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Anniversary Number

CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS., December, 1903

Twenty-Eighth Year



Wisconsin Central Ry.

DAILY TRAINS

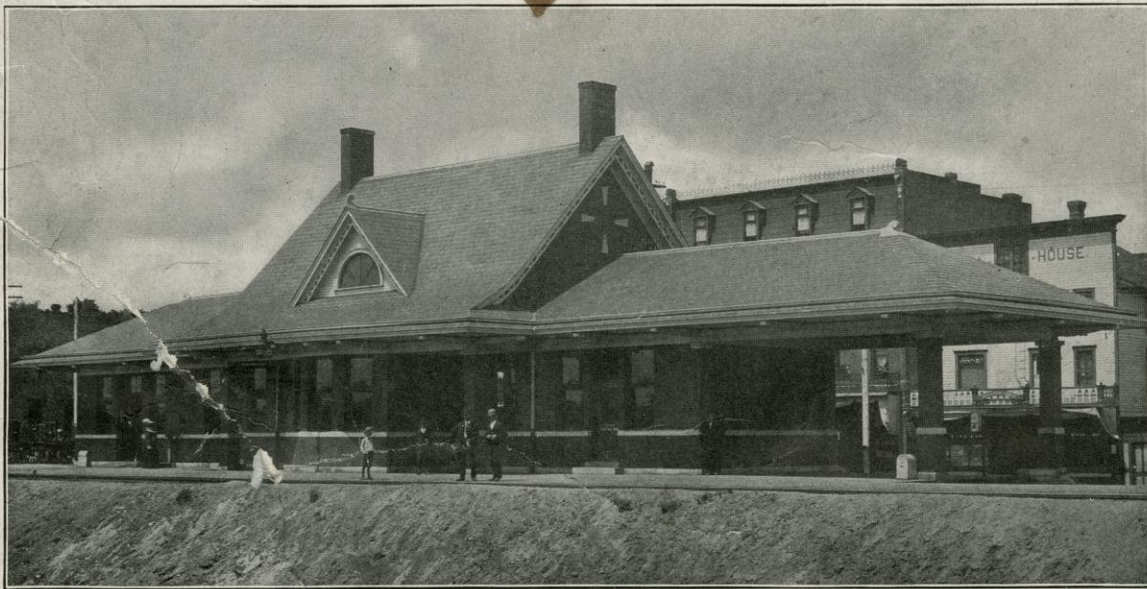
