. Martin, Chippewa county ; D. L. Safford, Clark county ; Z. J. D. Swift, Columbia county ; Horace Beach, Crawford county ; P. R. Tierney, Dane county ; Daniel Breyer, Dodge county ; Wm. Darling, Door county ; L. F. Wheelock, Douglass county ; J. P. Woods, Dunn county ; G. A. Buffington, Eau Claire ; S. B. Taylor, Fond du Lac county ; Charles Dickey, Grant county ; John Hattery, Green county ; Clark S. Walker, Green Lake county ; Charles Hope, Iowa county ; John Bishop, Jackson county ; A. Boyington, Jefferson county ; Joseph Hewitt, Juneau county ; A. B. Truesdell, Kenosha county ; J. Pater-

itzueg, Kewaunee county ; D. S. Eakins, La Crosse county ; John C. Rood, La Fayette county ; Francis Simon, Manitowoc county ; James Barnard, Marathon county ; Samuel Crockett, Marquette county ; Charles Osthelder, Milwaukee county ; David Bon, Monroe county ; Charles Bentz, Oconto county ; G. H. Marston, Outagamie county ; Mathias Adam, Ozaukee county ; Erastus Reed, Pepin county ; Geo. W. Cairns, Pierce county, Samuel Emery, Polk county ; Geo. McMulkin, Portage county ; J. Loomis, Racine county ; H. Collins, Richland county ; John E. Young, Rock county ; H. M. Murdock, St. Croix county ; A. West, Sauk county ; August Conder, Shawano county ; James Berry, Sheboygan county ; C. C. Crane, Trempeleau County ; H. D. Williams, Vernon county ; A. G. Leland, Walworth county ; Chas. F. Haas, Washington county ; Leonard Martin, Waukesha county ; Norman Baker, Waupaca county ; Philip Miller, Waushara county ; C. R. Hamlin, Winnebago county ; D. W. Compton, Wood county.

SURVEYORS.

J. Williams, Adams county ; Orville Brayton, Barron county ; John V. Suydam, Brown county ; John Beusch, Buffalo county ; H. W. Sundler, Burnett county ; Herman Geyso, Calumet county ; D. W. Cambell, Chippewa county ; G. C. Harriman, Clark county ; F. A. Brown, Columbia county ; J. R. Hurlburt, Crawford county ; S. W. Graves, Dane county ; Judson Prentice, Dodge county ; J. C. Pinney, Door county ; Thos. Clark, Douglass county ; C. M. Bonnell, Dunn county ; H. C. Putnam, Eau Claire county ; Jacob Haessley, Fond du Lac county ; Geo. McFall, Grant county ; A. L. Cleveland, Green county ; Riley G. Chase, Green Lake county ; Henry Maddin, Iowa county ; G. M. Adams, Jackson county ; K. P. Clark, Jefferson county ; J. H. Daniels, Juneau county ; Jason Lathrop, Kenosha county ; Henry Borgmann, Kewaunee county ; H. I. Bliss, La Crosse county ; H. H. Ensign, La Fayette county ; Fayette Armsby, Manitowoc county ; D. L. Plummer, Marathon county ; Thos. McLaughlin, Marquette county ; Geo. K. Gregory, Milwaukee county ; G. Spurrier, Monroe county ; P. B. Wood, Oconto county ; M. N. Randall,

Outagamie county ; La F'tte Towsley, Ozaukee county ; N. Blummer, Pepin county ; Z. Lamport, Pierce county ; Albert Essen, Polk county ; E. H. Vaughan, Portage county ; D. Montgomery, Racine county ; D. Hardenbergh, Richland county ; Edward Ruger, Rock county ; George Strong, St. Croix, county ; H. Muhlberg, Sauk county ; James Miller, Shawano county ; G. Marquardt, Sheboygan county ; A. P. Ford, Trempeleau county ; B. S. Moore, Vernon county ; Warren Beckwith, Walworth county ; John Brosius, Washington county ; Wm. West, Waukesha county ; D. D. Hewitt, Waupaca county ; Ira L. Parker, Waushara county ; C. Palmer, Winnebago county ; H. W. Jackson, Wood county.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

J. M. Higbee, Adams county ; John W. Bell, Ashland county ; A. B. Finley, Barron county ; Jno. McCoud, Bayfield county ; Martin Lynch, Brown county ; Lawrence Kesinger, Buffalo county ; Matthew McMillen, Burnett county ; Wm. B. Minaghan, Calumet county ; John A. McDonald, Chippewa county ; S. S. Smith, Clark county ; L. J. Burlingame, Columbia county ; F. D. Mills, Crawford county ; W. H. Chandler, Dane county, 1st dist. ; O. J. Taylor, Dane county, 2d dist. ; L. M. Benson, Dodge county, 1st dist. ; John A. Barney, Dodge county, 2d dist. ; Chris. Daniels, Door county ; Irwin W. Gates, Douglass county ; W. S. Johnson, Dunn county ; A. Kidder, Eau Claire county ; W. L. O'Connor, Fond du Lac county, 1st dist. ; M. Moriarty, Fond du Lac county, 2d dist. ; Wm. H. Holford, Grant county ; D. H. Morgan, Green county ; A. A. Spencer, Green Lake county ; Thos. Patefield, Iowa county ; J. K. Hoffman, Jackson county ; S. A. Craig, Jefferson county ; A. O. Wright, Juneau county ; Thos. V. Maguire, Kenosha county ; John M. Read, Kewaunee county ; Geo. Paton, La Crosse county ; Geo. A. Marshall, La Fayette county ; Michael Kirwan, Manitowoc county ; Thos. Greene, Marathon county ; S. D. Forbes, Marquette county ; James F. Devine, Milwaukee county 1st dist. ; James L. Foley, Milwaukee county, 2d dis. ; N. H. Holden, Monroe county ; H. W. Gikey, Oconto county ; A.

H. Conkey, Outagamie county ; John T. Whitford, Ozaukee county ; D. F. Reid, Pepin county ; Eugene F. Case, Pierce county ; Charles E. Mears, Polk county ; W. R. Alban, Portage county ; George Skewes, Racine county ; Wm. J. Waggoner, Richland county ; Fdson A. Burdick, Rock county, 1st dist. ; C. M. Treat, Rock county, 2d dist. ; J. R. Hinkley, St. Croix county ; Moses Young, Sauk county ; Chas Klebesadel, Shawano county ; Emmet A. Little, Sheboygan county ; Amos Whiting, Trempeleau county ; Hartwell Allen, Vernon county ; M. Montague, Walworth county ; Fred. Regenfuss, Washington county ; Alexander F. North, Waukesha county ; W. B. Mumbrue, Waupaca county ; Theo. S. Chipman, Waushara county ; H. A. Hobart, Winnebago county ; J. Q. Emery, Wood county.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE
ASSEMBLY FOR 1872.

E. W. Young, Chief Clerk, Sauk
 Wm. M. Newcomb, Ass't Clerk, La Fayette
 Fred. A. Dennett, Book-keeper, Sheboygan
 Henry Coe, Enrolling Clerk, Dane.
 A. H. Reed, Engrossing Clerk, Winnebago.
 Chas. E. Norgord, Transcribing Clerk, Columbia.
 Sam. S. Fifield, Sergeant-at-Arms, Polk.
 O. C. Bissell, 1st Ass't Sergeant-at-Arms, Fond du Lac,
 B. F. Smith, 2d Ass't Sergeant-at-Arms, Milwaukee.
 S. J. M. Putnam, Postmaster, Janesville, Rock.
 Frank Hatch, 1st Ass't Postmaster, La Crosse.
 Eli Harding, 2d do Ashton, Dane.
 John Gale, 1st Doorkeeper, Merton, Waukesha.
 Geo. W. Baker, 2d do Viroqua, Vernon.
 Thos. Ferris, 3d do Chippewa Falls, Chippewa.
 J. N. Clemmer, 4th do Juda, Green.
 Richard Pritchard, Fireman, Manchester, Green Lake.
 Charles Early do Poynette, Columbia.
 C. E. Williams, 1st Gallery Attendant, Nora, Dane.
 W. D. Harshaw, 2d do Saxeville, Waushara.

R. M. Williams, Com. Room Att't,	Delevan, Walworth.
Robert Glover,	do Lowell. Dodge.
David Catshaw,	do Lancaster, Grant.
P. L. Peisley,	do Patch Grove, Grant.
Eli Peterson, Porter,	Primrose, Iowa.
William Maxwell, Wash Room,	Somerset, St. Croix.
J. W. Brackett, Night Watch,	Bloomington, Grant.
Jerry Dixon, Clerks' Room Att't,	Oshkosh, Winnebago.
Willie Holmes, Speaker's Messenger,	Janesville, Rock.
Frank R. Norton, Chief Cl'k's Mess'r	Madison, Dane.
Willie Potter, Sergeant-at-Arms Mess'r,	Cambridge, Dane.
Chas. C. Dana, Messenger,	Portage City, Columbia.
Frank Ferrin,	do Montfort, Grant.
Lynn E. Knox,	do Janesville, Rock.
Chas. Miller,	do Lowell, Dodge.
Daniel Fitzpatrick,	do Madison, Dane.
Owen Fields,	do do
Chas. Warren,	do do
Chas. Roth,	do do
Chas. R. Evans,	do Platteville, Grant.
Henry McGarrigle,	do Milwaukee, Milwaukee.
Edgar K. Swain,	do Kilbourn City, Sauk.
Albert Brockway,	do Black River Falls, Jackson.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE SENATE—1872

J. H. Waggoner, Chief Clerk,	Richland.
S. F. Hammond, Assistant Clerk,	Rock.
S. A. Foster, Book-keeper,	Pepin.
Paul Miller, Enrolling Clerk,	Columbia.
C. C. Rogers, Engrossing Clerk,	Sheboygan.
Rob't A. Gillett, Transcribing Clerk,	Monroe.
W. D. Hoard, Sergeant-at-Arms,	Jefferson.
W. G. Hyde, Ass't Sergeant-at-Arms,	Racine.
Myron DeWolf, Postmaster,	Walworth.
W. L. Abbott, Ass't Postmaster,	La Fayette.

Hugh Longstaff, Doorkeeper, Fond du Lac.
 W. F. Hals, do Pierce.
 Thos. Watson, do Grant.
 J. W. Robson, do Waukesha.
 Geo. Slingsby, Gallery Doorkeeper, Winnebago.
 F. D. Powers, do Dane.
 F. J. Wood, Night Watch, Wood.
 H. B. Howe, Porter, Dane.
 J. W. Clise, Messenger, Grant.
 John Manley, do Iowa.
 Willie Dennison do Brown.
 Willie Bintliff, do Green.
 Adolph Hastreiter, do Dane.
 Martin Madson, do Dane.
 Frank Johnson, do Jackson.
 Chas. Beyler, do Dane
 Charles Irish, Clerk's Messenger, St. Croix.
 T. M. Evans, Messenger, Columbia.
 W. M. Graham, Governor's Messenger, Kenosha.
 Wm. Meacham, Messenger, Dodge.

NATIONAL BANKS OF WISCONSIN, WITH LOCATION AND NAMES OF
 OFFICERS.

First National Bank, Appleton, Aug. Ledyard Smith, President, Herman Erb, Cashier; Manufacturers National Bank, Appleton, C. G. Adkins, President, Alfred Gzlpin, Cashier; National Bank of Beaver Dam, Beaver Dam, J. J. Williams, President, C. W. Winfield, Cashier; Beloit National Bank, Beloit, H. N. Davis, President. Francis N. Davis, Cashier; First National Bank, Boscobel, D. T. Barker, President, Herman A. Myer, Cashier; First National Bank, Broadhead, E. Bowen, President, J. V. Richardson, Cashier; First National Bank, Columbus, R. W. Chadbourn, President, S. W. Chadbourn, Cashier; National Bank, Delevan, E. Latimer, President, D. B. Barnes, Cashier; First National Bank, Elkhorn, C. Wiswell. President, W. H. Conger, Cashier; First National Bank, Evansville, Floyd T. Pullman, President, I. M. Ben-

net, Cashier; First National Bank, Fond du Lac, Edward Pier, President, James B. Perry, Cashier; First National Bank, Fort Atkinson, J. D. Clapp, President, L. B. Caswell, Cashier; First National Bank, Fox Lake, John W. Davis, President, W. J. Dexter, Cashier; First National Bank, Green Bay, Henry Strong, President, M. Dewitt Peak, Cashier; City National Bank, Green Bay, Conrad Kruger, President, H. G. Freeman, Cashier; National Bank of Commerce, Green Bay, George Summers, President, Geo. H. Lawton, Cashier; First National Bank, Hudson, John Comstock, President, H. E. Jefferson, Cashier; First National Bank, Janesville, J. Dewitt Rexford, President, J. Bodwell Doe, Cashier; Rock County National Bank, Janesville, S. W. Smith, President, J. B. Crosby, Cashier; National Bank, Jefferson, Homer Cook, President, E. McMahon, Cashier; First National Bank, Kenosha, Z. G. Simmons, President, J. H. Vermilye, Cashier; First National Bank, LaCrosse, W. R. Sill, President, W. A. Sutor, Cashier; First National Bank, Madison, N. B. Vanslyke, President, Wayne Ramsey, Cashier; First National Bank, Manitowoc, C. C. Barnes, President, Charles Seeling, Cashier; National Bank, Menasha, Robert Sheills, President, H. Hewitt Jr., Cashier; First National Bank, Milwaukee, Edward H. Brodhead, President, H. H. Camp, Cashier; National Exchange, Milwaukee, Charles D. Nash, President, W. G. Fitch, Cashier; Milwaukee National Bank, Milwaukee, Charles T. Bradley, President, T. L. Baker, Cashier; National City Bank, Milwaukee, Fred C. Bellinger, President, Abbott Lawrence, Cashier; First National Bank, Monroe, G. W. Hoffman, President, Julius B. Galusha, Cashier; National Bank, Neenah, Henry Hewitt, Sr., President, Robert Sheills, Cashier; First National Bank, Oshkosh, S. M. Hay, President, Charles Schriber, Cashier; Union National Bank, Oshkosh, D. L. Libby, President, R. C. Russel, Cashier; First National Bank, Racine, Nicholas D. Pratt, President, Darwin Andrews, Cashier; Manufacturers Nat. Bank, Racine, Jerome J. Case, President, Byron B. Northrop, Cashier; First National Bank, Ripon, Edward P. Brockway, President, G. L. Fields, Cashier; First National Bank, Sparta, John T. Hamphill,

President, William Wright, Cashier; Wisconsin National Bank, Watertown, William M. Dennis, President, Peter V. Brown, Cashier; Waukesha National Bank, Waukesha, William Blair, President, A. J. Frame, Cashier; First National Bank, Whitewater, Sauger Marsh, President, C. M. Blackman, Cashier.

BANKS ORGANIZED UNDER THE GENERAL BANKING LAWS OF
THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin Mar. and Fire Insurance Co., Bank, Milwaukee, Alexander Mitchell, President, David Ferguson, Cashier; Bank of Commerce, Milwaukee, Edward O'Neill, President, Albert B. Geilfuss, Cashier; Second Ward Savinks Bank, Milwaukee, Valentine Blatz, President, W. H. Jacobs, Cashier; South Side Savings Bank, Milwaukee, G. C. Trumpff, President, J. B. Koetting, Cashier; German Exchange Bank, Milwaukee, M. Von Baumbach, President, R. Nunnemacher, Cashier; Sauk County Bank, Baraboo, T. Thomas, President, W. B. Thomas, Cashier; Fond du Lac Savings Bank, Fond du Lac, Edward Pier, President, Edward Coleman, Cashier; Batavian Bank, LaCrosse, G. Van Steenwyk, President, E. E. Bently, Cashier; Bank of Madison, Madison, S. Mills, President, J. S. Hill, Cashier; State Bank, Madison, S. Marshal, President, L. S. Hanks, Cashier; Park Savings Bank, Madison, Geo. A. Mason, President, M. Freadway, Cashier; Summit Bank, Oconomowoc, Curtis Mann, President, H. K. Edgerton, Cashier; Columbia Co. Bank, Portage, J. P. McGregor, President, C. Wheeler, Cashier; City Bank, Prescott, H. Miller, President, H. S. Miller Cashier; Bank of Racine, Racine, Henry T. Helman, President; German Bank, Sheboygan, Geo. C. Cole, President, James H. Mead, Cashier; Bank of Watertown, Watertown, A. L. Prichard, President, W. H. Clark, Cashier; Com. Exchange Bank, Waupun, David Ferguson, President, William Hobkirk, Cashier.

LIST OF PRIVATE BANKERS, DOING BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF
WISCONSIN.

Louis C. Hyde, Beloit ; C. A. Mather, Berlin ; S. W. Bowman, Black-River Falls ; Brown & Co., Broadhead ; Houghton, & Berger, Burlington ; Bank of Boscobel, Boscobel ; Bank of Columbus, Columbus ; Seymour's Bank, Chippewa Falls ; Doty & Judge, Darlington ; Spafford & Clark, Eau Claire ; R. A. Baker, Fond du Lac ; Ebart & Perry, Fond du Lac ; E. D. Richardson, Geneva ; Bank of Geneva, Geneva ; R. C. Worthington, Grand Rapids ; J. D. Witters, Grand Rapids ; Bank of Kilbourn, Kilbourn City ; Ryland & Holloway, Lancaster ; Bank of Maugton, Mauston ; J. B. Rosencrantz, Mauston ; J. Suhr, Madison ; Sherman & Weeks, Madison ; T. C. Shove, Manitowoc ; J. D. Cowdry & Son, Mazomanie ; William T. Henry, Mineral Point ; W. S. Candee, Milwaukee ; Houghton, McCord & Co., Milwaukee ; Hatch & Co., Milwaukee ; Marshall & Illsley, Milwaukee ; Sherman & Wells, Milwaukee ; Bank of New Lisbon, New Lisbon ; Farnsworth & Smith, Oconto ; Miller & Westfall, Prescott ; Hodges & McCann, Platterville ; James W. Vail, Port Washington ; Seley's Exchange Bank Prairie du Chein ; J. Macky, Reedsburgh ; Brown & Wheeler Ripon ; J. S. Tripp, Sank City ; M. A. Thayer & Co., Shullsburg ; G. W. Hungerford & Bro., Stevens Point ; H. D. McCulloch, Stevens Point ; E. W. Anderson Jr., Superior City ; E. T. Bond, Sheboygan Falls ; O. M. Tyler & Co., Waukesha ; H. C. Mead & Co., Waupaca ; Waupaca Bank, Waupaca ; J. A. Farnham, Wausau ; Silverthorn & Plummer Wausau ; Bank of Watertown, Watertown ; Bank of West Bend, West Bend ; Gumaer, Weed & Co., Weyauwega.

COUNTY OFFICERS OF RACINE.

Sheriff, Frank P. Lawrence ; Clerk of Court, Chas. S. Shipman ; Treasurer, L. D. Coombs ; Register of Deeds, John Bowen ; Clerk Board Supervisors, Fred Gottschald ; Probate Judge, E. O. Hand.

CITY OFFICERS OF RACINE FOR 1872.

Mayor, Ruben Dond ; Clerk and Comptroller, J. A. Beaugrand ; Treasurer, S. H. Sage ; City Attorney, Ira C. Paine ; Justices of the Peace, Lorenzo Janes, Wm. H. Hamilton ; Marshal, Lewis Dickinson ; Assessors, H. T. Taylor, James Tinker, Julius H. Stake ; Sup't. of Poor, W. Wadsworth ; Pres't. Board of Education, D. W. Emerson ; Chief Engineer Fire Department, F. Gottbehuet ; Assistant Engineer Fire Department, Jacob Outsen ; Harbor Master, John Brown ; City Sexton, Owen Roberts.

RACINE.

Racine, the most important town of its size in the state, is beautifully situated on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Root River, elevated more than fifty feet above the surface of the lake. It lies twenty-five miles south of Milwaukee, ten from Kenosha, and one hundred and fifty from the Mississippi. The river runs through it, leaving but a small part of the town to the north. This town occupies a level plain, and is ornamented by several beautiful churches, good hotels and private houses. Its situation and general aspect must render it one of the most healthful locations in Wisconsin. It is, in every respect, well circumstanced for trade, having a good harbor, and excellent farming land west of it. It has the advantage of good roads running through rich agricultural districts, thickly settled by comfortable farmers, the bone and sinew of every new country. It has also the indispensable advantage of two railroads. It was incorporated a city in 1848. This beautiful city has a college, where young men intended for holy orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, are educated. The President is the Rev. Dr. DeKoven, a gentleman highly qualified, discharging the duties of this institution, which appears to be in a prosperous condition.

Racine has several churches, two banks, three steam flouring mills, several machine shops, with steam engines, and furnaces, two telegraph offices, six breweries, good hotels, private and common schools, a woolen factory, three wagon factories, two

threshing machine factories, one trunk factory, four plaining mills, three foundries, one large grain elevator, five tanneries, besides numerous mechanics, shops, common in all American towns. The population of Racine is about 12,000. Racine being so near Milwaukee and Chicago, could not compete with either, in store keeping, therefore she wisely turned her thoughts to manufacturing, which has made her one of the most prosperous, independent, and wealthy towns of her size in the northwest, or perhaps in the Union.

MILWAUKEE.

The city of Milwaukee is advantageously situated at the junction of the Milwaukee and Menomonee rivers, ninety miles from Chicago, eighty two east of Madison, and one hundred and four from Green Bay. The bay, at the extremity of which the town is built, is three miles broad and one mile deep. The city of Milwaukee was incorporated in 1846, and previous to 1813 it could not boast of a single white man. Mr. Solomon Juneau was not only the first white settler in Milwaukee, but the first white resident in Wisconsin, with the exception of a few settlers at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien. On the 14th of September, 1818, Mr. Juneau entered the Milwaukee river, and in 1834 built a frame house for the accommodation of himself and family, having previously built some log cabins for the accommodation of his business. In 1835, Mr. Juneau lived in a log house situated in front of the splendid store now occupied by Ludington & Co.,^a on East Water street. The only other buildings then were five log houses, belonging to citizens now residing in Milwaukee. Mr. Juneau carried on considerable business with the Indians, supplying them with provisions, blankets, and trinkets. The Indians mustered about two hundred, principally of the Pottowattomie tribe, tented in wigwams extending from where the Sailors' Home now stands to where the German Catholic Church stands.^b

^a, This store is now the Bank of Commerce.

^b, This church is known as Saint Mary's Church.

How different the state of things now. How different the appearance of the Cream City of the Lakes in^c 1854, only eighteen years from the date of incorporation. Much praise is due to the pioneer who chose the site. The bluffs surrounding the city form a sort of amphitheatre, broken by a branch of the river, which runs due west; another branch of the river, by which vessels enter the city, runs through the town in a northerly direction. The water of this branch is employed in driving machinery of various descriptions. Part of the town lies low, and is altogether occupied by stores, ware-houses, hotels, offices, and other houses of business. The higher parts are occupied by the residences of merchants, professional men, and others desirous of enjoying a fine prospect and good air. The buildings springing up every day would be considered no disgrace to the most splendid cities in Europe; some of them are built of brick of the most beautiful color and of the most enduring quality. The stores in the principal streets would be an ornament to London or Paris. All the streets run at right angles to one another, nearly all of them having alleys. The city is divided into five^d wards, each electing three aldermen, one of them being elected to serve two years, and the other two only for one year, and one assessor; the aldermen elected for two years also acting as street commissioners.^e Each ward has a justice of the peace, and the whole city one police magistrate.^f The city also elects a comptroller, who has certain duties to discharge. The city has also a mayor,^g marshal, treasurer and attorney. The city has an engineer, who is elected by the aldermen^h annually. The population of Milwaukee, in 1850 was 21,000, and in 1852 the population could not be less than 24,000. In 1854 the population is 30,000.ⁱ

Among the principal hotels in Milwaukee are the Newhall

c, And now, 1872.

d, Now there are ten wards, each electing one alderman and two common council men.

e, There are no street commissioners now, their duty discharged by the members of the board of work.

f, Now, the duty of police magistrate is discharged by a municipal judge.

g, There is no marshal.

h, The city engineer is elected by the people

i, The population at present (1872) is about 72,000.

House, Plankinton House, Kirby House, St. Charles Hotel, Grand Central Hotel, Russell House, Broadway House, Clifton House, Cream City House, Depot Hotel, Eagle Hotel, Edgerton House, European Hotel, Exchange Hotel, Fond du Lac House, Green Tree Hotel, Horicon House, Lake House, Landa, Frantz Hotel, Layton House, Mansion House, Madison House, Mc Linden House, Meclenburg House, Menomonee Hotel, Milwaukee, House, Prussian House, Railroad House, Roth's House, Republican House, Union House, Wisconsin House, Wolf's Hotel.

CALVARY CHURCH.

Calvary Church is 64 feet by 112 feet in the outside dimensions, and is built in the modern style of Gothic architecture, presenting a most imposing, elegant, and commanding appearance, attracting the attention of all who see it, and fitly posited at the "crowning point of our street of churches." The basement, to the water table, is of rock-faced stone from the Waukesha quarry, and the superstructure of Milwaukee brick, with trimmings of Cleveland sandstone. The roof and spire are covered with variegated colored slate, and trimmings of zinc and galvanized iron. The walls of the building are relieved by buttresses, terminating at the underside of the cornice, except in the transept, where they extend above the roof, and are tipped off with pinnacles. The tower in the northwest corner, is 105 feet high, and is surmounted by a beautifully tapering steeple, the whole rising 202 feet from the sidewalk, and forming the hishest steeple in the State. The change from a square to an octagon at the base of the spire is gradual, and is produced by curves in the frame work, giving a most elegant form, and preventing an appearance of dwarfishness when viewed obliquely. The main entrance is a porch on Spring street; over this porch is a central window 23 feet by 8, the upper portion of the window being by far the finest in the city; the cap of this window is a magnificent specimen of stone carving, not inferior to any in the city. At the eastern front cornice is a small tower extending above the ridge of the roof, and terminating

in a small spire. The basement is heated by a furnace, and the entire building well ventilated. The building contains several rooms used for various purposes, such as sabbath school, social gatherings, etc. It has two entrances, each eight and a half feet wide, one from Spring street, and the other from Tenth street, through the tower. The church has sixty-one pews, and capable of seating six hundred persons. It has also a gallery capable of seating seventy persons, and has a fine organ. The architects are Messrs. Koch & Hess.

WATER WORKS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

The City of Milwaukee has now entered upon this important and necessary work, with all arrangements for its early and substantial completion, and upon a scale commensurate with the present and future wants of the city. This public enterprise and great convenience to the people, so long delayed, is now commenced with increased advantages gained during this delay, by taking advantage of the experience of other cities, and by the ability of the city to-day, as compared with that of fifteen years ago, to make substantial and capacious arrangements to provide for all her present and future wants.

Some sixteen years ago, a contract was made with a private company to construct water works upon the site now designed for the present works. This project, however, was delayed. Some four years since, the matter was again considered by the Common Council, experienced engineers employed, and plans prepared; but another question presented itself, and it was determined, first, that the City should construct and own the works, and not by charter or otherwise dispose of the public convenience to a company.

Under existing laws, the city was prevented from incurring further liabilities, until the indebtedness of the city was reduced to \$500,000, and the Common Council resolved to await that moment. This point was reached early this Spring, and through the efforts of the Commissioners of the Public Debt, the Board of Water Commissioners have been enabled to commence the works.

Kilbourn Park Reservoir, upon the highest point in city or county, 150 feet above the lake, will give quantity and force to the volume of water flowing through our city, such as few others possess.

Legislation provides that a part of the water pipes shall be a charge upon the property fronting or abutting upon the line of pipes. This provision seems just, inasmuch as the entire city cannot be supplied for many years. Those that enjoy the first fruits should pay for the right in some way, and a small portion of the pipe paid by each property owner on the line of pipe, will enable the city to extend this work with better facilities and more satisfaction to the public; and as a matter of revenue the city must manage as an individual, expend and lay pipe where the greatest return or consumption of water will follow. Many cities have laid water mains upon streets in which water rates will not pay the interest upon the investment, and this being a city speculation, as well as a necessity, every property owner is interested in its profit and success, though he may not have the water at his door.

No running stream or lake having been found, commanding a sufficient elevation above the city, or capable of supplying it with a never failing quantity of pure water sufficient for all public and private purposes; therefore, the Commissioners were obliged to have recourse to the lake as a matter of necessity, which will insure both advantages of elevation and quantity, at the expense, however, of pumping, which could not be avoided under existing circumstances.

The fall from every part of the city to the lake and river, is peculiarly favorable to its thorough drainage; but unfortunately a system of sewerage has been adopted, in which due advantage has not been taken of the facilities presented by the contour of the surface. The system of sewerage adopted, is both expressive and inefficient, the engineer who gave the plan, having violated the first principles of thorough drainage, and thereby entailing on the city an endless expense in keeping the sewers free from sediments, which otherwise accumulate in them year after year.

Ordinary knowledge of the physical laws governing fluids

in motion, would enable an engineer to build self-acting sewers ; that is, sewers capable of conveying the water from the streets to the lake and rivers, and keeping themselves free from sediment without the assistance of hired scavengers. It is but right to mention, that no blame is attached to the Board of Public works, as they only faithfully carried out the plan of the engineer. No engineering blunder need be apprehended in the plan adopted to supply the city with water ; the knowledge and experience of the gentleman entrusted with that important duty, being a sufficient guarantee that the work will be accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the citizens.

The water supply for the city of Milwaukee is to be taken from lake Michigan, and pumped by steam power into a reservoir one hundred and fifty feet higher than the lake. It will be distributed through the city in cast iron mains leading from this reservoir. The works now in progress of construction are designed to deliver a daily supply of eight million gallons ; this supply can be increased by a very small additional outlay to sixteen million gallons, when required.

The pumping works are located on the lake shore, near where the line of North Street, extended easterly, would touch the lake. This point is two and one-half miles north of the mouth of the Milwaukee river. To obtain clear water, a line of cast iron pipe, thirty-six inches in diameter, with flexible joints, is to be laid from the pump well out into the lake, a distance of two thousand feet. The depth of water at this distance from the shore is twenty feet.

There are to be two pumping engines, each to have a capacity to raise eight million gallons into the reservoir in twenty-four hours, the vertical lift being one hundred and fifty feet. The water will be pumped through a force main thirty inches in diameter and six hundred feet long, into a stand pipe to be built on the high ground between Fourth and Fifth Avenues, and south of St. Mary's Hospital. The foundation of the stand pipe will be about seventy-five feet above the lake ; its height will be one hundred and twenty feet.

The water will flow from the stand pipe to the reservoir through cast iron pipes ; the diameter of this line of main

pipes will be thirty inches for the first one thousand feet, that is, to the junction of North and Prospect Streets. From this point to the reservoir the main will be located in North Street; its diameter will be twenty-four inches and its length forty-seven hundred feet; it passes under the Milwaukee river about one thousand feet above the dam.

The reservoir is on the west side of the Milwaukee river, in the sixth ward, near the intersection of North and Fratney Streets; it is called the Kilbourn Park Reservoir, in memory of the late Hon. Byron Kilbourn, who gave to the city a portion of the land embraced in this site for a public park. This location is the highest ground in the city; the height of the top water line of the reservoir is fixed at one hundred and fifty feet above the surface of the lake, an elevation sufficient to give a head of about one hundred and thirty feet throughout the whole of the business portion of the city. There is no point on the east side of the river, south of North Street, where the head will be less than forty feet above the level of the street; the head on East and West Water Streets will be about one hundred and thirty-five feet; at the junction of Jackson and Biddle streets, in front of the Cathedral, it will be eighty feet. The highest established grade on the west side of the river, except on the site of the reservoir, is on Spring Street, near Twenty-Fourth, which is one hundred and thirty feet and six inches, this is nineteen and one half feet below the top water line of the reservoir; the head at the junction of Fifteenth and Spring Streets will be seventy-five feet, and at Fifteenth and Vliet it will be fifty feet.

The reservoir is to contain twenty million gallons; it is to be built in one division; the depth of water when the reservoir is full, will be twenty feet above the top of the effluent pipe. The embankments forming the sides are being built of earth, in layers of about six inches, firmly compacted, as the work progresses, by wetting and then rolling with a heavy iron roller. They are to be lined on the inside, to prevent leakage, with a layer of clay puddle two feet thick; this puddle will be protected by a layer of broken stone, and also by a stone paving or lining on the inner slopes of the reservoir; this lining will

be fifteen inches thick and laid in hydraulic cement mortar ; the broken stone between the puddle and stone paving will be one foot thick. The width of the banks at the top, four feet above the water surface will be fifteen feet. The inner slopes will be one and one half horizontal to one vertical, and the outer slopes will be two to one. The area of the water surface will be about four acres.

The water will flow from the reservoir to the city through a cast iron main thirty inches in diameter and one inch thick. This main will be laid in North Street to Fourth Street and in Fourth Street to Sycamore Street. There will be a twelve inch main branching off from this at the junction of Fourth and Chestnut Streets to be laid in Chestnut Street, also a twelve inch main will be laid in Spring Street. At the intersection of Fourth and Sycamore there will be a twenty inch main laid, in Sycamore, east from the thirty inch main to and across the river, and in Michigan Street to Milwaukee, where it will connect with the main pipe on the east side of the river. For the supply of that part of the city south of the Menomonee, a main twenty inch in diameter continues from the thirty inch main at the junction of Sycamore and Fourth Streets, down Fourth to Fowler, thence into Third Street and thence crossing the Menomonee river to Reed Street, and in Reed to Elizabeth, where it is reduced in size to a twelve inch main, and continues this diameter to Scott Street. There is also to be a main in Elizabeth Street twelve inches in diameter.

The water will be supplied to the east side through a twenty inch main which branches off from the force main at Prospect Street, and is to be laid in Prospect, Division, Astor, Mason and Milwaukee Street to Michigan, where it connects with the twenty inch main which crosses the river to the west side.

From this point the main is to be continued down Milwaukee Street, sixteen inches in diameter, to the river, and across the river through South Water and Lake Streets to Reed, where it connects with the twenty inch main.

The pipe mains in the other streets not mentioned herein will be of six and eight inches diameter. The smallest size of pipe laid in any street will be six inches diameter. The thick-

ness of these small pipes will be one half inch. All the pipes of whatever size are proved in a hydraulic press to the pressure of three hundred pounds per square inch.

There will be a hydrant or fire plug placed at every street intersection. The distance apart of the fire plugs will be about four hundred and fifty feet.

The whole number of miles of pipes to be laid is fifty four, as follows :

Thirty inches diameter, two and one half miles ; twenty four inches diameter, one and one fourth miles ; twenty inches diameter, four miles ; sixteen inches diameter, one mile ; twelve inches diameter, five miles ; eight inches diameter, six and one fourth miles ; six inches in diameter, thirty four miles.

The total estimated cost of the works is one million four hundred thousand dollars.

The making, delivery and laying of one half of the cast iron pipes, the building of the Reservoir, and the building of the Engines have been contracted for at prices not exceeding the estimated cost.

The total amount of works now under contract is six hundred and seventy five thousand dollars.

GEORGE BREMER, JACOB MORAWETZ AND MORITZ L. MORAWETZ.

In the year 1850 the two first named gentlemen at the head of this article, formed a co-partnership to deal in groceries and provisions, under the title of George Bremer and Co., and having carried on the business till 1854, they were joined by M. L. Morawetz, who with the other two, constitutes the present company. By hard labor, close and unremitting attention to business, liberality in their dealings, courteous and affable manners, and above all, by their scrupulous adherence to honesty in all their transactions, they soon established a deservedly good reputation, which never fails to attract customers, and it was so in their case, as they soon were in the enjoyment of an extensive and steadily increasing trade, not only in Wisconsin, but also in Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, and Michigan, distribut-

ing through these States vast quantities of merchandise, part of which being of their own importation direct from European markets.

Notwithstanding the many adverse vicissitudes the mercantile community had to pass through during the twenty two years which have elapsed since the above firm had been organized, the high character the firm established and uniformly maintained, has now placed them in a position of eminence among the first and most successful merchants in this north western country, proving that honesty is the best policy, and also showing by their munificence that they believe in the truth which characterizes all good men, namely—that wealth has its duties as well as its rights. As a natural consequence, resulting from the business talent of every individual member of this firm, the high character they established through the north west, and the universal satisfaction they gave, as merchants, the store in which they commenced business soon became insufficient for the rapidly increasing demand for goods, requiring more room, therefore a store of much larger capacity became a matter of necessity, and now they transact their grocery and provision trade at the corner of Broadway and Huron street, in a magnificent mammoth store, built in 1869, which, with others recently built in Broadway, adds considerably to the beauty of the Queen city of the Lakes, proving the great value of public spirited men who initiate improvements.

The bridge at the foot of Broadway now in the course of erection, will, when completed, afford an approach from the south, which will still further advance the interests of that fine street as a place of business. Among the influential citizens who exerted themselves to promote so desirable an object, as the building of this bridge, were the members of the firm of George Bremer & Co., especially M. L. Morawetz, who advocated the measure with great earnestness and much ability, to whom the thanks of the residents of that thoroughfare and vicinity are justly due.

George Bremer emigrated from the Dukedom of Brunswick in 1847, and came direct to Milwaukee, where he arrived the

same year; Jacob Morawetz, a native of Bohemia, a province of Austria, left that country in 1849, landed at N. Y. and came to Milwaukee the same year; M. L. Morawetz arrived from Bohemia in 1849, and arrived at Baltimore the same year, where he resided four years, and in 1853 came to Milwaukee, where he engaged in the dry goods business, and in 1854 became associated with George Bremer in the wholesale grocery.

HENRY HILLMANTEL.

The deceased was born at Neubruenn, Bavaria, February 1, 1826, and was educated at Wuerzburg, in the same country, where he attained to great proficiency in music. In 1850 he came to the United States, and was immediately engaged to play the organ in St. Mary's church at Covington, Kentucky. One year later, Bishop Henni, of this city, visited Covington, and noticing the skill and taste of Mr. Hillmantel in music, engaged him to come to Milwaukee, and take the position which he filled with great credit up to the time of his death, and by no one will his loss be more heavily felt than those who for nineteen years have listened to the rich, rare strains of music that came from the magnificent cathedral organ under his skillful handling. In public affairs Mr. Hillmantel has enjoyed the confidence of the people of Milwaukee to a high degree. Upon the establishment of the municipal court in this city in 1858, he was elected clerk, and after the expiration of his term of office, was appointed deputy sheriff, and served in that capacity until 1866, when he was elected clerk of the county board of supervisors, and discharged the duties of that responsible position in a highly satisfactory manner up to the time of his last fatal illness. For some time, he had been suffering from consumption, and for three and a half months had been confined to his bed, while the cold weather brought his disease to the crisis which terminated fatally at six o'clock, January 8th, 1870. With him our country lost one of its most accomplished musicians, Milwaukee county a faithful, efficient public officer and respected citizen, and his family a kind and affectionate husband and father.

The funeral of the deceased took place from the Cathedral, January 11th, at half-past nine o'clock. It was largely attended; the county officers, board of supervisors, county and circuit courts, and city officials, as well as relatives, friends and acquaintances of the deceased, filling the slips and aisles of the building. The exercises consisted of a solemn requiem mass, Vicar General Kundig officiating. This was followed by an eloquent and impressive address by Father Donohoe, in which the speaker paid a glowing tribute to the worth and character of the deceased, his zeal for the welfare of the Church, and the remarkable talent for music displayed in his capacity as organist of the Cathedral. During the offertory the Maennerchor of the Musicial Society sang a beautiful and appropriate selection. The leading singer in the city took part in the requiem, Prof. Kuschbert presiding at the organ, which was draped in mourning.

The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers.

Mayor O'Neill.

Matt. Keenan,	Joseph Phillips,	Anthony Dahlman,
F. C. Pomeroy,	Peter Stamm,	Andrew Mullen.

After the services the large funeral cortege proceeded to Calvary Cemetery, Wauwatosa, where, after a short prayer by father Donohoe and a hymn by the choir, the remains were consigned to the narrow confines of the grave.

LOUIS HILLMANTEL.

The subject at the head of this brief sketch was born in Wurtzburg, Bavaria, where he received a classical, mathematical and general education, in an academy conducted by an eminent teacher. Besides the usual branches taught in a first class academy, Mr. Hillmantel was thoroughly instructed in music and other accomplishments. Having finished his educational course, he served as an officer, for some time, in the financial department of the state, after which, he emigrated to America, and settled at Milwaukee in 1853, where he joined his only brother, the late Henry Hillmantel. The first employment he obtained in Milwaukee, was that of clerk to Joseph Philipps and Joseph Cordes, two well known citizens of this

city. Having established a footing in Milwaukee, where he could not boast of much success, he was invited to Watertown, where he became director of the musical society established there, the duties of which he discharged with such zeal and ability, as to gain universal appreciation. Having left Watertown, he visited several places in the United States, and returned to Milwaukee, where he was appointed teacher in the Ninth ward school in 1857. The common schools of Milwaukee were not the so numerously attended, or in such a prosperous condition as at present, the private schools having at that time gained more of the confidence and patronage of the citizens than the public schools. Two or three years after this, Mr. Hillmantel was recommended by the late Charles Quentin, then a member of the common school Board, as well qualified to assume the position of principal of the ninth ward school, to which position he was forthwith appointed by the same Board. The rapid increase of the school, from the time of his appointment to the present, is the best proof he could give of his competency to discharge the arduous duties of his situation, as principal of a school now containing over 1000 scholars, the largest number perhaps in any school in the state. Mr. Hillmantel was the first in this city that introduced the study of the German Language in his school.

LEONHARD ALFONS SCHMIDTNER.

Leonhard Alfons Schmidtner was born in Warsaw, Poland, in 1825, and educated in said city, which is known as the city of palaces of architectural beauty. Leonhard Alfons is the son of Joseph Schmidtner, the most prominent Architect in his country, and head inspector of public buildings, who at the early age of nineteen years, conducted the renovation of the castle and palace belonging to Count Czartoryisky, which was by a ucas of Alexander, then Emperor, converted into the Institute for the education of females. During the construction of this magnificent building, covering, with its side wings, arcades, and pavillions, an area of over ten acres of building ground, the father of the subject of this sketch, was accidently hurt by a

beam of timber which fell on him, and soon after died, leaving the entire building in the hands of his son, Leonhard Alfons, to finish. At this time, the subject of this sketch, having arrived at the age of twenty, was called to military service in the Russian army, which from a Poland required fifteen years; but preferring to forfeit all the wealth left him by his father to such a length of military service, the young architect escaped to Bavaria, visiting Munich, the city of arts, the University, Polytechnic Institute, and other places of architectural note, enlarging his knowledge of his profession, as he went along, supported all the time by his uncle, Leonhard Schmidtner, an eminent architect, then Minister of the Public Buildings in the Kingdom of Bavaria, and just engaged to renew the old Wittelsbach Palace at Landohutt, near Munich, for a summer residence for the King of Bavaria. Supplied by his uncle with the necessary means, Leonhard Alfons emigrated to the United States in 1848, arriving in Milwaukee in the twenty-third year of his age. In 1849, Mr. Schmidtner, associated with John Rugee, architect, built the Phoenix building, trimmed with red sandstone, on East Water Street, which is among the many first-class buildings erected by them, and uninterruptedly has been engaged ever since in his profession, with the exception of two years absent from the city, caused by family engagements.

From 1854 till 1860 he was associated with Mr. G. W. Mygatt, architect, during which time they erected many of the first buildings in the city. In 1860, he was elected by the voters of the second ward as an independent member of the legislature, and after discharging the duties of that position with satisfaction to his constituents, he opened an office on his own account, and now occupies architectural rooms in the Grand Opera House. Among the many important buildings erected by Mr. Schmidtner in the State, may he counted the State Prison, the House of Correction, the Madison School House, etc; but what crowns his name as an architect, is the County Court House, now in course of erection. This grand public building consists of centre part 86 feet by 130, and is three story, and two wings 84 feet by 66 each, two story high,

built of brick, faced with Lake Superior brown sand stone. This is the first public building ever erected of stone from this new quarry. Great objections have been raised to the use of this stone for building purposes, but the demand for it in Chicago and Milwaukee shows that the objection was not well founded, and also the correctness of the architect's choice, in his selection. The writer has taken no pains to ascertain the component parts of this sand stone; a hasty glance, however, shows that it contains but a very small quantity of mica, a substance not able to resist the effect of frost and moisture. He would however say, that the dark color of the stone detracts from the appearance of this splendid edifice, which will be a lasting monument, testifying the architectural knowledge and taste of Leonhard Alfons Schmidtner, the architect, who was nursed in an architectural cradle. The Court House has four porticoes, one on each front, extended the entire height of the building, with balustrades erected in doric, and the upper column modern corinthian style. The dome on the centre part resting on sixteen corinthian columns, surrounded by a balcony all around, and finished with top lanterns, and the Goddess of Liberty (13 ft. 6 in.) elevated 210 feet above the ground, and made of copper and zinc. The inside of this building is arranged with 13 feet wide corridors, intersecting a 36 feet rotunda, with offices on each side of the said corridors; all the corridors, stairways vestibules, and rotunda are fresco painted, and the general style inside and outside, resembling the Renaissance style in all its details.