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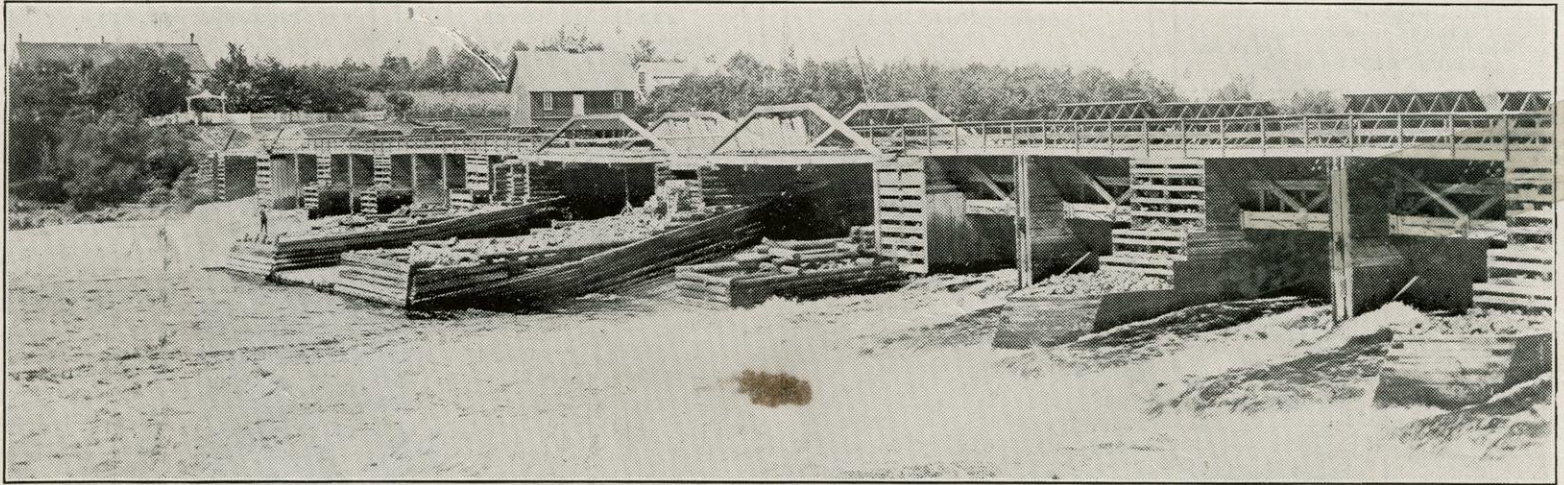
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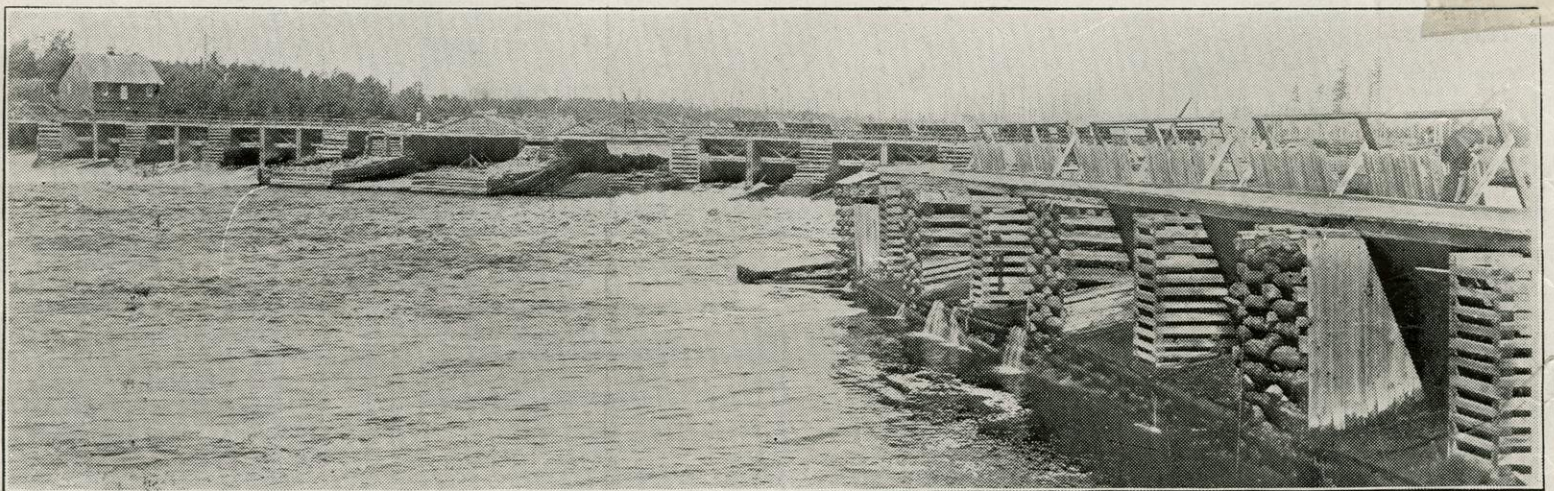
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City of Chippewa Falls



Chippewa Falls is a town of some 11,000 inhabitants situated on the Chippewa river 63 miles above its junction with the Mississippi at Lake Pepin. It is substantially built on both sides of the river, which is here spanned by one wagon and three railroad bridges. It also embraces within its boundaries, Duncan Creek, a handsome stream with many water powers, and spanned by a half dozen bridges from its entrance into the city limits until its junction with the Chippewa river at the foot of the falls. No city of its size in the Union has more natural and artificial conveniences and advantages. Its water works are unrivaled, and carry into the city abundance of the purest liquid from natural springs about two miles above the city. The town is lighted with gas and electricity, and has handsome streets,

paved and macadamized, and lined with shops and stores of metropolitan size, and appearance. Besides its elegant and tasteful residences, the city has many costly public buildings which would do honor to a much larger place.

The water power here is very great, and is used to run the big lumber mills and the electric power machines. Adjoining the city limits are the county insane asylum, and the home for the feeble minded, the former erected at an expense of nearly \$100,000, and the latter at about \$250,000. The facilities for communication with the outer world are excellent. In all thirty-four passenger trains enter and leave the city daily, and besides these, the interurban electric railway runs two trains every hour between Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire. There are in addition the

telegraph and the local and long distance telephones, connecting the town with Superior, Duluth, St. Paul and Minneapolis as well as Chicago, Milwaukee and Madison. When we came to Chippewa Falls just twenty-eight years ago all the wonderful improvements here noticed were wanting, or only in the incipiency. The place was a mere village in the heart of a wilderness. The roads leading to or from it were for the most part logging trails, the rivers and streams without bridges, and the country wild and uncultivated. Here and there might be seen the log shanty of the settler, standing among pine stumps, with patches of unprofitable cultivation around it. Now the country for fifty miles west, east and north of Chippewa Falls is one vast cornfield, dotted with dwellings and outbuildings and with

good roads leading in all directions, and bridges on every stream. The same year we arrived there was only a little spur railroad opened, connecting with the Omaha at Eau Claire and running cars twice a day, often without passengers. Now we have the wonderful facilities for travel just

came along, settled there, too, and the young city was started. Chippewa Falls was no exception to the rule. Seventy years ago a voyager from old France, fond of viewing nature in her wildest loveliness, paddled his birch canoe up the Chippewa river until he reached the falls. Then stand-

were but two weekly papers published here—the Avalanche and the Herald. On the 5th day of October, in the year 1875, we issued the first number of the "Times," which we still continue to publish and which has survived many ventures of a like kind. Chippewa county, which had then



THE OLD TOWN.

stated. Then there was not a bushel of grain shipped out of the valley. Now four large flouring mills, with a capacity of several hundred barrels of flour daily, are in constant operation, and large quantities of grain and corn are exported.

The history of almost all western towns is the same. The pioneer leading his oxen; wheeling his wheelbarrow; or paddling his canoe, came to a spot which arrested his attention, and inclined him to settle. Laying down his rifle, he took his axe, chopped down trees, built himself a log cabin, covered it with spars and shakes, struck a spark from his flint, kindled a fire, and then contentedly sat down to smoke. Others following in his wake

ing on the lofty bluff that overlooked the roaring waters, tumbling over the granite rocks, his eye swept the country round, sleeping in its pristine beauty.

There before him was the mighty river rolling away to the southward, great oak woods to the west. Eagle prairie fringed with timber stretching to the north, and thick groves of pine reaching to the horizon on the east, then at the foot of that bluff, where the Catholic church now stands, the wandering Frenchman beached his canoe, laid down his pack, and built his shanty, around which in after years he saw the little village grow up into a city, and spread out far beyond his fondest expectation. When we came to the city there

within its boundaries nearly all the territory now contained in the counties of Barron, Sawyer, Price and Taylor, had no towns or villages outside of Chippewa Falls but the little village of Bloomer. All the rest of the country was wild wood.

Twenty-eight years is a long time in the life of an individual, and often in the history of a country. Especially has it been so in the history of Chippewa county. Nobody that saw it then, could believe it to be the same country which he looks on now. Nor could anyone who did not see it then, be made to believe that all the wonderful changes which have come over it since could be the work of twenty-eight years.



THE NEW TOWN.

1870.

MAYORS OF CHIPPEWA FALLS.

1903.

The city of Chippewa Falls was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of 1869. It then had a population according to the census of 1870 of 2,500, exclusive of the south side, which was annexed to the city in 1887. The first city election took place in the spring of 1870 and elected the following officers: Mayor, James A. Taylor; treasurer, Thomas Morris; police justice, P. H. Foster; assessor, Joel E. Pierce; city attorney, W. R.