This building was originally designed for county offices, and three court rooms,—county, district and municipal courts, but while the building was in course of erection, the tax-payers suggested the idea of removing the capitol from Madison to Milwaukee, and donating the building and ground to the state. This however, failed, and as soon as the west wing was completed, another idea struck the tax-payers, and finally it was agreed that the east wing and part of the main building should be rented to the city government for thirty years. This arrangement requiring more offices than had been originally intended, obliged the architect to alter the subdivisions of the interior of the

building, cutting up large rooms into small ones, destroying to some extent the beauty of the interior. Those not acquainted with the circumstance here stated, may find fault with the interior of the building, but no blame can be attached to the architect. This beautiful public building was commenced in 1868, and will be completed in October 1872, at a cost of \$540,000.

WILLIAM MEINCKE.

Was born in Luebsea, Mecklenburg Schwerin, July 13th, 1834, and received his education in the same place, and was bound apprentice at Guestro, same state, for three years, to learn the carriage-making trade. With the view to improve himself in his trade, he traveled through several parts of Europe for five years, acquiring further knowledge of his business as he went along. Conceiving himself to be a perfect master of his trade, he left the place of his nativity in 1857, and came to Milwaukee in the same year, where he was engaged as journeyman for two years and seven months, at the end of which time he commenced business on his own account, hiring only one man for the first year to help him, but now employs twenty-four hands in his factory.

In 1866, he had the misfortune to be burned out, which, of course, considerably checked his upward progress in business. In a few years, however, he recovered himself somewhat, and in 1871, he purchased two lots at the corner of Broadway and Detroit streets, on which he built a very fine factory, four stories high, with an excellent basement, all of which is converted into workshops for manufacturing purposes. This fine building is well suited for all the purposes it was intended, being conveniently divided, and of sufficient capacity to carry on a large business, the situation being also one of the best in the city.

LORENZO JANES

Was born in Washington County, in the State of Vermont, on the 18th day of September, 1801. He received an aca-

demical education at the Academy in Montpelier, Vermont. In 1823, went to Adams, Jefferson County, New York, and commenced the study of the law in the office of Hon. Thomas C. Chittenden. Remained there about one year, and then went to Brownsville, in the same county, and entered the office of Hon. Thomas Y. How as a law student, and remained there until October 1827, when he went to Albany, N. Y., and entered the law office of Van Vechten and Baldwin, as a law student, where he remained until October 1828, when he was admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court of that State, and immediately opened an office in the City of Albany, and commenced the practice of law. In 1833 he was appointed by Governor William L. Marcy one of the Justices of the Justices' Court of the City of Albany, where he presided for four years, at the end of which term he removed to Racine, Wisconsin, and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1839 he became one of the proprietors of Racine, and the title to all the lots in the original town plot of the village of Racine is derived through him.

In 1839, he was elected to the Territorial Council of Wisconsin, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Marshall M. Strong, and after the expiration of which term he was re-elected for two years. In 1840 he was appointed by Governor Henry Dodge one of his staff, with the rank of Colonel, and acted as such until the close of Governor Dodge's administration, when he was appointed to the same office by Governor James Duane Doty.

In 1838, he, together with others commenced the publication of the Racine *Argus*, the first newspaper published in Racine County, and he and Hon. Marshall M. Strong were its editors. He was the second lawyer that settled in Racine County, and is now the oldest member of the bar in the county.

ROBERT C. SPENCER

Was born in East Ashtabula, Ashtabula County, Ohio, June 22d, 1829, and is the oldest son of Platt R. Spencer, the celebrated author of the well known Spencerian System of Pen-

manship, so universally used in this country, and widely introduced in the schools and counting-rooms of Europe.

Mr. Robert C. Spencer entered the profession of Commercial teaching in 1853, at Buffalo, N. Y., where he was associated with Hon. Victor M. Rice, afterward for several terms Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of New York.

From the inception of the Bryant & Stratton Chain of Commercial Colleges, Mr. Spencer was active and prominent in developing and extending that enterprise, which accomplished so much for the cause of business education. Several of the most important schools embraced in the Chain of Colleges were organized and managed by Mr. Spencer. Among these are the colleges at Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, St. Louis and the institution now under his charge in Milwaukee, known as the

SPENCERIAN BUSINESS COLLEGE.

This institution was founded in 1863, and from the time that it was opened until the present, it has had the untiring attention and labors of its founders. From 1863 to 1872, the number of persons instructed in the College is in round numbers about two thousand, who have been absorbed into the business of the country, forming a most useful and influential class of business men.

In 1867, Mr. R. C. Spencer was instrumental in organizing the International Business College Association, which is the only organization of the kind in the world. In this Association Mr. Spencer has held the most important positions, and has been most active and influential. At the annual meeting in Detroit in June 1871, Mr. Spencer was elected President of the International Business College Association.

In selecting Milwaukee for his place of residence, and in founding here the Spencerian Business College, Mr. Spencer has been governed by a determination to devote the remainder of his life to building up a business college second to no other institution of the kind in the world. That he will accomplish his purpose no one can doubt who knows the man.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

This splendid Hall is located on Milwaukee Street, between Wisconsin and Michigan streets, and covers an area of 135 feet front by 120 feet in depth. The main entrance leading to the dress circle and parquette is twenty-four feet wide, and the entrance to the Balcony circle at the north end of the building is eight feet wide; the audience room is on the ground floor. There are seven wide aisles in Parquette, Dress, and Balcony circles, and exits enough to allow egress for an auditory of 1500 persons in less than five minutes, which insures safety in case of fire or accident. The Audience Hall is capable of seating about 1200 persons, and is on the ground floor. The plans and specifications for the improvement and remodeling of the building formerly known as Music Hall, were prepared by M. Sheard, Architect, 115 Wisconsin Street; the principal contractor and superintendent was Henry Buestrin, Front St.; Fresco Painting and Decorating were by J. H. Harding, 115 Wisconsin Street; the plain and ornamental painting was done by Harper Brothers, 92 Oneida Street and Market Square, old and respectable residents of Milwaukee, and known as first class painters. The mason and stone work was done by Firlie and Tinker; the ornamental work by Chas. J. Williams, 147 3d Street; plumbers work was done by James L. Harker; the iron work by Hornbach & Wagner, Market Street. The gas works were done under the superintendence of J. H. Walker of the Milwaukee Gas Company, by William E. Goodman, 117 Wisconsin Street; the stage is one of the largest in the United States, being 55 feet deep, and 72 feet wide, and peculiarly adapted for Operas and the Drama, being fitted up in the most modern style by Messrs. Henry Kurtz, and F. Velguth; new and resplendent scenery painted by Joseph Dolphin; the drop curtains, drops, and tormentor wings were painted by F. Heur.

Three things should be particularly attended to in all places of amusement, where large gatherings are in the habit of meeting, namely: seating, lighting, and ventilation. There are 742 seats in the Parquette and Dress Circle; the Balcony Cir-

cle is furnished with Jackson's cabinet chairs of the most beautiful patterns and upholstery. The upholstery of all the chairs, railings, and the furnishing of carpets, curtains, and mattings, are from the well known firm of Goldsmith & Co., 365 Broadway. The heating and ventilating apparatus were furnished by C. A. Buttles, 355 East Water Street. Magnificent gas fixtures were furnished by the United States Reflector Co., 611 Broadway, New York. The centre fixture or chandelier is lighted by nearly four hundred lights, divided into three fixed and armed candelabras, in imitation of candles and reflecting lights. Like all other fixtures in the Academy of Music, it is made of prismatic chains and pendants, and is said to be the largest and most brilliant fixture in the United States. The Dress Circle is lighted by seven prismatic sunlights; the Ladies parlor, and the entrance halls and vestibules are lighted by prismatic chandeliers.

For the special accommodation of lady visitors, the ladies parlor, with adjoining cloak room, have been fitted up in a most elegant manner, with rich carpets, curtains, and lamberquins from the well known house of Goldsmith & Co. The fine and rich furniture is from the house of J. Birchard, and the fresco work by J. H. Harding.

The Academy of Music may be considered one of the most elegant places of amusement in the United States, reflecting everlasting credit on the Board of Directors, who are Henry M. Mendel, President; Leopold Holzapfel, Secretary; F. W. Mueller, Treasurer; Ed. Ferguson, Otto F. Kuehn, William Biersach.

L. A. BISHOP, M. D.,

Was born August 24, 1846, in the Town of Eden, Fond du Lac County, State of Wisconsin; attended a District School until the age of thirteen, then the Grammar and High Schools in the City of Fond du Lac. Then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. S. J. Patchen of the aforesaid city. Graduated with high honors, being the valedictorian of his class, February 25, 1870, at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, Illinois.

Also received a Diploma from the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary the same winter. The Doctor is a grandson of Archibald Bishop, and nephew of the Hon. Charles A. Eldridge, Member of Congress, who has been recently nominated for re-election to the same office.

It is not too much to say of Doctor Bishop, that few medical men of his age in the country stand so high as he does. With the unusually great practice the Doctor has, and associated with a physician of great eminence, of whose experience he must necessarily take advantage, the subject of this sketch bids fair to rank, at no distant day, with the first class of his profession in the Northwest.

JOHN E. THOMAS

Was born in Rensselaer County, New York, November 27th, 1829, and at the age of four years his parents removed to western New York, and settled in Livingston County for a short time, and afterwards to Genessee County, where the subject of this sketch commenced his education in the common schools.

The financial crash of 1836-7 swept away most of the property of the family, and he, at the age of sixteen, left school, and, unaided, went to Lockport, Niagara County, and there engaged himself to a merchant, in whose employ he laid the foundation for a thorough business education; and while attending closely to his duties, he found time to pursue his studies, adding to his library, from time to time, until he had completed the usual classical course, and had acquired a knowledge of the German language.

He came to Wisconsin in 1849, at the age of nineteen, and engaged in business pursuits until 1856. He then commenced the study of law, and was, in 1858, admitted to practice in the Circuit Court; 1859 to the Supreme Court, and in 1860 to the U. S. District Court for the District of Wisconsin.

In the year 1862 he was Member of the Assembly, and at the extra session for that year was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

In 1863-4 he represented the First District in the Senate,

and was Chairman of the Select Committee to take into consideration the liability of the State to those who had suffered loss of property by the "Ozaukee riot;" and in his report he took strong grounds in favor of the legality of the claims made by the sufferers. The report was so carefully drawn, and was sustained by so many legal authorities, that the Legislature adopted it by nearly a unanimous vote, and the claimants were paid considerable sums of money from the treasury.

As a member of a committee he drafted and reported a bill, placing a large sum in the hands of the Governor, to be used in searching out and returning to the State sick and wounded soldiers, who were pining in hospitals scattered over a large extent of territory; and although the passage of the bill was opposed for various reasons, it was finally adopted by a nearly unanimous vote, and many a soldier was made glad by its provisions.

He was a member of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools for six years, and was during that time Secretary of the Building and Executive Committee of that Board. He has been Town and County Superintendent of Schools; and a member of the School Board for several years. Is Secretary of the County Agricultural Society and of the County Horticultural Society. Has been President of the Village.

He has, over different *non de plumes*, anonymously contributed for several years to various journals, and has ever been active in his profession, and in many enterprises, intended for the moral, intellectual and material prosperity of his adopted state.

He is of Welsh extraction, mingled with German blood.

He married Miss Clara A. W. Cole, at Sheboygan Falls, and has resided there since September, 1849.

Mr. Thomas has a handsome residence on the east side of the river, passing through the town, elevated about seventy feet above the bed of the river, from which there is a beautiful view, but rather limited. The house stands on a small domain of six acres, skillfully laid out, containing an orchard, garden and grapery, for which it is peculiarly adapted by nature. occupying,

as it does, an abrupt slope from the river toward the east and a little north.

The house is approached from below by several flights of stairs, connected by platforms, on either side of which is a seat, well sheltered. Mr. Thomas has a large practice as a lawyer, and is universally liked by all his neighbors. In the absence of a bank, his checks are readily cashed by all the store-keepers in the town without any hesitation.

ELISHA BOARDMAN

Was born at Morrystown, Lamville County, on the 14th of August, 1810; was educated in an academy in the same place. His father was a farmer and hotel-keeper, which business he followed while with his father. In 1833, he went to a farm of his own in the same town. In 1834, he rented a hotel at Lowell, Vermont, which he run for one year; went back to a farm at Morris in 1835, and in 1837 moved to North Hyde Park, where he started a new town, in which he acted as Postmaster and Justice of the Peace for three years. In 1838 he established a post route between Hyde Park and Belvedere. At North Hyde Park he built a house and store, and got into the mercantile business; also built an ashery, and manufactured pearl ash. In the meantime he bought and sold horses, and had teams hauling goods to Boston, and Burlington, Vermont. Having heard so much of the West, he came to West Dupage, Illinois, where he kept a Hotel for one year, and took another hotel, four miles out of Chicago, which he kept for one year and a half, when he moved into Chicago, from which he took his departure for Milwaukee in 1850, with only five cents in his pocket; verifying the old proverb—"that a rolling stone gathers no moss." But still retaining youth, hope and energy; and what is better than all, perseverance, which overcomes most difficulties, he got employment from Mr. Elworth, who kept a large lumber yard. In two months after he got employment from Mr. Pettibone in his lumber yard; and in a short time he went to the country, where he was employed in cradling grain. In a short time he began to buy small lots of anything he could

pick up for other persons, and in 1854 he got into the produce business, in partnership with L. K. Barron, for one year; and, in 1855, in company with Mr. Skinner. After being with him for a short time, he went into the commission business by himself. In 1858 he joined Star Bewman in the wool business. In 1857-8 he got into real estate speculation; and since 1861, up to the present time, has been engaged in the wool trade, and now has acquired a competence; proving that perseverance is sufficient in most cases, is able to surmount a succession of difficulties.

In all these different occupations, Mr. Boardman has retained a good name, and is now a respectable merchant.

REV. WESSON GAGE MILLER, D. D.,

Was born in Otsego County, New York, February 8th, A. D., 1822. In boyhood his time was divided, when not at school, between his father's farm and lumber mill. While yet a child he became passionately fond of reading. Books of history and philosophy were his chief delight. After passing through his father's scanty collection, he had recourse to borrowing from the better stored and ever open libraries of his father's friends. Before his twelfth year he was not unfrequently known to go on foot the distance of ten miles on this laudable errand. Being apt in his studies, he had so far progressed in his education that, before he was eighteen, he entered upon the vocation of teaching. To this chosen field he gave a large portion of the next four years; while at the same time he gave considerable attention to the study of both Law and Medicine, not, however, with any special purpose to enter upon either profession, but rather from a desire to take a wider range of study.

In the summer of 1844, he came to Wisconsin, and settled at Waupun. Here his first year was given to the erection of a lumber mill in conjunction with his father. At the beginning of the next year he was induced, in view of the great destitution of ministerial services in the country, to accept of ministerial authority, and enter upon this interesting field of labor. Receiving his authority May 31, 1845, he was soon after as-

signed, by the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the charge of Waupun and its vicinity.

Mounting his horse in the primitive style of the Methodist itinerant, and provided with a pocket compass, he started out over the untracked prairies to find the new settlements in what was then known as Northern Wisconsin. Soon a circuit of twenty-four appointments was formed, using in most places log-houses and board shanties as temporary chapels. The appointments were filled semi-monthly, making it necessary to preach nearly twice each day. These were the heroic days of Methodist itinerancy in Wisconsin.

The ministerial work, thus entered upon, has been strictly adhered to by the Doctor, without interruption, to the present time. He was first stationed in Milwaukee in 1850 and 51, since which time he has alternated between the principal stations of the Conference and the Presiding Eldership. In the latter he has served three full terms of four years each. He is now again filling the pulpit of the first charge in Milwaukee.

The Doctor has taken a deep interest in all questions of moral reform in our State. Both his pulpit and his pen have been outspoken and fearless in vindication of the right.

Always anti-slavery, and reading at the outset the issues of the war, he was an ardent supporter of the Government during the conflict.

In the educational work of the State he has ever given a ready hand. The Lawrence University, especially, has been the constant object of his solicitude. Having been a member of its Board from the first, he has hardly failed to be present at its meetings for more than twenty years.

He was given the degree of D. D. in 1864.

The Rev. Doctor may feel proud of his ministerial labors in Wisconsin. In his intercourse with the people, he was affable and courteous; in his travels through the wilderness, as pioneer missionary, at an early day, he was active and untiring; and in the pulpit he was, and continues to be eloquent and impressive. These personal qualities of head and heart, of mind and body, could not fail of making him many friends and admirers, with whom originated the idea of Doctor Miller's fitness to discharge

the onerous duties of Bishop, when the services of such a dignitary may be required.

HON. SAM. RYAN, JR.,

Is the present County Judge of Outagamie County, and Editor of the "Appleton Crescent," which he founded in 1853, in the then newly established village of Appleton. Judge Ryan was born at Sacketts Harbor, Jefferson County, N. Y., March 13, 1824; was brought by his father, (Col. Samuel Ryan, of Menasha,) in 1826, to Fort Howard, three years before there was a building in what is now Green Bay: is self educated, having had no opportunities to obtain a scholastic education. In 1841, he entered a printing office at Green Bay—the "Green Bay Republican," O. H. Sholes, proprietor, C. C. P. Arndt, Editor—and in 1844, before he was of age, became its Editor. As soon as he was old enough, he was elected a School Commissioner because of the interest he manifested in educational matters. In January, 1848, he removed to Fond du Lac, and established the "Fond du Lac Republican," afterwards changing its name to "The Fountain City." He also held the office of Postmaster at Fond du Lac. His newspaper enterprise proving a failure, and a severe domestic affliction befalling him, he returned to Green Bay in the winter of 1850-1, and in the Spring following established the "Green Bay Spectator." A distasteful partnership led to its discontinuance at the close of the year 1852, and in January, 1853, he located at Appleton. He has held the office of Village Trustee and Clerk, Clerk of the Court, and Member of the Assembly prior to his first election as County Judge in 1865. During the war, he raised a company of volunteers, but failing to fill it in time, it was disbanded, and he enlisted in the Third Wis. Cavalry, and was at once placed on the staff in the Commissary and Quartermaster's departments; was detailed to serve on the military commission, thus doing double duty for many months. His health failing, and a cavalry re-organization being ordered, he finally availed himself thereof, and was honorably mustered out of the service, resuming his place as an Editor as soon as his health

would permit. During the entire Territorial and State existence of Wisconsin, he has claimed it as his home, and is identified with many of the most prominent events in its history.

HON. WILLIAM H. HINER,

Representative of the Eighteenth District, consisting of the towns of Alto, Eldorado, Fond du Lac, Friendship, Lamartine, Metomen, Oakfield, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale, Waupun, the north ward of the village of Waupun, and the cities of Fond du Lac and Ripon, in the county of Fond du Lac. Population, in 1870, 21,703.

The Senator is the gentleman at the head of this sketch. He was born in the town of Bedford, Penn., December 16, 1821; received a common school and academic education; is proprietor of the Union Iron Works in Fond du Lac; he came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Fond du Lac, where he has continued to reside until the present time. He was elected alderman and supervisor at the first charter election held in Fond du Lac, in 1852, and served several years as alderman and president of the city council, and was elected by the council in 1865 to fill a vacancy in the office of mayor, and was again elected in 1867, by the people, without opposition; served several years as a member of the board of education of the city; was elected by the county board of supervisors in 1854, to fill a vacancy in the office of county treasurer. He received 3,252 votes, against 1,999 for Jerry Dobbs, Jr., Dem.

STATE INDUSTRY.

The Foundry, Machine Shops and Steam Engine Works of
HINER & Co., Fond du Lac.

To one versed in the short history of our State, the most surprising impression in traveling through its borders, is the rapidity of its settlement.

But a score and a half years ago most of it was a complete wilderness. Forests of great oaks and pines everywhere stretched their long arms over the land. The soil, every year

ranker, sighed for the husbandman's labor in vain. Mother Nature had not opened from her bosom her harvest of fruits. Mineral treasures, locked up in their rocky cells, were prisoners to the tardy activity of the white man. Only the paltry skins of the wild denizens of the woods tempted enterprise, and civilization was but faintly dawning. See what thirty years have done! Indians and traders have flitted away before the rapid march of emigration. The tall trees are fallen. Waving grain, rich meadows and rolling fields with all the hues of harvest, gladden the eye looking over the land. When was there ever such a transformation? Nations, not alone born, but grown up almost in a day! The principal agent in doing all this, is that mighty power—steam.

The lively fancy of the Greek mind pictured an incarnation of Deity working wonders in creating comforts or heroically combating evils among men. The Genii of Arabian lore, in an instant mounting the air, carried castles like toys to far-off deserts or changed with magical celerity the haunts of men. Our Hercules, steam, however, without the aid of fiction, laughs to scorn the boasted tasks of the stable cleansing god and rivals the swiftness of the Genii in the changes which he effects in redeeming the wilderness.

Indian story-tellers amid the wilds so recently here, by the cheerful fires of winter nights, held their swarthy hearers with mighty deeds of demi-gods tearing up mountains and filling valleys, or, of Jove, like Manabozho, flying over the land and destroying the races of the ravenous wolf, or transforming huge serpents into cragged rocks. These heroes would seem like prophetic figures sent to the dark minds of those simple men, to warn them of that toiling spirit—steam—who, tearing out the vitals of mountains, filling up the valleys and levelling the forests, would forever separate them from their haunts. Puffing up its white breath with its "wheuf, wheuf," against the clear blue sky; making the valleys ring with its buzzing saws, and its whirring planers as it rips up, planes and shapes monster pines into useful forms; relieving the drudgery of men and destroying the wolves of poverty, ignorance and disorder, giant

mind and ponderous force united, what spirit so like the great Manabozho, as steam!

UNION IRON WORKS.

The steam engine goes in amid the glades and wilds to build a highway for progress, but with him it takes his smoke-begrimmed and greasy priests who soon build him a temple. Such a temple is the extensive

MACHINE SHOP, FOUNDRY AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS OF MESSRS. W. H. HINER & CO.

A large plat of ground 480 feet square take in these works. A little village of shops and sheds, with smocking stacks and avenues lined with wheels, old machinery, piles of Lake Superior pig iron, coal, sand, flasks, moulds and debris.

A large frame building, 30x100 feet, encloses their moulding floor, where fly-wheels over twelve feet in diameter are cast. They are now preparing for casting the immense engines for the new blasting furnaces at Depere. A cupola, with a capacity of a blast of ten tons, melts up the ore, pouring it forth from its fiery throat; and, like the bright thoughts of noble minds flowing in the glow of eloquence and fastened in the hearts of men, moulding it into the images of busy brains.

A stone building, 100x160 feet in extent, contain blacksmith and other shops, and a brick edifice, 50x100 feet, serves as a machine shop. This shop contains 14 lathes, 3 planers, 4 drill presses, 1 bolt cutter, 1 slotter and 2 blowers. Another frame building of two stories is filled with a multitude of patterns. A large number of the most skillful workmen are employed here and a vast amount of capital invested.

THEIR WORK.

Before we saw the works of this firm we saw evidences of their superior skill in many a factory and mill. They make the celebrated Tremain pattern steam engines. These engines are models of beauty and noted for the ease with which they transmit their power. By an admirable location of the valve-chest to one side of the cylinder all friction of the side valves in the admission, distribution, compression and exhaustion of steam is

avoided. The advantages of this admirable valve arrangement can only be understood by inspecting the machine and seeing its smooth working. Therefore any description of it would be quite imperfect. The piston also plays through the back of its cylinder, running through a lubricated cast-iron holder, so that there is not the least friction from its great weight. This engine may be seen lying upon its bed, its sleek, tapering arms turning around its ponderous wheel with no more effort than that of a sleeping infant in breathing.

WHITE'S IMPROVED AUTOMATIC SHINGLE MACHINE

has also attracted our notice, making the most complicated mechanical movements with a simplicity of contrivance at once surprising and pleasing. It cuts thirty-five to fifty thousand shingles per day with a thoroughness unknown to other machines. A large block of white pine placed in this machine is sawn off into shingles of any thickness, *leaving no spalt* thick enough to be of any service, so that the price of the machine may be saved in the waste pieces sawn up by it. This machine will also cut heads for barrels, making nearly double the amount of any other machine in the market. Mr. White, one of the members of this firm, invented this machine, and it may be taken as a fair sample of the mechanical skill guiding the operations of the Union Works.

DICEY'S PATENT EDGER

is also manufactured in this establishment. A series of circular saws, revolving between grooved iron rollers and readily adjustable to any width by means of a screw, is a most simple and effective device for making the edges of lumber straight and parallel. This machine bears high testimonials from Messrs. Meyer, Merryman & Co., McDonald, Moore, Galloway & Baker, of Fond du Lac, and from Manistee, Michigan, and other lumbering places.

CARVER'S DOUBLE-ACTING FORCE PUMP,

secured by a number of patents for improvements, the last dating in 1870, judging by testimonials, is one of the most efficient, simple and durable Double-Acting Force Pumps ever invented. Adapted for use in any well, working perfectly in

drilled wells of any depth and so easily that a child may operate it, it must come into universal use. It also does not freeze, and is readily taken apart and fixed. When furnished with a hose, it is a valuable protection against fire, not only in sprinkling sheds, yards, shavings, &c., against the possibility of danger, but for staying the flames in actual progress. The *double-brake fire pump*, intended for the use of hotels, mills, factories, and as fire engines for villages and towns; is of small cost, handy and most effective. Smaller sizes of these pumps are made for farms, kitchens and stables. Messrs. Hiner & Co. make large quantities of these pumps, sending them throughout all the Northwest, even to the Territories. They are used on many railroads, and are undoubtedly all that is claimed for them.

They also make the manufacture of Perkins' Saw Gummer a specialty, and they are agents for Judson's well-known governors and valves.

Mill irons and gearing of every description are turned out with neatness and despatch.

We saw one of their gang-saws in operation. A huge pine log, with slabs sawed off so that it was square, was rolled in front of a series of long, thin saws, rapidly moving up and down. In about the time consumed in writing this, some twenty level, straight boards came out. We could hardly help thinking that, by and by, they will so perfect machinery that, putting logs in at one end of a mill, a house will come out at the other. The Union Works have patterns for all kinds of wheels, and can manufacture a variety of engines. Their facilities for repairing are perfect, and all under the direction of Mr. White, a most thorough mechanic.

Persons passing through Fond du Lac should not omit visiting this home of the steam engine. They will find a fine sample of the unparalleled vigor of the West amid the clanking hammers and flying wheels of this extensive foundry, pouring out its molten streams of iron, curling up its dark volumes of smoke, and alive with crowds of workmen, where the echoes of the red man's lodges and the forest song have but just died away.

The members of this enterprising firm are both men of great practical ability and experience, and are worthy of the eminent success that has thus far crowned their honest efforts. The principal partner of the company, Hon. W. H. Hiner, is at present a leading and influential member of our State Senate, has served the city as Mayor, and has held other important offices.

Mr. Hiner is no ordinary man. In his intercourse with the world, he is honorable and upright; as a neighbor, he is accommodating and obliging; as a citizen he is ready to advocate any measure calculated to promote the general welfare of the people, and oppose all attempts at corruption and public fraud.

WILLIAM HUNT, ARTIST,

was born at Brighton, Sussex, England, in the year 1825. At the age of sixteen he was sent to London, and placed under the instruction of Richard Hill, an artist and gentleman of high standing in that city, for five years, during which time, having the good fortune to be acquainted with one of the greatest of England's Historical Painters, Mr. Hilton, Royal Academician, who had presented him with the academy ticket, which entitled him to a free admission to all the lectures at the Royal Academy, which to him was of the greatest service, as affording him an opportunity of drawing from good specimens, as well as from the life, and all the advantages within its walls. Having become master of the pencil, he went back to his native town, where he practised his profession with great success as a Portrait Painter, having the honor of painting many of the nobility and gentry then visiting that beautiful watering place, among whom are the following :

Thomas, Earl of Macclesfield.

The Earl of Cardigan.

Lord Blaney.

Lord Lake.

Lord Burgos.

Dowager Lady Musgrave.

The Honorable A. Arthur Cole.

General Sir Arthur Clifton, K. C. B.

Rowland Hill, Postmaster General.

Lieutenant Waghorn, the projector of the Suez Canal.

Alderman Johnson, of the City of London.

Captain Fletcher of the Life Guards, London, &c.

Having, during his practice at Brighton, painted a great many groups of children and others, who resided in the East Indies, the artist concluded to visit that country professionally, stopping at the Cape of Good Hope on his way, and having enjoyed a pleasant and profitable trip he returned to England, well pleased with the Eastern world, arriving in the Downs, off Dover, December 24, 1846, in one of Green's East India ships—the Tartar, after an unusual passage of ten weeks from the Cape. He arrived in London well laden with tiger and panther skins, besides ostrich feathers and highly polished bullocks' horns, for which the Cape colony has been long celebrated. Having spent some time in London, after his return, he was, like Tom Pinch, spoken of by Charles Dickens, he cried for more, that is—traveling. So he thought of America, to which country he steered his course in September, 1848, and landed in New York. Having spent some time in New York and travelling east and south, he now finds himself in the Northwest, with which he is well pleased. He arrived in Milwaukee on the 1st of January, 1871, where he has met with the most distinguished patronage; so much so as to induce him to make it his future residence. Among the first orders Mr. Hunt received, as an artist, was a special one from the Right Reverend William E. Armitage, the present Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Wisconsin, to paint a life-size portrait, full length, of the late venerable and universally beloved Bishop—Jackson Kemper. This portrait was painted for the purpose of gracing the walls of Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wis. This picture is a masterpiece of art, portraying, in true and vivid coloring, the venerable face, on which were marked unmistakeable evidences of the many good qualities of heart that distinguished the life of the long-to-be-remembered Bishop Kemper. In all ages and in all civilized countries, the fine arts have invariably received the attention and consideration to which they are entitled. What can convey to the mind more pleasure than to look at a

friend or relative long after he had been reduced to dust and ashes. It is not natural to cut away the ties of love and friendship the moment after our friend or relative has been covered in his grave. Natural instinct forbids it. The great look with pleasure at a well painted landscape, representing the stately mansions, high walled gardens, and well shaded walks of their ancestors. The lower classes, too, view with equal pleasure a landscape containing the likeness of the humble cottage and ill fenced little garden with which they were familiar in by-gone days. Hence it is evident that, in a new country especially, a first class portrait painter is a treasure. The testimony borne to Mr. Hunt's character as an artist, by many of the first among the nobility and gentry of England, is a sufficient guarantee that he is a perfect master of his art. In this connection it may not be irrelevant to state that the biographer is familiar with the names of most of the distinguished persons on Mr. Hunt's list of patrons, and was once personally acquainted with many of them.

Mr. W. Hunt has been presented with the Silver Medal and a sum of money, as the first Premium for the first best Portrait in Oil, at the Milwaukee State Fair just ended.

REV. SAMUEL WILDE COGGESHALL, D. D.

Moses, certainly, was no Darwinian. He never subscribed to the absurd creed, which may be thus succinctly expressed :

“ Millions of ages, mice grew into rats ;

Millions of ages, seals fried down to sprats :

And black bears, dabbling in the sea, for play,

Lapsed into whales, and grandly swam away.”

It was left for a much later generation than his to accept of such sublime nonsense as a scientific creed. Most, certainly, this first of prophets, historians, legislators, poets and emancipators, did not believe that he was descended from a monkey, baboon, ourang-outang, or even a gorilla ; for the book of Genesis is simply a history of his illustrious ancestry, in which he

traces his pedigree up to Adam, through the line of Enoch and Seth. It is simply a family history. But in what a sad predicament the world would be, without this family of history, a man, born a slave, and doomed to destruction, from which he was only rescued by an extraordinary Providence—that good Providence which always attends man, destined to confer great benefits upon the race. The very best form into which history could be put, would be the form in which Moses has put his five books—the form of family history. This is the best way in which to tell the world's story. The world's history is but the aggregation of the history of individuals and of families. Its necessary voluminousness is the only objection to it.

These remarks are preliminary to the statement of the fact, that Dr. Coggeshall is descended from John Coggeshall, who, with his wife and three children came to Boston in the ship *Lyon*, Capt. William Pierce, Sept. 16th, 1632. This famous old Puritan ship was one of the fleet of 1630, and subsequently brought Roger Williams, and the family of Gov. Winthrop, and now, on this, her last voyage, she brought this ancestor of the Coggeshall family, into the United States, and also others who subsequently became famous in the history of the colonies.

John Coggeshall was descended from Sir Thomas de Coggeshall, who lived about the latter part of the reign of King Stephen, grandson of the Conqueror, 1154. He derives his patronymic from the time of Coggeshall, on the Blackwater, county Essex, built by King Stephen, 1142, near which was Cobham Hall, the family seat. Members of the family fought with Richard Cœur de Lion, with Saladin and his Sarascenic hosts on the plains of Palestine, as is attested by the armorial bearings of the family; also in the wars of the Roses, finally ended at the battle of Bosworth and the final accession of Henry VII., 1485, as also in the wars of the Scottish borders, under the Plantagenets and Tudors, and which finally terminated with the accession of James VI. of Scotland, as James I. of England, 1603. The same martial spirit of the family broke out in our war of the Revolution, and also in the late war of the Rebellion.

John Coggeshall was a member and deacon of the first church in Boston, under Colton and Wilson, on the records of which his name may be still seen; he was a member of the first board of selectmen of Boston; he headed the list of deputies of the first General Court, that of May 14, 1634; he was a friend and confidant of Sir Harry Vane; was associated with Winthrop and others in the government, till the famous General Court of November 2, 1637, which met at Cambridge—Boston was too hot a place for it—being of the Hutchinson party, which was then defeated, he, with many other leading men of the colony, was deposed from office, and then disarmed and disfranchised; and finally, Caddington himself, and sixteen other prominent and influential men, purchased Aquedneck, now Rhode Island, of the Narragansett Sachems, and removed thither in March, 1638, and founded the city of Newport, presently the richest in all the colonies; and, in connection with Roger Williams, who was in Providence two years before, they established religious freedom on this continent, now its ruling idea, and soon to be that of the civilized world. He was elected first President of the Colony, under the charter of 1644, and died in office Nov. 27, 1647, and was buried on his estate, on what is now Coggeshall Avenue, in the city of Newport, where a granite obelisk marks his resting place, while many of his descendents lie around him. He is frequently mentioned in all the colonial records and histories of his time, in the two colonies which he assisted in forming. His descendants are numerous, especially in Rhode Island, and yet in repute.

The subject of this sketch was born in Lynn, Mass., Feb. 18, 1811. His mother was Rebecca Bullfinch of Boston, a name long and well known in the New England metropolis, and where a street perpetuates the family name.

He was born and educated a Methodist, to which communion, then everywhere spoken against, his mother belonged. At the session of the New England Annual Conference, which met in the city of Providence, June 7, 1832, he was admitted a probationer, being recommended from the Bumfield Street Church, Boston, of which he was a member. Of the eleven men then

admitted, he is the only efficient man left, after a service of forty years. His first appointment was on the old Needham Circuit, with that holy man, the Rev. Abraham D. Merrill, who also still survives.

At the division of the Conference, in 1840, he was put into the southern portion of it, and which from its chief city, was called Providence. It embraces the territory stretching along the southern shore of New England, from the end of Cape Cod to the Connecticut River. As he has occupied stations in all this territory, from Provincetown to the Banks of the Connecticut, so his footprints may be traced through all this territory. He was a member of the General Conference, which met in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1856. In 1863, upon the recommendation of the Bench of Bishops and of some distinguished friends in New York, unknown to, and unsolicited by him, he was made a Doctor of Divinity by the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. The recommendation which brought it, as it came from a higher source, he esteems even of more value than the learned title itself.

The Doctor is a respectable preacher; but being over fond of books and a most voracious reader, perhaps he has not devoted that amount of time and labor to pulpit preparation, which he ought and might have done. But when a special subject and a special occasion, with an intelligent and appreciative audience calls him out, he treats his subject so broadly, comprehensively and exhaustively, as sometimes to hold his audience for an hour and an hour and a half without lack of interest, and to make a life-long impression. His discourses, usually suggested by his text, are not soon forgotten.

He is also a good platform speaker and able debater. His vast and varied reading, his intimate acquaintance with both books and men, his long and accurate observation, his experience of forty years in the itinerancy, with a great power of analysis and a most retentive and unailing memory; furnishes him with an amount of fact and illustration, which enables him to pursue his subject in all its ramifications, and to leave but little for an opponent to say. To this add an unailing and invincible courage which dares to utter all its convictions, and you

have some idea of the man. At the Conference, which met in New Bedford, in 1860, he spoke for two and a half hours on the slavery question, and held his vast audience to the last.

But, though a respectable preacher, his great *forte* is his comprehensive knowledge of history. His library, perhaps, contains the largest number of valuable works upon this subject of any private collection in the State; and he knows what they contain. He will sit for hours, and pour out a continued stream of facts and events, with names and dates, and quotations from authors, without even rising to refer; his powerful memory serving as an index.

But his specialty is Methodist history, in which, perhaps, he has but two equals in all the land, viz.: Drs. Stevens and Wakeley of New York; and he precedes them in the time of his investigations. When he commenced his researches on this subject, there were not ten respectable sources of information in the whole range of American Methodist literature. Now this class of works constitutes a respectable library, and increasing; and, yet, he has never published a book on his favorite theme. But his historical articles, published in *Zion's Herald* of Boston, in the *Christian Advocate and Journal* and the *Methodist of New York*, in the *Ladies' Repository* in Cincinnati, and especially in the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, would fill volumes. One of the latter, in the number for October, 1855, was republished in London.

The Doctor is now sixty-one years of age, with hair and beard as white as the driven snow, while his countenance, redolent with robust health, has all the freshness of youth, and his step the firmness, elasticity and agility of a man of thirty.

He has been in the State but two years, but has already made his mark. He has been stationed at Sheboygan, a small, poor and feeble charge, where he has freely spent time, labor and money, in what some have thought a most unpromising field; but which, under his culture, already begins to bud and blossom and to yield fruit. He is a most unselfish and unworldly man, most fully believing in the second, as well as the first great commandment of the law, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself;" and to whom the injunction of the earnest

Baptist is to be literally reduced to practice, "He that hath two coats, let him give to him who hath none; and he that hath meat let him do likewise." Like the Pentecostal converts, he never "says that ought of the things which he possesses is his own," but every human brother comes in for a share.

He seems yet to promise many long years of valuable and efficient service. "May his shadow never be less, and may he live a thousand years."

The reverend gentleman at the head of this sketch, deserves more than a passing notice. So interesting a person is not met every day in this western country, where the dollar is worshipped more than books of ancient lore or modern usefulness; where it is considered that time is thrown away which is spent in reading the works of Socrates and Plato, the wisest philosophers of Greece; the elements of Euclid, which teach us to reason accurately; the works of Newton, who discovered the laws of attraction and gravity, and invented the science of fluxions, which enabled him to advance a step in the right direction in the investigation of the mechanism of the heavens; and which, by a further improvement in the calculations, enables us to establish the stability of the universe; and the works of a thousand others, any one of whom has done more to promote the welfare of a nation and improve the condition of the human family than could be effected by all the busy speculators (smart men) of America in a century. The biographer has met with no one in this country who has a more intimate and extensive knowledge of the ancient and modern history of Europe than Doctor Coggeshall. The Doctor is also acquainted with heraldry, and has one of his rooms adorned with a number of shields, similar to those formerly worn in battle to protect the body. The coats of arms of distinguished families were generally painted on the shield or escutcheon.

CHARLES H. BENTON,

The subject of this sketch, is the fifth son of Daniel S. Benton, and was born in New York city, Dec. 31st, 1840. Financial reverses soon after overtaking his father, who was engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York, he made up his mind to "go West," and accordingly moved to Wisconsin, with his family, in 1843, and settled near Geneva, Walworth County. This was in advance of railroads, and the entire journey was performed with horses and wagon, consuming nearly three months in making the trip. Here Charles lived until fourteen years of age, attending school most of the time, whence he came to Fond du Lac, and lived with an elder brother. Soon after coming here, he entered the old "Fountain City Herald" office to learn the printing trade. At this trade he worked at such times as could be found before and after school hours, sufficient to keep himself at school almost continuously up to the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1860. Leaving the school room, at the first call of his country "to arms," he was the first man to enlist in Co. K, 1st Regiment Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, as a private soldier. He successively rose from private, corporal, sergeant, quartermaster-sergeant, 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant, regimental quartermaster and brigade quartermaster. During this period of service, he participated in the battles of Perryville or Chaplain Hill, Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and all the battles about Atlanta, which culminated in its capture. The time of the enlistment of his regiment (three years) being now completed, he returned home for the first time during his entire service. He soon thereafter purchased an interest in the Fond du Lac *Commonwealth*, and became one of its most active and successful editors. After six months editorial duty, an excellent business engagement being offered at Chattanooga, Tenn., he accepted. He remained here nearly three years, being engaged in the Storage and Commission business most of the time. Here he was quite successful in business and otherwise; for, during

his residence in Chattanooga, he was married to one of Wisconsin's fairest daughters, Miss Frances E. Amory, of Fond du Lac. In the summer of 1869 he returned to Fond du Lac, and at once entered into active commercial life. He is now (1872) at the head of one of the largest Hardware houses in northern Wisconsin, and one of the rising young men in his section of the State.

Mr. Benton, although a self-made man, comes from one of the very best English families, who took up their residence in America in colonial times. An uncle, Rev. Joseph A. Benton, has been pastor of the First Congregational Church at Sacramento, California, for several years, and is now President of the State University of California. Another uncle, Hon. John Benton, has been member of the State Legislature of California, and editor of one of the leading newspapers of the State. The past career of the subject of our sketch is one of much interest, and his future one of great promise. His career is a fair illustration of what intelligence, energy, pluck and perseverance can do for a young man in this young and growing commonwealth of Wisconsin.

REV. A. C. BARRY, D. D.

The subject of this sketch was born in Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., July 1st, 1815. He was educated under the tutorship of his father, a professional teacher; completing a scientific course, however, in Dr. Elias Sedgwick's private seminary. In 1834 he commenced the study of theology, and was ordained a minister of the Universalist Church in 1836. From this year until 1846, he was pastor successively of parishes in Gaines, Homer, and Fort Plain, N. Y., and in Richmond, Va. In the latter year he removed to Racine, in this State, and took charge of a new parish in that (then) beautiful village. Until a short time ago it seemed to be his destiny to remain its life-long pastor. Like the good Methodist lady, who said she had been "a member of the Methodist church off and on for twenty years," so Dr. B. has been pastor of that parish for more than two decades. He is now located in the city of Fond

du Lac, where he is building up a new parish, and is also city Superintendent of Schools.

No minister is more widely known in this State than Rev. Dr. Barry. For three years he held the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, and always has shown himself the ardent friend of general education. During the war of the rebellion he served as chaplain, first in the Fourth and afterwards in the Nineteenth Regiment Wis. Volunteers, and won for himself a most excellent name in the army.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of Boston, speaks of Dr. B. as follows :

“Mr. Barry has always enjoyed great popularity as a preacher and speaker. His manner is dignified and graceful, his voice full and musical, and his sentences flow rounded and complete, a silver stream to the close. He is very uniform in his pulpit efforts, though there are subjects and occasions which arouse him to the most impassioned eloquence, when he holds his audience spell-bound, as in a trance.

“Mr. Barry is a man of versatile acquirements. He is well versed in the natural sciences, and enjoys the acquaintance of some of the most eminent naturalists of the country. He is, however, a man of no pretensions, and is as unsophisticated and simple hearted as a child. He is incapable of finesse or duplicity, and is so honest and transparent himself that it would not be difficult to impose upon him. He possesses great purity of character—is too regardless of pecuniary considerations for his own welfare; and is endowed with an amount of amiability that renders him incapable of harshness or severity, even when it is called for. In person he is tall, exceedingly slender, and slightly moulded. The form of his face and head is somewhat Shakesperian, and his countenance is ordinarily grave and serious. But the moment he gives you his hand, a smile of surpassing sweetness baptises his face, which is then very pleasant to look upon. He is a man of few words, except among friends, and by these he is loved most fervently. Mr. Barry's health, of late years, has been quite infirm. He, with his wife, was among the victims of the National Hotel poisoning, in Washington, some years ago. And as he is past fifty years of age,

worn down with labor, there is no probability that the Doctor will wholly recuperate from the terrible sickness of that mysterious occasion."