Hoyt. The aldermen were C. Buckholtz, J. Leinenkugel, Charles Norway, Dennis Felix, C. F. Goethel and A. Rappins. The city council elected the city clerk and John F. Hall was given the position. The first council meeting was held in the front room of the second floor of the building on Spring street adjoining Watson's drug store. The new city at this time was in the hey-day of prosperity. It was the headquarters for the lum-

bering business on the Chippewa river, with an immense pine forest at its back and no town to interfere with its trade. It was indeed the "monarch of all it surveyed."

Every morning in the fall and winter could be seen from 40 to 50 tote teams loaded with camp supplies purchased from merchants in the city bound for the lumber camps, some of them a hundred miles above. And in the spring and fall



- | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. J. A. Taylor. | 2. Isaac Sheldon. | 3. A. R. Barrows. | 4. J. Leinenkugel. | 5. A. E. Pound. | 6. E. Flanders. |
| 7. E. Poznanski. | 8. Louis Vincent. | 9. L. C. Stanley. | 10. A. Hoffman. | 11. J. M. Bingham. | 12. T. J. Cunningham. |
| 13. H. C. McRae. | 14. A. B. McDonell. | 15. R. Kennedy. | 16. H. W. Earley. | 17. B. F. Millard. | 18. W. H. Stafford. |
| 19. O. Lappin. | 20. C. A. Stanley. | 21. P. H. Lindley. | 22. J. Anderson. | 23. Louis Fletcher. | 24. Geo. B. McCall. |

the streets were crowded with the hardy, happy lumberjack. The Indian brave and his dusky squaw were still in the foreground and seen daily upon the streets, selling his pelf and investing the proceeds in scout-a-wa-boo, the principal diet of his household.

It was this same year that the magnificent Tremont House was built, costing \$120,000, equaling any hostelry in the state, but none too large or none too good for the Chippewas of that day.

depot. The Chippewa Valley division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul came into the city the same year. In 1885 under the administration of Mayor T. J. Cunningham the water works was built by Phelps & Co., of Minneapolis. It was a great undertaking for so small a city but it showed what confidence capital had in this wood bound village. The supply of water comes from springs at the foot of the high bluff at the big eddy on the Chippewa river one and a half miles from the

business streets were paved with cedar blocks. During the year 1897, under the last administration of Mayor Poznanski, after a hard fight in the city council, a franchise was granted the Chippewa Valley Electric Railway Co. to build an electric line in the city. This line also connected with Eau Claire. It is a finely equipped system, and has proven a financial success. In 1900 a fine five span steel bridge was built across the



CITH HALL.

In 1875, under Mayor I. W. Sheldon, the first sound of the iron horse was heard within the city limits. By the energy and perseverance of Thad C. Pound and L. C. Stanley, assisted by outside capitalists, the Chippewa Falls and Western railway was built from Eau Claire to this city.

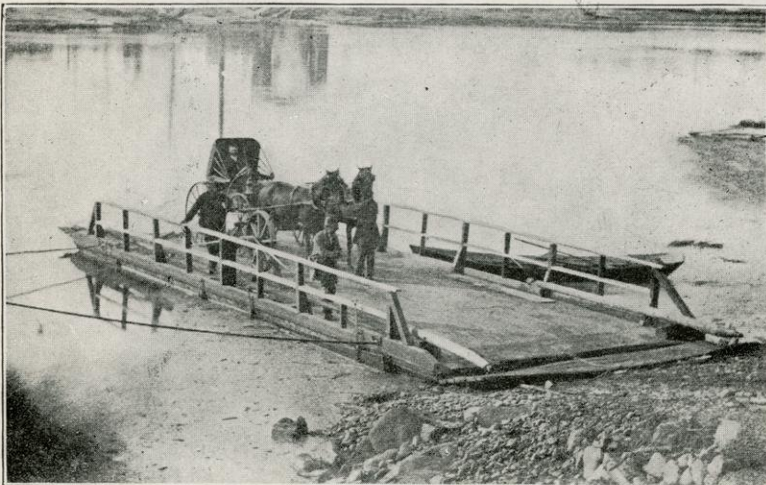
The city now having felt the taste of metropolitan improvements, in the year 1876 Swift & Bro. built the gas works, and our streets were lighted by gas. In 1880 the Wisconsin Central built its line from Abbotsford and in a short time bought out the C. F. & W. In 1883 the C. M. & O. built into the city from Eau Claire, locating its depot on Catholic Hill, and in 1884 the Wisconsin Central moved its depot to this side of the river, locating on the site of the present

city. It is the purest water that runs through the pipes of any city in the world. The great purity and wonderful benefits derived from the Chippewa Falls water need no comment here.

As gas took the place of oil and oil took the place of the tallow-dip, so the electric light superseded gas. In 1886, under the administration of Mayor McRae, an electric light plant was built by city capitalists for the purpose of lighting the business houses and residences, but it was not until 1891, during the term of Mayor Leinenkugel, that the streets were lighted by electric lights, and Chippewa Falls has now the reputation among railroad men and traveling men of being the best lighted city in the state. Improvements kept pushing one another and in 1892 the

Chippewa in place of the old wooden one, at a cost of \$50,000.

During the present year, 1903, under Mayor McCall, the cedar pavement was replaced by brick, making a complete system of railway, water, light and paved streets equal to any in the land. Cement and brick sidewalks are fast superseding the plank walks all over the city. The resident streets are lined with beautiful trees, while there is a movement among some of the citizens to start a driving and park association for the beautifying of Chippewa Falls. The country around the city can not be surpassed in its natural beauty, the grand valley of the Chippewa can be equaled nowhere in the state of Wisconsin.



THE OLD FERRY.



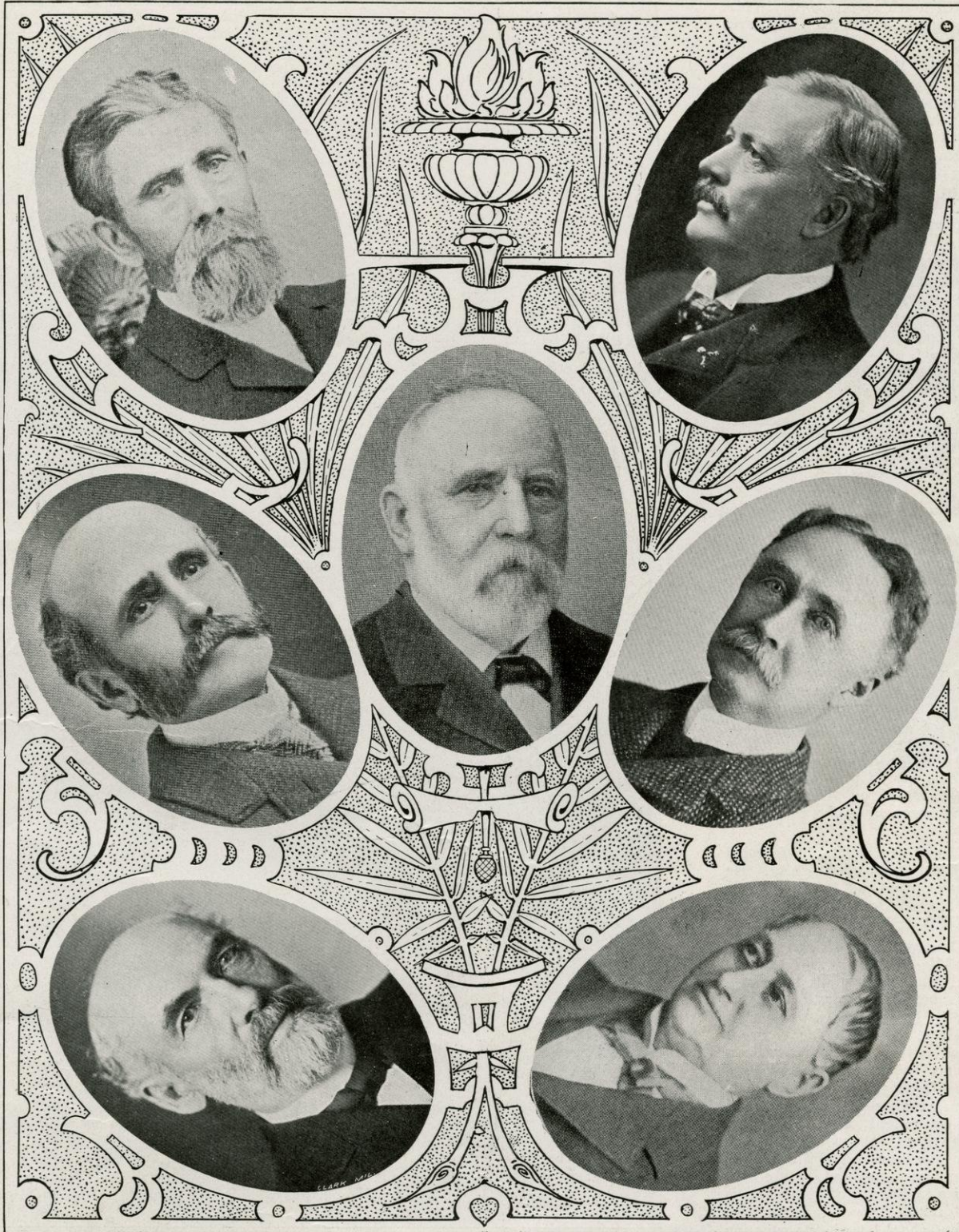
TREMONT HOUSE, CHIPPEWA FALLS.