HON. EPHRIAM C. GOFF,

Was born in Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence County, New York, 9th Sept. 1825; removed to Canton, New York, in 1827, where he resided till 1855. In 1849 he was appointed Postmaster at Canton, by General Taylor; removed to Appleton, Wisconsin, in 1855, where he was engaged in the mercantile business till 1858; was elected member of the City Council in 1857, and was since elected Supervisor. From 1865 to 1869 he was acting as land agent for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company; has been and still is Real Estate Agent, and is owner of a large amount of lands in northern Wisconsin. He was elected Mayor of the City of Appleton in April, 1872, and is now Vice-president and Director of First National Bank at Appleton. Mr. Goff makes a first rate mayor, and discharges the duties of bank director with great credit.

HON. PRENTISS ROUNDS.

The subject of the following sketch was born in Bridgeton, Cumberland County, Maine, August 15th, 1827; received a common school education; is by occupation a grain dealer. He came to Wisconsin in 1845, and settled at Milton, Rock County; removed to Menasha in 1849; has been a member of the Village Board, and Village and Town Assessor six or eight years; was appointed by Governor Fairchild, under his last election, a member of the committee to visit the charitable and benevolent institutions of the State. Mr. Rounds was elected to the Assembly in 1869, and re-elected in 1870, receiving 997 votes against 591 for J. L. Doton, Democrat. While Mr. Rounds was a member of the village board and village assessor, he proved himself to be a watchful guardian of the peoples' rights, and while in the legislative assembly, he advocated every measure calculated to promote the welfare of the State, and opposed every measure leading to corruption or evil doing.

EDWARD H. JONES, OF FOND DU LAC,

The subject of this sketch was born in the city of New York, April 14, 1828, and was the second son of the late Col. William Jones, for many years Colonel of the celebrated Seventh Regiment of that city, and also Sheriff from 1844 to 1847. Edward H. was educated in that city and at Saybrook, Conn., his father's native place. He was for one year a law student with David Graham, Junr., of New York, the well known criminal lawyer, and author of Graham's Practice. Disliking law studies, he became a clerk in a large shipping house on South street, where he remained four years, when he removed to Milwaukee in July, 1848, in company with Edwin D. Baker, with whom, as clerk and partner, he remained until April, 1853, when he removed to Delafield, Waukesha County, and purchased the business formerly owned by Andrew Proudfit, now of Madison. He was married in that year to Miss Emily L. Baker, of Fond du Lac, a sister of Robert A. Baker, the Banker of that city. In January, 1855, he removed to Fond du Lac, and purchased the business of the late firm of Baker & Brother, grocers and general dealers, where he has since resided, and is still engaged in the business, but on a more extended scale. In 1856 he was joined by his brother, George W. Jones, of New York City, and in 1865 by another brother, Frederick A., of Monmouth County, New Jersey; and the business is now conducted under the name and style of E. H. Jones & Brothers.

They are extensively engaged in the seed and agricultural implement business, in addition to a large wholesale trade in teas, tobacco, butter, cheese and produce with towns on Lake Superior and the shores of Green Bay, and also in the states and territories west, as far as Colorado and Utah; and, in 1863, this firm commenced the publication of the Northern Farmer, an agricultural paper, as an outgrowth of their seed and implement trade, and continued its publication five years, principally under the editorial management of Edward H. The paper was afterwards disposed off, and was subsequently merged into the Western Farmer, of Madison.

In 1857 Edward H. was elected a member of the Vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and has been re-elected annually up to the present time. In 1871 he was elected Junior Warden, and re-elected this year, 1872,

In politics he is a staunch Republican, and attended, as delegate, the first convention of that party held in this State, in 1854, at Hartland in Waukesha County; but he is not a politician, and never sought an office or held one, except that of Alderman in 1856.

GEORGE H. MYERS, APPLETON, WIS.,

Was born in Middletown, Delaware County, New York, October 24th, 1824. Removed to Erie County, Pennsylvania, with his father, in the fall of 1828, where he remained until the fall of 1849. Was raised on a farm, and educated at the Academies at Waterford and Erie, Erie County, Pa. Studied law with Hon. John H. Galbearth, at Erie, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar at that place, at the May term, 1849. Settled in Appleton, Wisconsin, in October, 1849; and was the first lawyer that settled in the County. On the organization of the County, in 1852, was elected District Attorney, and held the office one term; was again elected District Attorney, and held the office one term. Was elected County Judge in 1861, and held the office until the Spring of 1865. Was then appointed Adjutant of 50th Wisconsin Volunteers, when he resigned the office of County Judge, and entered the military service. Was appointed Postmaster of Appleton in 1869; re-appointed in 1872, and still holds the office.

HON. EDWARD N. FOSTER.

The subject of this sketch was born in the State of Massachusetts on the 9th day of July, 1810. At the age of one year he moved with his parents to Oneida County, State of New York, where he was engaged in various kinds of employments, such as farming, milling, lumbering, etc., till 1836, when, having been married, he moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In the

winter of 1836 and 37, he with his family settled at Fort Atkinson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin, which was then under the legal jurisdiction of Michigan. Wisconsin, however, was soon organized into a territory, under whose laws, Alvin Foster, the brother of Edward N. Foster, was appointed Sheriff and Edward N. deputy sheriff, being the first appointments in the County of Jefferson. Subsequently the people got the right to elect officers to such places. At the first election, under the new organization, the subject of this sketch was elected Sheriff of the counties of Jefferson and Dodge, which were then joined for judicial purposes. Having lived in Jefferson County for a term of years, Mr. Foster moved to Mayville, Dodge County, where he engaged in the business of milling. While a resident at Mayville, he served two terms in the State Legislature, and discharged such other duties as were consigned to him. Not content with Mayville, he soon changed his residence and settled at Fond du Lac, where he now resides. Mayor Foster has been extensively engaged in manufacturing linseed and rape oil since he came to Fond du Lac, and has discharged all the duties required of him with credit to himself and benefit to the community.

Mr. Foster is serving his second term as Mayor of the enterprising city of Fond du Lac.

FRANZ FRITZ

Was born in Ingolstadt, Bavaria, in 1820; was educated in the same place; was the second eldest of twelve in the family; learned the trade of ropemaker, which was his father's trade. After he learned his trade, he got employed in his grandfather's oil manufactory. Having heard so much of American institutions and freedom, he resolved to quit his own country with whose institutions he was dissatisfied, and emigrated to America in 1848, and settled at St. Louis, where he obtained employment immediately on his arrival, in a rope factory. Having worked in different factories in St. Louis for three years, he was appointed foreman in the extensive rope manufacturing department of the State Prison at Alton, Illinois, under the gene-

ral management of Hon. Samuel H. Buckmaster. After a service of three years as foreman in the prison, he came to Fond du Lac, where he commenced the grocery and general produce business, which he now carries on, wholesale and retail, on a large scale. The subject of this sketch commenced business in this city on a small scale, but by close attention, industrious habits and strict integrity he gradually built up a considerable trade, and is now considered wealthy, enjoying the confidence of all who deal with him.

CAPTAIN SIMON O'KANE.

He was born in the County Kerry, Ireland, in the year 1842. Immigrated to American in 1852, and settled in the State of Massachusetts; came west to Wisconsin in 1861, where, at the breaking out of the war, he entered the 17th Wisconsin Infantry, passing with Gen's Grant, Rosencrans and Sherman through all the principal battles of the southwest, including the siege and battles of Corinth in 1862; the central Mississippi campaign in 1862; the siege and battles of Vicksburgh in 1863; the siege and battles of Atlanta in 1864; Sherman's march to the sea in 1864; the campaigns through the Carolinas in 1865, and fall of Richmond, ending with the grand review at Washington and close of the war, when he returned west, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in the city of Fond du Lac.

Entered the service as a private soldier; was promoted to 2d Lieutenant in 1863, and 1st Lieutenant and Captain in 1864.

Capt. O'Kane is represented by those who had an opportunity of knowing, as a good and gallant officer, and is now engaged in the liquor trade in the city of Fond du Lac.

WILLIAM TROWBRIDGE

Was born in the city of Worcester, Massachusetts, October 16th, 1790.

He worked on a farm, and in a flour and saw mill alternately, until sixteen years old, attending school at intervals in the summer and during the winter terms.

At the age of sixteen he commenced to work at blacksmithing and whitesmithing, at which trades he worked until he was of age, making scythes, hoes, clothiers' shears, and wool-carding machines. At this time he, in connection with his father, brother and brother-in-law, built a cotton factory in a village called Trowbridgeville, and carried it on during and after the war of 1812. He removed to Tompkins County, N. Y., about 1830, and started a Cutlery factory, and after remaining in this business six years, he removed to Sheboygan County, where he still resides upon a farm about two miles from the village of Sheboygan Falls. Deacon Trowbridge has for many years been a consistent and upright Christian—a member of the Baptist Church—and, probably, preached the first sermon listened to in Sheboygan County. He has preached upward of 250 funeral sermons. He was County Commissioner and Justice of the Peace for several years, and is universally respected for the purity of his character as well as for his sound judgment.

S. L. HART, MENASHA, WIS.,

Was born in Chenango County, N. Y., April, 1830. In 1834 moved to Cuyahoga County, Ohio. In 1848 moved to Oshkosh, and in November, of same year, to Menasha, where he carried on the Gunsmith business from 1853 to 1861. In 1861 was mustered into the 10th Wisconsin Infantry as 2d Lieutenant, Company C. In June of 1862 was detailed as assistant U. S. signal officer, and attached to the 4th division, Gen. Wm. Nelson, commanding; was one of the first two officers in Buel's army to cross the Tennessee River at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing; was at the siege of Corinth, Miss., and with the division until the army reached Louisville in September, 1862; was discharged on account of physical disability. Returned to Menasha and engaged the next Spring, 1863, in manufacturing hub, spoke, stave and wood-working machinery generally. In June, 1863, raised a Company, and was mustered into Colonel Goodwin's 41st Wisconsin Infantry, as Captain. Served out the time and returned to Menasha; continued the machinery

business until 1867; moved to Chicago, carried on a shop for one and a half years, and returned to Menasha. Took first premium on Guns, at Wisconsin State Fair; also, two first premiums on Machinery, at Mechanics' Fair in Chicago. Have shipped machinery to almost all of the middle, and some of the eastern and southern States, California and Canada; have taken out several patents. Now employ from sixteen to twenty men, and business constantly increasing.

Have greatly improved almost all kinds of hub and spoke machinery, &c.

EXTRACT FROM THE "HISTORY OF MY TIME."

It may appear, that some of these extracts are foreign to the subjects proposed to be treated in my present publication. But being unable to relate many incidents in the history of my own life without stating the facts which had led to them, I have been obliged to introduce what may appear irrelevant, in order to illustrate the brief sketches of my own life, introduced into my work from time to time.

I am not aware that any family in Ireland ever had such unlimited influence or retained it so long, as the Marquis of Waterford's family and their connections. I knew the members of that whole family, and feel bound in duty to acknowledge, that I owe the memory of one of them, a well deserved tribute of praise, and that one is the late Rev. Cobb Beresford, the father-in-law of the Marquis of Bath, the Earl of Erne, A Cole Hamilton, of Beltram Castle, a gentleman of large possessions, and first cousin to the Marquis of Abercorn,* also, the father-in-law of the Rev. W. Alexander, son to a bishop of that name in Ireland. The Rev. Mr. Beresford died a few years ago. He was a good man in every relation of life—a kind, affectionate husband and father—charitable to the poor of his neighborhood, without distinction of religious creed or political sentiments—always ready and willing to oblige a friend, and hospitable beyond description. He lived in a secluded part of the county of Tyrone, distant from any town or neighborhood con-

*Now the Duke of Abercorn, having been elevated to that title since I left Ireland.

taining persons of his exalted rank to associate with.

Country roads traverse the district, but no public road or highway passing by his residence, which, perchance, might bring persons of quality to pay casual visits, as they passed by. Cut away, as this gentleman's residence was, from any public thoroughfare, traveled by men of rank, one might imagine he had but a few visitors; but it was not so. His mansion, which was large and commodious, was always full of visitors, who fared sumptuously every day. Professional business brought me to this remote district. Edward Litton,* a gentleman well known in Great Britain and Ireland, many years Master in Chancery, bought an estate containing several thousand acres of land from Sir John Stewart, to whose niece he was married. This estate was about four miles from the residence of Mr. Beresford's house. Mr. Litton employed me to give a general plan to improve this property, by thorough drainage, planting, and making new roads, and by practising

*The Right Honorable Edward Litton died a few months ago, full of years, and crowned with unfading laurels. He was a first-rate lawyer, and while practicing at the bar, had as large a business as any in the Kingdom. He acquired a large fortune as a lawyer, with what he inherited, made him the richest man practicing law to be found anywhere. He possessed great legal knowledge, was very eloquent, and generally allowed to be as perfect gentleman, in his manner, as any in the Kingdom. He was a privy counselor, and for many years master in Chancery. He was a member of Parliament in the English House of Commons, where he distinguished himself more by reason of his general knowledge of Ireland, and the wisdom of most of the measures he advocated for the improvement of that fine, but unfortunate country, than by his eloquence. He was a tory in politics, and always voted against Catholic emancipation, which course as a legislator, could not be accounted for by any one acquainted with his conduct towards persons of that persuasion, with whom he came in contact every day of his life in the way of business. This gentleman had scarcely a single tenant on his property or a single person in his employment but a Roman Catholic, and it is a well known fact that no one connected with him in any of the above relations ever went to the poor house. During the years of famine in Ireland, he scarcely collected a shilling of rent, but on the contrary, contributed largely from his private purse to purchase food for those who had no means to procure it themselves.

Having taken the burden of his own people on himself, a bill was passed in the House of Commons, making every place in which he had a property an electoral division, by which he had not to contribute to the support of the poor living on surrounding properties belonging to others. This was but common justice. This was the only bill of the kind passed, for any landlord in England, Scotland or Ireland, which is a sufficient proof of Mr. Litton's goodness as a landlord. I published his letter to me on this subject in the *Milwaukee News* over twenty years ago, when this bill was passed, relieving him from contributing to the support of the poor living on other gentlemen's estates.

The following is a copy of a printed circular sent round to the tenants of Mr. Litton, whenever I went to Altmore:

"To my Tenants at Altmore.

MY DEAR TENANTS:—I have appointed John Gregory, Esq., the eminent Civil Engineer and Agriculturist to instruct you to drain, fence and plant your farms in the best manner, and as you are a good tenantry, I shall do everything in my power to improve your condition and enable you to raise and educate your families. For this purpose, I shall defray half of the expense of all the improvements you make in the way of draining, fencing, and planting to the directions of Mr. Gregory. Mr. Daniel Shields will inspect the work, which must be done in such a manner as to satisfy him. I hope you will give the strictest attention to the instruction of Mr. Gregory, who will do every thing best calculated to improve your farms and enable you to pay your rents, and have something to save for your families.

I remain, My Dear Tenants, your well wisher,

EDWARD LITTON."

better modes of cultivation; also to make a Geological survey, with a view to discover limestone and copper, which it was supposed to contain. It was arranged that I should take up my quarters at the house of Mr. Daniel Shields,* the brother of General Shields, of the United States of America. The morning after my arrival at Mr. Shields' house, he and I went out to view the property, and had not gone far before we met a gentleman on horseback who welcomed me to that part of the country. This gentleman was the protestant rector of the town and parish of Pomeroy. After a brief interview, we parted. He was on his way to pay a visit to the Rev. Mr. Beresford, a gentleman whom I had never seen; on his stating that he met me, Mr. Beresford despatched a carriage and pair, with a polite note, inviting me to dinner, of which I accepted. On my arrival at Mr. Beresford's, I found the house full of company, all of high rank. In the course of the evening, the old gentleman requested of me to take up my quarters there while in the neighborhood, saying that a carriage was at my disposal to bring me to Mr. Litton's estate after breakfast every morning, and back in the evening to dinner; that a bed room was prepared for me, and that everything should be done to make me comfortable during my stay. He said that Col. Portlock, of the Royal Engineers, took up his abode in the village of Pomeroy, while making a geological survey of this district, in connection with the ordinance survey of Ireland, though he invited him to take a bed in this house, which he, the Col. declined, assigning as a reason, that this place, Mr. Beresford's, was too far from the scene of his labors. The old gentleman, in angry tone, said "it was a shame for Col. Portlock to put up at such a place, while this house was within a few miles of him." The bed-rooms in this mansion were numbered, as in a large hotel. Mine was number seven, which I occupied for years, whenever I visited that part of the country. Having gone to and from Mr. Beresford's for four or five days, he asked me to take his horse and

*Mr. Shields is a respectable farmer, with a good house and several hundred acres of land. He was local agent of Mr. Litton, and manager of a bank established by him for the use of the district, especially for the use of his own tenantry. I had the management of the property, as moral agent, my duty being to point out the mode of draining, planting and cultivating according to the best modes known in the country. I was instructed to value the lands at such rents as the tenants could pay without difficulty.

gig every morning after breakfast and drive to Mr. Shields and back every evening to dinner. This is a specimen of Irish hospitality, which would scarcely be credited out of that country of genuine hospitality.

EXTRACT FROM THE HISTORY OF MY TIME.

“By your works I shall know you.” This is a wise and true saying. “The tree is known by its fruit” is a sentence of similar import, both signifying that we are to judge of men more by their acts than by what they profess or promise. A single good act is more convincing than many professions and promises, as it carries the proof of the actor’s goodness upon the very face of it, while professions and promises are doubtful, especially if coming from a person whose good deeds are not found upon record anywhere. The application of what is here premised will be seen by perusing the following hasty article; and to carry out my meaning, I may be permitted to add one or two other preliminary observations, namely, that a cluster of tall apple trees may start up in the wilderness, which, if left to nature, unassisted by skillful cultivation, will bear no fruit except sour and diminutive crabs, quite unfit for man accustomed to the usage of civilized society. This orchard in the wilderness, if put under the management of a skillful and careful gardener, would in time become ornamental and useful. This gardener would replace the old growth, which encumbered the ground by young saplings, which in time, by proper training, would bear fruit of large size and delicious flavor. We come into the world with our mind like a blank sheet of paper, without a single impression or a single idea. The all-powerful and infinitely wise Creator of the Universe, however, has endowed us with the senses of seeing, feeling, hearing, tasting and smelling, through the medium of which the mind receives its primary ideas, and in sometime the mind begins to arrange and compound these primary ideas, by which it forms secondary ideas. By this slow process the mind is acquiring knowledge. Human life, however, is not of sufficient duration to enable any individual, unassisted by others, to acquire much more knowledge

than instinct teaches the brute as well as man. The red and dark untutored savage of the woods must go along the winding stream, and penetrate the entangled bush in quest of food to support existence, as well as the agile deer, the cunning fox, the unwieldy elephant, the prowling wolf, the untameable hyena, and the innumerable hosts of wild animals scattered through the length and breadth of the great continent of America and the sunny wilds of Africa. Many of the wildest and most untractable of these animals are subdued and tamed into submission by instructive training, while very many of what are called irrational animals are made docile, biddable and useful to man by proper training. The red savage of America and the dusky negro of Africa can be civilized and taught useful knowledge, by which many of them may become good servants, good mechanics, respectable merchants and useful members of society. What gave rise to the approbrious epithet, "the ignorant Irish, the illiterate Irish," long applied to the lower orders of the Irish people? Nothing but the want of instruction, the absence of good free schools, and the carelessness and in many cases the inability of many to pay for the education of their children. In view of all this state of things, Doctor Whately, the Archbishop of Dublin,* whose name is known wherever the English language is spoken, set himself to work with a view to remedy this great national evil. Being most influential with the government in matters connected with education, he petitioned for a grant to establish schools for the education of the children of all who sought to enter them, without distinction of creed, nationality or politics. Many others of influence co-operated with

* Thanks be to the Archbishop of Dublin and to those liberal men who co-operated with him, for having procured for the youth of Ireland the blessing of education; for being instrumental in enabling the youth of Ireland to wipe off the reproach of ignorance, which so long hung over the land of their fathers, like a cloud intercepting the rays of the sun. Thanks be to the youth of Ireland for having taken advantage of these blessings, by which they escape the old reproach; by which they give in exchange darkness for light, and ignorance for knowledge. The Irish are remarkable for their aptitude in acquiring knowledge. Nature had been more propitious to them in this respect than to most other people. The rising generation are better educated, and much smarter than the same class in England. Trinity College is now (1872) the most learned institution in the world.

A law was passed a few years since, called the competitive law, empowering all who feel themselves qualified to compete for all, or most government offices that become vacant, and the Irish get the most of them if I am rightly informed.

the Archbishop to promote so desirable an object. Having obtained the grant, or a promise of it, commissioners, to form a board of education were appointed. In forming this board, due care was properly taken to have the principal religious denominations in the Kingdom represented. In pursuance of the terms agreed upon, the following persons were selected, namely: the Duke of Leinster, Dr. Whately, the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin; Doctor Murray, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin; Doctor Sadler, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin; and Doctor Carlisle, Rector of one of the Presbyterian Churches of Dublin; Robert Home, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Thomas Kelly, Esq.,* Seneschal of St. Thomas Court, was appointed Secretary, and Thomas Robertson, Esq., Scholar of Trinity College,† Clerk of the Board. The Duke of Leinster, Dr. Whately and Dr. Sadler, represented the Protestant denominations; Dr. Murray the Roman Catholic denomination; Dr. Carlisle, the Presbyterian denomination, and Robert Home, the Unitarian denomination. The Quakers and Baptists ought to be represented. It may be seen that this board was composed of some of the most eminent persons in the kingdom as regards rank and learning. Thomas Wise, of Waterford, Member of Parliament, and a Roman Catholic, married to the sister of Napoleon the First of France, was instructed to travel through the continent of Europe, in order to select the best and most unobjectionable system, that it may be adopted in the Irish National Schools. On his return, Mr. Wise recommended the Prussian system. The board of education having agreed upon a plan, purchased the residence of the Marquis of Waterford, in Marlborough street, a princely mansion, with

* Thomas Kelly filled many places of honor and trust in Ireland. He was Seneschal and Police Justice for some time, and Judge for many years, which last office he resigned some few years ago, if I am rightly informed. In my time he was Secretary to the Board of Education. He discharged the duties of all these high positions with great ability and satisfaction to the public. He is brother to the Rev. Dr. Kelly, formerly one of the preachers of All Saint's Church, Milwaukee.

† Thomas Robertson was a distinguished scholar of Trinity College, Dublin; filled a situation in the National Bank of Ireland; was Clerk to the Board of Education in my time, and learned Civil Engineering in my establishment. When he was about commencing practice as a civil engineer, he was appointed to take charge of the Normal School in Toronto, Canada, West, a position for which he was highly qualified.

large concerns and a fine park, surrounded by a wall, for a model school to educate and train teachers, which had been previously purchased for the Dublin Academical Institution, of which I was president; but the purchase money not having been paid, the institution was opened in another part of the city, and the concerns in Marlborough street remained vacant for some time. Every religious denomination was represented in the board, in order to guard against the possibility of anything bordering on proselytism, or give cause of complaint as regarded religion. In order to satisfy the Catholic party, no Bible was to be read in the schools, or religious doctrine taught. But it was stipulated and agreed upon that a room should be set apart in every school, into which the children of every persuasion, above mentioned, may go on a particular day of the week to be instructed by a clergyman of their own creed. It was also stipulated that the text books, used in all the schools, should be first inspected by the members of the board before their adoption as text books. The next duty the board had to discharge, was to employ some competent person to write text books, and all the members of the board were unanimous in employing me. They sent for me, but I could not be found. They wrote to Cork, Limerick, Belfast, and to other places where they thought I might be, but failed in finding any clue to my whereabouts. Every summer I was in the habit of going for a short time, with a part of my family, to some distant place to enjoy the fresh air. This time I went to Wales, where I employed my time in writing my astronomy, and a short article for Bentley's Miscellany, a London periodical. In a short time I returned to Dublin, and one of the first persons I met was Dr. Sadler, the Provost, who exclaimed, "O! where have you been; we have written for you to different places, but could find no trace of you. All the members of the board of education were anxious to employ you to write text books for the national schools, but as you could not be found, Dr. Thompson,* Pro-

* Doctor Thompson was for many years Professor of Mathematics, in the Belfast Institution, which always bore a high character. On his departure from this institution to fill the Mathematical Chair of the Glasgow College, the people of Belfast gave him a banquet to which I was invited from Dublin, and in the evening, or in the evening of a day on which

fessor of Mathematics in the Glasgow College, was instructed to write our books, and he is now in press for us. Go at once and announce your arrival to the Archbishop, who first proposed your name to the board as the most competent person to write our books for the national schools. I went to the Archbishop, who advised me to go without delay to Dr. Murray, and tell him it was his wish that Dr. Carlisle should write at once to Dr. Thompson, and instruct him to cancel all he had written, and send in his bill for all he had done. I went to Archbishop Murray, to whom I delivered Dr. Whately's message. Dr. Murray lost no time in asking me to go to Dr. Carlisle and do as above stated, that is, to order Professor Thompson to destroy all he had done for the board and send his bill for payment. I begged of Archbishop Murray to excuse me, as Professor Thompson and myself were old friends, and always on the best terms; and, therefore, that I would not like to be the bearer of a message to supplant him and fill his place. I went away and left the matter with the board to do as they thought proper. The result was that in ten days I was instructed to go to press for the board. I feel it a duty I owe to Dr. Thompson, to state, that he was a mathematician of a high order, and that his works on Arithmetic and Trigonometry, long before the public, bear ample testimony to his intimate knowledge of the subjects. With regard to compensation to myself for writing, no particular sum was proposed or promised; it is, however, right for me to mention, that I was paid ten guineas a sheet—a sum, far more than I expected, being the largest sum paid to any one in Europe, and only to one more, that is, to Lockart, Sir Walter Scott's son-in-law.

Short as the time is since the National Schools have been opened, visible signs of improvement are to be seen in the youth

a banquet had been given before to the famous historical character, Hamilton Rowan, to which I was also invited from Dublin. The Doctor read a paper, showing that hereditary talent was never known to exist in any family, except three, the Bernulys of France, the Cassinis of Italy, and the Gregories of Scotland. It was well known he read the paper in compliment to me, who was last, and I would say least on his list. As I write this note from memory, which is wretchedly bad as regards particulars, but very tolerable as regards circumstances, I do not remember with any degree of certainty the day, but am positive as to the circumstance.

of Ireland, who, under competent teachers, trained in the normal school, will gradually supplant the old and illiterate, and will in time become an ornament, and bear fruit of good size and delicious flavor. God sows the seed in almost every soil, but it is only under the careful culture of a skillful gardener that the crop comes to maturity and perfection. Without his aid, it may remain hidden under the surface, unable to exercise its natural functions, like the statue in the block of marble, which remains unseen till brought out by the skillful artist. The red Indian and dusky Negro have long traversed the dark and trackless forest, and open, treeless prairie in quest of food, uncovered by raiment of any kind, except a ragged piece of untanned skin, torn from the lifeless carcass of an incautious, wild animal which had fallen a prey to the natural wants of the untutored savage, among whose tribes may be many Newtons, Rosses, Watts, Moores, Scotts, Websters, Currans, Grattons and Burkes, and an innumerable host of others, who, if put under the care of a proper teacher, conducting a school of contending aspirants, may become useful members of society. If the dark cloud of ignorance, which so long hung over Ireland, had been banished centuries ago by the warm, genial light of knowledge, how many stars of the first magnitude, such as O'Connell, Shiel, Curran, Grattan, Plunket, Ponsonby, Bush, and ten thousand others would now be seen in that part of the concave firmament over the Green Isle, which is blessed in its lofty mountains, clothed to their summits by unfading verdure; blessed in its lovely valleys, "where bright waters meet;" blessed in its green fields flowing with milk and honey; blessed in its stately trees kept apart, here and there, by the many outstretched, strong arms attached to, and surrounding the monarch of the forest; blessed in its crystal streams, alive with fish of delicious flavor; blessed in its lovely lakes, surrounded by sloping hills covered with shrubs of native color throughout the year; blessed in its soil, rich to fatness; blessed in its climate of mild temperature, in which no poisonous reptile can live; and blessed in its lovely women of far famed virtue and crystal purity; but cursed in its eternal quarrels, and hatred of its people of one another, by reason of a difference of creeds and

nationalities* all serving the same God, who emphatically commands them to love one another.

To the foregoing extract from the history of my time, I take leave to add the following extract, which will be an additional proof of the Archbishop's goodness. It became generally known in Ireland, that I had suffered very heavy losses a short time before, which I could not bear. The report reached the Archbishop of Dublin, who, in the course of a short time, sent for my friend, Owen Blayney Cole, Esq., a gentleman of fortune, both in England and Ireland, and to whom I dedicated one of the volumes of my course of Engineering.† The Arch-

* These quarrels and hatred of one another were confined to the uneducated and lower orders of the contending parties, who were sure to fight on certain anniversary days to celebrate some event marked by bloodshed, perhaps, some centuries before. The educated and better classes of both parties never indulged or took part in such foolish exhibitions. I scarcely ever met a Protestant gentleman who would acknowledge to be an Orangeman; nor did I ever hear of a Roman Catholic gentleman to exhibit himself in a battle fought on any of these anniversaries, which ought to be expunged from the calendar and from the pages of Irish history. The anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, the surrender of Londonderry, the inhuman massacre on Wexford Bridge, the burning of Schlabogge barn, and all other atrocious events of the kind should be wiped from the pages of Irish history. I was in great hope that the knowledge diffused among the lower and middling classes of the Irish, by means of the National schools established throughout the kingdom, would show them the folly and disgrace of these anniversary feuds. But the battles fought this present year in that country prove that I was sadly mistaken. I am sorry from late reports received from that country, that the national system of education is meeting with considerable opposition. Before concluding this note, I would say, that the American people of all nationalities are deeply indebted to the old settlers of the New England States for having laid the foundation of the Common School System, now in operation throughout the States, which forms the primary element of the future hopes and permanent prosperity of the country. I find that the Common School System is meeting with some opposition in this country too, but the common sense of the people of all nationalities will not allow any change to be made in the system, calculated to lessen its usefulness. The Superintendent of Public Instruction of this State will guard the system, and protect it from any attempt to make any change that would be likely to diminish its usefulness. The brilliant talent of General Fallows, his knowledge and close attention to the discharge of the duties of his situation, are a sure guarantee that the education of the youth of Wisconsin is in safe hands. The General is a good man in every sense of the word—such a man is a blessing to any State, and therefore ought to be fully appreciated. Nature stores up a great deal connected with matter and mind, which lies hidden or in a latent state, till brought out by suitable agents, or the application of some power. Latent, heat, light, electricity, etc., are brought into action by friction, the application of external heat, etc. The power of the mind is brought out by teaching. Without the assistance of the teacher, knowledge would not be brought out or diffused; without schools, knowledge could not be universally spread among the multitude; and knowledge being the surest foundation of order, civilization, and national prosperity and greatness; it necessarily follows that the teacher's services cannot be too highly appreciated. Let the teacher, therefore, be adequately rewarded for his services, which are arduous. No one deserves more from the public than a good teacher, and few are more inadequately paid.

† Mr. Cole is brother-in-law to Lord Monck, late Governor General of Canada, who is mar-

bishop said to my friend Mr. Cole, that he heard of my losses which he thought I could not bear, and that he wrote to Mr. Gladstone,* who was the person in England empowered to recommend worthy authors entitled to pensions, he himself being empowered to do the same in Ireland, to co-operate with him, (the Archbishop) to obtain a pension for me; and that both had agreed to get me £300 a year. Mr. Cole said that he thought I would not accept of it, as he observed no change in my mode of living; that I had my carriages, horses, and livery servants as usual, and that no indications of feeling my losses was visible in or about my establishment. The Archbishop, however, asked him to tell me what had been done, and Mr. Cole forthwith rode down to the College and told me all that had passed between him and the Archbishop.

Upon hearing the message sent to me by my friend and patron, I requested of Mr. Cole to thank the Archbishop for me,

ried to one of the daughters of the Earl of Rathdown, and Mr. Cole to the elder daughter, a lady of strong mind and good understanding, which qualities gained for her ladyship the established usage of naming Lady Fanny Cole in all and every thing pertaining to the domestic concerns of the family. Mr. Cole is first cousin to Capt. Cole, married to the Dowager Marchioness of Drougheda, the mother of the present Marquis. Mr. Cole is a well educated gentleman possessing a good taste for poetry, as may be seen by several small poems published by him, not for sale, but for distribution among his friends. He is kind, generous and hospitable beyond what his fortune, which was good, would warrant. He often made me liberal presents, some of which I returned to Lady Fanny, unknown to him, for the use of his son, as in the case of a valuable gold watch and chain. One time he went to France, he brought two large presents of choice wines, one for Sir Philip Crampton, the father of Sir John Crampton, the late minister from St. James to Washington, and the other for myself, a part of which I returned to Lady Fanny, requesting her to keep it secret from Mr. Cole. When the volume of Engineering, dedicated to himself appeared, he bought forty-five copies to send to his friends. When I was coming to America, he sent a very valuable gun for me, to the house of a friend, which I sent back, also, for the use of Mr. Cole's son, when he became of age. He did not send the gun to my house, lest I should return it by the person who brought it. Lady Fanny was remarkable for hospitality. On every Saturday she gave a dinner party, to which, however, no one was invited except the immediate friends of the family, among whom were Lord Monck, her brother-in-law; the Archbishop of Dublin, who seldom went, the Bishop of Ferns, when in Dublin, the Dean of the Chapel Royal; Col. Lewis, first married to Lord Rosmore's daughter, and secondly to Mr. Cole's sister, and last and least my humble self. On my son's marriage, Lady Fanny was among the most liberal of his wife's friends in her bridal presents, which were valuable and costly. Mr. Cole presented him with a dressing case furnished with a variety of articles, all of solid silver, with a suitable inscription.

* Mr. Gladstone is cousin to Mr. Cole. I received two letters from him, long before he became Premier of England, one written by himself, and the other by his private secretary. Both letters were very polite and complimentary, and related to my works on Engineering which he bought on their first appearance.

and that I felt most grateful to his grace for his uniform kindness to me, but that I begged to decline to accept of anything, as my income from several sources was double what I could spend. It may be necessary for me to mention that I had heard of the Archbishop's intentions in regard to the pension to myself, before he sent me the direct message on the subject through Mr. Cole, and that I was advised by a friend whom I consulted on the subject, not to accept of it for reasons not necessary to be stated here.

If men are to be known by their works, Archbishop Whateley must be known far and near, and receive most favorable judgment. His long and useful life was devoted to acts of charity and usefulness. He was untiring in diffusing knowledge and promoting education. He was remarkable for befriending persons of talent, and young men of good promise. Having heard Dr. Dickenson, late Bishop of Meath, examining a class in Latin, he at once saw his talent and superior knowledge of that language; and he never lost sight of him till he procured him ordination, and in a few years after made him Bishop of Meath, a position worth £8000 a year, with a palace to live in; which, however, he did not enjoy long, having died in one or two years after having been consecrated. The Archbishop met me in a few days after the death of the Bishop of Meath, and asked me to summon the managing committee of the Literary Teachers' Society of Dublin, in order to give the Bishop's widow a weekly pension, to which she was entitled by reason of the Bishop's membership, and who was left unprovided for, the deceased Bishop having expended all his available income in furnishing his palace before his death. I did as the Archbishop directed, and we gave her a handsome pension, and sent her eldest son to the Protestant Clergys' School and afterwards to Trinity College, where he was prepared for the Church. At one of the quarterly dinners of the society, I placed the Right Reverend Bishop at the foot of the table, as, in the absence of the President, the King of Hanover, who never saw the Society, I had to take his place at the head of the table, with the Archbishop on my right hand, and Dr. Sadler, Provost of Trinity College,

on my left. When the King of Hanover lost his crown, he lost the empty honor of president of the society, which was conferred on the Archbishop of Armagh, the Primate of all Ireland, whom I never saw in Dublin. I was so much away from Dublin on professional business, I resigned my position of vice-president, which I had not held long, knowing that I could not devote the necessary time to the proper discharge of its duties.

In this connection it is a duty I owe myself to state that I escaped censure from any religious or political party while engaged in the discharge of all the duties assigned to me. Not a single sentence I ever wrote for the Board of Education was altered, except in one case, in my work on Mensuration, where I proposed a question in which three persons met at a tavern, and called for a tankard of ale, etc., to which Dr. Carlisle objected. I changed the question by writing: three persons met at a farm house and called for a tankard of milk, etc., which satisfied the Reverend Doctor; Archbishops Whately and Murray made no objection. A rumor got abroad one time that the text books, used in Maynouth College, did not keep pace with the growing intelligence of the age, and especially with the improvements daily visible at the time. The books used in theology or peculiar creeds were not included in this rumor or found fault with. Soon after this time, the Rev. Dr. Cretty, for many years President of a Roman Catholic College in Spain, was invited to take charge of Maynouth College, as president, of which he accepted. In the course of a considerable time, after he had taken charge of the college, I was introduced to him, and the introduction led to frequent intercourse, which soon ripened to an interchange of hospitality, favored by the short distance of Maynouth from Dublin. When the Rev. Doctor and myself met, he would often propose me a question in logic, metaphysics, astronomy and other kindred sciences, which he was pleased to say I solved more to his satisfaction than any person he had met. I used often to dine with him, and after dinner the conversation would turn on education, in which all the professors took part. The president never lost an opportunity of saying to the professors, "If we do not get funds from the

Government to employ that gentleman, pointing to me, to write text books for us before he dies, we shall never get the same opportunity again." Of course he did not say that I should write anything connected with religion, which topic was never introduced in my presence.

The Catholic Bishops were in the habit of holding a conference in Dublin once a year. I saw a notice in the papers that the Right Rev. Doctor Murphy, Bishop of Cork, was staying at the house of a friend of his in Capel street. I went to invite him to dinner, and the first thing he told me was that "all the bishops dined yesterday with Archbishop Murray, and that he, Dr. Murphy, was on the point of proposing my name as a toast, but that before he got time to do so, Dr. Doyle proposed my name, and before I had time to say something about you, Dr. Crotty was on his legs, and it was with great difficulty I could say a word about you, all seeming to know you as well as I do."

Lord Kingston, the three Misses Neagle and Massey Dawson were joint owners of the Galtee Mountains, one of the largest, if not the very largest ridge of mountains in Ireland. They employed me to make a geological survey of it, with the view to ascertain whether or not it contained any minerals, which it was long believed it did. Lord Kingston had a shooting lodge, high up on the south side of the mountain, which he occupies in the shooting season. He gave me the use of this lodge while engaged in my geological survey. Massey Dawson, a gentleman of large fortune, who represented the county of Limerick in Parliament at one time, lived in the Glen of Aharla, at the foot of the north side of the mountain, occupying a newly built mansion of large dimensions, but unshapely and smoky. I walked to Mr. Dawson's every Saturday evening, and ascended the mountain every Monday morning, amply supplied with wine and whiskey, eatables being supplied from Lord Kingston's. On one Sunday, Mr. Massey's eldest son asked me to go with him to pay a visit to the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, the Protestant Rector of the parish, who lived in the lovely valley, occupying a residence that would not disgrace a nabob. I was acquainted with his father who was highly respectable, but not

with himself. I was scarcely introduced to the Rector, who knew me well, though never having seen me before, when he ordered the butler to prepare lunch, according to the usual custom of that land of real hospitality, ordering me to fill my glass, which I did without much pressing, the day being very warm. On raising the glass to my mouth, he cried out, "stop, sir, for a moment," he brought a large flint-glass tumbler, which would contain a pint, which he filled to the brim with sparkling wine, a part of which I took without delay. The Rev. Gentleman said that he prevented me from drinking out of the small glass, as he intended to send that tumbler up to Dublin, in order to engrave on it the following inscription: "John Gregory of Dublin, the Civil Engineer, Geologist, Astronomer and Philosopher drank wine out of this tumbler. I will give it to my eldest boy, with an injunction that it should be preserved in the family." Mr. Massey next proposed to me to pay a visit to Mr. Kane, the Parish Priest, to which I consented with pleasure. I had scarcely time to be introduced to the Rev. Mr. Kane, when he placed on the table an ample decanter full of good whiskey, and ordered his man to bring sugar and water. Mr. Massey having told the priest what the parson had done, said, "I would do better. I will send this decanter up to Dublin, and get it cased with silver, on which I will order to be inscribed, John Gregory of Dublin, the well known author, drank punch, made of whiskey, which this decanter contained, and order it to be preserved in the parish." When my arrival was announced in any large town or city in the province of Munster, all the schools would sometimes get a holiday, in order that all the scholars, with their teachers, may go to visit me at a given hour, all being anxious to see the person that wrote the books they were learning.

When the Commissioners of Education were maturing their system, they were in the habit of sending for me to ask my opinion on different matters. One day they sent Doctor McArthur, head teacher of the model school, to request of me to come to the Board room. I obeyed the mission, and when I sat at the table, the Duke of Leinster asked me if I knew any of the Ca-

tholic Bishops? I answered that I had dined at the house of every Catholic Bishop in Ireland, except two—the Bishop of the Dioceses, where I first lived, whom I knew before he had been bishop and since, but that I never dined at his house; and the other is the Archbishop of Tuam, Dr. McHale, whom I never knew.*

Doctor Crotty was afterwards Bishop of Cloye, where he died at an advanced age. He was a kind, good man, free from religious prejudice, and averse to rebellion and internal commotion. He was a great favorite with the Duke of Leinster, who had a good opportunity of knowing him well, as a neighbor, the College grounds being separated from the Duke's demesne by a wall. I dined with the Duke in company with Dr. Crotty, one day, and I happened to sit near the Duke at the table. He introduced the sad state of the country at the time. A short time before this, the Duke called a meeting of the landed proprietors of Ireland, to consider what could be done to restore peace between landlord and tenant, and improve the condition of the farming classes. Immediately after the meeting having taken place, the immortal O'Connell called a meeting, at which he denounced everything that had been said and done at the Leinster meeting before; the Duke said to me in an under-

* This account I give of myself may appear somewhat egotistical. I beg of my American readers not to accuse me of that weakness. When I wrote what is stated in the foregoing article, I little expected to see the American shores. I wrote it to prove to my countrymen of all classes, creeds and politics, that a man who discharges his duty honestly and impartially in Ireland, may escape censure and reproach from the educated and better classes of all creeds and politics, among whom chance placed me in early life. With the lower classes I had nothing to do, my scientific, literary and professional services being required only by the upper classes. I am and was always anxious to promote education, and friendly to the diffusion of general knowledge among the middle and lower classes of my countrymen. I was always liberal, but conservative in politics, tolerant in religion, giving every one full credit for his religious belief, provided his works testified that he obeyed that great commandment to do unto others as he would like them to do unto him in similar circumstances. A departure from that great commandment, however, would make me give him no credit for any belief whatever. I never had taste nor possessed sufficient talent to cut a figure in politics, and therefore kept aloof from any whirlpool likely to swallow up truth and falsehood, peace and strife, religion and infidelity, or anything whatever calculated to gain or carry a cause in dispute.

The short sketches of my own history, given from time to time in my publication, show that few professional men in any country have been treated so kindly and well as I was in my own country, and it is with great pride I acknowledge it; and as a corollary, deducible from the same history, I feel proud to know that those among whom chance placed me appreciated my services, and approved of my general conduct.

tone, "I am sorry that Mr. O'Connell did not give us sufficient time to try what we could do before he killed us. If we had a few persons like that old gentleman, pointing to the doctor, scattered through Ireland, the country would not be in such a sad state as it is at present. A better man than that you could not find anywhere."

ALBERT B. GEILFUSS

Was born in Saxony, Germany, on March 1st, 1847, and at the age of four years his parents immigrated to this country, staying at New York until the forepart of 1854, at which time they came to Milwaukee.

The subject of this sketch received his education in Milwaukee, and graduated in 1861, in the German, and English Academy, then entering the Boot and Shoe store of B. Stern, as clerk and salesman.