Chippewa Falls has been one of the most prominent factors in the lumber trade for many years. Her name and the great lumber industries of the valley are known from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico; wherever lumbermen gather there can be found some one to exploit her fame. The captains and financiers who compose this group, Frederick Weyerhaeuser, Edward Rutledge, William Irvine, J. T. Barber, Frank McDonough, A. B. McDonnell and L. C.

Frederick Weyerhaeuser was among the first to see the great possibilities of this county not alone for its pine, but its agricultural resources. His coming into this region as the head of one of the greatest lumber concerns ever created was the beginning of prosperity for the Chippewa valley. Mr. Weyerhaeuser was born in Neidersaulheim, near Mainz, in southern Germany, November 21, 1834, a farmer's son. In 1852, at the age of 17, he came to America, and the story of his

He, too, saw the possibilities of the country and was quick to grasp the situation. He personally directed all his business from the beginning and to-day is considered one of the best business men and financiers in the Northwest. Those who know Mr. Rutledge best testify to his great generosity. He has not forgotten in his prosperity those who have been less fortunate.

Mr. William Irvine, secretary and manager of the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company of this



Edward Rutledge.

Alex. McDonell.

William Irvine.

Frederick Weyerhaeuser.

Frank McDonough.

J. T. Barber.

L. C. Stanley.

CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY OF THE CHIPPEWA VALLEY.

Stanley, were among the pioneers in this great industry and with their means and great business ability have developed this vast wilderness of thirty years ago. They have spent millions of dollars and given employment to thousands of people, many of whom have become well-to-do and not a few rich from the lands that twenty-five years ago were considered worthless.

struggle to reach the first place in the business and financial world has been often told in the columns of the Times. He is one of the men who succeeded, because he deserved success.

Mr. Edward Rutledge arrived in Chippewa Falls in the summer of 1863. He commenced at the very bottom of a lumberman's vocation, he qualified himself for the future that was before him.

city, our greatest industry and greatest of its kind in the Northwest, has reason to feel proud of his work and the part he has played in the development of this rich valley of the Chippewa river. As a mere boy he began his work on the river and has served in nearly every post of duty connected with the lumber business. After thoroughly qualifying himself, by experience in all

these departments, he rose deservedly to the highest position in the management of one of the largest lumber plants in the United States. The remarkable success of men like William Irvine shows that the American principle of democratic selection and reward of ability, energy and hard work is by no means dead. But it shows likewise that the way "up" can be traversed only by working. The lives of managers of great corporations such as the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company is by no means easy. They are crowded with many labors and anxieties, with much responsibility. Mr. Irvine is still in the prime of life, a little over fifty.