In the latter part of 1862, he entered the Banking House of Price, Brothers & Co. as an errand boy, but soon became so well conversant with that business that he was allowed to wait on customers; and during the sickness of their book-keeper, was in charge of the firm's books, giving entire satisfaction. In 1865, at the instance of the organization of the Fifth Ward Bank, (now South Side Savings' Bank) he was engaged as book-keeper and teller, but was called back by his former employers, Price Bros., who had then sold out their interest to E. H. Goodrich, H. T. Rumsey and S. McCord, (firm Goodrich, Rumsey & Co.) and was with the latter firm until March 1867, when Mr. Goodrich called him to the Merchants' National Bank as teller and general assistant, the Cashier of that Bank, Mr. S. B. Scott, having sent in his resignation. In the fall of 1869, he married the eldest daughter of Mr. George Bremer, of this city. In June, 1870, the Merchants' National Bank of Milwaukee went into liquidation, and was succeeded by the Bank of Commerce, whose directors and stockholders comprise some of the wealthiest and best business men of Milwaukee, and Mr. Geilfuss was unanimously chosen to fill the responsible position of Cashier of that institution. He has given entire

satisfaction in managing the business of said Bank in company with Hon. Edward O'Neill, its President, the standing of the Bank being very high in business circles, and its affairs in a very prosperous condition. At the time of his election to the cashiership of the Bank of Commerce, Mr. Geilfuss was only 23 years of age, and the youngest Cashier of any of the Banks in Milwaukee, which fact strongly adds to his popularity and his business capacities.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

This gigantic railroad commences at Menasha, a town that started into existence on Doty's Island, about thirty years ago, and passes through Weyauwega, Waupaca, Amherst, Stevens Point, Auburndale, Ashland, on Lake Superior, and Penoka.

On the 3d day of August, 1872, ninety miles of this road from Menasha were built, and in running order to Auburndale. Those who have passed over this road speak of it in high terms of praise, the rolling stock and fixtures being of the very best quality, and the motion of the cars smooth and even. Fifteen miles more from the above mentioned point were to be completed in September last, and 120 miles more will be completed by the first day of October, 1873. Thirty miles more will be completed from Ashland to Penoka by the 15th day of November, 1873, making the distance in all from Menasha to Penoka 255 miles. The Wisconsin Central Company are doing a great work for Wisconsin, opening a travelling avenue from the Great Atlantic through its centre, making known to the speculators of the older States, and to the landless millions in Europe, that a vast tract, hitherto unapproachable and considered barren and useless, is to be found in the wilderness, containing rich land, fit for cultivation, an inexhaustible supply of lumber and iron, and many other sources of hidden wealth can be developed by industrial labor.

This Company expect to build a railway from Milwaukee to Manitowoc and Two Rivers—eighty miles, and from Manitowoc to Menasha, forty-five miles, in the course of next year, 1873;

thus making in all three hundred and eighty miles within the State of Wisconsin.

Hon. George Reed is Vice-President of this Road; E. B. Phillips, President of Construction Company; C. Harris, Superintendent; E. M. Webster, Secretary.

THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY

Is built by the Milwaukee Construction Company, of which Guide Pfister is President; E. B. Greenleaf, Manager; H. J. Hilbert, Chief Engineer. Its construction was commenced in the summer of 1870, at Swartzburg Junction, six miles north of Milwaukee, and the track reached Cedarburg, nineteen and three quarter miles from Milwaukee in the fall of the same year. The next year the road was built to Plymouth, fifty-two and a half miles from Milwaukee, D. L. Wells & Co., contractors. This year the road is being built to Green Bay, 109 miles from Milwaukee, and a branch of sixteen miles from the North line of Calumet County to Menasha, ninety-nine miles from Milwaukee. Total length of main line and branch being 126 miles. Trains are now running to Menasha, and the track is being laid to Green Bay, the grading and bridging being completed.

This road passes through the Brown Deer, Thienville, Cedarburg, Grafton, Saukville, Fredonia, Random, Waldo, Plymouth, Elkhart Lake, Kiel, Holstein, Hayton, Chilton, Menasha Junction, Sherwood and Menasha.

Jesse Hoyt, President, New York.

Angus Smith, Vice-President.

William Taintor, Secretary and Treasurer.

E. B. Edgerton, Chief Engineer of the Railway Co.

FOND DU LAC.

Is situated at the southern extremity of Lake Winnebago, 62.70 miles northwest of Milwaukee. Its growth and prosperity have been very rapid. It has a population of about 13,000, seventeen churches, two foundries, five wagon factories, five flouring mills, five cash and blind factories, fifteen saw mills, thirteen

shingle mills, one oil mill, one agricultural implement factory, eight hotels, the Patty House being the best, and five newspapers. Hon. W. H. Hiner and Myers are sufficient to raise the character of any town or city in which they reside. These gentlemen deserve much credit. They are good and useful citizens, giving employment and the means of living to thousands. Many others in business in the city of Fond du Lac deserve special notices, if it were not contrary to the intended plan of the work. Fond du Lac is known as the "Fountain City," by reason of the vast number of artesian wells sunk in all parts of the city. Pure water, raised in these fountains on the same principle, and for the same reason that water rises in a siphon, when conveyed from one vessel to another, not, however, higher than the source. I treat of all such subjects in some of my works relating to fluids.

Before I had published my first work on Wisconsin, 1855, I took some pains to ascertain the source of these fountains, which I found to be a small lake some few miles from the city.

The best and most experienced fountain diggers in Fond du Lac are the Messrs. Seely & O'Conner.

SHEBOYGAN FALLS

Is six miles from the town of Sheboygan. It is built on both sides of the Sheboygan river, and has a population of about 1,175. It has two woolen factories, two turning lathes, one foundry, five churches, two hotels, a good water power; and, considering its size, does a good business.

SHEBOYGAN

Is delightfully situated on Lake Michigan. It occupies a high position, and commands a beautiful view of the lake. It has a population of about 6,500. This town has ten churches, three foundries, two chair factories, two planing mills, one sash, blind and door factory, one bank, five drug stores, one steel foundry, seven hotels, and two weekly newspapers. Sheboygan has the advantage of good common roads, and a railroad and

gas works. Its situation and harbor, with the vast extent of agricultural country west of it, ought to secure a large business. It is well situated as a ship-building station. Thayer & Gregory have already rendered themselves famous by the superiority of the vessels they have built. Mr. John Gregory is universally acknowledged to be at the very zenith of his trade in the Northwest. He acquired great celebrity in Chicago by the beauty and speed of all the vessels he built while a resident of that city. One of his knowledge and experience is a great acquisition to our lake shores.

The town officers of Sheboygan are Thomas Blackstock, Mayor; Charles Adolphs, Clerk; Joseph Meiskoff, Comptroller; M. Treher, Treasurer; Joseph Beidig, Attorney.

THE WOLF RIVER REGION.

The Wolf River is navigable for large steamers, from the rapidly increasing town of Oshkosh to New London. For smaller boats it is navigable from New London to Shawano. The Little Wolf, the Sheack, Embarass, Waupaca, Red, and other smaller sized, run into the Wolf River, and drain the counties of Waupaca, Outagamie, Shawano and the Indian country north to the Michigan line. The travelling correspondent of the Chicago Post, writing on this region says, "This country has hitherto been styled 'the Wolf Pinery,' and little else had been known of it within the past four or five years, during which it has been settling rapidly, and to-day it is claiming the attention of emigrants, large districts being taken by European colonies. It is no longer simply a pinery, important only to lumbermen, but it is assuming the character of an agricultural region, more inviting in its soil, healthy climate, and ability to raise good wheat, cattle, and to maintain manufactories than the reputation it has long sustained as a lumber region. The county of Shawano raised the past season more than sufficient to supply its people with wheat and cattle; and next year it will ship an excess of products to the upper regions north of it, a good military road, leading from the town of Shawano to Copper Harbor, being nearly completed. The pine lands are confined to dis-

tracts, the balance being hardwood ridges, excellent for wheat and grass. This is the character of the country as far north as the ridge or lake range of high lands, dividing the waters flowing north from those that find their way to Green Bay and to the Mississippi river.

Wheat, equal to that raised in Minnesota, may be raised in all this section of country, nearly to Lake Superior; and as it is unsurpassed for grass, it cannot fail, in a few years, of being equal, as a grazing country, to northern New York, or any of the New England States. With this section Oshkosh has connection now by the Wolf River, and in a few years will have it by railroad."

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY

Passes through the following places:—Chicago Depot, City Limits, Junction, Belle Plaine, Ravenswood, Rose Hill, Rogers Park, Calvary, South Evanston, Evanston, North Evanston, Wilmotte, Winelka, Lake Side, Glencoe, Highland Park, Highland, Lake Forest, Rockland, Waukegan, Benton, State Line, Kenosha, Racine Junction, Racine, Ives Station, County Line, Oak Creek, Buckhorn, St. Francis, Engine Station, Milwaukee.

NORTHWESTERN UNION RAILWAY.

This is the extension of the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Leaving the Third Ward, in the city of Milwaukee, and going north, the road passes through the following places:—Granville, in Milwaukee county; West Bend, county seat of Washington county; Reid's Run, Washington county; New Cassel, in Fond du Lac county, intersecting the Chicago and Northwestern Railway in south Fond du Lac city. Length of road 62.70 miles.

President, F. Myers, Fond du Lac; Engineer, D. Howell; F. McNamara, Superintendent of Construction.

KENOSHA,

On Lake Michigan, is 35 miles south of Milwaukee, and 55 miles north from Chicago. It has a harbor that admits of improvement.

Three newspapers are published here, and several artesian wells, sunk with success, which supply the town with a never-failing supply of water. It has the advantage of good common roads, and also enjoys the advantage of excellent railroads. There are good private schools and academies, besides good common schools. Kenosha has an institution for the instruction of young ladies, called Kemper Hall, to perpetuate the memory of the late Bishop Kemper. It has hotels and saloons, several factories; also the usual shops of the different trades, found in similar towns. The country west of this town is not inferior to any part of the country for agricultural purposes. It has a population of 4,308.

MADISON.

Madison, the capital of the State, and county seat of Dane, proves the discriminating judgment of those that located it, combining as it does, more charming and diversified scenery to promote health and pleasure, than, perhaps, the capital of any other State in the Union.

Its silvery lakes are seen glistening in the bosom of rounded hills, clothed with refreshing shady groves of various hues, like brilliant diamonds set amidst the swelling vestments of God's most perfect work, where alone is the line of beauty delineated unbroken, distinguished the Queen of Croation as incomparably the most beautiful, the most lovely object of the creation. It is true, the scenery around Madison presents nothing bordering on the sublime; no deep or gloomy cavern, awful to behold; no frowning cliff of fearful height; no projecting bluff for the eagle's foot-stool; no noisy cataract, displaying in its spray the reflected colors of the rain-bow. The scenery of Madison is not characterized by any of those stern attributes which constitute the sublime. In its beauty and loveliness consist all its attracting

charms. Situated on an eminence, Madison invites the lovers of beauty to view its rounded hills, its gentle slopes, its rippling streams, its stately groves, its flowry lawns, its flowing meadows; its waving corn, its extensive prospect, its green fields and its rich soil. Such a spot could not long remain the inheritance of lazy, untutored ignorance. The hand of active industry has taken possession of this lovely place, banishing thoughtless inactivity. The light of acquired knowledge has banished savage ignorance, and the water that had wasted its power for ages, is now employed in driving as complete a flouring mill as can be seen anywhere, combining the most modern European improvements in mill machinery, acquired in a tour through Europe by the proprietor, Governor Farwell, with all the appliances of Yankee ingenuity. This being the seat of the State government, and of learning; and possessing so many local attractions, in point of health, beauty of scenery, facility of acquiring knowledge, and of intercourse, respectable families, wishing to lead a quiet, happy life and educate their children, will find it as desirable a place of residence as any, perhaps, in the Union. It holds out inducements to hotel keepers, booksellers, and others carrying on genteel business, unequalled by any other town of its age in the country. The surrounding country affords farms for sale of unsurpassed fertility. Its population amounts to about ten thousand, and is rapidly increasing.

In writing this short notice of the capital of Wisconsin, I feel myself bound to acknowledge my obligation to the Governor for his hospitality and polite attention to me while remaining at Madison. Governor Farwell is a gentleman of sound judgment, great common sense, and extensive practical knowledge, acquired in business and in foreign countries, which his ample fortune enabled him to visit. He is a gentleman of good manner and prepossessing exterior, free from ostentatious display, but firm in the discharge of his executive duties, knowing no political party, and guided only by his own strict sense of justice. These qualities, combined with an untiring spirit of improvement which gives extensive employment to tradesmen and laborers, have gained for him the approbation of the State and the general esteem of all those around him.

The Capitol at Madison occupies a commanding position, and is an honor, not only to the architect who planed it, but to the State that contributed the means to build it. A full description of this beautiful edifice deserves a place in this work, which I mean to give in a future number. I found fault with the gallery in the Assembly Chamber the moment I first entered it. I found no fault with the appearance of the chamber, which is very fine, nor with the appearance of the gallery, which is very handsome, but by no means well calculated to conduct sound, or hear it distinctly. I feel bound to say that it is much easier to find fault than to apply a remedy. Before the houses of Parliament, in London, were built, numerous plans had been submitted to the proper authorities, who were anxious to combine appearance and usefulness. Many could be found good judges of appearance, but very few capable of telling what shape of a building was best to combine distinct hearing, diffusion of sound with as little echo as possible.

The plans sent in were laid before the British association for the advancement of science, who selected a committee to investigate the matter, and I was among the number chosen, being known to have conducted several experiments, with a view to find the best means to lessen the sound of steam emitted from the boiler of my steam carriage for the common roads, for fear of frightening horses. I am almost tempted to give the result of the investigation of the above committee chosen, as well as that of my own experiments, which, no doubt, would be acceptable to scientific persons, but may be considered irrelevant by others, who form the majority of my readers. And as everything goes by majorities in this country, whether right or wrong, I yield to custom.

The new Post Office is a beautiful building, but occupies too low a position. A short distance from the Capitol is the State University a fine building.

Three miles from the city is the Lunatic Asylum, on the side of one of the beautiful lakes.

OFFICES IN THE STATE CAPITOL.

Senate and Assembly Chambers.

Executive Chambers.
Office of the Attorney General.
Office of the Secretary of State.
Office of the State Treasurer.
Supreme Court Rooms.
United States Court.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.
State Historical Society.
State Library.
Office of the Adjutant General.
Office of School Land Commissioners.
Office of State Board of Charities.

OSHKOSH.

Oshkosh, the county seat of Winnebago county, is a flourishing town on the west side of Lake Winnebago. It has a population of 12,785.

It has soap and candle factories, one foundry, one tannery, one threshing machine factory, six mills, six hotels, two breweries, pump and sash factories, academies and common schools, and three newspapers. Steam power supplies that of water in which the town is deficient. The lumber business is carried on extensively in Oshkosh, and from its position it must prosper, and in time become a place of importance.

CITY OFFICERS OF OSHKOSH.

Mayor, James Jenkins; Clerk, J. B. Powers, Treasurer, Wm. T. Taylor; School Superintendent, H. B. Dale; Chief of Police, Joseph Jackson; City Attorney, W. R. Kennedy.

Assessors—L. M. Miller, John Mauel and George Rogers.

Justices of the Peace—C. Saran, Junr., and C. D. Clerland.

Supervisors—D. L. Libby, M. Strong, Ira Griffin, L. M. Miller, K. C. Jewell, Levi Knapp.

APPLETON.

The city of Appleton, Wisconsin, is situated on the banks of the Lower Fox River, thirty miles from Green Bay and five from Winnebago Lake. It is connected with Portage, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Berlin, Green Bay, and other important towns by steamboat navigation, which, passing up the Lower Fox, the Winnebago Lake, the Upper Fox, and Wolf Rivers, makes a continuous line of water communication, more than two hundred and fifty miles, within the State. In addition to the outlet at Green Bay numerous railroads now built, being built, and to be built, will give the city of Appleton the additional advantage of railroad communication with an innumerable number of important points within and outside the State. Appleton City had scarcely a house in 1848, and now it has a population of about 4,600. The country around it is well adapted for all agricultural purposes, the region to the north of it is rich in timber, iron, and copper.

The water power at this point is immense, being estimated at *Twenty-three Thousand Horse Power*. The fall of the Fox River, in passing the city, is fifty feet. Two substantial dams are already constructed, offering cheap and ready facilities for extensive and varied manufactures. The flow of water is enormous; and so well regulated is it by Lake Winnebago above, that the fluctuation from high to low water never exceeds four feet, thus securing through every period of the year a uniform supply. With a limited capital, a large and remunerative business can be as cheaply called into existence in Appleton as in any locality in the Union, while the railroad facilities and water communication, between Green Bay and the Mississippi, passing this point by the Fox and Wisconsin River Canal, conspire to render it one of the most favorable points for investment by capitalists of large means. Appleton is also the seat of the Lawrence University, a young and flourishing institution, furnishing good facilities for acquiring a liberal education. The average number of pupils for the past few years has been three hundred. The University has a full board of instruction, a fine

apparatus, a choice cabinet, and a well-selected library of five thousand volumes. Much money has been judiciously expended on the houses and grounds, and it is designed to carry into effective operation a well-digested system of graded schools.

Initiatory steps in this direction have already been taken. Two weekly newspapers are published here. There are six church organizations and four church edifices. The location of Appleton is beautiful in appearance, and remarkably healthy; as a proof of this fact, only one death occurred in the Lawrence University in seven years, out of two thousand students who attended the institution during that time. I would respectfully suggest that a Professorship of Civil Engineering, and another of Practical Mechanics should be added to the present course of studies. To insure competency and efficiency in these two departments, due attention should be paid to the mathematical and physical sciences, without which no one can be a perfect master of his profession in all the variety of cases in which his services may be required.

A glance at my course of Civil Engineering and Trigonometrical Surveying would show the indispensable necessity of an intimate knowledge of an extensive course of mathematical and physical science.

PORTAGE CITY.

Portage City is situated on an eminence between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, to which point both rivers will in some time hence be navigable. Shifting sandbars are the only obstruction to the navigation of the Wisconsin River from the Mississippi to Portage. By skillful engineering, the present difficulty of navigating the Wisconsin could be obviated. Some twenty-six years ago a canal was commenced at Portage City to connect the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, which, however, was never finished or used. About twenty-four years ago, I took the levels from Portage City to Green Bay, with a view of making the Fox River navigable, but the appropriation to carry on the work having been withdrawn, the project dropped. It is

expected that this useful project will be renewed in the coming year and carried into effect, by which a water communication shall be established from Portage, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha, Appleton, and ten thousand other points, whose collective distances apart, would give them a navigable channel of 14,000 or 15,000 miles, securing accessible markets for the sale of the inexhaustible quantities of lumber which the northern pineries will annually supply, and the vast quantity of grain which will be raised in the extensive region drained by these rivers.

The number of railroads which are and will be built in and through Wisconsin and neighboring states, will confer the double advantage of carriage by land and water, two agencies essential to the growth and prosperity of any region or city through which they pass.

The population of Portage is about four thousand. The late Andrew Dunn was the first Mayor of the city after its incorporation. Mr. Dunn was a native of the county Tyrone in Ireland. He was in every sense of the word a good man, and a prominent citizen. He died a few years ago, universally regretted.

HON. WM. A. BARSTOW.

The following is a brief outline of the civil and military career, and public services of the late Gov. Wm. A. Barstow, taken from an admirably written sketch by Hon. Edward M. Hunter and Hon. E. A. Calkins, late Lieut. Colonel of the First Wisconsin Cavalry.

In writing this sketch, I have omitted everything like a political discussion, having promised in my preface to avoid political and religious discussions of every kind. My omission, however, is no proof that I approve or disapprove of the sentiments advocated in the parts omitted. I shall state facts, and allow the reader to form his own opinion.

Governor Barstow was descended from a good family, whose ancestral seat was at Naburn Hall, York, England, in the West Riding of which may be found members of the family to this day. Four brothers of this family left their home in 1635, two

of whom, George and William, came over in the True Love from London, and landed at Boston in that year.

It does not appear whether John Barstow, the ancestor of our Governor, came over in that vessel with the brothers or not, but the records show that at or about that time, he came and settled in the province near them. William A. Barstow, the father of the subject of this sketch, was one of a family of seven brothers, all of whom served in the patriot army of the Revolutionary war, and William, when a boy of only fourteen years, was one of a company of militia, and with a musket on his shoulder marched to aid in the defence of New London, at the time Benedict Arnold was ravaging the sea coast and destroyed that town. His son, William A. Barstow, whose career we now propose to trace, was born at Plainfield, a village in Windham County, Connecticut, the 13th of September 1813; he died at Leavenworth, in the State of Kansas, on the 13th of September, 1865, and but a few months after he had visited this State, which he continued to the end to call his home.

His father was a farmer, and William A. had, with his brothers, no other advantages of education, than those afforded by the common schools of the period, and they even were confined to the winter season, as during the summer their labor was required on the farm. Here William continued with the family until he attained the age of sixteen years, when he left his home and became a clerk in the store of his brother, Samuel H. Barstow, now at Waukesha, at Norwich, Connecticut, and where he remained for the period of four years. In April 1834, he gave up his position as clerk for his brother, removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and entered into business with Horatio N. Barstow, an elder brother, who had preceded him there. Here for about five years, the firm in which he was a partner carried on a very extensive business as millers and forwarders. They ranked high as energetic and honorable business men, and were only compelled to suspend by the calamity which overwhelmed all those extensively engaged in manufacturing and traffic at that period. This brother, Horatio, was subsequently drowned at the Red River R. R., in Arkansas, when engaged in the execution of a contract he had entered into with the general government. He

was a man of extraordinary energy, enterprise and sagacity, in many of his traits resembling strongly the subject of this sketch. In the month of November, 1849, Governor Barstow removed from Cleveland. He had previously gathered much accurate information relative to the then young and distant Territory of Wisconsin, and by it, was induced to recommence the struggle for fortune here among the pioneers who had preceded him and located their home in the wilderness of the frontier. On reaching Wisconsin, he fixed his residence at the then so-called village of Prairieville, consisting of a little cluster of houses, and assisted by some of his enterprising friends at Cleveland, purchased a water-power together with a very considerable portion of 100 acres, now covered by the flourishing village of Waukesha. Here under his supervision, a flouring mill was erected, considered at that time to be the best outside of Milwaukee, and here he continued for a number of years actively engaged in the milling and mercantile business, rapidly extending his circle of acquaintance and forming those ties of friendship, which were strengthened by time, and which only terminated at his death. Many of the old settlers are still among us, who can recall the many and varied acts of kindness and generosity, by which those ties of friendship were created. It was a new country, and the pioneer had more hardship and want to encounter, than the most of us now can realize, and Mr. Barstow's occupation as a miller and a merchant made him cognizant of much of that wretchedness and distress which his generous hand never failed to relieve, and that too, when the chances for re-payment were poor indeed.

Those prostrated by the sickness incident to a new country, and discouraged by the failure of crops and other causes, never applied to him in vain, and those acts of kindness were not forgotten when he wanted their assistance at the polls. In those days railroads were not dreamed of, and plank roads only expected in time, therefore the settler was isolated for a great portion of the year, from the closing of navigation to the opening of the same. The stages of Frink, Walker & Co., it is true, brought the mail from the east and an occasional passenger, but as far as the mass of the people were concerned, those in the east

were as completely cut off from those in the west as if separated by a thousand miles of uninhabitable desert. The merchant that ventured a journey from Milwaukee to New York for goods, not unfrequently required several weeks to accomplish the hazardous task, and a journey from Milwaukee to Waukesha required an entire day of toil and travel. In a small and isolated community, such as Waukesha was, the miller and merchant combined was a personage of no small importance, and had frequent opportunities for the exhibition of his true character, whether kindly and charitable, or the reverse. The sight of suffering Mr. Barstow could not endure, and none existed where he could prevent or remedy it. A single instance of his readiness to assist those who needed aid must suffice for my relation here.

Mrs. Jackson, whose husband, the postmaster of the village, had died soon after Mr. Barstow's arrival, was left with scanty means for the support of herself and children. The active politicians were surprised when it became known that the new comer had unasked, through his acquaintance with Governor Dodge, secured the office for one who needed it most, and whose ability to discharge the duty connected with it was unquestioned. Instances of like character could be repeated were it necessary, that would fill a volume. He was known and respected for other traits than those of kindness and generosity, however. "He was the true and legal friend, who never made the promise to the ear, and broke it to the hope"—the acute far sighted counsellor, and the honorable and upright judge, to whom all were willing to refer their cause of difference. Such a man could not fail soon to be widely known, and he rapidly attained to rank among the foremost of those who controlled the affairs of the village and county. He had at one time the office of postmaster, and which he retained until he surrendered it into the hands of the late Postmaster General Randall, then a young man, commencing the practice of the law at Prairieville. He was appointed one of the three commissioners of the county of Milwaukee, which then embraced what is now known as Waukesha within its limits, and which was prior to the adoption of the supervisor system. He was prominent and efficient in the movement in the creation of the territorial area of Milwaukee.

Until he changed his residence and removed to Madison, he took an active part in all matters concerning the welfare of the county, and never lost the deep interest he felt in the locality, which had been his first home in the new State of his adoption. In April, 1844, he was married to Miss Marie Quarries, of Southport, as it then was known, now the city of Kenosha. In the fall of 1849, Mr. Barstow was nominated by the Democratic State Convention for the office of Secretary of State, upon the ticket with Governor Dewey, and succeeding in the canvass, and entering upon the discharge of the duties of the office, found the affairs in the condition of a chaos, which however he restored to order. During his term of office, as Secretary of State, the School Lands of the State were brought into the market to be sold under the supervision of the three Commissioners, of which he, by virtue of his position, became one; and it was a work of more than ordinary magnitude to arrange all of the complicated details necessary to the perfection of a system, which was to render the State and purchaser secure in their several rights. That he and his associates did their duty well, has been long conceded. In all the details connected with this important matter, the clear mind of Governor Barstow was never at fault. Sometime subsequent to his term of office, as Secretary of State, he became interested in the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement, which was never carried into effect, the appropriation having been suspended. The necessity of completing this great national improvement is so apparent, that public attention is now directed to the matter; and it is generally hoped that in the coming year something will be done to carry out so desirable an object.

Mr. Barstow's messages to the Legislature, bear ample evidence of his desire to promote every public measure calculated to benefit the general condition of the State. He was an earnest advocate of the first railroad enterprise in our State, and was amongst the foremost of those who lent their influence toward securing the charter of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, and as one of the original subscribers to the capital stock, and one of the first directors of the company; his efficient aid was of importance in its early struggle for existence. But

it was not alone in enterprises of interest to the State that his comprehensive mind foresaw the agencies of vast usefulness in the future. While the great Pacific Railway yet seemed even to the sanguine as the work of a generation, and to the doubtful as one too stupendous to be undertaken, he urged our legislature, in stirring language, to memorialize Congress in its behalf. It was in 1856 he wrote in his annual Message, "I know of no enterprise so well calculated to add to the resources of the whole country, nor any which approximates it in the rapidity with which it would develop the same. It would literally become a highway of nations, and the treasures of either hemispheres would seek a passage across it to find their mart in the other. The increase of material wealth in the country, by the opening up of the almost boundless regions of the west, will set calculation at defiance; and while this will add to our power as a people, it will furnish another link in the chain which binds us together a common whole."

In 1855, Mr. Barstow was chosen President of the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad Company, and immediately set on foot energetic measures to advance that important enterprise. By his active aid a valuable land grant was secured, the route surveyed and established, and the contract let for the entire length, from the Hudson to Superior city, to responsible contractors, who were speedily on the ground with a large force of men and ample material to grade the road; but another party obtained control of the land grant, and ultimately of the road. In 1853, Mr. Barstow was nominated as Governor by the Democratic State Convention over his opponent, the then late treasurer, Col. J. C. Fairchild, and he was elected to that honorable position. He took his seat in January 1854, and the troubles of a hitherto peaceful, if somewhat chequered career, commenced. In the fall of 1855, Governor Barstow was again placed in nomination as chief executive officer of the State, by a large majority of those composing the Democratic Convention, but the decision of the State canvassers was overruled by the Supreme Court.

In 1857 he removed to Janesville, and for a short time engaged, in connection with Hon. Alexander T. Gray, the Secre-

tary of State during his first term, and myself, in the business of banking, with the result that might have easily been predicted by any one acquainted with Governor Barstow's generosity, and the profound knowledge of the business pursued by his associates. A short time prior to the civil war, he resumed, at Janesville, his old business of milling, for which he always retained a strong partiality, and which was his latest regular occupation up to the time he felt called upon to enroll himself among the defenders of the Union, which he revered above all things earthly.

SKETCH OF WILLIAM A. BARSTOW'S MILITARY SERVICES, BY COL. E. A. CALKINS.

I was appointed by the State Historical Society, immediately after the death of the late William A. Barstow, in 1868, to prepare his memoir for publication. I was unable at the time, and until I left the State, in 1867, for a prolonged absence, to procure the necessary materials, especially as to his earlier life, and my task was, therefore, left unfulfilled. The Hon. E. M. Hunter was appointed to discharge the duty which I had neglected, and for which he was admirably qualified by his literary ability, and his personal and official intimacy with Governor Barstow. I regret, however, that he has furnished only a fragment, though a most interesting and valuable one, and that his work terminates where a very important period of Governor Barstow's life began, with his entrance upon the military service of his country at the outbreak of the late civil war. I learn also, that I must furnish a supplementary fragment, covering that portion of his career, or that the story will go to the world but half told, and that the records of the Society will remain complete. With this impulse in the midst of pressing duties, and without any adequate books or memoranda before me, I undertake to finish the task to which I was assigned some six years ago, and which has been commenced by another hand. Of course, I can supply but a meagre outline of the last four years of Governor Barstow's life, and cannot furnish a precise date to any part of the narrative. I must add that my relations to him during that time, render some egotistic allusions unavoidable.

In August, 1861, at the request of a number of gentlemen who desired to enter the volunteer army in a cavalry organization—for which their tastes and some study had adapted them—I visited the head-quarters of Gen. Fremont, at St. Louis, with letters from Gov. Randall, certifying that I represented responsible persons interested in raising a force of cavalry, which the State authorities were not authorized to recruit and equip. I met Gov. Barstow at St. Louis, where he proposed to interest himself in the object I had in view, to which I cordially assented, and placed all the matters connected with it in his hands. He then made a proposition to Gen. Fremont to recruit, equip, mount and arm in Wisconsin a cavalry regiment; and his proposition was accepted. Gen. Simon Cameron was then Secretary of War, and about that time visited St. Louis, to inspect the affairs of Gen. Fremont's department, and Gov. Barstow's authority to raise the cavalry regiment was approved by him. Gov. Barstow returned to the State, when he established the camp of rendezvous at Janesville, and issued notices of his readiness to receive recruits. He was commissioned as Colonel of the regiment, Nov. 9, 1861. In January, 1862, the regiment was filled to the minimum, and in February the maximum was reached.

The men were uniformed and armed, and partly mounted at Janesville. In March, the regiment was ordered to proceed to St. Louis, and went on board two trains of cars for that purpose. During that night about five miles distant from Chicago, the forward train was thrown from the track, and several cars completely wrecked. Twelve men were killed outright, and large numbers were disabled and wounded more or less seriously. When the bleak vernal daylight dawned, the sight was a sickening and horrible one. The dead men were buried and the wounded cared for as if it had been an action with the rebel enemy, and we proceeded on our dreary way.

A proposed demonstration in honor of the regiment at Chicago was abandoned, and two days afterward they reached St. Louis, and encamped on ground adjoining Benton Barracks. Here the equipment of the men, except as to horses, was finished, and they were drilled and disciplined by their subordinate commanders for service. Early in May the regiment was order-

ed to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, in Kansas, which they reached in good time, and they were there at length, mounted, and were finally ready for the field.

Col. Barstow was, soon afterward, probably in June, 1862, appointed Provost Marshal General of Kansas. The various companies of the regiment were detailed to garrison scattered posts along the boundary between Kansas and Missouri, from Elwood, opposite St. Joseph, to Fort Scott.

Late in July, he started on a tour of inspection of the various posts at which regimental detachments were stationed, and reached Fort Scott about the 1st of August. The rebel commanders, Coffee and Tracy, were at that time engaged in a raid into Missouri, and threatened Fort Scott and the Kansas border. Their forces numbered about 2,000 men fit for duty, and irregular reserves scattered throughout the whole country. Capt. Conkey, of Col. Barstow's regiment, with a small force, occupied Carthage, sixty miles southeast of Fort Scott. The rebels had passed around him, and had reached Montevallo, a place in Missouri, forty miles east of Fort Scott. Col. Barstow's forces at Fort Scott numbered about 500 men all told. He notified Capt. Conkey to fall back toward Fort Scott, and, with all the men that could be spared from the fort, marched to meet him. A place of junction, called Church-in-the-Wood, was designated, and it was proposed with the united forces to attack the rebels at Montevallo. By an unforeseen movement, however, the rebels occupied Church-in-the-Wood, which had been named as the rendezvous, and Capt. Conkey selected another road by which to meet the main body under Col. Barstow. The two detachments in consequence missed each other, and Col. Barstow also failed to receive a notice sent him by Capt. Conkey, of the unexpected movement of the rebels, and the change in plan which it made necessary. Col. Barstow also afterwards formed the opinion that he had been misled by treacherous scouts. He found himself, before reaching the appointed place of junction, in the presence of a largely superior body of the enemy, both in his front and on his flank.

After a short engagement, finding that the enemy's wings were extending to cut him off from Fort Scott, he ordered a retreat, which soon, unfortunately, in spite of all his efforts, be-

came a stampede, and he was forced to follow his troops in their bewildered flight. He narrowly escaped capture, and all his baggage, supplies and ambulances fell into the hands of the enemy. Col. Barstow and all his command arrived at Fort Scott in safety the following day. Heavy reinforcements under Gen. Salomon also arrived, and the enemy evacuated, temporarily, that part of the country.

In September following, Col. Barstow was relieved from duty as Provost Marshal General. He was then assigned with several companies of his regiment to the First Brigade of the Army of the Frontier. This army was being organized for active field operations against the rebel army of Generals Hindman, Shelby and Steele, who were forming on the banks of the Arkansas for a campaign to be carried northward into Missouri, and the objective point of which was the capture of St. Louis, and the overthrow of the Federal power west of the Mississippi river.

During the month of October and November, the army of the frontier moved by easy marches south-eastwardly, and at length, in the last days of November, found itself face to face with Hindman's army. The federal forces occupied the broad fields and valleys into which the northern spurs of Boston Mountains extend. The rebels were generally in the ravines and mountain passes, and from these fastnesses they often sallied out, and sanguinary skirmishes ensued. These minor actions culminated in the bloody and decisive battle of Prairie Grove, which was fought on Sunday, December 7th. In this battle the rebel force was completely broken and dispersed; its advance northward stayed, and it was not again re-organized for offensive operations. Its component parts fell back far southward, was driven from the Arkansas Valley the following year, and finally surrendered with Price and Kirby Smith at the close of the war.

The regiment during these operations was under my command. Camp duty and army fare told seriously upon Col. Barstow's health, and incapacitated him for the long rides and rough duties on which the men were ordered. He was, however, in such health, and possessed the confidence of the army commander to that extent, that he was placed in command of the camp of in-

valid reserves, including the teamsters and the guards of the baggage and supply trains at Rhea's Mills, when the army marched out to meet the enemy, and till the close of the battle of Prairie Grove. He rejoined the regiment the next day, at its place of bivouac on the battle-field, and resumed command. Other operations of considerable extent and magnitude followed, in which the regiment was constantly engaged, including the magnificent raid on the rebel camps in the Arkansas Valley and on Van Buren, which occupied the last days of December, 1862, and the first days of January, 1863. During a portion of this time, he was with the regiment, and a part of the time he was detained in camp by illness.

In the midst of these stirring events, and probably in the month of November of that year (1862), the regiment was encamped with the main body of the army of the frontier, at a point some forty or fifty miles southwest of Fayetteville. While there, I received a letter from a trusted adviser and intimate friend of Gov. Randall, and of his successor, Gov. Harvey, enclosing a proposition that influences should be brought to bear, with Col. Barstow's consent, to procure his appointment as Brigadier General. It was suggested in the letter that enlistments were tardy, that the enforcement of the draft was unpopular, and that it was the policy of the administration to attract the democrats to the support of war measures by showing that the favors, or, in other words, that military official commissions, were distributed without regard to partizanship among the leading men of both political organizations. The letter conveyed an intimation, that, when promoted to Brigadier rank, he would be recalled to the State to superintend and stimulate recruiting. It was suggested that, as a basis of the application for his appointment, I should procure the certificate of army officers as to his capacity and fitness for the duties of a higher military position. I showed him the letter, but he declined to take any of the steps that it mentioned as the means of procuring the proposed promotion. He expressed the opinion that, if the appointment was desirable for the public reasons stated, it would be procured by the State authorities at home, without any steps being taken by him or his friends in the field. Nothing farther was ever heard of the proposition.

During January and February of 1863, Colonel Barstow remained at Fayetteville, Arkansas, suffering constantly from ill health. The army then moved back into Missouri, to be nearer the base of supplies. After the enemy had entirely disappeared from the front, scattering bands of bush-whackers alone disturbed the peace of that country, for the repression of which this large army was not required. Colonel Barstow accompanied the regiment as far north as Cassville, Missouri. From there, in February, probably, he proceeded to Kansas to inspect the detachments of his regiment in that section, hoping also to procure an order for them to join the main body in the field. This was his last service with the regiment. His health was considerably broken, and he was unable to perform field duty. He remained at Fort Leavenworth during the spring and following summer. He was then detailed on court martial duty at Department Head Quarters in St. Louis, and remained on detached duty of that character until the end of his term of service.

The regiment was never re-united. I was promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy by the discharge of Lt. Col. White, and remained in command of the main body of the regiment, which was on active field duty, till the last months of the war. They rendered important and often dangerous service, and endured hardships and privations of no ordinary character. Their dead are on nearly every battle field, and the prints of the hoofs of their horses are on every line of march occupied by the armies of the Union south of the Missouri, on both banks of the Arkansas, and to the extreme federal out-posts in the valley of the Red River. They have no historiographer, and the war books are almost silent concerning them. Even this slight and enforced tribute to the truth of history would not have been paid at my hands, but that it was involved in my duty to the memory of Col. Barstow.

In 1864 the regiment re-enlisted in the veteran volunteer service, and on their return to the field from their veteran regimental furlough, they were detained some time in Benton Barracks, St. Louis, awaiting equipments. Col. Barstow was, during that time, an almost constant visitor of the regiment, by the members of which he was regarded with sentiments of filial regard and affection.

He never fully recovered his health, but was constantly feeble, and often prostrate, during the remainder of his term of service. He was finally mustered out, and honorably discharged, March 4th, 1865. By the assistance of influential friends, he then procured a trade permit from the Treasury Department, authorizing him to trade at any post on White or Arkansas rivers. I learn that the day he received this permit, he was offered twenty thousand dollars for the commercial privileges which it covered, and for the use of his name. He refused the offer, thinking it was as valuable to him as to any body, and having arrangements on foot and capable backers for large stocks of goods to be put on sale at the various points named in the permit. He visited that country to select and establish trading posts before sending the goods; and, on his return to St. Louis, was met by the information that all restrictions upon trade on the Mississippi river and its tributaries had been removed. His permit was, therefore, of no more value than so much blank paper. He soon afterward proceeded to Leavenworth, where he remained during the summer and autumn. He was, while there, again prostrated with the disease which had become chronic in his bowels, and this illness proved fatal. He died at Leavenworth on the 13th of December, 1865, at the age of 52 years.

It is melancholy to add, that the members of his family were unable to reach him previous to his death and burial, and that he was indebted to the kind offices of strangers for the attentions he received in his last hours, and for the rites of interment. It being fully established that he died of disease contracted in the service, an officer's pension was granted to his widow.

Nothing can be said of the value of his military services, for he was never placed in a command adequate to his rank after he went to the field, and during almost the entire time of his presence with his regiment he was a sufferer from the disease which finally terminated his life. He acquired no skill as a tactician, and did not even render himself familiar with regimental drill. Only a fragment of his regiment was at any time under his command after leaving Benton Barracks, in May, 1862, except for a short time in the vicinity of Fort Leaven-

worth. That he would have administered the affairs of even a larger command, with consummate ability, had it been confided to him, will be conceded by all who were familiar with his great executive capacity. Whether, in an emergency, he would have developed military ability of a high order, cannot of course be determined. The opportunity was never presented to him, even on a limited scale.

In the routine of camp duties and discipline, as might have been expected, he had no superior. That wonderful power to secure the attachment of those around him was never, on any other scene of action, so completely and usefully manifested, as it was among the officers and men of his regiment. They were always devoted and obedient to duty in his presence. He composed all their troubles, small and great, reconciled questions of rank, succession and privilege, and administered discipline with wonderful tact, patience and success. His previous station in civil life, and his evident strength of character and mind, secured him universal respect among the officers of all ranks in both the regular and volunteer army, with whom he came in contact. His dignity of manner and remarkably fine personal appearance, attracted attention alike in camp, on the march, on parade, and in the military court over which he presided. While he was with the regiment, he had the best horses, and was a free and graceful rider. He was an excellent shot with both carbine and revolver, and often in trials of skill elicited marks of astonishment and delight at his accuracy of range. He possessed indomitable physical courage, and it was remarked that he was the coolest man, and the last on the retreat in the stampede when he narrowly escaped capture by the bush-whackers near Fort Scott. Old soldiers spoke of the completeness of his preparations for defence, and of his watchful care for the camp at Rhea's Mills, which was in constant danger of attack while the main body of the army was in front of the enemy at Prairie Grove.

A more eloquent and elaborate tribute than this is due from me to William A. Barstow. During many years of arduous and embittered political warfare I was by his side, and in my profession it was frequently my duty, as it was my pleasure, to defend his character from partisan and personal assaults.

I believe that he cherished for me a reciprocal regard, and our friendship was cemented in hardship, in danger, and amid scenes of blood to which we were called by common sentiment of patriotic duty. He fills a soldier's grave, for he as truly died in the cause of his country as if he had received a fatal wound in battle. And I shall never cease to cherish his memory, for his many manly virtues; for his intrepid spirit, which was not disturbed either in the decisive emergencies of political conflict or in more trying vicissitudes of peril and distress; for the integrity with which he adhered to one set of principles and to one set of friends throughout his public career; and as the foremost man, living or dead, in the Democracy of the State!

Governor Barstow offered me the situation of State Geologist, but I refused it.

SIMEON MILLS

Was born in Litchfield County, Conn., Feb. 10, 1810; was removed to Ashtabula County, Ohio, in early life, and brought up on a farm. At the age of twenty he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and followed that business for several years.

Early in the summer of 1836, he came to Wisconsin, spending the remainder of the summer and autumn in the south west part of the Territory. Returning east in December, he again came to Wisconsin, and settled in Madison, June 10, 1837.

Soon after he erected a small building, 16 by 18 feet, of hewed logs, on lot 8, block 108, purchased a small assortment of goods in Galena, and in company with John Catlin, under the firm of Catlin & Mills, opened the first mercantile establishment in the Territory south of Fort Winnebago, between Milwaukee and Dodgeville.

As a considerable number of workmen, including one family, arrived at Madison at that time, to commence the erection of the Territorial Capitol, the business of this pioneer mercantile establishment, although not very extensive, was by no means so limited as might well be imagined from the fact that, up to that time the whole white population of Dane County consisted of Ebenezer Brigham, at Blue Mounds, and the family of Eben Peck, with a few transient guests at Madison.

John Catlin having been appointed Postmaster of Madison, the building, above referred to, did double duty as a store and city post office.

The only mails at that time were received, *occasionally*, from Mineral Point and Fort Winnebago; but in the autumn of that year, a contract for carrying a weekly mail from Milwaukee to Madison was awarded to Mr. Mills, who commenced the service without delay.

On the 12th of August, 1837, Mr. Mills was appointed Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Dane, and for some time held the only office of the kind in said county. His first official act was performing the marriage ceremony between Oliver Amel and Joseph Pelkie, two Frenchmen, and two *accomplished ladies* of the Winnebago nation.

In the spring of 1839, the County of Dane was organized for judicial purposes, and Mr. Mills was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court of the Territory, and also Clerk of the U. S. District Court of the County of Dane, which last office he held for about nine years.

Mr. Mills was the last Treasurer of the Territory, and on the organization of the State Government, was elected the first Senator of Dane County, and received a renomination at the expiration of his term, but declined the honor, and has not been an active politician since that time.

Retiring from politics thus early, and devoting himself to business, he has long since taken rank amongst the wealthy men of Dane county.

Mr. Mills was appointed one of the Trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, by Governor Randall, in April, 1860, and has held the office up to the present time; it being an honorary position, without salary, may account for its being so long filled by others than active politicians.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, Mr. Mills was Paymaster General of the State, and disbursed nearly the entire war fund of Wisconsin, and so far as we know to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

He has at different times engaged in various kinds of business; but his main energies, for the last thirty years, have been directed to the erection of buildings for rent and other purposes;

and he has, probably, erected more buildings than any other four men together that ever lived in Madison.

Commencing in Madison, when it consisted of but one *log house*, he has lived to see it a beautiful city of more than ten thousand inhabitants.

The city of Madison owes its present prosperous condition more to the energy, perseverance and business talents of the gentleman at the head of this brief sketch, than, perhaps, to any other person to be found in the State. One who settles down in a wilderness, builds a log cabin of small dimensions, commences business, small though it may be, initiates improvements, and continues himself, by accumulated wealth, still to improve, deserves high praise. Mr. Mills is such a person; and now he sees the wilderness and the cabin replaced by a beautiful little city, and a stately capitol, though yet in the prime of life. He has been assisted, it is true, by many worthy citizens, but he has been the pioneer.

ANDREW PROUDFIT.

The subject of this sketch was born in Argyle, Washington County, New York, in August, 1820. Came to the Territory of Wisconsin, in June, 1842. He immediately took possession of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12, in the town of Brookfield, which was then in Milwaukee county. This land was on the Rock River Canal reservation, and was not then in market—was held for a time by possession. The first season he drew the material from Milwaukee for a small house with an ox team, and took possession of it, and occupied it the first winter without being lathed or plastered. He dug and stoned up a well 20 feet deep from his own labor, by exchanging work with a neighboring settler, and also chopped 13 acres of heavy timber into logging length, piled the brush and made the rails during that winter. He cleared 60 acres, set out an orchard, built a barn, and finally sold the farm to B. Butterfield in the fall of 1847. He was bookkeeper for Shephard and Bonnell, in Milwaukee, from April, 1844, to April, 1846. He then entered into a business arrangement with Paraclete Potter, of Milwaukee, to go to

Delafield (then in Milwaukee county), and improve a large track of land, build a mill, and run a store. He did a very large business at Delafield for six years. In 1852 he was elected Commissioner of the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement, and re-elected in 1853. During the early part of the year 1853, the works were transferred by the State to a Stock Company, and there being no longer any public duty to perform, he closed that season by building three miles of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad under a sub contract. In the year 1854 he built the south wing of the Penitentiary, with 280 cells of solid limestone, including floors and ceilings, and with 280 iron doors, and completed the same between April and October of that year. In November, 1854, he took the contract for building the State Lunatic Asylum at Madison, and commenced the work immediately. During the fall and winter of 1854 and 55, he expended in lumber, material, excavations, and other preparations to complete the work according to contract, \$19,300.00, when the Legislature repudiated the contracts. By an act of the Legislature in 1856, this matter was settled by a board of arbitrators, consisting of Hon. Tim O. Howe, Hon. Wm. Pitt Lynde, and Frederick S. Lovell of Kenosha, who decided the contracts valid, and binding upon the State, but denied *prospective profit*, and merely allowed the contractor for the value of the material then on hand, amounting to some \$7000. Loss to the contractor some \$12,500, beside cost and interest. In the winter of 1855 he exchanged his unsold property at Delafield with Beriah Brown, for property at Madison, and moved from Delafield to Madison in the spring of 1855. In the years 1858 and 1859, he represented the Madison District in the State Senate. In the year 1864 he built the north wing of the State Capitol, and put in the foundation to the Rotunda and south wing to the water-table. In the year 1867 he built and completed the last two wings of the State Lunatic Asylum, at Madison. In the spring of 1869 he was elected Mayor of the city of Madison, and again elected in 1870 by very large majorities. During the war he had a large number of contracts for subsistence, and other supplies for Wisconsin soldiers. He has also been connected with one of the largest Agricultural Implement houses in the

State since the year 1862. Every private business agreement, and every contract with the State and with the General Government have been fulfilled in a perfectly satisfactory manner, except the first Asylum contract, and that was repudiated under a hue any cry against Gov. Barstow's administration; and any one who will examine the record will find it was a very unprofitable job for the State. He is at present the Vice President of the First National Bank in Madison. He came to Wisconsin without means, and with a widowed mother and family under his care, and his success is the fruits of untiring and well directed energy. This is a specimen of the class of men that have developed the resources of our State so rapidly.

Very few persons could be found having sufficient courage to commence, and fewer still possessing sufficient physical power to perform the vast amount of labor required to accomplish all the subject of this sketch has done with his own hands. He must have been blessed with herculean strength to enable him to do all that has been here enumerated. He has been blessed with strong intellect also, as is proved by the manner in which he discharged the duties of the various positions he has filled from time to time.

WILLIAM WELCH.

This gentleman was born at Lorraine, in the county of Jefferson, N. Y., on the 12th November, 1821, and at the age of fifteen, graduated from the district school of that place, and went to the village of Watertown, 19 miles distant, and apprenticed himself with a Mr. Cory, to learn the art of printing. Cory, soon after, selling out to a Mr. Noble, he took advantage of the sale, repudiated his article of indenture, and demanded and received living compensation for his labor. In 1840, he became associated with Mr. R. S. Hunt in the publication of the "Carthaginian," at Carthage, in that county. The enterprise was a dead failure, and in the same year he returned to Watertown, and purchased the establishment in which he had learned his trade, Mr. Noble retiring. The paper was known as the Watertown "Register," and was published by Mr. W. until June, 1843, when he formed a business partnership with

a Joel Greone, and commenced the publication of the Black River "Journal." The partnership not proving very profitable, in January, 1844, Mr. W. retired from the establishment, and in October of that year, emigrated to Rockford, in the State of Illinois. Having an eye to the law, he formed a law partnership with a Mr. Miller, which lasted but a few months, when he went to Springfield, and during the winter of 1845, worked as compositor and pressman upon public printing. In May he went to St. Louis, and engaged himself as a compositor upon the Missouri "Republican," a morning paper. Being attacked with chills and fever, he made tracks for the maternal home at Rockford, and during the "long and gorgeous months of summer," swallowed potations of every villianous compound known to medical quackery, and shook every ounce of flesh from his bones. In the fall, he visited his brother-in-law, Chester Bushnell, at Fountain Prairie, in Columbia county, Wis., and in December, with him, purchased the old "Madison Hotel," at Madison, and commenced hotel keeping. Bushnell soon retired, selling his interest to the late J. D. Welch, a brother of Mr. W., and in about a year thereafter, Peter H. Van Bergen bought out the brother, and the hotel was run by "Van Bergen and Welch." In 1849, Mr. W. retired from that business, and formed a law partnership with Mr. J. T. Clark, now of Kansas. Since then, he has made the practice of law his business, and has formed co-partnerships known to the profession as "Welch & Lamb," "Welch & Kissam" and "Welch & Botkin," the last named firm still possessing existence with a reasonable degree of vitality. With the exception of Hon. Geo. B. Smith, Mr. W. is the senior practising lawyer at the capitol, he having resided in Madison nearly twenty-eight years.

Mr. W. was a justice of the peace in Madison for several years prior to the city organization in 1855. He ran twice for the office of Police Justice, and was each time defeated by Mr. A. B. Braley,—he has also been twice a candidate for alderman in his own ward, and defeated each time. In 1848, he was chairman of the whig state central committee, and in that year was a candidate for State Senator, with the same unvarying result, Hon. S. Mills being the successful competitor. He is one of the charter members of Hope Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F.,

but for many years has stood upon the record as suspended, if not expelled, for non-payment of dues. In politics he is not a democrat, and holds that State governments should forthwith be abrogated. Retaining an affection for his old calling, in 1865 he established a small printing office in his residence, and issues a small sheet when inclined so to do. We should not omit to mention that Mr. W. has devoted much time and money to fruit growing, and that he has upon his place an orchard of about 500 bearing apple trees.

Mr. W. enjoys a State reputation, and which in some sense is national, as the Grand Seigneur of the Oriental Evangelical Order of 1001. He was chosen to this position against formidable opposition, demonstrating that he had real strength when allowed to cope with a higher order of talent than that which often swarms at the polls. His competitors were the Honorable Mr. Briggs, of Grant, A. E. Elmore, of G. Bay, and Beriah Brown, now of Washington territory. The position is for life, and irrevocable. The Order is composed of the first men in the community, and its unseen and unknown charities are felt and appreciated by thousands. In the winter of 1849, Mr. W. performed the herculean labor incident to the initiation of over eight hundred candidates. In this labor he was materially assisted by Hon. Thomas Reynolds, the present efficient and popular pension agent at Madison.

Mr. Welch prints a small sheet (*Home Diary*), whenever he feels inclined to do so; and whoever reads it, must acknowledge that the editor possesses talents of a very high order. Mr. Welch's social qualities as a gentleman, his strict integrity, close attention to business, and his anxious desire to do justice to his clients, and promote their interests by every legal means as a lawyer, entitle him to the appellation of—the peoples' lawyer.

THOMAS TOBIN.

Was born in the parish of Bانشا, County of Tipperary, Ireland, August 1st, 1807, and received his education, which embraced a much higher and more extensive range than is here understood by the term "common school education," such as mathematics and other kindred sciences. He lived with his

father, Thomas Tobin, of Barnalough, till he came to America in 1836, landing in New York on the 1st day of June in the same year. Went to Oaksville, Otsego county, New York, in the same month; from thence to North Adams, Mass., in October following, and worked in Brown and Tyler's print works as color mixer, till the fall of 1842, when he left for Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he landed on the 5th day of October, and settled in the town of Wauwatosa, Milwaukee county, in the same month, on the farm which he still occupies. Mr. Tobin was elected town Treasurer in 1851 and 1852; was elected Chairman of the Town Board of Supervisors in 1853, 54, 55, 56 and 58, and Chairman of the County Board in 1858; was Justice of the Peace in the town of Wauwatosa in 1856, and Superintendent of the poor of Milwaukee county in 1859, 60 and 61, and also in 1864 and 65; was Supervisor from the 10th District in 1867, and was a member of the Assembly in 1873. He is at present secretary and superintendent of the Milwaukee and Brookfield Macadamized Turnpike Road, having been elected to the same in 1857, and every year since. He was also town Assessor in 1866 and 1867.

Competency and honesty ought at all times to be the best recommendations to secure an office. In Mr. Tobin's case they have secured him an office every time he sought one. Though he received but a common school education, yet it was sound and thorough, and sufficiently extensive to qualify him for ordinary places; and, as to honesty, his claim to it is beyond question. The length of time he has been in public service, filling places of honor and trust, proves that his competency and honesty have been duly appreciated.

EDWIN D. BANGS

Was born in the town of Courtwright, Delaware county, New York, in 1839; got the rudiments of education in Maryland till he arrived at the age of nine years, when he came to Waupun, Wisconsin, where he attended an academy for eight years. Having finished his academic education, he went with his parents to Mankato, Minn., where he remained till 1861, and where he learned the trade of a machinist. In 1861, he en-

listed in the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Edward Daniels, as master blacksmith, ranking as brevet second Lieutenant. He went with the regiment to Missouri, Arkansas, Cape Girardeau. Then the regiment was placed under the command of General Curtis, under whom he served during the war. In 1864 he came to Racine, Wisconsin, and from thence went to Burlington, where he opened a photograph gallery, having previously served his time in St. Louis with one of the first artists in that city. Went to Whitewater, where he remained but one year; then went to Chicago, where he acted for six years as commercial agent for the house of R. B. Appleby; and from Chicago he came to Milwaukee, and opened a gallery on Wisconsin street, which he conducts with considerable success. He was married in September, 1868, to Miss M. E. Blake, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The biographer has had frequent opportunities of seeing Mr. Bangs at work, and he can state from personal knowledge, that Mr. Bangs is very expert, and most judicious in the management and arrangement of all the necessary machinery connected with his art, and that the likenesses sent out from his gallery are highly creditable to him as an artist. The large amount of his practice is the best proof which can be given that Mr. Bangs gives general satisfaction as an artist.

REV. WESTWOOD W. CASE,

At the present time pastor of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church in Milwaukee, was born in Portland, Chatauqua Co., N. Y., Dec. 13, 1838.

He is the youngest of a large family of thirteen children. At the age of seventeen years, having received a good academic education, he engaged in public school teaching with the view of obtaining means, with which he might pursue the study of law, which he had chosen for his profession.

His first teaching was done in a rural district in his native town. In his eighteenth year he was teacher in the village of Sinclairville, and at the age of nineteen he became principal of the public schools in Dunkirk, N. Y. During his residence in that place he became the subject of religious impressions,

which led him to unite himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and having taught in Dunkirk less than two years, he resigned his position there to enter upon the work of the Christian ministry.

The first five years of his clerical life were spent in New York. In 1864 he came to this State, and united with the Wisconsin Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

With one exception he has always remained upon his fields of labor to the utmost limit of the law of his church—the limit being three years.

Mr. Case is now approaching the end of his third year as pastor of the Asbury Church, where he has gathered a large and intelligent congregation, filling the church to its utmost capacity.

He is a hard student and a great lover of books. His library, which is well selected, is said to be about the largest in possession of any settled pastor in the State. He is not, however, a mere student of books, he studies nature and men as well, as his preaching plainly indicates.

The Rev. Mr. Case is one of the most popular preachers in Milwaukee, and is universally liked by all the members of his congregation. The idea of parting with him at the end of his term, according to the regulations of his church, is looked forward to with great regret. It is rather hard that a clergyman, who, by his talent and zeal collects a large congregation, and renders himself a universal favorite, should be sent away among strangers, and the ties of friendship and love, which mutually bound them together, cut at short notice.

WILLIAM M. RASDELL

Was born in the town of Bowling Green, Warren county, State of Kentucky, on the 1st day of April, 1819, and educated in the same town. His brother, Eurius Rasdell and himself, carried on the business of farming, and ran a grist mill together for three years. The subject of this sketch came to Wisconsin in 1842, and took up his residence at Madison, where he carried on the livery business for about two years, and commenced

to build the City Hotel. Was appointed Deputy Sheriff and Jailer of the County, which offices he held for four years, terminating in 1849, when he went to California, accompanied by a prominent citizen of Madison. Immediately, on arriving in California, he commenced the business of mining, at which he continued till 1855, when he returned to Madison.

While engaged in the mining business, he amassed a considerable sum of money, a large part of which he lost by speculation. After having returned to Madison, he kept the City Hotel for the term of three years, and continued building and trading in property all the time, and now he keeps the Rasdell House, in Henry street, which he has recently purchased. Before the opening of this present house, he renovated it from top to bottom in a style which does credit to his taste, and conducts it in a manner which has already gained for it a high reputation, combining, as it does, great comfort, a good table on reasonable terms, and unremitting attention on the part of the landlord to provide for the wants and wishes of his guests.

LOUIS G. JORAN.

Louis G. Joran was born in the city of Vienna, capital of Austria, on the 21st of February, 1830, and received the rudiments of education at home from his parents at an early age, being able to read and write when five years old. He is one of fifteen children, of whom only one brother and two sisters are still living. At the age of four years, a talent for drawing began to show itself, being able to cut out all sorts of animals from a sheet of blank paper, with a pair of scissors. This talent for drawing having unmistakably manifested itself in the child, his father who was collector and custodian of the famous collection of sketches, water color drawings and engravings by the most eminent artists of the old schools, as well as of the modern, gave him every advantage within his reach to develop it. This collection was the private property of the Arch Duke Charles, the hero of the battle of Leipzig, and at present in possession of his imperial highness the Arch Duke Albrecht, and open on a certain day

in the week to the public at the palace of St. Augustin, in Vienna.

The progress of the youthful artist was guided by many artists, such as R. Theer, Böhm, Amerling, and others, besides the professors of the academy there. When eleven years he was quite a proficient in pencil and crayon drawing, and showed a great love for music. At this time he began to learn to play on the violin and piano forte, making but slow progress for a time, but on approaching his twelfth year, music became a passion. The opportunity he had of attending the concerts and operas, and hearing all the leading artists, such as Liszt, Thalberg, Clara Schumann, Schulhoff and others, contributed a great deal to the development of his taste. As a linguist, he acquired a great facility in speaking French, German, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese. His father was a great linguist, and through his own English relations acquired a knowledge of English very early in life. About the time when his artistic career could have become decided, the excitement for railroads, steamboats and telegraphs became prevalent in Austria, and his father concluded to let him graduate at the Polytechnic College, where he went through a thorough course of mathematics, natural and mechanical philosophy, chemistry, civil engineering, architecture and surveying, which occupied eight years, including two years practice as a civil engineer, still his progress in drawing, painting and music was not checked or neglected, but enthusiastically pursued. He visited most countries on the European continent, including a portion of Germany, where, when in Munich, he became acquainted with Baron Kanfstengel, a photographer of celebrity, and the famous artists, Dietz and Kaulbach, through letters of introduction from his uncle, Johann Grund, an artist of considerable fame, residing still in Baden Baden, whose works can be found in all the great art galleries of Europe. Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, is in possession of a Master piece of his; and, in 1860, there was a large picture—friendship, love and truth—exhibited in the International Art Gallery in New York city, which was purchased by Louis Mack, of the firm of Mack & Bunker, Wall street, for \$1000. L. G. Joran went to England, and made many acquaintances in

London, Manchester and Liverpool. His versatility of talents and fluency in the English language, brought him in contact with many literary, artistic and musical characters; and his stay in England he remembers as one of the most pleasant parts of his life. One day he made the acquaintance of Mr. Adam Howard, at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, a clerical gentleman of great learning, and a great traveler, having been in Turkey, Greece, Palestine and Egypt. The clerical gentleman proposed to him, if he should like to visit the tropics, in the capacity of private tutor to two boys of his nephew, a wealthy merchant in Pernambuco, Brazil. In raptures the subject of this sketch accepted the offer, and sailed for Brazil in 1856. He gained there the reputation of an excellent instructor, and came in contact with the Brazilian nobility, and received a liberal offer from the Brazilian government to stay permanently in the country; but the monotony of tropical life, and the great desire to visit, at least the United States, finally predominated; and after collecting a great number of original sketches of tropical scenery, flowers and fruits, and many specimens of the insect world, he left Brazil in April, 1860, and arrived the following month in the city of New York, where, furnished with letters of introduction, by both his uncles, Johann and Francis Grund, Esq., and other friends, he called on Simon Draper, Esq., Louis Mack and others, who soon posted him in American life and business ways. Simon Draper and Francis Grund had been intimate friends. Francis Grund is well known amongst the politicians of former days, having been several times Consul and Charge d'Affair for the United States, in France, Belgium and Italy, and at the time of L. G. Joran's arrival in New York city, Consul at Havre. Becoming acquainted with Mr. Renwick, the well known architect of N. York city and Washington, D. C., he filled a vacancy in his office, and drew the plans and specifications of the now well know Vassar College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The same year the political excitement stopped all public and private undertakings, and late the same summer he set out west, visiting on his tour all the principal cities, such as Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Cincinnati and other places, until St. Louis seemed to become a halting place.

There, thrown amongst entire strangers, and dependent on his own resources, he took the appointment as head teacher of the department of music, drawing and modern languages, in Danville Female Academy, where he remained for two years, earning the reputation of an accomplished gentleman and excellent teacher, with a high recommendation from the late James H. Robinson, Esq., then Superintendent of Public Instruction in the State of Missouri.

The excitement of the war proved also contagious to him, and taking side with the Union, he recruited a company of cavalry, and after drilling and doing duty during the civil war in Missouri, he resigned his commission and returned to civil life. At this time he left Missouri, and his career and prospects of success in this country received a severe shock by the sudden death of his uncle, Francis Grund, who had been always a friend of great influence to him, and died of apoplexy in Philadelphia.

A short time afterwards, he received the sad news of his father's death in Vienna. Undecided what vocation to follow, he met some acquaintances from Chicago, at Cairo, Ill., who advised him to go to that city. Soon after his arrival there, he worked as fresco painter, scenic artist, and in ink and water colors for several Photographers. The difficulty of making great head way in forming influential acquaintances, and the apparent facility to obtain music scholars, or a situation as teacher, made him choose the latter in a college, for a year; after which time, in the fall of 1866, he went east to New York, where he was disappointed in obtaining what was due to him, and forming a new engagement, which would have enabled him to pursue an artistic occupation with more success. So, disappointed and forsaken as he was, after having just arrived to witness the funeral of Simon Draper, whom he hoped to see alive, and finding most of his old acquaintances and friends gone away or deceased, he returned west, and selected Milwaukee, which city on a former visit seemed to have made some pleasant impressions as his abode.

The year following he became acquainted with an amiable and accomplished young lady, whom he married under favorable auspices; having back pay for his military services in Missouri

due to him, and good prospects for settling in St. Louis. But difficulties arose and delayed the collection considerable. Chicago in the meantime was chosen as a field of enterprise, as the chances for success seemed favorable, but new disappointments appeared. First, letters, which six months previous had arrived in care of one whom he supposed to be a friend, were carelessly neglected to be forwarded to him, and when received they contained the very sad news of his beloved mother's death, whom he had hoped to see at least once more in life. A few days later, after he had secured a studio to work in, having received some orders, all his tools, books, sketches and specimens of work were destroyed by fire on a Sunday night, when he was at home in another part of the city. Still, he soon secured a room with a photographer, and was generously helped by a very prominent artist, and a few more friends, to go ahead again. But, all of a sudden, an attack of rheumatism paralyzed the use of his right hand, and totally frustrated all attempts to follow his profession.

According to the advice of several physicians, he removed to a more healthy locality, Freeport, Ill., where he, assisted by his wife, established a music school with very good success. In 1870, late in the fall, the use of his hand was completely restored, and, eagerly, he took up his favorite vocation; painted a number of fancy pictures and portraits with great satisfaction, and set out on a tour in Iowa, where he painted over fifty portraits.

Preferring a permanent residence, he moved back to Milwaukee, the birth-place of his wife, who is a very intelligent and accomplished lady, and enjoys a reputation of being a very efficient teacher of music. He has opened a studio, and gives also instruction in pencil and water color drawings to a number of pupils of some of the best families in the city.

GEORGE W. LAKIN.

To write that a person was born--was ground through the mill, and cognomened and diplomaed to a vocation which requires, in form, a moral character, is of little moment.

The exterior life only is exhibited to the world. The interior is known and appreciated to, and by the few. To hear and to see encomiums pronounced over objects of vile sentiments and abandoned principles, may not induce controversy, but, inevitably, tend to create a disrelish in the honest mind for productions of that sort.

The soul of the man—its standing with, and its relation to God—its faith in a present, an omni-present and omnipotent Christ, through whom alone immortality and eternal life are proffered, are subjects which are too often passed unheeded. Though these are the essential elements from which a correct judgment can be formed respecting a man's career in life. To delineate the thoughts, emotions, qualities, characteristics—the FAITH of a specimen of humanity, is no common task. To do it badly, it were better not done.

An abusive is sometimes better than a complimentary word, for the one about whom it is spoken. This is shown by the following incident :

During the war, business was dull, and the courts came nearly to a stand still. But, all of a sudden, a cloud hung over Hazel-Green, in Grant county, and the region round about. And thereupon, about 75 of the old settlers were sued in ejection, by processes from the United States Circuit Court, at Milwaukee, to oust them from their homes, their lots and farms, which they had purchased nearly 20 years prior to that time, and had held by title under administrator's sale, which the plaintiff claimed was radically defective, so that no title was acquired by the purchaser. A prolonged earthquake, rocking the whole country on and about the 4th principal meridian could not have produced a greater sensation of alarm. A non-resident was, at least in form, the plaintiff. The actions were all in the Federal

Court, which was a terror to the inhabitants, as it was reputed to be signally in favor of non-residents. Besides, it was not to be disguised that the administrator's sale, under which the defendants purchased and claimed title, was exceedingly loose and disconnected. The appointment of an administrator, a license to sell, and an administrator's deed were about all that could be found.

The plaintiffs made great efforts to compromise and to be bought off. Jefferson Crawford, a distinguished man and capitalist of the place, was elected a leading defendant. He and others consulted Judge J. T. Mills, of Lancaster, and employed him to go to Milwaukee, and to employ counsel there where the United States Court was held, and where the cases would probably be tried, if he thought it best to do so. He accordingly went to Milwaukee, and was authorized to employ counsel there in his discretion, and, so far as possible, to take care that the defendants receive no detriment. He accordingly started on his mission. He made up his mind that, if he employed any lawyer, he must be one who could not be manipulated or appropriated by the other side in the least degree, or under any circumstances. As he subsequently expressed himself, he wanted a champion "to raise the black flag"—to ask no favors and to grant none. Mills had been personally acquainted with Lakin. They had practiced in the same courts, generally, on opposite sides, in the western part of the State, from 1841 to 1854, so that they knew pretty well what each other was made of. On Mills arrival at Milwaukee, he avoided seeing Lakin until he could interview Mr. Gill, the plaintiff's counsel. Mills concluded that the counsel, that he, Mills should employ, must be a man that Mr. Gill preferred *should not be retained*.

Judge Mills hastened to call at the office of the plaintiff's counsel, and at once began to speak about the case, and said, among other things, that the defendants would be obliged to retain counsel at Milwaukee, and he enquired about this, that and the other gentlemen of the bar, each of whom Mr. Gill pronounced as *unobjectionable*.

Judge Mills then mentioned the name of George W. Lakin, and enquired how it would do to employ him? At this Mr.

Gill, a man of small stature, rose up to almost gigantic proportions, and vociferated vehemently—"Have nothing to do with him. He is the ——— est ——— l in Milwaukee!"

At this point Judge Mills took his hat and hastened, at full speed, to Lakin's office, and made known his errand as follows: "I want to employ you in behalf of the Hazel Green people, who are sued by speculators to oust them from their homes."

In the course of time, the leading test case, Comstock vs. Crawford, was tried and went to the Supreme Court of the United States, and was decisive of all the others, in favor of the defendants.

When Mr. Gill paid the costs, which were no small sum, he assigned as a reason why he took the cases on speculation, or at his own risk, that a long list of lawyers in the western part of the State had expressed their opinion that the probabilities of recovering against the defendants were not less than one thousand to one.

Lakin was careful to keep the matter a profound secret—*i. e.* in regard to how he happened to be employed; lest the plaintiff's counsel should claim a moiety of his fee, in consideration of the superlative indorsement of his standing and ability! Such claim is now barred by limitation, so that it is now a matter of conscience whether or not Mr. Gill should be the recipient of a check for such moiety.

Anson Ballard, of Appleton, Wis., was a lawyer of thorough education, of distinguished ability, and what is more, of an unblemished moral and Christian character. By industry, labor and well directed efforts, and without any of the unconscionable practices, which are common to many financiers, he amassed a fortune. He was largely interested in real estate in and about the city of Appleton. The counsel of the heirs of Edward L. Mead saw, or thought they saw, a clause, condition or proviso in a deed, under, and through which Ballard claimed title, which would give to them the bulk of his real estate. Suit was brought by Mead against Ballard, in the United States Circuit Court at Milwaukee. Ballard employed Lakin as his sole counsel. The case involved great research and labor. It was tried, and the result was in favor of the defendant. The plaintiff's counsel feeling sure of ultimate success, took the case

to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it was argued in person by H. L. Palmer for the plaintiff, and by G. W. Lakin for the defendant, and was decided in favor of Ballard. This suit was really a great benefit to Mr. Ballard, because it cleared off what many supposed to be a defect in the title to his property.

To be employed by so critical and learned a lawyer as Anson Ballard, and that, too, when a great part of his large fortune was in peril in the suit, was no trifling compliment. No man was better qualified to judge of professional skill and labor than Anson Ballard. He was always perfectly composed, and apparently unconcerned, and gave his counsel as little trouble as was consistent. Yet he was careful to see what was being done, and what preparation was being made for the conflict; and when he saw the indexes and evidences of labor in his behalf, he rested and left the matter to his counsel.

In the fall of 1854, John Rycraft was indicted in the Federal Court at Milwaukee, for aiding in the escape of one Joshua Glover, a fugitive slave. The trial came up in January, 1855. J. R. Sharpstein, the U. S. Att'y, assisted by the Hon. E. G. Ryan, stood for the prosecution, and Lakin & Steever for the defence.

Sherman M. Booth was also indicted; but Rycraft was crowded to the front to take the first shot and shell of the enemy. It was the first case of the kind in the State, and the pro-slavery sharks were for holding a carnival. The trial came on. A good jury was impannelled. Mr. Ryan, a gentleman of Demosthenean capacity and force, took the burden of the prosecution, and, in his inimitable style portrayed the awful and terrible consequences of allowing the prisoner victim to evade the maw of the slavery-god. He apparently believed every word that he uttered, and the judge on the bench failed to conceal that he, too, realized that the prosecution was right.

Mitchell Steever opened the defence, and sought to show the tyrannical proclivities of the Southern brethren. The Court interrupted him, and signified, in substance, that that was not allowable. Lakin heard what was said, and resolved that when his time came to speak, he would not be circumscribed. Any

one who heard him on that occasion can vouch for the fact that he held to the resolution. That he arrayed the North against the South, and Heaven against Hell, in the interest of his client, no listener could doubt. The Court seemed to accept of the condition of things in respect to the assertion of the liberty of speech, and to console itself with the idea that the law gave it the final charge. No adequate idea can be given of Lakin's closing argument. The consequences of Southern tyranny, and slave-holding brutality, if persisted in, were painted to the imagination, and brought forth, as it were in a vivid panorama. He predicted that the realization of the apocalyptic vision of blood was at hand—even at the very threshold of the door. That, in the conflict, there could be no doubt on which side would be the right-arm of omnipotence; that time-serving judges and courts might subserve the policy of traffickers in the bodies and souls of mankind; but that Almighty God would vindicate the righteous cause, and that right early. That whatever web of folly the prosecution might weave, it would speedily be rent in twain from top to bottom, and the shreds of the fabric hurled in defiance to the teeth of its inventors.

The Court being honestly of the opinion that the prisoner should be convicted, labored to that end, and shaped its utterances accordingly. Without absolutely disregarding the instructions of the judge, the jury was obliged to convict, and did so.

Lakin moved an arrest of judgment, on the ground that it was not alleged in the indictment that Joshua Glover "*owed service or labor*" to any one. That is to say, the indictment did not show who Joshua Glover was, by any direct averment, or that he was black or a slave, or that he, in any form, was the sort of a person whom the act of Congress made it criminal to aid in escaping. Such omission and oversight in the indictment seemed almost Providential. The omitted averment was the hinge on which the whole thing must turn, as the counsel claimed. Without it no offence was charged, and the Court was without jurisdiction. The counsel purposed to show that to be fatal to the whole proceedings.

The Court denied the motion, and passed sentence on the prisoner, who was taken to jail.

The Supreme Court was then sitting at Madison, composed of Edward V. Whiton, A. D. Smith and Samuel Crawford. The prisoner's counsel immediately drafted the papers for a *Habeas Corpus*, and took him before the Court. After a full hearing and argument, the Court unanimously ruled and decided to release and discharge the prisoner on the grounds urged before the Federal Court.

Rycraft was, therefore, finally acquitted, and was never troubled again. The case is meagrely reported in the 3. Wis. Reports. No report of the trial in the United States Court was ever published. To see and to hear everything that was done and said during its progress would be interesting, though that is impossible.

Time and space will not admit of even a reference to the numerous cases, both civil and criminal, which were attended to in person by George W. Lakin. A few of them are reported in the Wisconsin Reports, and a few in Wallace's Reports of the United States Supreme Court. In 1841, when he came to the bar in Grant county, there were giants in the field. Judge Charles Dunn, a clear-headed, well-educated, logical, dignified jurist, was on the bench as Chief Justice of the Territory. At that time, and from thenceforth, to succeed at all at the bar, it was necessary to be a thorough pleader. A quack could not stand in court a day. Thomas P. Burnett, Francis J. Dunn, Samuel Crawford, Edward V. Whiton, Ben. C. Eastman, E. B. Washburn, Nelson Dewey, J. Allen Barber, Moses M. Strong, M. M. Gothren, C. C. Washburn, besides several distinguished lawyers residing at Galena, and at Dubuque, practiced in Grant and the adjacent counties. It is no exaggeration to assert, that at no time has there been an abler bar in the State than existed there from 1841 to 1849. The lawyers in Galena, among whom were Thompson Campbell, Joseph P. Hoge, Thomas Drummond, John M. Douglass and Elihu B. Washburne, had, and have no superiors anywhere, and they frequently attended the courts in Grant, Iowa and La Fayette counties. With such intellectual giants at the bar, it became a new man to be sure that he was well grounded in the elements, and then to advance, with vigor, to the higher and deeper mysteries of the law. With what ability Lakin held his own and

fought his way in such a crowd, is well answered by the fact, that after he removed to Milwaukee, in 1854, a great proportion of his business came from the lawyers in the western part of the State, and in Galena and Dubuque, who had been in personal conflict with him; and no one of them ever evinced any doubt of his capacity or integrity. They knew that he was educated for his vocation, and that he had never sought any other. That when he was fairly in a case, its emoluments were a secondary consideration. That he could and would attend to a charity case with as much untiring zeal and earnestness, as if he expected a fortune from it. This was shown in the case of the United States against John Hahn, indicted for stealing letters out of the Post office at Milwaukee, and tried at Madison about 1860. The case occupied three or four days in July, and the jury was composed of able and clear-headed men, who acquitted the defendant. They were no doubt satisfied that a person must be innocent, who was defended, so zealously, without reward; and some of them did not disguise that such was their view of the case.

But the order of this sketch seems to have been inadvertantly reversed, for which the writer must hasten to make amends.

George W. Lakin was born in Harrison, Cumberland Co., Maine, on the 29th day of March, 1816. His father and mother lived and died at the old farm homestead, which is still occupied by two members of the family. He went to the common district schools, until about 14 years old, and then to the academy at North Bridgton, and from thence to the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, at Readfield, where he remained about five years, at the same time teaching and working during the vacations, and there took a thorough English and classical course, and graduated in June, 1837. Some of his school-mates were Rev. Joseph Cummings, of Middleton, Conn.; Bishop Davis W. Clark, late of Cincinnati; Rev. Sullivan H. Weston, of New York; Dr. Edward Cook, Rev. James P. Weston, and Hon. E. B. Washburne, and many others.

On the invitation of the last named gentleman, in the fall of 1837, Lakin taught a three month's school, at East Livermore, Me., and boarded in Israel Washburne's family a part of the time, and a part of the time at Dr. Bradford's, and with seven-

ral of the first families in the neighborhood, and they were all well pleased with the school, and did the handsome thing in paying. Before that school closed, he engaged to keep the winter District School in West Livermore, and did so; and then went over to Wayne, and kept a six week's school, which closed about the last of April, 1838. There were some very smart scholars in those schools. An ignoramus could not have stood his ground in one of them for two weeks.

In May, 1838, he commenced to read law at Readfield Corner, and pursued his studies there until August, when he went to Phillips, in Franklin Co., and read law with Moses Sherburne, a gentleman of eminence and legal ability. In the winter of 1838, he taught the village school at Phillips, and another school in another part of the town, about a mile from the village, and at the same time read law at all leisure hours, and after the schools closed, he continued his studies until the fall of 1839, and then started west, with but little money, but with resolution and a good constitution. To give a sketch of the zig-zag route and course which he took, would not comport with the object and limits of this article. It is necessary to jump over a long space to be filled up by the imagination. Saint Genevieve, Mo., was his next abiding place. He became acquainted with John Scott, a resident of that place, and then one of the oldest and ablest lawyers in the State. Getting short of funds, he went out, about 25 miles, to the Cook Settlement, and kept a loud school about six months and replenished the exchequer, and at the same time, having law books with him, he pursued his studies. In the summer of 1840, he returned to St. Genevieve, when John Scott invited him into his office and into his family. Scott proved of great value as an instructor in the law. He put his student through daily examinations. In the summer of 1841, Lakin presented himself as a candidate for a license to practice law, and was examined by a distinguished committee of the Missouri bar, and was licensed in due form agreeably to the laws of the State. He then came to Wisconsin, and finally opened an office in Platteville, in the fall of 1841, where he continued to reside until 1854. He never sought office, though he has filled several public stations. He was elected from Grant county to the convention that formed

the Constitution of the State, to which his name appears, and took a prominent part in the deliberations of that body, as is shown by the journals and debates. He was elected from Grant county to the State Senate, was appointed on the Judiciary Committee, and drafted some of the more important laws that still remain in force in our Statutes. He was appointed U. S. District Attorney by President Taylor, and subsequently by President Fillmore, and continued to hold the office until after the election of President Pierce. Those positions came without any effort on his part, merely by the force of circumstances.

He continues the practice of his profession at Milwaukee, where he has resided since 1854.

EXTRACT FROM THE HISTORY OF MY TIME.

“A friend in need is a friend indeed.” In an article, commencing at page 129 of my work, I alluded to a well founded report that I had suffered heavy losses some time before, which it was supposed I could not bear. It may be seen in that article that the well known and far-famed Archbishop Whateley came to my assistance; and though I did not require his assistance, and therefore did not accept of what he so kindly intended, yet I was no less convinced of the sincerity of his friendship. Among the many friends who proposed to rescue me from my reported difficult position, I cannot omit the name of the Right Honorable Edward Litton, for many years Master in Chancery, in Ireland, whose death draws willing tears of regret and heartfelt sorrow from my eyes—organs which will never refuse to discharge the duty imposed on them by gratitude, though they have for some time back denied to me, their coeval associate, their assistance to read.

The following article, copied from the “History of my Time,” will show the sincerity of that gentleman’s friendship for me.

CASTLE DAWSON, 10th June, 1847.

JOHN GREGORY, Esq., &c. &c.

My Dear Gregory:—An old friend of mine from London, called on me yesterday, and I asked him to spend the vacation with me at the Lodge in Altmore. My friend, Mr. Mulock, was at the head of the Treasury Department in London, when representing one of the midland counties in Parliament. The Government sent him here to look after the disbursement of the money granted for the relief of the starving people of Ireland. He is one of the great orators of Ireland in by-gone days. You will find him one of the finest companions you ever met. Do come. I will lead you again, as I mean to devote all my time, while at Altmore, to shooting and fishing.

I am, My Dear Gregory, yours truly,

EDWARD LITTON.*

* The Right Hon. Edward Litton died a few months ago, full of years, and crowned with lasting honors. He was a first rate lawyer, and acquired a large fortune by his practice at the bar, which, with what he inherited, made him, perhaps, one of the richest men of his day, practising law at the bar, or dispensing justice on the bench. He possessed great legal knowledge, was an eloquent and energetic speaker, and as polite a gentleman as any in the Kingdom. He served in the English Parliament, where he distinguished himself more by his general knowledge of Ireland, and the wisdom displayed in his advocacy of several measures calculated to improve the condition of that fine country, than by the brilliancy of his eloquence. He was a Tory in politics, and always voted against Catholic emancipation; which course, as a legislator, is not easily accounted for by any one acquainted with his conduct toward persons of that persuasion with whom he came in contact every day of his life in the way of business. This gentleman had scarcely a single tenant on his property, or in his employment but a Roman Catholic; and it is a well known fact that no one connected with him in any of those relations ever went to the poor house; for which reason a special act of Parliament was passed, making every piece of property he possessed an electoral division by itself. It is also a well known fact that during the famine in Ireland he scarcely collected a shilling of rent; but, on the contrary, often drew on his private purse to provide food for those that had no money to purchase it.

On the 12th of June, we three started for Altmore, in the County Tyrone, by the mail coach, and arrived at our destination in the evening. On the way we discussed many subjects connected with Ireland. Almost every one we met bore evidence of hunger, and every thing that could make our journey agreeable had fled. The fever patients that lined the back of the fences here and there along the road, stretched up their naked, shriveled arms as signals of distress. Master Litton said to me that he had made up his mind not to dine out till he returned to Dublin. "I know," said he, "that I will be asked by Mr. Beresford, Sir Thomas Staples, Sir Hugh Stuart, and the Marquis of Abercorn, but I shall not go. You, however, must go, for you dare not refuse. You will not be half a day at Altmore before Mr. Beresford hears of it, and he will come up to see you and find me. To prevent that send out Pat Shields to kill a brace of hares, which you will send to Mr. Beresford, with a note, stating that you will pay your respects the next day to the family, and that will prevent him from coming." I did as he desired. But when Mr. Beresford received my note, he ordered his carriage, and drove up to Mr. Shields, accompanied by his son, the rector of a parish in a neighboring county, who was on a visit with him. On coming to Mr. Shields' house he was told that Mr. Litton, Mr. Mulock and I had gone to the fair, about a quarter of a mile distant, to which the Reverend Gentleman proceeded. On coming within a few rods of the fair, they came out of the carriage, and seeing the other two gentlemen and myself standing together within two rods of them, the elder gentleman pulled my note out of his pocket, and holding it before him, cried out, "Found out, found out!" looking towards Master Litton all the time as he approached us, well knowing that he was concealing himself, as I had made no mention of his name in my note. After exchanging civilities, Mr. Beresford asked us to dine. The other two declined, but I accepted the invitation and went.

In a few days after I returned from Mr. Beresfords. Master Litton proposed to go to fish for eels in a mountain brook not far off, and on coming to a pretty deep hole in the brook he said to me that he would make a bet it contained 300 eels. I took him up. He would not have the bet less than £20, while

I wanted to make it not more than £1. He had a lot of tenants to bale out the water, and had also a copious supply of the native for the work. I was to superintend the drainage of the hole, which Master Litton said was sufficient compensation to balance his expenses in supplying the needful. To work they went, and when arriving at the bottom, they found about one dozen of eels, not one of them longer than seven inches. In a day or two after he requested of me to go to another brook, where he would not be disappointed, promising that he would not venture to bet higher than £15. Having arrived at a large hole, he would bet it contained two hundred eels. The men went to work and succeeded in catching twenty-four eels. Having been unlucky in loosing two bets, he said he would not venture more in fishing, but would try me in killing game. I did not fancy the long walks, especially knowing that I could not hit a hay-stack at the distance of fifty yards; and I believe my competitor was not a much better shot than myself. He pretended to be mad at my refusal to give him a chance of winning back part of what he had lost; so I agreed to go. Before having started he fixed the bet at £10, that he would bag half a dozen more than I would. On our return, both together counted seven birds after our day's shooting. We did not go very far, and returned at a pace resembling that of Lord Norbery and his man, which amounted to near a mile an hour; our man, who had charge of the horses, having arrived before us sometime in a walk.

In the course of some days, I was requested to deliver a lecture on agriculture; to which the reporter of a paper, published at Omagh, the county town, was invited. I had to deliver my lecture in the open air. It embraced thorough drainage; the improvement of bogs and other waste lands; the best mode of cultivating different soils; the best mode of treating cattle, hogs, sheep, &c.; the best mode of conducting the dairy, so as to produce the largest quantity and best quality of butter; and concluded by pointing out the duty of landlord and tenant. Mr. Mulock moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer in a most eloquent and flattering speech; in terms, indeed, which I by no means deserved—in terms proceeding more from friendship recently formed, than from any merit to be found in either

the knowledge or delivery of the humble individual who was the subject of the venerable orator's eulogy.

The motion was seconded by Master Litton, whose friendship for me carried him far beyond the region of moderation in my praise. His speech was published in the county newspaper of the day.

The venerable orator left for Edinburgh the day after the lecture, which was numerously attended from the surrounding districts, and on arriving at the modern Athens, he wrote to Master Litton, who handed it to me immediately on receipt of it, the following being a copy of it :

EDINBURGH, 30th June, 1847.

EDWARD LITTON, Esq., Master in Chancery.

DEAR LITTON :—I arrived here yesterday evening, and have this morning written to Lord Clarendon about our friend, Gregory, advising that the Government should never be without his services as long as he lives. I assured his Excellency that Mr. Gregory never even hinted to me to procure any office for him; but from what I knew of his general knowledge, I felt bound to recommend him, believing that the country contains very few, if any, his equal. I mentioned his name in connection with yours, in order that his Excellency may consult you on the subject.

T. MULOCK.*

* Shortly after this Lord Clarendon was replaced by Lord Heytesbury. I heard no more on the subject till February, 1847, when I received a communication from the Castle, appointing me Agricultural Lecturer of all the county agricultural lectures in Ireland, who were to assemble in Dublin for two months in the year (November and December) for that purpose. This situation had never existed before, nor has it been established since. It was specially made for me, which, however, I respectfully declined to accept, having previously, but reluctantly, promised the American Emigration Co-operative Society of Dublin to come out to this country as their Agent, to assist the Irish coming to America. The plan proposed by the Society, however, could not be carried into effect, though apparently feasible, and doubtless dictated by the best and most charitable motives. A short time before the death of the Right Honorable Edward Litton, he sent me his likeness, accompanied by a most friendly letter, in which he says,—“no one ever left Ireland to go to America, committed such a mistake as you have. You have left a country where you were generally known and respected, and your services duly appreciated, and went to a strange country where you had no friends, and that, too, in the decline of life, when it could not be expected you could establish a character such as you left behind, built up in the vigor of youth and the prime of manhood. We all desire a long life, but it is a sad thing to outlive all the friends of our youth. It is, however, a consoling belief that we shall meet them again in a better world.”

My friend pressed these bets on me for the express purpose of losing them, and thereby giving him a pretext to assist me in my need, after having suffered losses which he supposed I could not bear. He adopted this plan as the most delicate way to confer a pecuniary favor on me without my feeling it.