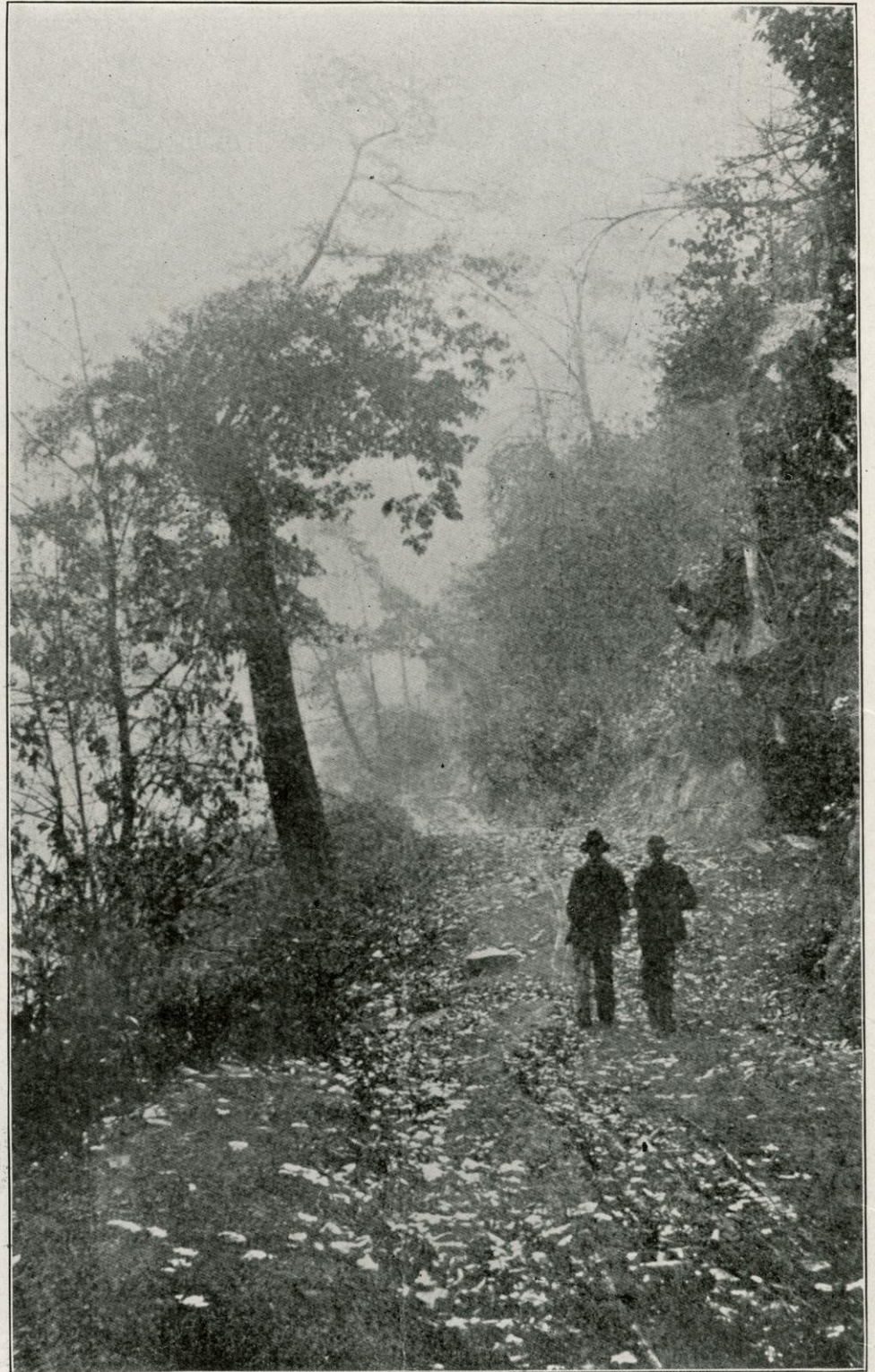
Nearly all the men in Eau Claire who were actively engaged in the lumber business, have long since died. They were men of energy and hope. Life had for them much promise. Notwithstanding their pathway was thickly strewn with difficulties and for them there were many, very many, disappointments, they did not grow discouraged or falter. Their motto was, "to dare and to do." The Northwestern Lumber Co., Stanley and Eau Claire, at the head of which is Colonel J. T. Barber, has grown from a very small concern in less than thirty years, to a great manufacturing plant. It has built the second city in Chippewa county, and gives employment to hundreds of men in Eau Claire. Colonel Barber assumed charge of its affairs, on the death of that splendid type of manhood, D. R. Moon, and has already demonstrated his ability to carry forward the great work. He belongs to the new school of lumbermen. He has great executive ability and is capable of doing a great deal of hard work. Men of Colonel Barber's education and ability have shown that the lumber business of to-day is now one of the most profitable as it is one of the most useful occupations. It opens to young men an immense field for employment and honest ambition, as is shown by the large number of young men who are systematically learning the business. It is the success of such men as Colonel Barber that encourages them.