John Banks has been physician to the Lord Lieutenant's household at the Dublin Castle, for some thirty years, and was lecturer on medical practice in the Medical Institution of Dublin. He was also visiting physician of the College of Civil Engineering, Mining and Agriculture in Ireland, of which I had the honor of being President. The Doctor is the second son of Dr. Banks, a most eminent Surgeon of Ennis, county of Clare, Ireland, and brother of Piercy Banks, the well known London editor. The Protestant Dean of Limerick was president of the Educational Society of Ireland. The Dean, his brother, and several cousins, were my pupils; and his grand-uncle, the well known Judge Day, was my best friend and patron from boyhood. The two others, selected to deliver a probationary lecture, whom I knew well, were very good practical agriculturalists, but never delivered a single lecture in their life. I mention these facts to show that I was sure of the Lectureship, had I not withdrawn my name as a candidate. His Excellency's kind offer shows that I did not come to America to improve my worldly condition for want of employment in Ireland. It is true, that all the public works in Ireland, carried on by private individuals and companies, had to be suspended by reason of the famine, which took all the available money of the country to help in providing food for the starving poor; therefore, my professional services, as Civil Engineer, were not required during the prevalence of that sad visitation. The following communication, with a printed heading, is an additional proof that my services, in some capacity, were in requisition in my own country :

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND,

No. 36, DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.

March 19th, 1849.

SIR :

I am instructed to make known to you, that of the candidates for the "Agricultural Lectureship," in connection with this Society, you are *one of three* elected to deliver a probationary lecture on the Mechanical structure and general composition of Soils, as affecting the rotation of Crops, in the presence of such Members of the Committee as may find it convenient to be present.

You will please, therefore, to attend at this office on *Friday next*, the 23rd instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and be prepared to deliver such lecture accordingly.

Have the kindness to acknowledge the receipt of this letter.

I am Sir, very faithfully yours,

JOHN BANKS, Secretary.

JOHN GREGORY, Esq.,

2 Lower Buckingham Street, Dublin.

JABEZ M. SMITH,

WHO DISCOVERED THE

EUREKA SPRING.

He who makes two blades of grass grow in place of one, is a public benefactor. He who is instrumental in prolonging human life for one year, or even for a single day, deserves a place in the historical archives of his country. Every one who contributes anything to benefit his fellow man, morally, intellectually, socially or physically, deserves his name to be preserved and transmitted to posterity. A knowledge of the fact that such was the grateful practice of the living, would gladden the heart of every good man, and induce him to persevere in good works and avoid evil. The God of nature has supplied the earth with innumerable substances, which require ages to be applied to their most useful purposes. In the course of time, science steps in and shortens the process. A knowledge of the science of chemistry and geology, enables the agriculturist to accomplish more in a single year than we could by trials and experiments in centuries, unassisted by scientific aids. The labor of the chemist, however, is sometimes abridged by the operations of nature. The earth is the great laboratory of nature, which never ceases to operate in her own mysterious way, storing up vast hidden treasures in deep caverns, lofty mountains and extensive plains, ready and prepared in the best manner for the use of man. Jabez M. Smith, of Milwaukee street, had the good fortune to discover one of those hidden treasures. The reader, no doubt, would be anxious to know something about

the history of the lucky discoverer of this hidden treasure. To gratify the reader, Jabez M. Smith was born in Throwbridge, Wiltshire, England, in 1839; came to the United States in 1840, and settled at Skaneateles, Onondaga county, from which place he came to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1852, where he commenced business, as grocer, in 1869. In 1872 he dug a well on his own premises, and commenced to use the water in April, 1873. Finding that the water had some peculiar taste, he got it analysed by Mr. Gustavus Bode, a gentleman highly qualified for the task. Mr. Smith was so delighted by the discovery, that he calls it the Eureka Spring, which name, I guess, was suggested by the exclamation of the ancient mathematician, who, on discovering a new property in the science of geometry, was so elated on making the discovery, that he ran frantic through the streets, crying out "Eureka!" "Eureka!" which signifies, I found it, I found it.

The following is the comparative analysis of the Eureka with other celebrated Mineral Springs :

EUREKA, Milwaukee.

Chloride of Sodium,.....	187.476	Grains.
Sulphurate of Soda,.....	14.509	"
Bicarbonate of Soda,.....	7.248	"
Bicarbonate of Lime,.....	22.896	"
Bicarbonate of Magnesia,.....	10.080	"
Silica,.....	6.890	"
Alumina,.....	10.479	"
<hr/>		
Total,.....	259,578	Grains.

SILOAM, Milwaukee.

Chloride of Sodium,.....	0.890	Grains.
Sulphate of Soda,.....	2.790	"
Bicarbonate of Soda,.....	0.892	"
Bicarbonate of Lime,.....	12.590	"
Bicarbonate of Magnesia,.....	7.557	"
Silica.....	0.550	"
<hr/>		
Total,.....	25.278	"

BETHESDA, Waukesha.

Chloride of Sodium,	1.160	Grains.
Sulphate of Potassa,	0.454	"
Sulphate of Sodium,	0.542	"
Bicarbonate of Lime,	17.002	"
Bicarbonate of Magnesia,	12.388	"
Bicarbonate of Iron,	0.042	"
Bicarbonate of Soda,	1.256	"
Phosphate of Soda,	a Trace.	
Alumina,	0.122	"
Silica,	0.741	"
Organic Matter,	1.983	"
<hr/>		
Total,	35.710	Grains.

OAKTON, Pewaukee.

Chloride of Sodium,	0.161	Grains.
Sulphate of Sodium,	0.602	"
Bicarbonate of Lime,	13.929	"
Bicarbonate of Magnesia,	12.225	"
Bicarbonate of Iron,	0.569	"
Bicarbonate of Soda,	0.348	"
Alumina,	0.180	"
Silica,	0.151	"
Organic Matter,	0.189	"
<hr/>		
Total,	28.354	"

MAGNETIC SPRING, Michigan.

Bicarbonate of Lime,	20.2185	Grains.
Bicarbonate of Magnesia,	18.6751	"
Bicarbonate of Iron,	3.0868	"
Chloride of Potassium,	5.7260	"
Chloride of Sodium,	334.2716	"
Chloride of Calcium,	32.4577	"
Chloride of Magnesium,	40.5759	"
Sulphate of Potassa,5401	"
Sulphate of Soda,	15.1716	"
Sulphate of Lime,	31.6397	"
Sulphate of Magnesia,	105.8936	"

Silica.....	6.4822	Grains.
Alumina.....	12.7738	"
Organic Matter (Soluble).....	2.0130	"
Loss.....	.1816	"
Total.....	629.7072	Grains.

The *Milwaukee Monthly*, for June 1873, speaks of the Eureka Spring as follows :

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—Some months ago. Mr. Jabez M. Smith, of this city, sank a well on his premises, some thirty feet deep, for the convenience of his store. The boring passed through a stratum of yellow clay, and into another of gravel, and the workmen struck a stream of water remarkably bright and pellucid. On tasting this water, it was found strongly impregnated with mineral salts. But for some time no particular attention was paid to it, though it was used about the store, until it was found that the drinking of it produced particular effects on the system. This fact being mentioned, the spring attracted the notice of several medical gentlemen, who, suspecting that it might possess value as a remedial agent, advised the proprietor to have a scientific analysis made of it. Accordingly Mr. Bode, the analytic chemist of this city, examined it, and reported the analysis given above.

The analysis is almost identical with that of the celebrated water of Carlsbad, in Bohemia, which is patronized by invalids more extensively than any other watering place in Europe.

The EUREKA, (this we believe, is the name Mr. Smith has given to his spring), is pleasant to the taste, and agreeable to the weakest stomach. Its first immediate effect is that of a gentle aperient, and diuretic; and is peculiarly adapted to all forms of gastric and hepatic derangements. Cases of dyspepsia, attended with acidity, flatulency, or costiveness, are immediately relieved by its use—as is also that congested condition of the liver, common to persons of sedentary habits, termed biliousness. Unlike the effects of gastric drugs, that many resort to, to relieve this state of the liver and alimentary canal, it leaves those organs in a healthy condition, making unnecessary a continual repetition of medicine.

HON. WM. B. EGAN.

In writing the biography of the gentleman at the head of the following sketch, my duty, as biographer, will be diminished considerably, by copying a short sketch of him from the *Chicago Magazine*, published in May, 1857 :

“WILLIAM BRADSHAW EGAN was born on the banks of the beautiful Lake of Killarny, in the county of Kerry, Ireland. His family had been for some centuries among the landed proprietors of the county, and were of the same kindred as the O’Connells. The father of Dr. Egan had to depend upon his classical education for the support of his family; and this, it will be seen, was the subsequent fate of the Doctor himself. The reason of this was that the estates of the family had dwindled away, like those of many other Catholic families, during the existence and under the operation of the “penal laws” of Ireland.

The subject of our sketch is the youngest of nine brothers, all of whom received a sound, and indeed what might be called a brilliant education, and have distinguished themselves more or less in the various walks of life. Having finished his own classical education at home, William went to England at the age of fifteen, and commenced the study of surgery and medicine. Returning to Dublin in a few years, he attended there a course of medical lectures, and then embarked for America. He obtained, soon after his arrival in Quebec, a situation as teacher in one of the schools of that city, and subsequently he taught school in Montreal and New York, and finally in the grammar school of the University of Virginia. In the latter institution he also attended the lectures of two terms. On his return to New York, he received his diploma, and for a short time practiced there with Dr. McNeven. It was at this time that he married, his bride being the daughter of an old New York family.

In the fall of 1832, he was induced to go to Mississippi, where he engaged with success in the practice of his profession. But his own family, and he himself, were not exempted from the epidemics of the country, and sickness drove him once more to the North. The low stage of water in the Ohio river com-

elled him to take the Wabash route to New York. Those were not the days of railroads, and the progress of the little party was necessarily slow and tedious. On the way they met some of the officers of the United States army, buying horses for the Sauk war. These officers had been to Chicago, then called Fort Dearborn, and their descriptions of the situation of the place, and of the prairie country in the interior of Illinois, induced Dr. Egan to determine on that route, by way of Detroit, to New York. The journey through Indiana and Illinois, to Chicago, was tedious, and accompanied by all the usual incidents of life in the back woods. One night, the party, composed of seven persons, stopped at "Baker's," on the Kankakee river, (then as now, a beautiful stream,) in a log room, it could not be called a house, eight feet by sixteen. Another night was spent at "old Kercheval's," on Hickory creek, the house having been deserted for fear of the Indian's but a short time previously. Passing the houseless ford on the Des Plaines river, where Joliet now stands, and stopping at Lawton's, the Indian trader, the party came at last to the Widow Barry's, at Barry's Point. From this place to Chicago, a distance of eight miles, the prairie was covered with water from one to three feet deep, giving it the appearance of a vast lake.

Chicago, however, was safely reached, and Ingersol's Hotel, at "The Point," or "Wolf's Point," was made the aristocratic quarters of the Doctor and his young New York wife. Chicago, at that time, it must be remembered, was but a small settlement, a mere frontier town and military station. Robert Kinzie's store, on the Point, was resonant "from early morn till dewy eve," with Indian merriment. It was the resort of all who came to hear or tell the news. The accomplished Indian chief, Billy Caldwell, was generally to be found there, and it was the usual lounging place of Joseph La Fromboise, and the good-hearted "Old Robinson." This was the triumvirate that represented the Menomonees, the Winnebagoes, and the Pottawatomies. Mark Beaubien, in those days, to use his own irreverent expression, "kept tavern like h—l, and fiddled like the d—l." Old Ashbell Steel had ventured lakeward's half way down Randolph street, to where the Briggs House now raises its princely front.

The officers of the Garrison were Major Wilcox, and afterwards Major Green, Doctor Maxwell, Captain Baxley, Captain Thompson, Lieutenant Jameson, and the gallant Lieutenant Kirby Smith, whose blood has since watered the plains of Mexico. These were all agreeable gentlemen, and they gave a high tone to the social condition of the little town.

It did not take Dr. Egan long to see the future importance which Chicago must attain, owing to her situation and relative position, and he determined to make it his home. He first purchased the present Tremont House corner, of Gen. Beaubien, and built thereon a row of five houses, which were called "Egan's Row." He has always taken a lively interest in the progress and prosperity of the city, and has been among the first to devise and carry through projects for the advancement of her commerce, the development of her resources, and the comfort and benefit of her citizens. He has been honored by the people of the city as their representative in the State Legislature, and has also been chosen Recorder of the City and County.

During the sessions of the Legislature of 1841 and 1842, Dr. Egan was instrumental in accomplishing the settlement of Canal claims between the State and the purchasers of Canal lots in Chicago. The settlement of these claims may be considered as the epoch from which the city of Chicago dates the origin of her unexampled prosperity. Previous to that, real estate in Chicago was apparently of but little more value than in any other Western village; but now commenced a new order of things. Capitalists at once brought their money here for investment. The population rapidly increased. Dwelling houses could not be built quickly enough to accommodate the steady stream of new comers, nor stores put up and filled with goods sufficient for their wants. Every subsequent year exhibited a steady increase in population, in enterprise, and in real substantial wealth. From that day, the progress of Chicago has been onward, until she now stands in the proud position of the third commercial city in the Union, with every prospect of being second only to New York. All honor to the men to whom she owes this brilliant destiny!

Dr. Egan has done much, both by precept and example, to-

wards beautifying and adorning the city. His beautiful gardens in the West Division, and his magnificent park, EGAN-DALE, five miles south of the Court House, on the lake shore, are evidences at once of his refined tastes and his enlarged public spirit. He is now enjoying in affluence the fruits of his past labor and enterprise; and he is one of those true benefactors of the human race, who will leave the earth more beautiful than he found it.

In person, Dr. Egan is large and rather corpulent, but extremely active in his habits. In his disposition and temperament, he is genial, pleasant, and the very life of a social party. Possessing a warm heart, and a generous nature, he has made, in the course of an active and eventful life, troops of friends, and it may be, some enemies; as what public man has not? Years hence, when the history of Chicago shall be written, (as it will be written,) the public services of Dr. Egan will be appreciated and properly acknowledged. If the material we have here suggested shall be of any avail to the future historian, the purpose of this sketch will have been answered."

Extract from "Illustrations of King James' Irish Army List," by John D'Alton, Esq., Barrister, Dublin.

CAPT. DANIEL EGAN—

The sept of MacEgan, was territorially seised of extensive estates in Lower Ormond, County Tipperary, as well as of Clan-Dearmida, a district of the Barony of Leitrim, County of Galway, within which latter locality they had in old time some castles. They were celebrated Brehons of Connaught, as also of Munster. Accordingly, John MacEgan is chronicled as the Brehon of the O'Connor, slain at the battle of Athenry, in 1316; and the four Masters commemorate at 1378, the death of Teigue MacEgan, chief Brehon of North Connaught, "a man of learning, free from pride and arrogance, who kept a house of general hospitality." The death of Bryan MacEgan, chief Brehon of Brefney, in 1390; and, in 1399, they relate the death of Boothgalach MacEgan, of Ormond, "a man learned in the laws and in music, and eminent for hospitality." Also of Giolba-na-neer, son of Conor MacEgan, chief Professor of Laws, with many subsequent obits, similarly recording their learning and hospitality.

At the close of the 16th century, Owen MacEgan was despatched, by the Earl of Desmond from Cork to Spain, to seek aid for the meditated "rising." He was afterwards instituted Roman Catholic Bishop of Rosse by the Pope, and actively cooperated with Desmond, until, in January, 1602, he was killed on the occasion of a skirmish with the Queen's troops. In 1611, Cosmagh Mac Egan, and three other townlands in Tipperary to the Crown, to facilitate a re-grant of the same. In 1628, an inquisition *post mortem* was held to ascertain the lands and possessions of Carberry MacEgan in Tipperary.

The attainders of 1642, name Owen and John Mac Egan, of Aghmagh, in Cork, while the Declaration of Royal Thanks, in the Act of Settlement, includes Owen-oge MacEgan of that County, Adjutant. In 1679, Carberry, Daniel and Constantine Egan, passed patent for upwards of 100 acres in Clare. The first had in the following year a grant of 58 acres in Galway, as had in 1682, Flan Egan, his son and heir, of 173 acres in the same county, and James Egan of 187 more. Besides this officer, four others of the name appear on the present Army List, viz : in Lord Dongan's Dragoons, in Sir Neill O'Neills, and in Lord Galway's Infantry respectively.

The name of Captain Daniel does not occur on the outlawries of 1691; but at the Court of Chichester House, Daniel Egan, a minor, claimed by his guardian an Estate tail in County of Kildare, lands as forfeited by Thomas Egan; Margaret Egan claimed a small jointure thereof; and Elizabeth, Mary and Anne Egan, their daughters, claimed also by their guardians portions of one hundred pounds each thereout; but all these petitions were dismissed, and Thomas's estate in that county, was, in 1703, sold by the Commissioners of Forfeitures to William Hewetson of Clough, in the same county, discharged of all said liabilities.

A John Egan forfeited, in the confiscations of this time, lands in the County of Tipperary, of which Pierce Nugent, in the right of his wife, Mary, who had been theretofore wife of Daniel Egan (the above Captain Daniel, slain in the war,) claimed her jointure.

The son of Captain Daniel Egan was Boetions, who inherited the joint estates of Constantine and Daniel Egan, and who was

the father of Constantine, whose son was Daniel, whose son, Thomas, lost the estates because he would not give up the religion of his fathers. His son was James Constantine, the father of Wm. B. Egan.

The subject of this sketch left four children to mourn his death. All are respectably married, and in easy circumstances. The eldest, Emiline, is married to Henry H. Shufeldt, a respectable and wealthy distiller of Chicago; William C. Egan is married to Eva L. Rockwell, daughter of John S. Rockwell, one of the early pioneers of Milwaukee, and the founder of the handsome, growing town of Oconomowoc, in this State; Samuel Eugene Egan is married to Miss Marie Kreigh, daughter of David Kreigh, a wealthy packer of Chicago, Ill.; and Sarah Ann Egan is married to Henry F. Temple, of Chicago.

Dr. Wm. B. Egan died October 28th, 1860. He had four brothers, two of whom were Roman Catholic Priests, who remained in Ireland, and with whom the biographer was slightly acquainted. One of the brothers, Bartholomew Egan, is President of the Mount Vernon University at Lebanon, Louisiana. This gentleman shares largely in the literary talent of that gifted family, long distinguished for classical literature and public speaking; and the fourth brother, Charles B. Egan, is a leading practising Physician at Blue Island, Chicago, Ill. A sister of Dr. Wm. B. Egan's was married to Mr. Thomas Mahony, son of Doctor Mahony of Abbeyfale, County of Limerick, Ireland. Mr. Mahoney was an eminent classical teacher in the town of Killarny.* He was well versed in English literature, and was remarkable for his agility, being an over match, in that respect, for any other student in the Tralee Academy, which was long

* Mr. Mahony and I were school mates in a classical school, kept by Mr. Humphry Donovan, in Tralee, the chief town of the County of Kerry, Ireland. This school was exclusively classical, nothing being taught in it but Greek and Latin. Not even a single question in common arithmetic was taught in it during my time. Many of the students then in that celebrated academy attained to great eminence in after life. Mr. Jefert became Chief Justice in the East Indies. Among my associates in this school was Doctor Thomas Joy, a cousin of mine, who edited some of the classical books, read in schools, when Professor in the College of Columbia, New York. Dr. Quill, who cuts such a figure in the work of Charles O'Mally, was a pupil in the Tralee School in my time, and so were many men who become eminent at the Irish bar. It may not appear out of place to mention in this connection, that I accepted of the Professorship of Mathematics in the College of Columbia, in 1818, which, however, I soon declined to fill, having received a better appointment. I heard that the professorship was afterwards filled by Doctor Adrian, a Irish gentleman of high attainments. It is unnecessary to say that I received no scientific knowledge in the Tralee School.

celebrated for sending the best prepared classical scholars to Trinity College, Dublin. Mr. Mahoney died rather young.

The subject of this sketch was no ordinary man. He possessed great natural talent, was an eloquent public speaker, a pleasant companion, being the life and soul of every company in which he mingled. He was a man of good business capacity, and was remarkable for his untiring and high spirit of enterprise. He was always ready and willing to oblige and serve a friend, and as to his unbounded hospitality and general social qualities, he had few equals.

His death caused a blank in Chicago society, which was not easily filled up.

EXTRACT FROM THE HISTORY OF MY TIME.

The following extract contains so many incidents, portraying the true national character of different classes in Ireland, that I feel disposed to give the most characteristic a place here. I beg, however, to observe, that I should like to omit many parts containing allusions to myself, which may seem to bear the appearance of egotism, but being mixed up with those incidents myself, nothing could be omitted without weakening, and in some cases, destroying the whole effect.

These observations apply to all the extracts taken from the history of my time. Part of that work is only admissable, by reason of my claim to a biography among Wisconsin men. It may be necessary for me to state that everything which appears in the extracts, complimentary to myself, comes from others, and nothing is claimed by me but truth in recording their opinions of me; and that claim I could not forfeit for any consideration. At all events, let others think what they please of the matter, I would rather hear a thousand give me a good name, than one to say that I was a rogue, a swindler, a liar, or a smart man in the common acceptation of the last epithet. When Jerry Stack Murphy,* the eldest son of Jerry Murphy of

* Jerry Stack Murphy had been High Sheriff of the city of Cork, and was left a good fortune by his father, consisting of an estate, clear of all incumbrance, and the mercantile business in Cork, besides Hyde Park, which his mother was to occupy during her life time. But how uncertain are the things of this world. His father died after the marriage of Jerry to Miss O'Donahoe, and the first account I got of him was that he became a bankrupt. Some few

Hyde Park, in the city of Cork, got married to the daughter of Madam O'Donahoe of the Lakes, and sister to Mr. James O'Connell.*

The event was widely circulated, and when the bride was brought home to Hyde Park, her future residence, her advent, which in Ireland is called a Hauling Home, was celebrated with a degree of splendor, unknown in the country on such a joyous occasion. Among the persons invited to meet the bride and spend some time at the magnificent residence of Mr. Murphy at Hyde Park, were Lord Donoughmore, known before he had been admitted to the Peerage as General Hutchinson; John O'Brian, member of Parliament for the county of Clare, and his lady, the daughter of Mr. Murphy; Mr. Hickey, a Magistrate of the county Kerry, and his lady; the niece of Mr. Murphy; Dr. Crotty, then President of Mayneath College, and afterwards Catholic Bishop of Cloyne; Frank Stack Murphy, second son of Mr. Murphy, then practising law in London, and afterwards promoted to the rank of Sergeant-at-law, and myself and wife. Besides those that were invited from a distance, numbers residing in the city dined at Hyde Park every day, among whom were the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Cork

years after this sad event, the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held the annual meeting of the Society in Cork, and Sir John Tobin, the great ship owner of Liverpool, gave the free use of one of his steamboats to bring the members of that association, residing in Liverpool and Dublin to Cork. I took advantage of Sir John Tobin's generosity and went to Cork, where I soon met Jerry Stack Murphy, who said that he could not invite me to stay with him during the meeting of the association, as he had neither house or home, but hoped I would go to see his mother, and spend a day with her at Passage, where she then resided.

* James O'Connell was the youngest brother of the immortal Daniel O'Connell. The title of Baronet was conferred on James O'Connell a short time before his death, which does honor to the Government of England, proving that what they considered Daniel O'Connell's sin should not be visited on James, whom they always considered a good citizen, and a loyal subject; proving, also, that they were ready to do honor unto him, to whom honor was due. Madam O'Donahoe, the widow of the O'Donahoe of the Lakes, and mother of the bride, Mrs. Stack Murphy, lived on the bank of the Lower Lake of Killarney, which was the estate of St. John Mason, first cousin to the Emmets of New York, and who was a prisoner in the Tower of Dublin for three years, by reason of the part he had taken in the Irish Rebellion of '98. I purchased this property from Mr. Mason for seven thousand pounds; but before I would pay the money, I, as matter of course, submitted the title deeds to Mr. Fitzgibbon, an eminent lawyer, now Master in Chancery in Ireland, who returned the papers, in which he discovered a very old flaw in the title; but which, very probably, may never disturb it. This old flaw made me afraid to pay the money, and I backed out. MacIllicuddy of the Reeks, who had been looking after this property for years, and whose estates were in the immediate vicinity, bought it for seven thousand pounds, which the family hold to this day, and which was considered worth nine thousand pounds; but Mr. Mason having so many debts hanging over him, that he was glad to take any thing to appease his numerous creditors, who became intolerably noisy and troublesome.

and brother of Mr. Murphy; and Father Mathew, the Irish Apostle of Temperance.

While staying in Cork, a large fleet, commanded by Sir Edward Codrington, came into the Cove of Cork, and on the Sunday after, all the lovers of sight-seeing went to have a look at the great ships of war, and I went among the rest. On the Saturday before, I met Colonel Parker of Passage, afterwards Governor of the British possessions at the Cape of Good Hope, who, on hearing that I intended to see the fleet on the next day, asked me to breakfast at his house on Sunday, stating that the steamboat from Cork stopped opposite his door, at Passage, to take in passengers going to the Cove. I went to breakfast, and when the arrival of the boat was announced, the Colonel and I went to where she lay alongside, and, while standing within a foot or two of the vessel, she moved out unobserved by me; I cried out to take me on board, and having been heard by two young fellows in a small boat right below me in the river, they cried out, "Come down, Sir, and we will put you on board." I went down the steps without delay, but instead of putting me on board the boat they pulled me out to the middle of the river, demanding five shillings for their trouble; and while I was arguing with the rascals, the boat went some distance off, and the argument ended on my paying them five shillings for landing me on the Cove side of the river, from where I had to walk to where the fleet lay.*

I did not remain long at the Cove, Mrs. Gregory and myself being engaged to dine with Mr. William Crawford, a short distance below Black Rock, that day. After going on board the Admiral's ship and one or two more, I returned to Passage on my way to Hyde Park, where Mrs. Gregory was anxiously waiting for me, dressed for dinner; but on coming to Passage, all the jingle drivers in Cork were there, with their horses' heads stuck in bags, under pretence of feeding their horses; but the real cause was that they were limited in the amount of their fare during the day, but could charge what they pleased at night; for this reason not one would move for me. A magistrate of the city, who had an engagement to dine with a friend, was in the same fix. As I had no alternative left, I started on

* The Cove is now called Queenstown, which has increased considerably in population, and is considered one of the best and safest harbors in the world.

foot, but had not gone far before I met a man driving a carriage, with whom I agreed to drive me to Hyde Park, and from thence to Mr. Crawford's, where we were to remain over night.

The driver of the hack carriage was reasonable in his charge, being only the usual fare according to the regulations of the common council of the city in such matter. If he had been aware of the combination entered into by the jingle fraternity, his conduct would be quite different. I went to Hyde Park and Mrs. Gregory and I drove to Mr. Crawford's residence, arriving there when the company had just done dinner, but the ladies had not yet removed from the dinner table.*

Lord Donoughmore left Cork two days before me, and, before leaving, he asked me to spend a couple of days with him at Knocklofty, adding that he would ask Mrs. Gregory, but that he had no one to keep her company, as his niece, who lived with him, was on a visit in Cork. Having determined to go home, I hired a carriage to bring Mrs. Gregory and myself to Dunganon, and on our way we agreed not to go to a hotel at Dunganon, but to drive through to Mary Carney's, whose place I had hired for two summers, a few years before, for the use of my family as a healthy place, being on the edge of the salt water, and only about a quarter of a mile from the town of Dunganon. Accordingly, we drove to our old bathing house, knocked at the hall door and went into the hall, which I observed, at a single glance, had been renovated and considerably improved, the carpets, lamps and every article in sight bearing the appearance of respectability and wealth. I, of course, began to apologize for our intrusion, when a gentleman of commanding appearance and past the middle age, came out of the dinner parlor, and having heard why we came, and viewed Mrs. Gregory closely, said, "Sir, we shall soon have dinner and will be happy if you and your lady will stay and dine with us, we shall also be happy if ye stay all night. You must not go

* Mr. Crawford was at this time, perhaps, the most prominent man in the city of Cork. He and his father belonged to the firm of Beamish & Crawford, gentlemen of high respectability, celebrated for their superior porter, which had sustained its character for many years, and is still in great repute in Ireland. Mr. William Crawford was a good public speaker, and a universal favorite in Cork. He died in the prime of life. The citizens of Cork built a testimonial to perpetuate his memory, and testify their appreciation of his political sentiments and private virtues.

back to a hotel, as chance brought you here." The gentleman's name was Moore, cousin of Lord Mount Cashel and near relation to the Earl of Kingston, to both of whom I was long and well known.

During the evening I was laying my plan to hire a conveyance to take me to Knocklofty, the seat of Lord Donoughmore, and advised Mrs. Gregory to be ready to go to Dublin by the mail coach the next day. Mr. Moore having heard my plan, said "You may go when you please, but this lady must not leave this for a few days at least." The next day Mr. Moore sent his carriage by me across the mountains to Knocklofty, where I remained for two days, and on the third started for Dublin, where my wife joined me in ten days after, having left her at Mr. Moore's, where she received the greatest attention and care, which she often mentioned afterwards. This is a specimen of Irish hospitality, unequalled in any country in the world out of that land of unbounded hospitality.

While at Knocklofty, Lord Donoughmore said to me that he wondered why I did not look for some position under the government, saying, "you are known to all the upper classes in the country, who think very highly of your knowledge, attainments and general character, and no doubt you could obtain a good place." I answered, that no government in Europe would pay me the sixth of what I was realising by my profession as a Civil Engineer, and other sources; that I had recently accepted of the situation of inspector of railroads, but resigned it in a few days as likely to injure my condition financially. Mr. Vignoles, an eminent engineer, took my place. His lordship said, "but you do not know how long your success may continue, and something permanent would be preferable certainly." I heard recently that Vignoles has not been inspector for years back.

In reading this short extract, the incidents therein contained show a good deal of Irish character. The reader will observe the vast difference of character to be found among the different classes of the population. The reader must be forcibly struck with the unbounded kindness and hospitality of the upper classes of the Irish, who have no equals in these heavenly qualities in any other part of the known world. It is but common jus-

tice to the poorest Irishman, to state that few, if any of his class, can be found in any other country his equal in hospitality, being always ready to share his last potatoe with his neighbor.

Few countries could boast of such a man as Mr. Murphy of Hyde Park. He was always foremost in contributing to all the charitable institutions of the city of Cork. He supported a house in that city, occupied exclusively by old merchants, who became unfortunate in trade; and his charities were not confined to that city alone. They were boundless. When he visited the city of Dublin, his purse was ever open to the craving demands of poverty. I visited Carrickfergus, the chief town of the county Antrim, in the lifetime of Mr. Murphy, and having arrived there early in the evening, I took a walk to see the town and suburbs; a few rods outside the town, I observed a small church, newly built, with its entrance door wide open, which I entered, and my footsteps being overheard by the officiating priest, he came from his dwelling-house, which was attached to the chapel. After a short conversation with the priest, I asked him if he had a good congregation, and he answered that a short time before he had only eight families who came to hear mass there, and that these had to travel from distances varying from six to eight miles. I asked him how he contrived to get means to build the church with so few hearers; he said that the Protestants and Presbyterians contributed a good deal, but that a debt hung over the building till a few months ago, when he went to Dublin to beg for money to clear off the debt. While in Dublin, he was advised to go to Mr. Murphy of Cork, who was then in town; he did so, and, on hearing his story, the good man gave him a check on the bank for £300, which cleared the church from all encumberances, and removed from the priest a weight of care and anxiety, which actually pressed upon him like a nightmare.

Industrial Resources of Wisconsin.

When I commenced the first edition of this work, I intended to give the Fauna and Flora of Wisconsin, but the press of professional business then prevented me from carrying my intention into execution. The use of the different sorts of woods in this State, however, is of such importance in industrial pursuits, that I feel bound to subjoin the common names of the principal species. I mean also, if time permit, to give the common names of all the animals hitherto observed in the State.

In this part of my work, I feel bound to express my obligation to Mr. Sercomb, curator of the State Museum, at Madison, for his kindness in furnishing me with a large list, made by himself, of the birds, beasts, fishes, reptiles, &c., of Wisconsin. My thanks are also due to Mr. Lapham, who has devoted much time and labor to the natural history and botany of the State. Dr. Hoy, of Racine, has contributed largely to perfect the Fauna and Flora of Wisconsin. Dr. Hoy is a gentleman well known for his researches in natural science.

Oaks—White Oak, Burr Oak, Swamp Oak, Post Oak, Swamp Chestnut Oak, Red Oak, Pine Oak.

Maples—Sugar Maple, Red Maple, Mountain Maple, Box Maple.

Elms—White Elm, Slippery Elm.

Cherry—Wild Black Cherry, Bird Cherry, Choke Cherry.

Wild Plum—Hackberry, Basswood, White Thorn, Dotted Thorn, Crab Apple.

Ash—Mountain Ash, Ash (*Fraxinus*), White, Black Ash.

Walnut—Black Walnut, Batternut, Shell Bark Hickory, Pignut Hickory.

Beech—Red Beech, Water Beech, Iron Wood.

Poplar—Balsam Poplar; this tree is sometimes called Cotton Wood; Balm of Gilead, &c.

Aspens—Quaking Aspens, Large Aspen.

Sycamore or Buttonwood, Canoe Birch, Kentucky Coffee Tree, June Berry.

Evergreens—White Pine, Red Pine, Yellow Pine, Shrub

Pine, Balsam Fir, Double Spruce, Hemlock, Tamarack, White Cedar, Red Cedar.

These are the principal woods indigenous to the State; others have been introduced for purposes ornamental and useful.

Common names of Animals found in Wisconsin.—For the classification and some of the names, I am indebted to Mr. Lapham and Mr. Sercomb.

Mammalia—Opossum, hoary bat, New York bat, little brown bat, silver-haired bat, star-nose mole, common shrew mole, DeKay's shrew, Foster's shrew, short-tailed shrew, black bear, racoon, badger, wolverine, skunk, fisher, marten, little weasel, ermine weasel, mink, otter, Indian dog, common wolf, prairie wolf, red fox, grey fox, panther, lynx, wild cat, grey squirrel, fox squirrel, black squirrel, red squirrel, striped squirrel, flying squirrel, gophar, line-tailed squirrel, woodchuck, deer mouse, beaver, muskrat, porcupine, brown rat, (introduced,) black rat, (introduced,) mouse, jumping mouse, marsh meadow mouse, beaver field mouse, yellow-cheeked meadow mouse, pouched rat, American grey rabbit, rabbit, another species, Buffalo, antelope, deer, moose, elk, reindeer, white deer.

Among the animals found in Wisconsin are 62 Mammals, some of which have been banished by civilization beyond the Mississippi. The Buffalo has disappeared. The last seen east of the Mississippi was in 1832.

Birds found in Wisconsin.—Turkey buzzard, golden eagle, bald eagle, Washington eagle, American fish hawk, duck hawk, pigeon hawk, sparrow hawk, American goshawk, Cooper's hawk, slate-colored hawk, Mississippi kite, swallow-tailed hawk, rough-legged falcon, red-tailed hawk, common buzzard, broad-winged buzzard, winter buzzard, marsh harrier, hawk owl, snowy owl, screech owl, mottled owl, great horned owl, white-bellied horned owl, great grey owl, barred owl, long-eared owl, short eared owl, Acadian owl, Kirtland's owl, American barn owl, whip-poor-will, night hawk, purple martin, barn swallow, cliff swallow, white-bellied swallow, bank swallow, chimney swallow, king fisher, northern butcher bird, king bird, great-crested king bird, dusky fly-catcher, wood pewee, Phoebe bird, green-crested fly-catcher, olive-sided king bird, American red

start, hooded warbler, blue-grey gnat-catcher, yellow-throated greenlet, solitary greenlet, warbling greenlet, red-eyed greenlet, yellow-breasted chat, common mocking-bird, brown thrush, cat bird, robin, wood thrush, hermit thrush, Wilson's thrush, New York water thrush, oven bird, American titlark, myrtle bird, red-poll warbler, summer yellow bird, spotted warbler, black-throated green warbler, blackberrian warbler; Kirtland's warbler, chesnut-sided warbler, black-poll warbler, pine warbler, prairie warbler, spotted Canada-warbler, Kentucky warbler, blue-grey warbler, Cape May warbler, yellow-throat morning warbler, worm-eating warbler, golden-winged warbler, Nashville warbler, orange-crowned warbler, Tennessee warbler, varied-creeping warbler, house wren, winter wren, short-billed wren, marsh wren, mocking wren, ruby-crowned kinglet, gold-crested kinglet, blue bird, brown creeper, white-breasted nuthatch, red-bellied nuthatch, black-cap tit, black-throated waxwing, cedar bird, horned lark, white snow bird, fox-colored sparrow, song sparrow, white-throated sparrow, white-crowned sparrow, yellow-winged bunting, field bunting, chip bird, Savanna bunting, blue-striped bunting, snow bird, swamp finch, lesser red-poll, mealy red-poll, yellow bird, pine finch, black-throated bunting, indigo bird, ground robin, crested purple finch, American cross-bill, white-winged cross-bill, cardinal grosbeak, rose-breasted grosbeak, evening grosbeak, black-winged red-bird, meadow lark, golden oriole, orchard oriole, Bob-o'-link or rice bird, cow bunting, yellow-headed troopial, red-winged black-bird, rusty black-bird, common crow black-bird, blue jay, Canada jay, magpie, common crow, raven, humming bird, crested woodpecker, downey woodpecker, yellow-bellied woodpecker, red-headed woodpecker, Arctic woodpecker, golden-winged woodpecker, red-bellied woodpecker, yellow-billed cuckoo, blacked cuckoo, paraket, wild pigeon, turtle dove, wild turkey, quail, partridge, spruce grouse, prairie hen, sharp-tailed grouse, willow grouse, Florida gallinule, American coot, meadow hen, mud hen, sora rail, New York rail, American crane, brown sand-hill crane, great blue heron, golden heron, American bittern, small bittern, great white-crested heron, blue heron, golden p'over, spring plover, killdeer plover, American ring plover, whistling plover, turnstone, black-breasted sand

piper, Schint's sand piper, pectoral sand piper, rough-breasted sand piper, purple sand piper, Wilson's sand piper, red-breasted sand piper, semipalmated sand piper, long-legged sand piper, sanderling willet, varieu tat'er, yellow legs solitary tatter, spotted sand lark, grey plover, the marlin, ringtailed marlin, dowitcher, common American snipe, American woodcock, American avoset, long-billed curlew, jack curlew, Esquimaux curlew, red phalarope, wild goose, snow goose, white-fronted goose, Hutchinson's goose, American swan, mallard, black duck, grewe duck, pin-tail duck, American widgeon, blue-winged teal, green-winged teal, wood duck, ruddy duck, canvass back, red head, broad bill, bastard broad bill, whistler, buffe-headed duck, harlequin duck, old-wife, buff-breasted sheldrake, red-breasted sheldrake, hooded sheldrake, double-crested cormorant, cayenne tern, black tern, marsh tern, common tern, Bonaparte's gull, three-toed gull, winter gull, common American gull, great loon or diver, red-throated loon, red-necked grebe, horned grebe, dipper, and crested grebe.

Notwithstanding the great number of birds of different species found in Wisconsin, a stranger passing through it sees but very few. Though I have travelled the State in every direction, yet I have seen very few birds of any description. Till I witnessed the collection at Madison, prepared by Mr. Sercomb, and saw his and Mr. Lapham's catalogue, I could scarcely be convinced that 287 different species of birds could be found in the State.

Reptiles.—Snapping turtle, painted tortoise, Blanding's tortoise, banded rattlesnake, yellow rattlesnake, black rattlesnake, common striped snake, black water snake, green grass snake, small red-bellied snake, milk snake, ring-necked snake, marsh frog, wood frog, shad frog, violet salamander, banded proteus.

There are in the State 19 different species of reptiles.

Fishes.—Sunfish, sheephead, yellow perch, mullet, minnow, muscallonge, catfish, pickerel, lake trout, brook trout, white fish, gardsh, dogfish, sturgeon—making in all 14 different species.

There are 90 Mollusks and 92 Fossils* known in Wisconsin.

* In connection with the subject of fossils, it may not be out of place to mention that fragments of the bones of the Mastodon, and a few of the teeth of the Elephant were found last year in the lead regions of Wisconsin, which proves that these gigantic animals once roamed through this State.

Time and space would not permit to give a list of them. Such as may be curious about information on such a subject may consult works on Geology, and a list of the Fauna and Flora of Wisconsin, prepared by Mr. Lapham for the journals of the State Agricultural Society. The same work contains a catalogue of the plants of Wisconsin, which number 949.

The habits and instinct of some of these animals are almost incredible. Before last winter I had never seen what is termed a muskrat's house. In the middle of October, in passing along the marsh in the vicinity of Milwaukee, I observed what appeared to me to be a cock of hay recently made, and upon making enquiry respecting the strange locality of the hay, I was told that it was a muskrat's house. In a few days I observed several hundreds of these houses erected all over the marsh. The weather was very fine at the time. This early preparation on the part of the thoughtful rat, was a sure indication of the approach of a severe winter. How the muskrat, in the midst of the most delightful weather that could be imagined, and so long before, could foretell the approach of a winter unusually severe, is a problem of some difficulty for naturalists to solve. The muskrat was well aware of what was to come, and he prepared for it. The previous winters were very mild, and the thoughtful profit saw no necessity of wasting time and labor in the erection of a house which the mildness of the winters rendered unnecessary.

The work being now drawing to a close, I deem it necessary to say a few words, by way of apology, on the manner in which it has been executed. A work embracing so many subjects relating to a new country, vast in extent and but recently explored, requires more time and consideration in its general arrangement than I could possibly devote to it. The object of the work being original in its conception, no similar one having been previously written in this country, I had to strike out a new course for myself, which must have rendered the task much more difficult, it being easier to follow a beaten track than to explore and locate a new one, free from objections and faults. I am well aware that statistical tables and scientific discussions are not calculated to render a work popular; but without these it would be defective, and indeed, in a great measure, useless.

The work having been written by piecemeal, at different distant periods, and in a hurry, without any attempt at style, or time to revise, it may be possible that the progressive and continually varying state of the country might have caused some apparent discrepancies, which, perhaps, would be charged to the author, and not to the cause that produced them.

The farmer of Wisconsin, like the merchant, makes his money, not of what he consumes, but of what he sells; and as his profits depend considerably on the facility of transporting his produce to the market, and the cost of doing so, it follows that nothing should be left undone, either on the part of government or the people, to open up and extend the channels of transmission, by which the farmer's interest will be promoted, trade and commerce extended, the merchant's gain increased, and every class through which the produce passes, including the customer, benefited. Where industry prevails, its moral, as well as its physical effect, soon manifests itself. Employment provides competence, creates a desire to save, and diminishes a desire for profligacy, dissipation, and feuds, political and religious. While the construction of railroads and other avenues of communication afford present employment, they become the source of wealth to thousands, securing, when completed, to the working population increased employment, by thus extending the field of industry, and laying the surest foundation on which to build the future prosperity and happiness of the State. The mineral treasures now lying useless in many of the States will become accessible, and its agricultural capabilities fully developed.

The absence of lofty hills and deep ravines, requiring cutting or tunnelling, and expensive filling of viaducts, with a superabundance of wood for little or nothing, keeps down the expense of actual construction in this country, as compared with the enormous cost of construction in England or Ireland, where labor is so low. The great item of expense in America is iron, which, in general, is imported from Great Britain. This is unpardonable in a country full of the finest iron ore in the world, with abundance of fuel to fashion it into any shape that may be required. When shall we see the folly of send-

ing so many millions of dollars to England every year to purchase railway iron when it can be manufactured here to the highest perfection? And instead of getting a good article from England, she sends us the very dregs of her manufacture. Last year, we imported of railroad iron to the amount of more than \$8,000,000. Here it costs nothing to procure a charter for a railroad—in England or Ireland it sometimes costs \$10,000 a mile; here it costs little to obtain the right of way—in the old country it sometimes costs thousands; in this country, the engineering expense is but a trifle—in the old country it forms a most important item in the expense. In this country, the first outlay is kept as low as possible, consistent with the bare working capacity of the road. In Wisconsin it will not often exceed \$20,000 per mile. When a railroad here earns the means of improving itself, the improvement is effected—in the old country, the road is constructed in the first instance at a vast expense, but is to last for ever. Most of the roads here have only single tracks, to save expense. In a new country, such as this, without much capital, the plan we adopt is the wiser of the two, and as economy is our guide, why send so much capital abroad when we have the means of supplying ourselves at our doors. We could supply the whole world with lead, yet we import of that article to the amount of one million and a half of dollars.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

In connection with this subject, I might mention a few of the chief causes that have led to the loss of life and property on our railroads. In the first place, the want of proper fences gives free access to cattle, hogs and other animals, by which life and property are at all times exposed to accidents, and frequently sacrificed. It is true that when a road runs through a wilderness, far removed from the habitation of man, there is little danger to be apprehended, and the expense of fencing may be considerable. But though there may be an excuse for neglecting to fence such a road, there can be none whatever for leaving a road, in the vicinity of a town, or even of a locality but thinly inhabited, exposed to the intrusion of man or beast; as such exposure endangers the life, not only of the passengers, but of the intruders themselves. Dangers arising from this

cause ought to be strictly guarded against, by erecting proper fences. In the second place, the use of flat iron rails has been the frequent cause of fatal accidents; and even rails of the best form, when not properly fixed and of sufficient weight and strength, have been often the cause of sad disasters, which a weightier article, firmly fixed would have prevented. In the third place, when the railroad crosses a public or private road, on the same level, danger is to be apprehended. In the old country, no accident can arise from this cause, as in all populous districts the roads are never allowed to cross each other on the same level, and whenever they do, in rural districts, the crossing is well guarded, so as to prevent the possibility of a collision.

Another cause, which has frequently led to accidents, is the unpardonable neglect of a minute and thorough examination, by a competent person, of the working condition of the boiler, the engine, and the working apparatus of the entire train before starting. This is a duty that should be strictly attended to. But in too many cases, the cause is traced to a palpable neglect of the persons in charge of the engine, arising often from the pernicious use of intoxicating liquors. Neglect on the part of the engineer, arising from whatever cause it may, should never be overlooked. Want of due caution on the part of the engineer, in approaching a stopping place, has frequently been the cause of violent and destructive concussions, which might have been prevented by timely attention to the regulation of the necessary speed. Curves of small radii have contributed their proper share to the catalogue of accidents of which we so often read.

Accidents sometimes occur from a neglect on the part of the attendant, in arranging the switch so as to allow the train to pass from one track to another. Curves on railroads should never, if possible, be so abrupt as to require the train to pass over them with any considerable diminution of speed. And, as a further precaution, both the curved part and the approaches to it should be comparatively high. A curve of a quarter of a mile radius is passed with safety at the rate of thirty miles an hour. I might point out several precautionary measures never thought of in this country, which, if carried out with the same scru-

pulous regard to public safety as in England, could not fail of saving many valuable lives that are now daily exposed to danger under the careless management of engineers and others having charge of the working departments of our road. The following comparative statement of the railroad accidents for one year, in the State of New York and England, will show at once, how much better railway business is managed there than here :

Out of 47,509,392 passengers, conveyed on railroads in England, only 17 were killed; while out of 7,410,653 passengers carried on the New York railroads, 162 were killed. In England, the chances of being killed on a railroad were as 1 to 285,017; while, in the United States, the chances were as 1 to 45,744, thus showing that the chances of being killed in the State of New York are between 6 and 7 times as great as in England. When things are so in the State of New York, where we have some of the best roads in the Union, what must the comparative danger be on other roads, not near so well equipped? This is a subject demanding the most earnest and speedy attention of the Legislature at Washington.

Very few are aware of the wonderful force with which two locomotives, moving in opposite directions, come together, if we suppose a special train to move at the rate of 60 miles an hour, the common speed on some of the English and American railroads. This is one mile in a minute, or 88 feet in a second. Now, if we suppose the entire train to weigh 35 tons, which are equal to 70,000 pounds, and which, moving at the rate of 88 feet per second, gives a momentum of 6,160,000 pounds, moving at the rate of one foot per second; and when two such locomotives meet, moving in opposite directions, the momentum will be twice as great, that is, 12,320,000 pounds, moving at the rate of one foot per second of time. The crash, occasioned by such a collision, will just be equal to that produced by 611 cannon balls, each 18 lbs., shot from a great gun, charged with the usual quantity of gun-powder. If we suppose the velocity to be only 30 miles an hour, which is not considered a high speed, and the train to weigh 70 tons, the effect produced by a collision with another of equal weight would exactly be equal to the last. A collision of two, weighing 140 tons each, and moving at the rate

of 15 miles an hour, would be equally disastrous, the momentum in each case being the same.

Notwithstanding that several accidents happen on railroads, occasioned by negligence, and other causes over which no one has control, yet an inspection of the foregoing accidents in England and this country, will satisfy any one doubtful on the subject, that less accidents happen by this mode of traveling than by any other whatever. Single tracks, to spare expense, is a source of numerous accidents.

Railroads will supercede all other means of transit, where speed and a saving of time are required. The following tables will show how far the farmer can afford to carry his produce to market on wheels, and how much cheaper he can travel by rail, the difference being real profit. The table shows the comparative value of a ton of wheat and one of corn at given distances from market, as affected by the cost of transportation, by railroad, and over the ordinary roads of the country :—

Miles at Market.	Railroad.		Ordinary Highway.	
	Wheat.	Corn.	Wheat.	Corn.
10	\$49 50	\$24 75	\$49 50	\$24 75
20	49 25	34 60	48 90	23 26
30	49 20	24 45	46 50	21 75
40	49 00	24 15	43 50	18 75
50	48 75	24 00	42 00	17 25
60	48 50	23 85	40 50	15 75
70	48 45	23 70	39 00	14 25
80	48 30	23 55	37 50	12 75
90	48 15	23 49	35 00	11 25
100	48 00	23 25	34 50	9 75
110	47 85	23 00	33 00	8 27
120	47 70	22 95	31 50	6 55
130	47 55	12 80	30 00	5 25
140	47 40	22 65	28 00	3 75
150	47 25	22 50	27 00	2 25
160	47 10	22 35	25 50	0 75
170	46 95	22 10	24 00	0 00
180	46 80	22 05	22 50	0 00
190	46 65	21 90	22 00	0 00

Miles at market.	Railroad.		Ordinary Highway.	
	Wheat.	Corn.	Wheat.	Corn.
200	46 50	21 75	19 50	0 00
210	46 35	21 60	18 00	0 00
220	46 20	21 45	16 50	0 00
230	46 05	21 30	15 00	0 00
240	45 90	21 16	13 50	0 00
250	45 75	21 00	12 00	0 00
260	45 60	20 85	10 40	0 00
270	45 45	20 70	9 00	0 00
280	45 30	20 65	7 50	0 00
290	45 15	20 40	6 00	0 00
300	45 00	20 25	4 50	0 00
310	44 85	20 10	3 00	0 00
320	44 70	19 95	1 50	0 00
330	45 55	18 80	0 00	0 00

It may be seen from these tables, that, at the distance of 170 miles from market, the cost of hauling a ton of corn that distance by the common roads equals the price it will fetch, leaving the farmer nothing, while it will leave him \$22 10 when brought to market the same distance by railroad. A ton of wheat, 330 miles from market, is not worth the hauling by wagon, but by railroad it will be worth \$45 55. Thus it appears that the value of land enhances as its distance from a railroad diminishes. From this view of the case, every farmer ought to strain every nerve to bring a railroad through the district in which he lives.*

INSTRUCTIONS TO EMIGRANTS.

Persons intending to come to America should form all their future plans of operation at home, on rational principles, founded on accurate information derived from some reliable source; as a stranger in this country can form no plan of his own, from the fact that the moment he enters New York or Boston, he is thrown into a whirlpool of advising knaves, in which he is tossed about and ultimately swallowed up, having no power amidst such conflicting elements to steer his own course. The Irish emigrant encounters his first difficulty in Liverpool, where he

* The above table was made in 1855, may not answer the present state of things, but its general bearing is correct at all times.

is assailed at every corner and lane by one of those runners, so perfect in his calling, that he is sure to swindle the poor deluded Irishman out of a few shillings at least. Let the Irish avoid these as they would the plague. Let the emigrant go into some respectable office at once, and pay for his passage, if he had not done so before in one of the branch offices in Ireland. On his arrival in New York, he is sure to be welcomed to the land of liberty by shoals of monsters in human form, all vying with each other in tendering advice, and doing some friendly service to the stranger. Let him not listen to these villains, but go at once to the Irish Emigration Society, where he will get proper advice and instruction how to act, and where to go in search of employment, land, or whatever he may require. The members of this society are Irishmen of respectability. There is at present an agent from the State of Wisconsin in New York, who will give advice to all strangers, whether Irish, German, Dutch, English or Norwegian. From the respectability of this agent, his advice should be received without hesitation.

When strangers, depending on wages for a livelihood, land in New York or Boston, their best chance for employment is considerably increased by moving westward, which they can do at little cost, on account of the competition between boats and railroad cars leaving the seaboard towns. The prosperous state of the agricultural interest in Wisconsin, and the vast amount of railroad operations now going forward in every part of the State, have created a demand for labor which far exceeds the supply in the market.*

Emigrants coming to Wisconsin, or to any of the Western States, had better purchase a ticket in New York, which will bring them all through by one or either of the great Central routes. The emigrant can travel all the way from New York to the west by water, which is by far the cheapest, but the most tedious and annoying, so much so indeed that few travel that

* When I wrote the above instructions for the use of foreign emigrants (1855, coming to America, strangers were surrounded by more dangers and difficulties than at present. When immigrants arrive at New York, let them go at once to Castle Garden, where they will be directed by the proper authorities how to act. If they come to Milwaukee, they can call on the Imm'grat'on Commissioner, Col. O. C. Johnson, whose office is in Fourth Street, and they will find him ready and willing to answer all enquiries regarding land and employment, and give them information and advice.

way. Travelling by steam on the lakes is cheap, pleasant and safe; but on the canal it is both tedious and disagreeable. The emigrant should know that he could make his way to the west partly by railroad and partly by steamboat. This mixed mode of travelling may answer very well for some parties, while the quick route, all the way by railroad, may suit others. The choice is to depend on the quantity of baggage owned by the parties. The railroad is the quickest, and perhaps the best, when parties are not incumbered by much baggage; but in case of much weighty baggage, the mixed mode of travelling is the best and cheapest.

On every side the stranger will see flashy placards, flaming advertisements, and artful runners, but let him not turn to the right or left to read them, till some friend has informed him of the character of the person who issues them. If the stranger wants to purchase land, let him go into some respectable land office, many of which are to be found in all our western towns, and he may rest assured of getting a good title, as no respectable land agent will compromise his character by deceiving the purchaser.

All the towns along the lake shore have respectable land offices, where persons in quest of farms can suit themselves. Having a general knowledge of all the towns and country parts of the State, I shall at all times be ready to advise strangers, and direct them to any place to which they may wish to go. Millers, iron founders, mechanics and laborers, will always find me ready to direct them where water-power, mineral, or work may be had.

Persons coming from the old country have no business to incumber themselves with furniture, or indeed with baggage of any kind, as most things can be had here nearly as cheap as there, and some things cheaper. It is a mistake even to bring too much clothes. When the emigrant arrives at Milwaukee, or any town on the lake; he had better take lodgings at once, or go into some respectable, honest boarding-house, and then apply to some respectable land agent in town for a farm, which he can easily procure, of any size to suit his purpose.

Strangers coming to Wisconsin are not to be deceived by supposing that they can get land in any part they please at govern-

ment price, (\$1.25). Large bodies of government land, however, can be had in the north and north-west parts of the State, which may be bought for \$1.25; and any amount of second hand land may be had in any part of the State at prices varying from \$15 to \$40, according to the improvement made, and the distance from market. These prices do not apply to land in the vicinity of Milwaukee, Racine, Janesville, Beloit, or Madison; or, perhaps, in the immediate vicinity of Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, or Kenosha; but, as a general thing, excellent farming land can be had for the above prices. Strangers looking for a home ought to look more to location and proximity to market than to the first price. Such as may be desirous of purchasing government land must go to Menasha, Stevens' Point, Mineral Point or La Crosse, where the land offices are kept; but persons wanting improved farms, had better come to Milwaukee, which is the great emporium for the sale of land already located.

Strikes and Combinations.

CAPITAL AND LABOR—EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN.

Since the above article was written, I have learned, with great regret, that operations have been suspended at the Bay View Rolling Mills, by reason of a misunderstanding between the company and a few of the working men—two parties mutually dependent upon each other—two parties so allied to each other, that when one suffers the other suffers also, but not perhaps in the same degree.

It is not necessary to use much logic to prove that labor is the prime element of national progress and prosperity. Without labor the richest field may naturally grow luxuriant grass and rank weeds, but no wheat or barley, the owner of the soil not knowing how to shake the seeds, plow or harrow the land, or fence the field to prevent the intrusion of beasts in case of a crop. He was not able to reap the crop when ripe, thrash, winnow or house the grain, having neither spade or shovel,

reaping hook or flail, house or barn, and utterly unable to make a spade or shovel, a plow or harrow, reaping hook or flail, house or barn. In this position the owner of the soil is quite helpless, requiring the services of the common laborer, the carpenter, the blacksmith, the nailer, and many others to fill minor offices, all of whom I call working men. But all these must stand idle if no one with capital be at hand to employ them, and pay for their skill and labor. The collective number of all these working men are like a machine composed of many wheels, cogs, levers, bands, and many other necessary appendages; but the entire are useless and must remain at rest if not supplied with steam, water, or some motive power to set the entire machinery in motion, and make cloth, flour, linen, boards, and many other articles necessary for the support and general wants of the surrounding district. Capital supplies all these wants. Capital is that power which sets all the working classes and machinery in motion. This proves how much men of capital and working men are dependent upon one another. It is, therefore, much to be regretted that any occurrence should take place calculated to separate two parties whose interests are so interwoven as a company possessing capital and working men possessing bone, sinew and skill.

But all working men or employers are not angels. A working man is sometimes liable to slip, but humanity and forbearance call upon his employer to give him time to rise and repent for neglect of duty, disobedience of orders or other reasons, and give him a second trial. I am very glad that my views in this respect are met by the wise and humane agreement entered into by the Bay View Company and their workmen, namely, to give two week's notice before a final separation could take place. The Company have done so. The third reason given by the Secretary of the Company, in his communication to the *Milwaukee Daily Sentinel*, for serving notices, as above stated, leaves room for a compromise; therefore, I would recommend the nine heaters to make an apology for having violated the agreement by leaving before giving due notice. If a cog or any part of a machine should be out of order, broken and altogether useless, such part of the machinery should be repaired, and that entirely useless should be replaced by a new one. In like man-

ner, if a working man should slip by reason of neglect, want of caution or other reason, it is humane and wise to give him time to repent and mend his ways; but if, after having been notified, he neglects to repair his conduct, or if he renders himself entirely useless, his employer, as a matter of course, should supply his place by a new hand, as the example might corrupt others, as one sickly sheep might infect the entire flock.

What are called strikes are a great evil. In the case of the strike at Bay View, the nine heaters who refused to work, not only threw themselves out of employment, but deprived nine hundred men of providing for themselves and families while idle. These strikers do more; they deprive surrounding districts of the use of thousands of dollars, which would be distributed to supply the wants of all the families depending on the wages of the working men. In a large community of working men few strikes are general, as in most cases the majority would rather remain in employment, if left to their own will and choice, than join the striking party.

Those who strike for higher wages and other reasons may do so, but they have no right to compel others to do any act which they know is not for their good, but which they know is to their injury. These proceedings are wrong. Strikers have a perfect right to combine and choose for themselves; but no right whatever to choose for others or compel them to do any act against their own will. They have no right to ill use or threaten any of their fellow laborers, or those brought from other districts or counties who are satisfied to work for less wages than themselves. This conduct is like that of the dog in the manger, which will not eat the hay or oats himself, or allow other animals to touch it. This conduct sometimes does a great deal of mischief, evil and injury. I remember that over fifty years ago, a wealthy English company went to the city of Cork, for the express purpose of building a factory there on a very large scale; and knowing that Cork contained no bricklayer or masons accustomed to build furnaces or tall chimneys, which they required for their intended business, they brought over English bricklayers and masons who, on arriving in the "beautiful city, called Cork," were saluted with a copious discharge of vitriol, every John Bull spotted, receiving from Paddy the

whole contents of his can, and a hearty stroke of his shillaly into the bargain, proving that though Paddy was not as handy as John Bull in setting brick and stone, he was his superior in throwing vitriol and wheeling the Irish black thorn or shillaly. This foolish and inhuman conduct frightened the wealthy English company to such a degree, that they picked up all their traps and returned to England, accompanied by a goodly number of blind bricklayers and masons, leaving the citizens of Cork and its surroundings to sigh for the loss of all the millions of sterling money which would have been scattered amongst them from that day to this.

A timber merchant in Dublin, here called a lumber merchant, conceived the idea of carrying on his business on a large scale, and for that purpose built a saw mill, driven by steam, the first of the kind built in Ireland, all the boards made before, having been sawed by two men called sawyers, the one standing on the top and the other at the bottom of a pit, each holding the end of a straight saw, which they worked by pulling it up and down. These two men, who earned their bread by pulling different ways, and by sawing as little wood as would make little profit for the merchant, joined by all the sawyers in Dublin, conceiving the idea that this new puffing intruder would take away all their business, combined together to destroy and ill use any and all that would dare to work in it.

Firmly determined to carry their foolish intentions into execution, they furnished themselves with vitriol cans, and stout black thorn sticks, tipped with heavy ferules of the best iron, and lost no time in giving a practical proof of their determination. Accordingly they commenced a war of extermination against all that dared to work in the new puffing house, and succeeded in blinding many and killing some, for which two, if I remember rightly, were executed, the judge before whom they were tried being Lord Norbury, long to be remembered for the avidity with which he suspended numbers of Irishmen by the neck for the part they took in the Irish rebellion of '98. In passing sentence of death on these unfortunate men, he could not allow the opportunity to slip without perpetrating one of his puns, though about to discharge the solemn duty of launching two human beings from time into eternity. In delivering

his charge, his Lordship said, among other things—"I knew ye could not come to a better end, as ye have been all your lifetime pulling different ways."

SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOR.

There is no country that I know of where skilled and unskilled labor are so much on a par, as regards wages, as America. This arises from more causes than one. In the first place, many attempt to do every handy-craft work without any previous training; and, in the second place, from the vast amount of manual labor to be done in the country, requiring physical strength. There are other reasons which I mean to discuss yet.

The circumstances of every country regulates the wages of skilled as well as of unskilled labor. In Ireland, unskilled labor is very inadequately paid, while professional skill is highly rewarded. This arises partly from the vast amount of labor in the country as compared with the limited demand. No one feels more the justice of paying well for labor than I do, but as there is no country in the world where such high wages are paid for unskilled labor as in America, it follows that there is less reason existing for these strikes we so frequently hear of on railroads, mines, factories and other works where a number of men are employed. Convinced that freedom of action and freedom of labor are essential to industrial progress, regret to read of frequent strikes in several foreign countries as well as in our own. Such strikes are highly destructive to the general interest of any nation where they exist. Every man, no doubt, has a perfect right to set whatever value he pleases on his own labor. His labor and skill are his own property, and, therefore, has a right to refuse a lower offer and remain idle; but he has no right to control others. If others think proper to offer their labor for half what he demands for his, they have a perfect right to do so, and he has no right whatever to control them. As well, he has a right to demand a certain sum for his labor, so has the employer an equal right to refuse to pay it, if he thinks it his interest to do so. This is just the relation that exists between the employer and the working man.

The employer, of course, must have his profit on the labor of the working man, for which he ought to feel pleased, and the wages, agreed upon by the contracting parties, ought to be received by the workman with thankfulness, as that is his profit on the contract. The history of industrial labor in America and elsewhere is full of revolting scenes, riots and bloodshed among laborers, which are really disgraceful, and equally destructive to the best interests of all concerned. Some years ago, a strike took place in England, which entailed a loss upon workmen and employers amounting to millions of pounds. In no case would I recommend a strike, as the experience of ages proves that it is injurious, not only to both parties concerned, but to the entire district in which such an occurrence takes place. Comfort and wealth are always conservative, and averse to change or destruction, while present want and nothing reserved for a rainy day, caused perhaps by idleness or dissipation, make some persons reckless. I am sorry to find that societies, composed of the laboring classes, are multiplying and extending their doctrine of combinations and strikes throughout many parts of Europe as well as America. Such combinations are injurious and dangerous to the prosperity, peace and security of any country, when they become too numerous and formidable; and, therefore, it becomes the imperative duty of every well disposed working man to preach peace and order, as such confederations might, unfortunately, lead to serious disturbances, amounting almost to revolution. And be it remembered that a revolution is a monster that goes about with a two-edged sword in one hand and a flaming torch in the other, dealing death and destruction on every side, as he proceeds in his tortuous course. There is no country in the world where the working man is so well paid as in America, and, therefore, there is less reason and less excuse for these strikes here than elsewhere. After all that can be tried, the wages of labor must be regulated by demand and supply like other articles offered for sale in the market.

I remember well the persecutions suffered by working men in England, Ireland and Scotland for various reasons, none of which was sufficient to diminish the enormity of the crime, or excuse the guilty actor. Money is like manure, which becomes

a nuisance, if allowed to accumulate, but if spread abroad, makes the face of nature smile, by clothing the fields with flowers that diffuse their sweet odor through the air, while money, lying idle in some dark, secret spot, only makes the owner tremble with fear on hearing the smallest breeze whistle through his iron-barred door at night, fancying it was a midnight robber who came to steal his hidden treasure. I never knew an employer to succeed who had no sympathy for those he employed; nor do I recollect to have seen the ringleader in a strike over-burthened with a stock of common sense or persevering industry.

The substitution of machinery for manual labor called into angry existence many opposing parties, and though the substitution of machinery had a tendency to lower wages for a time, yet the labor saving machine must be protected from the violence of combinations. Everything should be done to give a stimulus to the substitution of labor-saving machinery, by which the employers became emancipated from the dictation of strikers, whose demands are sometimes unreasonable, as in the case of the wool combers, cotton spinners, and others. Besides emancipating masters from the unreasonable demands of working men, they have rendered these employments independent of combinations, and have materially improved and cheapened the products of the manufactures into which they have been introduced. In almost every case, combinations, if not brought about by necessity and proper reasons, generally end in defeating the combiners. In rare cases, even, in which workmen, from peculiar circumstances, such as their employers having entered into some extensive contracts, to be completed within some specified periods, have succeeded in obtaining an advance in wages, it has almost in every case ended injuriously to them. The injurious result is brought about in very many ways, which I could point out, if time permitted. I might, however, mention a few, such as the big wages extorted, attracting too many workers to the business; the heavy expences attendant on combinations; the increased price of goods caused by increased wages, lessening the sale, &c. Nothing but ignorance could bring any one to believe that wages, increased by threats, violence and coercion could remain perfectly fixed. When com-

binations raise wages above their proper level, it is easy to see that they must be lowered to their proper level, and when they are unreasonably low, they must be raised by a combination of circumstances, without having recourse to strikes. Demand and supply, or capital and labor will be always able to regulate wages. When labor exceeds the demand, wages are low; and when the demand for labor exceeds the supply, wages are high.

It is probably wrong to blame work people for the dissatisfaction they feel when their wages are lowered, or their working hours are increased; but experience proves that if their condition is not improved, by making their grievances known by a combination of the entire, unaccompanied by violence, or a breach of the peace, their application for a better state of things will end in disappointment. While I desire all work people to be obedient to the laws, I would emphatically advise all employers to give a practical proof that they sympathize with their work people, who are doomed, during their lifetime, to labor for their elevation and aggrandisement. Nothing is more true than that every laborer is worthy of his hire. And another thing is equally true, that the employer who wrongs his work people is unworthy of any consideration whatever.

The coal miners in the North of England, to the number of 40,000, struck for higher wages in 1844, and they were defeated by the employers by bringing miners from Scotland, Wales and Ireland, who were glad to take their places. The combination had scarcely been organized, when the reserved funds of the strikers, amounting to many thousand of pounds, besides large subscriptions received from outside sympathising strikers, began to run low, which obliged the striking miners to submit, and return to their work on less wages than they had received before, by which they learned a dearly bought lesson, which proved to them that several weeks' idleness was a bad substitute for the same length of time employed in useful labor. Though I am very far from recommending having recourse to combinations and strikes upon every occasion in which a dispute may arise between employers and workmen, yet it is not to be understood that I disapprove of combinations in every possible case. If an employer should show a disposition to cut down wages below

the usual and natural level of the trade, careless of the loss of the working man, and only anxious to increase his own profits far above the level of others in the trade, then the workmen have a right to combine and obtain their due, provided they employ no undue means, or have recourse to violence. My recollection of all the evils resulting from strikes in England in 1853, and some years before, making me indisposed to approve of some strikes in our own country. It is not likely that strikes will be so frequent or disastrous as similar occurrences in England. Working men have such a facility of shifting from one employment into another of a different description—a practice which is so common here—that if they should lose their place in one establishment they will not find it very difficult to obtain work in a different trade. I remember, some years ago, when in the country doing engineering work, to meet a respectable looking person above the middle age, and after exchanging the usual salutation, he freely began to give me part of his history. He said that he commenced life as a cow-herd, taking care to pick up the rudiments of education at night as well as he could; when he grew up a little, he hired as a plowman; the next employment he took up was that of a school teacher; while teaching school he read law, which he practiced for several years. Though I thought he was still a practising lawyer, I asked what he was then engaged in? He answered, "I am a preacher of the Gospel. I am now going to preach in a school house about half a mile farther on." At night he learned to read and write, and that was sufficient to fit him for the office of school teacher in a country place, from which occupation he had no difficulty in shifting himself into the profession of the law. But the practice of changing from one occupation to another is no longer necessary, as increased knowledge and immigration from other countries will banish the shifting practice altogether.

The introduction of the printing press banished thousands of scribes from the desk, while the improved method of making nails by the thousand, sent legions of poor nailers to the poor house. The substitution of various articles used in agricultural cultivation, tended for a time to diminish the demand for laborers in the field, while the modern sewing machine, now used in almost every family, is assuming the duty of plying the

needle, whose use is no longer left to the fingers of the mantua-maker. The steam engine is performing wonders throughout the world, rendering manual labor and horse power almost needless; shortening time and space, and bringing distant nations together, ever before separated by the difficulty of traversing pathless oceans in search of new worlds. The steam engine defies all adverse storms, and performs an amount of labor which would require the manual power of a nation. To unwater the mines of Cornwall, in England, would require a force equal to the combined strength of a nation, and the pumps used for that purpose, are worked by the steam engine. The modern application of electricity, completely annihilates time and space, enabling the Queen of England and the President of the United States to hold a conversation, while the former is enjoying her tea and toast, and the latter his favorite cigar.

Suspend the use of these inventions and modern improvements and we are thrown back to the dark ages of antiquity. Destroy the light of the sun and moon in the heavens, and we must grope our way through the world by the feeble light of a distant star in the concave surface of the firmament. Every invention and improvement in science, art, agriculture, machinery, gas light and manufacturing industry of every description must ultimately end in the promotion of national advancement. In cases where inventions injure the condition of a working man, the government has a right to assist and protect him in his difficulty.

The steam engine, which is made entirely of iron, performs for us the work of many hundreds of thousands of horses; and while it performs most part of this work comparatively better than it could have been performed by men and horses, it saves a vast amount of toil and suffering. It is not my object to point out what steam has done for travelling, railroads, navigation, &c., but simply to show what machinery has done to diminish labor. See what the introduction of the power loom, the spinning jennie, the threshing machine, the modern reaper, the saw and planing mill, the improvements in iron foundries, done for industrial labor. It is a mistaken idea that the introduction of improved machinery injures the laboring classes. It does no such thing. If time permitted, I could show that the only loss sus-

tained by any particular class of workmen is only temporarily, while the introduction of improved machinery is of extensive and everlasting advantage. If by the improvement in the manufacture of shoes, the cost was reduced one-half, the wages of the maker may be reduced, and many of them dismissed from work; but the inconvenience he suffers is only of short duration, and will be more than over balanced by the advantages created by the introduction of improved modes of making shoes, as those who formerly paid four dollars for a pair of shoes will now only pay two dollars; thus they will have much more to expend on other things. The diminution of the price being sure to increase the sale of the article, and the two dollars saved will be laid out in some other article which will give employment to the maker of that article.

In the year 1760, not more than 3,000 or 4,000 persons were dependent in Great Britain on the cotton manufacture: but so vast was the change in about 100 years, that no less than 1,500,000 persons were provided with means of subsistence in the cotton trade.

A PERMANENT PLAN TO PREVENT STRIKES, AND RESTORE ORDER IN CASES OF DIFFICULTY.

The frequency of strikes in this north western country, and the broad area to which they have extended of late, fill me with considerable apprehensions that they will end in evil results, if the advice of outsiders, not at all concerned in the question at issue, and the good sense of the contending parties are not exercised with the view of restoring order and friendly feeling between two parties, whose social happiness and very existence depend on one another.

As long as things remain as they are in an unsettled state, without any permanent plan agreed and subscribed to by both parties, strikers will continue and become intolerable, retarding improvements in manufacturing industry of every kind, useful mechanical inventions, to save manual labor, and kindling feelings of hatred and ill will, which may be long remembered.

The loss sustained by the working classes and their families, and by the surrounding districts through which wages are cir-

culated, commences to be felt the moment the strike takes place, and the loss continues to increase every day as long as the strike continues. Sympathising, especially with those parties who cannot bear the losses, I would earnestly recommend both parties to adopt a sliding scale of wages, to be regulated by the current price of manufactured articles in a given place or district, and if at any future time the parties should not agree as to the meaning of the stipulated agreement, before subscribed to, the matter in dispute ought to be referred to arbitration, one party to choose two business, and the others two intelligent sensible men, whose decision should be final. The Bay View workers struck before the wages were reduced. They ought, at least, to wait till the arrival of the evil day.

ANOTHER LOCK OUT.—THE OPERATIVES AT BAY VIEW ON A STRIKE.

As a friend to law and order; as a friend to justice and the restoration of peace between contending parties; as a friend to the general diffusion of useful knowledge of every kind; and as a friend to progress and national prosperity, I regret exceedingly to see in the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, under the above caption, a second outbreak at the Bay View Rolling Mills, 28th day of August, 1873. Yesterday the operatives of the Milwaukee Iron Company suspended their labors on account of a prospective reduction of their wages. It appears that the companies at St. Louis, Springfield, Wyandotte, Joliet, and of this City and Chicago, have adopted a sliding scale of wages, based upon the price of railway iron in market. The iron has been quoted lower than the ruling rates early in the season, consequently the men were informed that there should be a reduction of wages on the scale adopted by manufacturers throughout the country. We understand that the operatives at Bay View are not a unit in the Lock-Out; but as the heaters refused to work, all must cease their labors until there is an adjustment of the matter. Those conversant with the situation at Bay View, predict that the strike or lock-out will not be likely to embarrass the company to any extent. It is thought that amicable relations will soon be established between employers and em-

ployees, and that everything will move off as swimmingly as of old. If the sliding scale be rigidly adhered to, we can see no detriment to the busy workers in the long run.

They ought to know that "enough for the day is the evil thereof," without bringing evil on themselves by anticipation. The employers had very feasible reasons for giving notice, that on commencing a new job for which they were to receive lower prices than they were then receiving, they should reduce the men's wages to accord with the prices, as they were to receive less for the new job. The Bay View Iron Company did not stand alone in reducing the price of iron. The companies at St. Louis, Springfield, Wyandotte, Joliet, and of this city and Chicago have reduced their prices. If the Bay View Company reduce their scale of prices, and pay wages on a higher scale than they were getting themselves, they would lose the difference. If the plan I here propose be adopted, there will be no occasion for a strike; but if my plan should not induce strikers to return to their duty without loss of time, their places should be supplied by men from other places, if the city or neighborhood was not sufficient to do so, and the strikers deserve no sympathy.

If a man of genius should invent or plan a machine, which of itself is able to do the work of thousands, the hands thrown out of employment ought to be provided for in some way by the government of the country, and the inventor rewarded by an unfading crown of laurels, and a competent pension, if he required one. Humanity and justice demand all this. When a method was discovered of making nails by the thousand, poor working nailors were sent to the poor-house in droves. In this and all similar cases, government ought in duty provide for the poor working men, who lost their means of living without any fault of theirs, and the inventor deserved the gratitude of future generations. How seldom this is the case. When Fulton was about to launch his steamboat, the little urchins and big blackguards pursued him through the streets of New York, shouting out "Mad Fulton, mad Fulton!" as his reward.

The scarcity of works in Milwaukee, giving any thing like a full and authentic account of the invention and introduction of labor-saving machinery, now generally used throughout most parts of Europe and America, that it is difficult, and in many

cases impossible for me to give exact statistics of numerous matters which I discuss in this and other articles to be found in my book. I have, however, a recollection of the facts and their results. The hue and cry raised in my native country and other remote districts, when I was a boy, against the use of new machinery, was really ludicrous. When wheels, to spin flax, were introduced into the remote parts of Kerry, a general public hue and cry was raised by all the old women of these districts, to whom alone was intrusted the spinning of all the linen worn by the masses of the population. The process of spinning is easily described : An old woman procured a staff about five feet long, which she fixed firmly between both her knees, she in a sitting posture. On the upper end of her staff she rolled a hank of flax and tied it round with a string; she next procured a small stick about six inches long, one end of which she pointed with a knife of home manufacture, and the other end she rounded a little; the pointed end she drove into a ponderous potatoe, and the other end was to be held between the finger and thumb of the right hand; the only thing now remaining to be done before commencing operations, was to make a connection between the self-made spindle and the flax on the top of the staff; this, of course, was a matter of little difficulty to a person of the experience of the old lady in such matters. She tied the end of a thread, about three fingers long, round her six inch spindle, and attached the other end to the hank of flax to be spun; then, holding the round end of her spindle between the finger and thumb of the right hand, and the end of the thread attached to the flax between the finger and thumb of the left by a quick philip, then she gave a whirling, gyratory motion to the spindle, which was communicated by the connecting thread to the flax, and when she had spun her arm length, she rolled it round her spindle and commenced again. When the spinning wheel made its appearance, all the old women thought that the end of the world was fast approaching.

What I have here stated shows the state of things in the remote parts of Ireland when I was a boy. How different are things now.

There was scarcely a class of working people in any business that had suffered so long as sewing women. They had to add

the night to the day to enable them to support a bare existence; and when the sewing machine was announced, it was supposed that they should starve; but I am happy to know that instead of that great invention injuring sewing women, it has considerably improved their condition, and elevated them socially to a higher position. They never occupied the lower ranks, being generally the children of respectable parents, that gave them a tolerable education. Poor sewing women very often lost their health early in life by reason of close confinement for many hours together, and many lost their eye sight by sewing at night. Now, when employed to work on the sewing machine, they earn in a day what they would scarcely get in a week working by hand. Very many within the city of Milwaukee alone have been very much benefitted by the use of the sewing machine, because a greater amount of work is accomplished by it in a few hours than by hand sewing in many weary days and nights. Women can now devote more time to other household occupations, their hours of labor being diminished, and not entirely dependent on work.

I have been informed by a Milwaukee gentleman, who has a right to know, that very many have been able to secure for themselves and families comfortable homes, for which, as being owners, they pay no rents.

All the facts stated in relation to the use of machinery hold true in every part of the world where they have been tried. The substitution of improved machinery, for what I must call the old treadmill, has emancipated thousands of the working classes from endless slavery, saving the premature wear and tear of human life, caused by the old treadmill mode of performing works of labor.

To write upon strikes is not a task in which the writer must find it difficult to escape without censure; it is a task difficult to be accomplished so as to please and satisfy both contending parties. In stating my views, and advising the adoption of a plan, which gives neither party any apparent advantage more than the other, I had no private or personal interest to serve, my only object being to check an evil of long standing, to prevent a recurrence of a practice which long experience has proved to be injurious to both parties. I like to see capital laid out

in useful works, and am happy to see the owner receive ample remuneration for the use of his money, as that will encourage him to do more, and exceedingly happy to see the working classes employed in useful labor, by which they are enabled to provide for themselves and families the means of comfortable living. These are results never brought about by strikes, coercion, violent combinations, or opposition to the introduction of labor saving machinery.

I published many of the facts stated in this article before; but as the laboring classes seem, from the reports of the public press, to be extending their doctrine of combination, perhaps beyond the limits of peace and order, I thought I would multiply facts to prove that violence and coercion are not the best means they can adopt to obtain their just rights, should any occurrence arise showing a disposition to infringe them. I am sorry to hear that Chinese laborers are pouring in upon us by the thousand. We are ready to receive the natives of any country, who come here to work and make their homes. Without foreign immigration, America, if left to her own natural growth, could not in many centuries to come be what she now is—a nation of great power and prosperity—honored and respected among nations of long standing for the rapid progress she has made in education, trade and art and manufactures, and, indeed, in every branch of industrial labor, calculated to make a people happy. Every German, Irishman, Norwegian, and other Europeans that have settled amongst us, has added something to our strength; but I am not ready to allow that crowds of Chinamen, landing on our shores every day, are calculated to add much to our strength or prosperity. They are bad workmen, and can hardly be civilized. I am not sufficiently posted as to the manner so many come here; but I would say, that if they should reduce wages below what is reasonable, the injured party should apply to the United States Government to interfere and investigate the matter. The American working people have no legal power to help themselves; therefore, the Government should take up their case.

The subject matter of this article affects every working man; therefore, I have ordered a certain number of extra copies of this number of my book to be struck off, for sale to those who do not subscribe for the whole work.

Industrial Resources.

MENOMONEE REGION.

What State of the Union is so well supplied with that most useful, and, indeed, indispensable article, iron, as Wisconsin? Without that article no nation could exist. Civilization must soon disappear, and many social habits, now existing, must soon be abandoned. Do away with the use of iron, and the human family must sink almost to the level of brutes that roam the uncultivated forests in quest of food to supply their natural wants, and prolong existence. The spade and shovel; the plow and harrow, and every article, from the finest needle, plied by the most delicate fingers of the queen of creation, to the most ponderous anchor that defies the wildest hurricane to drag the largest ship that ploughs the unsheltered ocean from her holding ground, is made of iron. Iron is the best material to be used where great strength and unbending rigidity are required or perfect elasticity and delicacy of form. Besides the vast fields of iron mines at the Iron Ridge and those at Lake Superior, immense fields have been recently explored, known as the "Menomonee Iron Mines," a description of which I copy from the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, as written by a special correspondent, who is represented as well qualified to discharge the duty of the task:

MENOMONEE IRON FIELDS.

MENOMONEE, Mich., July 21.—The Lake Superior iron region has been pretty thoroughly explored as far south as the ridge which divides the waters that flow into Superior from those that flow into Green Bay and Lake Michigan; and the country lying north of this ridge includes nearly all of that popularly classed as the iron fields of the upper peninsula of Michigan. In the minds of a few, however, there has long been an impression that south of this ridge, in the space of

country extending to the Menomonee River, the boundary line between Michigan and Wisconsin, and, indeed, in Wisconsin, there are immense beds of iron ore, equal in extent and richness to those on the Superior side of the water-shed. Reasonable ground for this belief was formed in the discovery of what is now known as

LITTLE STURGEON FALLS MINE,

in 1867, at a point about twenty-eight miles from the mouth of Deer Creek, a small stream falling into Green Bay. The ores then taken from this mine, near the surface of the ground, and submitted to analysis, gave 60 per cent. of metallic iron. This test was repeated sometime in the summer of 1870, with a similar result, and about the same time a deposit of marble or granite was found in the vicinity. The existence of the marble had been known for some years, but its extent was only a matter of conjecture. It is now known that almost inexhaustible quantities of it are there, and so situated as to be easily quarried so soon as means of conveying it to market are supplied. Whether it will ever be useful for the various purposes to which white marble is applied cannot now be told, but a high authority has already asserted that no other building stone in America equals it.

THE BREEN MINE,

about which much has been said, lies about two miles east of Little Sturgeon Falls mine. It presents on one side of a high ridge a solid wall of iron ore from thirty to fifty feet in perpendicular height. The ridge is a quarter of a mile wide at its base, and from fifty to a hundred feet high at its crown. On the crown, where trees have been uprooted by the wind, the roots have lifted the thin layer of earth covering the ore and shown that the ridge is almost all solid iron. If anything may be judged safely from the history of mines, it is that the depth of this deposit is much greater than its height.

THE BREITUNG MINE

is about seven miles west of the Breen mine, and is under the control of the Milwaukee Iron Company. It gives good promise. A vein of soft, blue hematite ore has been exposed a

distance of 450 feet to a point where its width reaches 90 feet. Specular ore is the article required, however, and of that an immense deposit has been found, which works 46 per cent. of iron, but is not yet as rich as it will probably prove when pushed a little farther.

THE QUINNISEC MINE,

still five miles farther west, is attracting attention just now. It is in the hands of citizens of Menemonee, who are developing its extent and quality as fast as possible. The exposure is on a southern and eastern slope and trenches have been cut across the veins at right angles, exposing, first, a vein of brown hematite, which, I am assured by Colonel Lynn of the Marquette Mining Journal, is not excelled by any in the country. A fair quality of red specular ore has also been found, and work is now progressing for the further development of it.

IN A SPACE

of eighteen miles north by fifteen west from the Breen mine—which is the nearest to the Bay shore—there are fourteen mines having distinct out-croppings and on which special examinations have been made quite to the satisfaction and often to the surprise of iron men. This includes no references to numerous fainter appearances where no work has been done. In fact little has yet been accomplished in comparison with the extent of the field to be explored. From Green Bay to the mines is all a dense forest, and few roads are yet provided for the accommodation of the work. Until recently it was necessary for all explorers to carry in their stores on their backs; but the impetus received from this summer's operations will soon clear away these hindrances. One may readily foresee the iron horse packing in supplies and packing out a boundless wealth of iron, for such deposits as exist here cannot fail to create a center of industries fully equal to that which has grown up since 1856 on the north shore of the peninsula. Immense forests of timber extend on each side of the Menomonee and on all its branches through to Lake Michigammi, and furnish inexhaustible supplies for shipment and for charcoal. Indeed, this whole district is comprised within the comparatively unexplored portion of the peninsula, and only enough is known of it to give assu-

rance that it holds a wealth beyond the most daring guess yet made concerning it.

THE IRON FIELD

of which this forms a part reaches through to Lake Superior; or, in other words, the Menomonee iron mines are only a southern out-crop of the Superior mines. They have already been followed north to Lake Michigammi, and are found without digging to be sufficiently distinct to warrant that belief.

ON THE WISCONSIN SIDE

of the river less is known of them, though the similiarity in the conformation of the country indicates that iron is there. "Float ore," as it is called, has been found there in plenty, but no distinct out-cropping have been brought to public notice, and no digging has been done. I am assured by good judges, though, that diligent exploration can hardly fail to bring to light beds of ore in Oconto county fully as rich as those in Menomonee on the opposite side. Specimens of ore have been brought in from that quarter by explorers for pine timber, that gave the right kind of surface indications, and some of them have specimens now undergoing test from which they confidently expect to disclose paying silver. At any rate, the little that has been done to throw light on the deposits on the Wisconsin side has quite satisfied judges of such matters that a large tract of country on that side is rich in minerals.

BY THE WAY.

In what I have said, no attempt is made either at geographical or geological delineation of the locality. That would require more time and investigation than I can give the subject to-night. Of the water-power, too, on this river flowing through the iron district, there is left no time to speak. I will only add the language of a gentleman from the Lake Superior iron mines who is here now making explorations for his own satisfaction. "It is certain that Menomonee county has one of the largest and most valuable iron districts in the United States; and if you add to that the timber of the region, and the water-power of the Menomonee River and its tributaries, which is equal to the water-power of the whole of New England, leaving out Maine, you

may safely pronounce it the most promising quarter now being opened in the country."

A SUGGESTION.

Milwaukee has heretofore had but a slight hold on the iron interest of this peninsula, and now is certainly her opportunity to invest further. A great trade must go out of these mines to some point, and the question is who will help it along and reap the benefit of it? Not the men who wait a few years, but those who sail in on the first breeze. The Milwaukee and Northern Railroad will penetrate this quarter, no doubt, and find a paying trade at once. But whether it will carry to the advantage of Milwaukee is for her capitalists to decide, and they cannot decide the question too soon.

The Menomonee district lies northeast of Oconto county. It belongs to the State of Michigan, and is separated from Oconto county, in the State of Wisconsin, by the Menomonee river. Iron being the best material of which to construct any article requiring great strength, unbending rigidity, perfect elasticity and delicacy of form, and being found in such abundance and quality, so near the gigantic and well managed rolling mills at Bay View, it cannot fail of proving an additional blessing to Milwaukee and other northeastern towns in Wisconsin containing iron manufacturing establishments. This iron mine being so accessible by water carriage to Bay View, gives that useful establishment additional advantages which many such institutions do not enjoy.

FOND DU LAC AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

The railroad connecting the cities of Fond du Lac and Milwaukee, known as the Air Line, is completed and in running order. The opening of this road, so long spoken of, was celebrated on the 6th day of September, 1873, by the representative people of Fond Du Lac, joined by the prominent citizens of the towns through which it passes, amounting in all to 600 or 700 persons. The merchants and business men of Milwaukee undertook to provide for the reception and entertainment of the excursionists, who arrived in our city at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The Hon. Harrison Ludington, the Mayor of the city,

and the Hon. John Nazro, Vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, and President of the Republican Convention lately held in Madison, and William J. Langson, Esq., the gentlemanly and efficient Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, accompanied by a large number of the prominent gentlemen of our city, proceeded to receive and greet the excursionists on their arrival at the railroad depot. On their arrival, Mayor Ludington, in a short, but pertinent speech, welcomed the visitors and tendered them the freedom and hospitalities of the city, and Hon. John Nazro made a speech, worthy of record, proving him to be at all times among the foremost of our citizens to organize and carry into effect any project calculated to promote the interest of Milwaukee. Mr. Nazro was followed by the Hon. C. J. L. Meyer, President of the Air Line Road, to whose exertions the people are mainly indebted for the benefit this road is to confer on the two principal cities of the State, and on a district of country not inferior to any in the north west.

It is over twenty years ago, when the late Hon. James Halliday, asked me to select a corps of engineers to assist me, as engineer in chief, to make a survey and take the levels of the Fond du Lac Air Line; and having selected a sufficient force, he and I went out to locate a point to start from; and having chosen a property, which I had purchased from him a short time before on the South Side, he went to argue a law case in court, where, after having made a speech in the case, he fell dead; which melancholy occurrence put an end to further engineering operations in the railroad. The project has been renewed from time to time, as stated by Mr. Nazro in his speech on the opening day of the road. The road is now open for traffic, after many obstacles and disappointments, proving that earnest and determined perseverance is able to overcome great difficulties.

GREEN BAY,

in the immediate vicinity of Fort Howard, is on the east bank of Fox River, one mile from where it empties itself into the bay, from which the town of Green Bay takes its name. It is connected with Fort Howard by a good bridge. Green Bay is

destined to become a town of importance, being at the terminus of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and of the Fox river, which will be soon made navigable from the Mississippi river. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad has a station at Fort Howard, of which Green Bay takes advantage. Green Bay, in 1870, had a population of 6000, and is rapidly increasing. It is 150 miles from Milwaukee, and 242 miles from Chicago. It is the oldest town of the State. When this town is connected with Lake Michigan, by a canal—an event which a short time will bring about—it will be one of the principal shipping points in the Northwest.

The great drawback to this town has been the length and intricacy of the bay, but the proposed canal across the peninsula, will obviate it. The navigation of the Fox river, from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, and the railroads issuing from the town, when completed, and the proposed canal, will open up vast resources to Green Bay. The vast trade of the valley of the Fox river must make its way to the eastern markets through this point; the extensive regions of pine timber surrounding it, must send their inexhaustible supplies through it; and some of the mines, for which Wisconsin is celebrated, must pay tribute to Green Bay in passing their hidden treasures through it.

From its high latitude, one would suppose that the cold in winter is very severe; but the inhabitants tell me that the winters are not very much colder than in Milwaukee. From personal knowledge, I knew that the climate in summer is mild, pleasant and exhilarating. The river, at the town, is about a mile broad, and the bay is dotted with little islands, which make navigation rather difficult. The woods, in the neighborhood of Green Bay, are visited in their season by deer, partridge, woodcock and pigeon. The bay and river, of course, have their share of water-fowl, peculiar to northern latitudes. Green Bay has its Opera house, in which companies, from Chicago generally, hold forth to civilize and amuse the play-going population. Green Bay has several large hotels, which are well kept. It is supplied with banks, school houses, churches, tradesmen's shops, and stores for the sale of all the necessary

articles required by the people. Be it remembered that I say, Green Bay will become a large and good town in time.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,

one of the oldest towns in the State, is on the bank of the Mississippi, and contained (in 1870,) 3,111 inhabitants. It is the terminus of the Milwaukee railroad, which is extended from McGregor, through Iowa. The late Hon. G. G. Dousman was the founder of this place, in which his widow and son occupy a handsome residence, finely situated, and surrounded by grounds tastefully laid out. The present owner is an affable and polite young gentleman, well spoken of and likely to fill his position, as an extensive proprietor with credit to himself, and benefit to the many who live under him.

The credit of Prairie du Chien is highly enhanced, by the residence of the Hon. General John Lawler, whose charities and munificence are so peculiarly calculated to perpetuate his name through generations yet unborn.

This great public benefactor has been very liberal in the cause of education, having donated, as I am credibly informed, \$26,000 to St. John, College, an institution at present in the charge of the Christian Brothers. He also donated the necessary grounds for a Convent School, known as St. Mary's Institute, in charge of the school sisters of Notre Dame, and contributed very liberally to the erection of the building.

Prairie du Chien has one of the best hotels in the United States, known as the Dousman House, conducted by Mr. Williams, a person fitted, in every respect, to discharge all the duties of the position he occupies. Mr. Williams is in every sense of the word, a gentleman, whose veins are full of the milk of human kindness. He is watchful of every thing committed to his care, polite and attentive to his guests, who are not half an hour under his roof before they feel convinced that they are carefully provided for during their stay at the Dousman House. I have been in twelve States of this Union, and in Upper and Lower Canada, and I have no hesitation in stating that in all my travels, I have not met the landlord of any hotel his superior.

OCONOMOWOC.

The town of Oconomowoc lies on the east side of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, distant from Milwaukee thirty one miles, and from Chicago one hundred and sixteen miles. It has a population of about 2,000, and is increasing every year. It is becoming a place of summer resort, by reason of its delightful situation, being built on a chain of forty-one lakes, none of which is more than nine miles distant. Both these lakes occupy a pretty high position, Fowler's Lake being 281 feet, and Lac La Belle 273 feet above the level of Lake Michigan. Oconomowoc Lake, distant from the town no more than one mile, is 282 feet above the level of Lake Michigan. The drive from the town to this lake is a favorite one of strangers, who visit this fine summer retreat. Fowler's Lake and Lac La Belle, are connected by a narrow stream, spanned by a handsome bridge. The fall, between these two lakes, is about eight feet. The two lakes are about three miles in length. Several handsome residences are located on beautiful sites in this neighborhood. Some of these lakes have pleasure boats, principally intended for tourists. Lake Lac La Belle has a steamboat capable of accommodating sixty persons. In this lake are two islands, one nine acres and the other four. Fishing and shooting are good in this locality. Oconomowoc has mineral water, which is highly spoken of as having curative properties in many complaints. This beautiful little town is supplied with good hotels, stores, tradesmen's shops and livery stables.

LA CROSSE, is a town on the Mississippi, containing a population (in 1870,) of 7,786. It is the terminus of the Milwaukee and LaCrosse railroad. This place commands a situation, which must, in time, make it a place of importance. A bridge is to be built across the Mississippi at this town, which will prove a vast advantage to the town and the opposite portion of Minnesota. LaCrosse possesses every advantage that land and water carriage can confer.

STEVENS POINT, is now reached by more than one railroad, which must make it a place of some importance. It contained,

(in 1870,) a population of 1,810. Its agricultural and lumber resources, will soon make a great business point.

DODGEVILLE, (in 1870,) contained a population of 1,407. It is surrounded by a mineral district, which is also capable of producing every variety of crops raised in the State.

SPARTA, is situated near the head waters of the LaCrosse river. Twenty-five miles from the Mississippi river. The Milwaukee & St. Paul railway passes through it. Those who seek health and pleasure, will find the beautiful young city of Sparta unexceptionable in both. It has a number of Artesian wells from which are raised copious streams of water, said to possess many curative properties. In connection with those wells, is a Turkish bath which is highly spoken of. Sparta is becoming a place of considerable resort in the summer season. (In 1870,) Sparta had a population of 2,815, and is fast increasing.

SHULLSBURGH, is situated in LaFayette county. its mineral resources are considerable, and (in 1870,) contained a population of 2,703, with several churches, hotels, and the usual mechanics shops. This town is also supplied with common and private schools.

MINERAL POINT, is a good town, lying in the southern part of Iowa county. Being in the heart of a prosperous mineral district, and having a railroad communication with Chicago, it must always command business.

PLATTEVILLE, this village is delightfully situated near the mounds of that name. (In 1870,) it contained 1,300 inhabitants. It is near a good mineral district.

BERLIN, in Marquette county, is a promising village, situated on the Fox River. It contained, (in 1870,) a population of 1,778, and is surrounded by some of the best farming lands in the State. It has land and water carriage, and therefore is destined to become a point of some importance among the towns of the Northwest.

BARABOO, is a town surrounded by good farming country, and has a most extensive water power, with iron ore in large quantities, at different points. Now it has the advantage of a railroad, which will open up the resources of the district. (In 1870,) Baraboo had a population of 2,765.

RIPON, is a small town in Fond du Lac county, 22 miles west, from the city of that name. The Milwaukee & Horicon railroad passes through it, and a number of other roads connecting towns of some importance. The town has an excellent water power, which drives machinery. It has a Presbyterian College and a woolen factory, with hotels, schools, and churches.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, is a small town, on the Chippewa river, containing (in 1870,) a population of 2,018.

COLUMBUS, this village in Columbia county, had (in 1870,) a population of 1,888.

STOUGHTON village, in Dann county, lies on the road from Madison to Milwaukee, and had a population of 889 (in 1870.)

BEAVER DAM, in Dodge county, had a population of 3,264. (in 1870.) This town is surrounded by good farming land, and is supplied with churches, schools, hotels, stores, and shops sufficient for the wants of the district.

FOX LAKE, is a village in Dodge county, containing a population of about 1,086 inhabitants.

BOSCOBEL, is a small village in Grant county, containing a population of about 1,509 people. It also contains the village of Plattsville, containing a population of 2,537.

BROADHEAD, in Green county called after the eminent engineer of that name, and President of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, contains a population of about 1,548.

MONROE VILLAGE in Grant county, contains a population of 3,404.

REV. EDWARD R. WARD.

Rev. Edward R. Ward was born in Masulipatam, in British India. His father was a Judge in the Madras Presidency, and died when his son was a year old. Mr. Ward was sent home to England to his grandfather, Samuel Neville Ward, Esq., of Baston, Kent, and was educated at Cheltenham College and Exeter College, Oxford, England. At both institutions he was a Prizeman, and Captain of the Eleven. He also at Oxford rowed in his College Eight. The subject of this brief sketch came over to this country in 1866, and after a residence

of three years or so in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc., came to study for Holy Orders at Nashotah Theological Seminary, in this State. While there he kept up the promise of his early years, being first in every examination during his course. He was ordained by Right Rev. Bishop Armitage, on Trinity Sunday, June 8th, 1872, and has since been detailed to work on the Mission of Wauwatosa, Greenfield, and the County Poor House and Hospital. At this latter place, Mr. Ward gives a service in German, weekly.

The Rev. Mr. Ward belongs to the Neville family. The family, which once boasted a "King Maker," and which divides with the Courtenays the honor of being the "first family" of England. A younger branch of the family have estates in Ireland, near Innisfallen. Their crest is a Saracen's Head, with motto—"Sub cruce salus;" while the crest and coat of arms of the older (the English) branch is a wolf's head, erased, proper Lang gules, on a Shield Azure, Cross fleury, Or, with motto—"Garde La Croix." Mr. Ward's grandfather, Samuel Neville Ward, Esq., added a punning English motto—For-Ward.

It may be a matter of interest to some of our readers to state that when the Hon. William Pitt's property, "Holwood," was sold at his death to pay his debts, it passed into the Ward family, having been bought by John Neville Ward, Esqr., brother of the S. N. Ward, grandfather of the subject of our sketch.

Rev. Mr. Ward is the latest translator of "Horace;" and his translation differs from all others in the fact, that he preserves the *metre* of the witty, genial old Pagan. As his translations are as yet unfinished, it would be manifestly unfair to criticise or praise them; but we invite all our readers to compare the two translations of the ode, "Quis multa gracilis"—the one made by John Milton, and the other by Mr. Ward, in the *metre* of the original.

I had the pleasure of hearing the Rev. Mr. Ward go through the Protestant Episcopal church service and preach a sermon, and I am happy to state that he acquitted himself with great credit. He reads well, and the sermon I heard him preach was impressive, eloquent, and convincing. From his general

knowledge and scholastic attainments, I have no doubt but that he will attain to eminence in his profession, and prove himself a useful laborer in the vineyard of our Lord.

NELSON WEBSTER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in May 1818, and educated in the same place. After having finished his education, he was engaged in mercantile business in Norfolk, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Troy, N. Y., and in New York city, from which place he came to Milwaukee in 1850, where he commenced the wholesale liquor business at 196 West Water street, under the name of Webster & Averills.

Nelson Webster could refer to land marks in his family, which time cannot deface. Charles Webster, the father of Nelson, was born at Hartford, Conn., and was nephew to Noah Webster, the never-to-be forgotten Lexicographer, and author of a dictionary, which will perpetuate his first name as long as the Ark that rested on the top of Mount Ararat will refer to his initial namesake Noah as its owner. Noah Webster is a bench mark, from which it is an honor to count. No language or nation can boast of so complete a Dictionary as Websters.

Nelson Webster was elected Sheriff of Milwaukee county, in 1862, by the largest majority ever given for that office. It is but common justice to the memory of Mr. Webster to state that no one could have discharged the duties of the office of Sheriff with more credit to himself, and benefit to the public, than he. He possessed many good qualities of head and heart. He was honorable and upright as a merchant, and social and generous in his habits, as the writer can testify from personal knowledge, having lived in the same hotel with him for a considerable time. He died of a lingering illness in 1866, leaving a large business to his brothers, Henry D. & Charles Webster, who are now conducting the business on a large scale at 215 West Water street—a house of more than twenty-five years standing, doing a large and successful wholesale liquor business throughout every part of the State.

EXTRACTS FROM THE HISTORY OF MY TIME.

About fifty years ago, or perhaps three or four years more, I spent ten days at Derinane, the residence of Mr. Maurice O'Connell, uncle to Daniel O'Connell. He was then an old man, and had been for many years a magistrate and grand juror, which were then and are now posts of honor in Ireland. He was tall, handsome and intelligent, dressed fashionably, and was remarkable for having never worn a hat, his head-dress through life having been a cap. Hence the name by which he was known—Murrish a cauppeen. Mr. O'Connell spoke English and Irish fluently, and was remarkable for a tenacious memory. He was very parsimonious in his habits, as I was told in the neighborhood, and especially by a clergyman who lived principally in his house. Having lived on the sea shore, and in a secluded spot almost inaccessible from the land side, he traded largely in smuggled goods, principally brandy, by which he amassed a large fortune, which he gave to his three nephews, Dan, John and James, the three sons of Morgan. With ready money at command, and living in a county remarkable for its hospitality and extravagance, he found frequent opportunities of investing his ready money profitably in the purchase of property from needy spendthrifts. His parsimony may be judged from the fact that he lived at Derinane for nearly a century, and went every Sunday and holyday to worship in a small, old chapel, with an altar built of rude stones, a family seat composed of a huge rock, with a straw boss (covering) on top. The walls, inside and outside, had no plaster or whitewash, and the edifice was lighted by one small window on each side of the altar, the width being only one pane of glass, and height about two or three. He and I went to this place of public worship on Sunday, where I was much amused to see the people coming from every direction with a small bundle of sedge (grown on the quagmires) under their arm. In a short time after our arrival at the chapel, ten or twelve men went on the roof and shook the sedge from the ridge down on both sides, while Mr. O'Connell and I were looking on. My companion, whose sight by this

time had considerably failed, would now and then say to the the thatchers, shake plenty over my seat as I brought you the wattles and sugauns. (straw ropes) The wattles were elder, which grows rapidly and is, in its early stage of growth, full of pulp. When the sedge was shaken on, straw ropes were thrown over the roof and both ends fastened to the wattles, which were stretched along the eave of the building, and kept in their position by a stone attached to the end of each rope. Mr. O'Connell's house was rather a small and very plain, unpretending building, two stories high, with small windows and roof covered with thick, heavy slate. This house is still standing. The Liberator made large additions to it, worthy of the uncrowned monarch of Ireland. To give the edifice an air of antiquity, he christened it Derinane Abbey.

The uncrowned monarch of Ireland did not owe his elevation or unlimited power to hereditary fortune or family titles. He could look to a much higher source for his exalted position and unlimited power. The universal voice of the people lifted him up; the universal voice of the people conferred on him power never before enjoyed so long by any one man. Derinane was not even his estate by descent, as it proved beyond doubt, by the following extract from Smith's History of Kerry, the highest authority extant on the statistics of ownership of property in Munster. He says: "Mr. Daniel O'Connell has built a farm house on the lands of Derinane, which he rents from the Earl of Orrary." This Mr. Daniel O'Connell was the grandfather of the Liberator, and the father of Morgan and Mirrish a Caupeen; and the house that sheltered me for ten days was the identical farm house, mentioned by Smith, the reliable historian. I have, however, seen O'Connell in the enjoyment of property amounting to £4000 a year.—John O'Connell in the enjoyment of £3000 a year, and James O'Connell in the enjoyment of £7000 a year. But all was acquired property.

I was engaged in writing the natural and civil history of Kerry for about eighteen months, which obliged me to ransack the old records in Trinity College, the Royal Irish Academy, the Royal Dublin Society, and other libraries within my reach; and I must confess that I could not see any large possessions, in the way of descent, in the O'Connell family; but in my researches I

found considerable properties in the possession of others with whom the Liberator was connected. This does not detract from O'Connell's greatness the breadth of a mathematical line. The aristocracy of hereditary property is not to be despised, if the owner discharges its duties as well as its rights. But the aristocracy of intellect is of a much higher order. One great mind, whose thoughts are borne on the wings of the press, does more to improve a nation and generations unborn, than ten thousand properties—yes, much more than countless acres. Newton in his *Principae*, Locke in his *Essay on the Human Understanding*; Laplace in his *Celestial Mechanics*; Bacon in his *Art of Reasoning*; Euclid in *Geometry*; Shakspeare in his *Plays*, and a few others of minor intellect, have done more to elevate human nature, and improve the condition of the human family than could be effected by the property of ten thousand estates.

What is the aristocracy of property in comparison with the aristocracy of talent? the aristocracy of patriotism? the aristocracy of virtue? the aristocracy of honesty? and the aristocracy of genuine hospitality? This is the aristocracy that has a right to raise up many marble monuments to the memory of O'Connell throughout his native land. This aristocracy must, by right, continue to raise up monuments to the memory of that truly great man in every city, town and village in Ireland, surmounted by the uncrowned monarch, with a countenance of mingled feeling of pleasure and regret—pleasure for having done so much for his native land—regret for having left so much undone when he was cut off the stage of existence by the undeserved abuse of an ungrateful party. Yes, his iron frame bent under the weight of undeserved calumny. His massive frame sunk beneath a ponderous heap of accumulated filth and dirt, flung at him by an ungrateful party; and for what? I will answer the question. For devoting the best part of a long life to improve the condition of a people, long suffering under the weight of centuries of misrule, poverty and distress. For having obtained Catholic emancipation, which placed his co-religionists on the same level with the rest of the Queen's subjects. For having loosened the shackles that goaded and festered their limbs for centuries. For having abolished tithes, which they

had to pay to a church in which they had no belief, and from which they received no benefit. For having opened the door (closed for centuries) that led to the bench, on which many a Roman Catholic now sits, dressed in ample robes, trimmed with the richest ermine, with curled wigs on their heads, which gives them an air of solemn dignity. For having given up a lucrative profession, worth six thousand pounds a year, and spending a private yearly fortune of four thousand in the service of his country. Was it for all this that Daniel O'Connell was killed? Oh, no! He was killed, because he received countless sums every year from the people, which he was hoarding up for the use of an extravagant family, and for which he would render no account. He was killed, because he was promising a repeal of the Union, day after day, but never obtained it. But his greatest crime of all, which deserved more than killing, was, that he and the Catholic Bishops of Ireland did not head the young Ireland party and lead them to battle, (against the English) armed with cabbage stumps, and mounted a-cap-a-pee, and thus equipped, drive the ancient enemies of the Emerald Isle into the sea on the first charge. These, no doubt, are grave charges, for which O'Connell deserved punishment. I had almost forgotten to mention another charge brought against O'Connell, namely, that he dined once at the Castle, when the Marquis of Normanby was Viceroy of Ireland. In paying this visit to the Castle, he trod down a path from Merrion Square to the dinner table, which had been for years before covered over with grass. These base slanders are confuted by the fact that after O'Connell's death, the furniture, even to the very bed on which his eldest son slept, was sold to pay off incumbrances; and as to his unwillingness to publish an account of the money collected from the people, I can, from the best authority, assign his reason. A well written letter appeared in one of the Dublin morning papers, over the signature of a prominent member of the young Ireland party, calling on the people to demand of O'Connell to show how their subscriptions were disbursed, insinuating, among other matters, that "he was appropriating this public fund to his private purposes, and that he was selling his party for place, which was easily seen by looking at the beaten path leading from Merrian Square, south to the Castle."

The state of his finances, soon after his death, proves how groundless one of the charges must have been; and nothing was better known than that he was frequently pressed, by several successive Governments, to accept of a Peerage or a seat on the Bench. He was offered the place of Master of the Rolls, worth £6000 a year, which he sternly refused. He would not even take a silk gown. On the day this scurrilous letter appeared, I had a dinner party at the College of Civil Engineering, &c., and among the persons invited was an eminent lawyer, now a Queen's Council, who was in all O'Connell's secrets, and a hard-working patriot of the day. For the purpose of talking to this gentleman on the subject of this scurrilous letter, I placed him next myself at the dinner table, and asked if it could be possible that there was any truth in the allegations put forward in that morning's paper, in reference to O'Connell. He replied by saying, that that rascal knew how every shilling of that fund was spent as well as I do, and I know it to a farthing. In the first place, O'Connell must necessarily spend a great deal of it in travelling through the country on the people's business. To-day he makes a speech at Bandon, to-morrow in Cork, the next day in Clonmel, the day after at Kilkenny, and so on through the length and breadth of the land. All this he cannot do without a large outlay. The next occurrence that takes place is the murder of a landlord, by some fellow who is to be tried in the county of Kilkenny for the barbarous act. We hear of it, and though O'Connell and all his party are as far from approving or encouraging such inhuman deeds as any people on earth, yet it is a part of our policy to defend the people when treated with severity by those above them; so we send Costello to Kilkenny to defend this man; the next day we send O'Heagan to the north to defend another who is guilty of some breach of the law, perhaps for shooting an Orangeman. The next unpleasant duty is to send Tom Steel to Sligo, to look after matters there. He cannot go without money to defray his expenses, among which are a few tumblers of punch in the day. Costello will not go to Kilkenny without a large fee—O'Heagan will not go to the north without a large fee. I cannot go to Tipperary to plead for a fellow who shot his landlord, without a fee; and how would the following items appear on the face of a public news-

paper : Cash to Costello for advocating the case of Patrick O'Brien, who was tried for killing his landlord—so much ; to Tom Steel to defray his expenses to Sligo, where he was sent to put down some plot which was hatching there, the object of which was to shoot two or three conservative gentlemen who incurred the displeasure of these lawless set of fellows. The next item would be, cash to Mr. O'Heagan for pleading the cause of Bill Malony, who shot an Orangeman. That fellow who wrote the letter which appeared in this morning's paper, was aware that O'Connell or his party dare not put such items before the public, and he took advantage of the difficulty of the case to abuse him." If this gentleman could pocket some of the fees himself, no one would ever hear his complaint. I knew him well—he was well educated, and possessed good talents, but not more ready cash than truth and sincerity. There were many of his party similarly circumstanced. The noblest animal is often stung to death by wasps; so was the noblest of men stung to death by the young Ireland party. But O'Connell's greatest crime was, that he and the Catholic bishops and priests did not arm the Irish with "pikes and cabbage stumps," and lead them into battle against the ancient foes of their country, whom surely they could drive them into the sea on the very first charge. O'Connell loved the Irish people too well to sacrifice them—the bishops and priests placed too high a value on their followers to lead them to the slaughter.

The Catholic Bishops of Ireland are men of education, well versed in the history of their country; pious, peaceable and exemplary. The experience of the past, and the present circumstances of the country did not inspire them with much hope of success. Under O'Connell's teaching they saw no advantage in placing the nation under the dominion of any other crown than that of Great Britain, as the change of masters would be only a change from bad to worse. They also were well aware that a republican form of government in a country like Ireland, could not last for a moment. But the chief and weightiest consideration that influenced their action in the matter, was the folly, madness and futility of going to war with the most powerful nation on earth, with the positive certainty of being slaughtered like sheep.

It does not show much wisdom to undertake anything without some chance of success, and it shows much less wisdom to undertake a task which is manifestly impossible to accomplish. No one in his reason will venture all his fortune at play, when he sees all the chances are against him and none in his favor. Under the teaching of O'Connell, the bishops of Ireland saw no possible chance of coping with England, with the most powerful army and navy in the world, and steamboats innumerable to land troops and all the necessary munitions of war in a few hours at any point of Ireland. Ireland had no navy, no arms, no resources. She had men, it is true, but they were divided. The north would fight against the south, while every man, north and south, owning an inch of property—Catholic, Protestant and Presbyterian, was anxious to preserve the peace, and naturally unwilling to risk his fortune in an unequal contest, with so many odds against him. Property is always conservative, while the absence of it is often the reverse. James O'Connell always trembled at the idea that his brother would bring the people too near the precipice of a revolution, which the Liberator never intended, his policy being invariably pacific. The stately oak is often killed by the most helpless creeper in its parasitical grasp. The bitter wormwood, and other creepers, will grow rapidly when supported by the monarch of the forest; but when allowed to entwine themselves round the trunk, it will soon lose its vitality and fall prostrate on the ground, bringing with it all the creepers it helped to support, which are also soon out of existence. O'Connell raised up a numerous group of young aspirants to fame. He encouraged talent, but fearing the fate of the oak, he kept them all at a distance. He never allowed any one to cope with him, which many considered an ungenerous trait in his character; but knowing that if Ireland had two or three O'Connells, he was sure to lose that power which kept the people together for half a century; and, his influence being once gone, Ireland would soon lie prostrate, and lose its political existence. O'Connell well knew that unity of numbers was strength, and individual strength weakness. He read the wise fable of the bundle of sticks, and implicitly relying on the wisdom of Esop, he strictly adopted the moral. Hence his memorable saying,

“unity is strength, division is weakness.” O’Connell knew all this, and time proved that he was right. One time George the Third, King of England, when staying at Windsor Castle, took a walk, and having been overtaken by a shower, he took shelter in a school-house on the roadside. When he entered, he took off his hat and was asked by the teacher to take a seat. The teacher, though aware he was in the presence of majesty, continued to go through the ordinary routine of the business of his school, never taking the least notice of his Majesty, nor even condescending to take off his hat. When the shower was over, the king stood up, bowed to the schoolmaster, and took his departure. When the king bowed, uncovered, the schoolmaster nodded a response, never attempting to stand up or take off his hat. A gentleman, who witnessed his conduct, asked him “why he acted so rudely?” He replied, “that if his scholars discovered that there was a greater man than himself, or even an equal in England, he could not keep his scholars together, or control them for one day.” I guess, as the Yankee would say,* that O’Connell must have taken a lesson from the English schoolmaster. He well knew that if the Irish people were aware that Ireland had his equal, his influence was gone, and the unity, which he maintained for half a century, would soon be divided and broken up; and being once divided weakness would, necessarily, soon follow. A knowledge of this fact induced O’Connell to crush any one, friend or foe, who attempted to cope with him. The past history of his country taught him a useful lesson. England had long found out an easy way of subduing Ireland. The treacherous McMorrough taught the fatal lesson, when he invited Strongbow to invade Ireland and render him assistance to crush and subdue a neighboring chief with whom he was at war. The invitation was of course readily accepted, and McMorrough’s enemies were soon conquered, and their properties given to Strongbow’s followers, which they possess to this very day, except what was sold under the Irish Encumbered Estate Bill. Internal feuds weaken the

* Doctor Wheatley, the late Archbishop of Dublin, related this and many other amusing anecdotes, relating to the lowest class of schoolmasters in London, at one of the quarterly dinners of the Dublin Literary Teachers Society, at which I presided by right of my position as Vice-President, my croupier being the late Right Reverend Bishop of Meath, who is a Right Honorable, being the only Privy Counsellor among the Irish Bishops.

strongest nation, which, when once divided by domestic party quarrels, soon falls an easy prey to an invading army. England saw that Ireland was never unanimous in carrying out any measure calculated to improve the condition of her people, and she took special care to foment and keep up those domestic quarrels, which have always divided and weakened the nation.

The Irish parliament was taken away, not by force, but by the treachery of the Irish themselves, who divided upon the question, the majority in the Irish parliament having sold their country and national rights for money, places and titles. By this means England never had any difficulty in keeping Ireland in subjection. O'Connell knew all this, and, therefore, he never formed an idea of making Ireland a separate nation by force of arms. The ludicrous battle in the widow McCormack's cabbage garden, proved O'Connell's wisdom in making every effort, and trying every available means to improve the condition of his country by bloodless agitation, without having recourse to arms; a measure which he never contemplated. The young party charge him with inconsistency and deception, in having raised the expectation of the people by repeated promises of a domestic parliament in College Green. O'Connell well knew that England made use of every means that money could command, and promises of preferment and titles were calculated to seduce in order to rob Ireland of her domestic parliament; and he also knew that England would shed the last drop of blood in her veins before she would surrender what she had obtained with so much difficulty and trouble, and at such an enormous cost. He tried every means that ingenuity could invent and patriotism could inspire to get equal rights for Ireland.* He coaxed, he flattered, he abused; he even wore Orange and Green to conciliate the Orangemen of the north; he dined with the Marquis Normanby, to show his approval of his Excellency's conduct on some particular occasion; he did everything that was possible to be done; but all was not sufficient to relax the iron grasp of the ancient foe. Seeing then that words would not do, he thought he would try what virtue there was in

* The conduct of England towards Ireland has changed since this was written. Ireland is now governed by the same even-handed justice as England and Scotland. The government of England is granting all the concessions that Ireland can reasonably demand or desire, and I hope will continue to do so.

threats. So he set about holding his monster meeting, to show England the united numerical force of the Irish nation. This, I am confident, had the effect of extorting from England's fear what he could not obtain from her sense of justice. The Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel came into office, and witnessed the gigantic magnitude of O'Connell's monster meeting.

The greatest opponents to Catholic emancipation thought it more prudent to grant that measure than to expend unknown sums in suppressing public sentiment, so universally diffused, and preventing public demonstrations, systematically organized and peaceably carried out through the length and breadth of the nation.

Having obtained this just right for the Catholics of Ireland, O'Connell was in a better position to demand more, as he and several others of his persuasion got seats in the House of Commons, where they could plead the cause of their country with more effect. His next effort was to abolish tithes, which were unjust, and most obnoxious to the Roman Catholics. O'Connell was an adroit, fearless and untiring general, fighting the battles of his country against a superior force, securely entrenched behind barriers thrown up during seven preceding centuries by the English government to prevent the Irish from participating in those laws, made solely to protect and benefit England and ruin Ireland. O'Connell never intended to spill a drop of Irish blood in an attempt to obtain what he well knew was absolutely beyond his power; still he kept up his peaceable agitation and monster meeting, with the view to get justice, bit by bit, for Ireland, which was his policy.

Though O'Connell was right in keeping every flippant aspirant, who sought notoriety without solid pretensions, at a civil distance, yet he sometimes exhibited in his conduct and manner unmistakable symptoms of a jealous lust for exclusive and undivided honor, not at all times favorable to the cause he advocated. His desire for pre-eminence and personal honor in his patriotic struggles to establish the independence of his native country, which had for centuries been pining away under the accumulated pressure of English tyranny, injustice and misrule, lowered his dignity as a patriotic leader, and detracted

considerably from his wonted sense of justice,* and his favorite doctrine of free discussion. He was never known to spare friend or foe who differed in opinion from himself. This was, perhaps, the weakest point in his whole character. No one who has not heard him, could form an idea of the expedition with which he would silence and dispatch an adversary. He was best at everything he undertook. In the forest he was an unbending and stately oak; among the mountains he was Mount Blanc; among the orators he was occasionally a Curran, a Flood and a Grattan, combining the peculiar talent of the three; as a true patriot he stood alone and had no equal; as a companion he always charmed by his wit and general conversation; as a scold, he proved himself an overmatch for a Dublin fish-woman; as a bully, to cow down his political opponent, he was a lion; as a Christian he was truly pious, strictly observing the peculiar rites and ceremonies of his church. In his public speeches and demonstrations he assumed a certain degree of religious bigotry, and always put forward his religion to catch the multitude, well knowing that that was the most sensitive nerve to touch in order to rouse the ardent feelings of the Irish, and enlist all their faculties and energies in his cause; at home and in private no one was more tolerant to others professing a different creed from his, and less anxious to obtrude his religious opinions on others, as is proved by the inscription over his parlor door at Derrinane Abbey—"No politics or religion to be discussed here." When he went to his native mountains, to recruit his health, he gathered around him men of all creeds and politics, to whom he dispensed the characteristic hospitalities of his nation in the style of an eastern prince. As a friend, O'Connell was steadfast and sincere; as an enemy he was formidable, but forgiving, always ready and willing to assist his vanquished foe. He was a man of courage, though he declined to fight from religious motives. Destare forced a quarrel on him, and he shot him dead in a duel. This unfortunate event he regretted all his life. To atone for the misfortune of the widow, he allowed her a pension of one hundred pounds a year

* The conduct of the London schoolmaster made such an impression on O'Connell, that he thought it more wise to follow his example than to allow new aspirants to occupy the platform he had occupied alone for half a century.

during her lifetime. In debate O'Connell was powerful, eloquent, logical and convincing. He always suited his language to his audience. In addressing an Irish crowd his language was familiar, but witty; homely, but sarcastic, apparently unconnected and digressive, from the fact that he watched every movement and expression of his hearers, of which he never failed to take advantage. When he was most excursive, he did most execution, and gained most applause from the crowd. No man ever possessed O'Connell's peculiar tact in addressing an Irish crowd; no one knew so well how to enlist all their sympathies in any cause which he advanced and keep them together in unity of purpose. Of this he gave ample proof, from the single fact of being able to lead the Irish people and keep them together in advocating the cause of his long oppressed country for half a century. It is not by isolated cases that a fair judgment can be formed of the characteristic attributes of any man. A dazzling meteor may occasionally ascend, and after having consumed all the scanty combustible materials of which it is composed, falls with an accelerated motion to its mother earth; a glow worm, set in a blaze by an electric spark, ascends and illuminates for a moment, but the next instant all is enveloped in dismal darkness; the *ignis fatuus*, by its temporary light, allures the unwary traveller from his course and soon leaves him in darkness, confused and bewildered, unable to retrace his steps or find his way. O'Connell was no rocket, which pleased for a moment and fell to the ground; he was no glow worm, which lit up for an instant and disappeared; he was no Will-o'-the-wisp, that held out false light to deceive; no, he was the nucleus of a wonderful comet, with a tail of immense length, composed of millions of the Irish people. He moved around his native Island for fifty years, frightening his enemies with the fabulous forebodings, attributed to that class of terrestrial visitors. No doubt he frightened them out of Catholic emancipation, the unjust tithe system and other concessions. It is a notion of long standing that comets are forerunners of war, pestilence and famine; and, alas! Ireland, contrary to the wishes of O'Connell, commenced a foolish war, which ended ingloriously. Ireland was visited by famine and pestilence, which swept away the people by tens of thousands. I saw these

appalling scourges stalking through the land with fearful strides, cutting down men, women and children as they went along. I saw men, apparently in good health, but emaciated and weakened by hunger, sit down on the roadside and die, as appeared to me, without pain, and quite unconscious that their troubles and mortal career were so soon to be at an end. I saw men and women stretched on a wisp of straw at the back of the road fences, without any one to help them to a drink of water, depending solely on the casual traveller to render them assistance. Their moans this moment pierce my heart. I sicken at the recollection of those scenes of desolation and death. As I passed along, the bare and schrivelled hand of the prostrate fever patient, inside the fence, claimed pity and assistance in silent language, full of eloquence. Weakened by hunger and disease, the dying man lost his speech, and implored assistance by lifting up the hand, which had a more powerful effect than if solicited in the most pathetic language of poetry. To attempt a description of all I witnessed and heard during the famine in Ireland, would require a talent and power of description which I do not possess. I drop the painful subject here, but I shall resume it again.

O'Connell possessed within himself all the attributes of a national leader. His person was large, handsome, (I should have said fine) and imposing; his constitution robust; his step firm and unfaltering, indicating great physical strength and firmness of purpose; his head was large, well formed and destitute of hair. He wore a wig, which he shifted quickly from side to side, with both hands when he was in real earnest, or wanted a new idea.

It is impossible to do justice to the brilliant eloquence and unanswerable arguments of O'Connell in combating his political opponents in the English House of Commons. On many occasions, when it was known that he was about to plead the cause of unfortunate Ireland, on a certain day appointed for that purpose, several members, unfriendly to the cause he was about to advocate, would form a combination against him, with a view of preventing him from getting a hearing. When he stood up to speak, those who conspired against him would instantly commence to interrupt him, but his moral courage could not be sub-

duced; he stood unmoved like the pillar of Hercules. His very look and defiant attitude was sufficient to cow them into propriety, and from the moment he uttered the first word till he had done, the auditory might hear a pin drop on the floor. During his speech they were riveted to their seats in silent admiration of the man. On several of these occasions I witnessed his matchless power in combating the combined force of several of the opposing clique. Sir Robert Peel possessed all the necessary qualities of a refined and classical speaker. His person was imposing and gentlemanly, his language chaste and flowing; his arguments strong and clear; but his manner wanted life and vigor. Lord John Russell was, by many degrees, the inferior of Sir Robert Peel. His speeches read well but lost all their force in the delivery. He was never at a loss for words or a plausible argument, but was wanting in life and energy.

There was something in O'Connell's manner which captivated his hearers. Whenever he stood up to speak on any important question, I instantly felt the blood flow to my head before he had time to utter the second sentence. My sympathies with the man, and previous knowledge of his extraordinary abilities, had something to do in exciting my feelings. Apart from the eloquence of an Irish speaker, he throws so much fire into his subject, that he sets all his hearers in a blaze. Shiel was gifted with this peculiar power. His quick and hasty manner and piercing voice, by no means agreeable, and his brilliant eloquence never failed to electrify his audience. He composed and committed to memory all his great speeches.

He had good taste for poetry and was well educated. He had some knowledge of mathematical science, and was particularly fond of algebra. He and I would occasionally meet in the evening, on our way to our respective homes, and, in passing his house, he would ask me in to discuss some abstruse problem in algebra.

PROF. ALBERT MARKHAM

Was born in the State of Massachusetts, October 8th, 1831. He was the youngest son of Capt. Luther Markham, a sturdy and enterprising farmer in the old Bay State. The mother of the latter, and grandmother of the subject of this sketch, was Lucy Alden, a direct descendant of the celebrated John Alden of the Mayflower.

Prof. Markham was educated at Brown University, Rhode Island, and soon after his collegiate course entered upon the occupation of teaching, an occupation in which he has been uninterruptedly employed for the past seventeen years. He began his educational work in Milwaukee in 1859; during this year and the following one he held the position of principal of the First Ward Public School; subsequently he was appointed to the Seventh Ward Public School. The latter position he resigned after a brief space, to accept one of greater responsibility, that of Superintendent of Public Schools in the city of Niles, Mich. In this position, which he held during the first four years of the great rebellion, he established an enviable reputation as one of the most successful educators of the State. The educational records of Michigan leave ample testimony to his eminent services. In the fall of 1864 Prof. Markham resigned his position in Niles, Mich., and returning to Milwaukee, inaugurated a movement which, through his untiring efforts, resulted in the establishment of our excellent and widely known Milwaukee Academy. This institution is still under his charge. Here the best efforts of his professional life have been enlisted and here the choice fruits of his labors have been seen and appreciated by all. The high reputation which our Milwaukee Academy sustains, both at home and abroad, is an eloquent eulogium upon the eminent scholarship and ability of its principal.

THE MILWAUKEE ACADEMY.

Such an institution as the Milwaukee Academy was much needed in the Northwest, and much praise is due to the trustees of the Academy for having supplied us with the means of keep-

ing pace with the growing intelligence of the age. From the experience, general knowledge and high character of Professor Markham, the principal, there is no doubt but that the object they had in view will be arrived at in due time. The prospectus states that "it is the aim of this school to furnish the best facilities for a thorough and extended Academic education for boys and young men. It receives boys at an early age, and carries them through a progressive course of study and discipline, such as is calculated to qualify them either for entering the university or engaging in business pursuits. Fitting boys for college is made a specialty of the Institution. Students in the college-preparatory course are thoroughly drilled in the first principles of the Latin and Greek languages, and thereby a permanent foundation is laid for high classical scholarship. This course, as marked out, extends through four years; yet, by the more mature class of students, it may be accomplished in three years.

The English and Scientific Course embraces a wide range of studies, including the higher English branches, the various departments of Natural Science, and extends into the higher Mathematics. This course is designed for those students, who, not choosing a collegiate education, desire to pursue such studies as shall have an immediate application to business pursuits. This course occupies four years, and its classes hold a co-ordinate rank with the corresponding classes in the Classical Course.

It is our aim at all times to employ such *methods* of instruction as shall best promote the *individual* interests of the pupil. We do not believe in the so-called "grade system," when carried to such extremes, as is too often the case, that the interests of a large percentage of the pupils must be sacrificed merely for the sake of the "system" itself. A mode of classification which of necessity retards the more active pupils, for the accommodation of the slower ones, is faulty and wrong. That a pupil must be assigned to a lower "grade," and be obliged to pursue all the prescribed studies therein, merely because of his deficiency in some one or two branches, is a requirement both unreasonable and unjust. We do not believe in attempting any such leveling process. In the realm of mind, as in the

physical creation, nature ordains endless diversity, not sameness; and in all the processes of mental culture we would aid the development of individuality, rather than suppress it, by adapting instruction, as far as may be, to the peculiar characteristics and condition of each mind with which we are dealing.

The grand object to be accomplished by the Institution, as it is the chief end of all true education, is to afford its pupils such culture, both intellectual and moral, as shall give vigorous development to the mental faculties, stimulate true manly qualities and good morals, and, in short lay the foundations for intelligent and honorable manhood."

An institution, such as the Milwaukee Academy, was much needed in the Northwest. A very broad space was visible between the educational course taught in the Common Schools and that read in the Colleges; the aim of the Milwaukee Academy is to fill up this space and establish a continuous course of education more in accordance with the growing intelligence of the country, and better suited to qualify young men, who aspire to the higher walks in science and general literature, to enter College. The Common Schools have done much to elevate the character of the country by giving the masses an opportunity of learning to read and write, by which they have caught a glimpse of the gigantic strides taken in European countries in the higher regions of science, while the vacant space between the educational courses mentioned above remained a blank. There was a cause for this; as boys are taken from school as soon as their services are made available in field operations or other domestic employments. But the continuous stream from foreign countries to this, and the yearly improved worldly condition of our people, will render the assistance of young boys in domestic employments less needed, year after year: therefore I would recommend all young men who have time, leisure, and means, and especially who are blessed with intellectual capacity and a laudable desire to make their mark, and distinguish themselves in the world, to take advantage of the Milwaukee Academy, now ready to supply all their wants and desires. In entering upon science, let them commence with axioms or self-evident principles, taking care, to take nothing, not self-evident, for granted, but deduce one conse-

quence from another, by which the mind is enlarged and delighted, and the reflecting youth, with a full determination to persevere, and with exertions indefatigable and commensurate, trace the object of contemplation to the end, and deduce sure and satisfactory conclusions. But if he works by rule, and not by reason, as is too much the practice, he wanders in doubt and darkness, every effort he makes is retarded, and his toilsome steps which leave no sure or permanent trace behind are attended with new difficulties and endless perplexities; and if he forgets his rules, he is as helpless as when he began.

The subordinate departments of this Institution are under the superintendence of competent teachers.

Ancient and Modern History, Elocution, Geography, Vocal Music.

The institution has a Gymnasium, and a Mineralogical Collection, also a collection of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus.

Nothing could be more complete or better arranged than the course of instruction and study in the Milwaukee Academy.

Young men, residing in distant parts of this and adjoining States, will doubtless take advantage of the inducements held out by the Milwaukee Academy; it is to be regretted that they cannot be accommodated with board and lodging in the building under the immediate care of the principal. It is to be hoped, that this want will be supplied in time. It is also desirable that the Trustees of the Academy devote part of the Museum to a Collection, to illustrate the science of Natural History, such as birds, fishes, insects, reptiles, etc., etc.

Under the fostering care of the Board of Trustees, composed, as it is, of some of the most respectable citizens of Milwaukee, the Milwaukee Academy must, in due time, become one of the most prominent educational institutions of the country.

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