Alexander B. McDonnell was born in Glengarry, Canada, in 1840, and came to Michigan in 1861, engaging in the lumber business. Leaving there in 1873 he located in Chippewa Falls, where for two years he took charge of the logging camps of Edward Rutledge. For the next six years he was in the employ of the Mississippi Logging Company, being in charge of its operations both in the woods and on the Chippewa river. He then formed a partnership with Thomas Irvine, buying and dealing quite extensively in pine lands, owning some of the finest tracts on the Chippewa river and often having seven or eight camps operating in the winter.

In 1879, with other local capitalists, he founded the Lumbermen's National Bank of this city. He was elected its first president and has held that position ever since. Mr. McDonnell was elected mayor of Chippewa Falls in 1895 and 1896.

Senator Frank McDonough, Sr., of Eau Claire, is one of the most public-spirited as well as one of the most successful business men in the Chippewa valley. He was born in Canada in 1846. Arrived in Eau Claire in 1863 and has made that city his home ever since. He was for a great many years connected with the Northwestern Lumber Company under the management of Hon. J. G. Thorpe. About fifteen years ago Mr. McDonough began the manufacturing of saw mill machinery, mostly his own patent, and has to-day the finest plant of the kind in the west, giving employment to nearly one hundred skilled workmen. Senator McDonough represents Chippewa and Eau Claire counties in the state senate and is prominently identified with the public affairs of Eau Claire, notably the school board, the common council and the board of trade.

Hon. L. C. Stanley is the grand old man of Chippewa Falls. He came here when a young man and has always made this city his home. It was through his efforts that Chippewa Falls was given its first railroad which he successfully managed for over ten years. Mr. Stanley has served as mayor, as a member of the school board, and whenever called upon to assist in any undertaking of benefit to the city responds cheerfully. At present he is the president of the First National Bank, the oldest and one of the substantial institutions of the Chippewa valley.



ON THE NEW ROAD TO LONG LAKE.



THE LUMBERJACK.

For many years the scarlet-coated lumberjack, that vanguard of higher civilization in the northern woods, was a conspicuous figure on the streets of Chippewa Falls in the spring and fall. He was a strong, rough, cheerful woodsman who in his fearless, lonely life in the dense forests of the north had a charm and fascination for those who came to live in the towns he had helped to build and make ready for the city boomers. The pine tree has almost disappeared in northern Wisconsin, the land is being cleared for the farmers and the lumberjack has been forced farther to the west or northwest. The few that are occasionally seen to-day are not the lumberjacks of old, they are usually men who go into the woods for a short time until they can do something else.

penned by some one who has seen and heard the voice of the lumberjack:

"It is near the night of a cold, bleak day early in the season when the men are seeking out the camps to which they have been assigned. The wild, wind tossed, foam flecked little lake is surrounded by a magnificent pine forest whose dark threatening boughs toss wildly in the snow-laden wind, now breaking into a shrill swishing whistle, again dying away into a sobbing moan while the gray, low-hanging clouds scurry hastily across the heavens completely blotting out the sun and sky. At the south end of the lake a snake-like tract emerges from the pines to the west, winds along and is swallowed up in the forest to the east. Down the track there comes a puffing, tooting little locomotive attached to a few logging cars and a diminutive caboose. The name of the

Canadian mackinaws—some shining bright in their newness, others old and greasy, trousers dirty for the most part, rolled half way to the knees and exposing to view the tops of two or three pairs of thick socks thrust into heavy rubbers of the north, slouch hats and caps. Grabbing their heavy packs from off the car on which they are piled and slinging them upon their broad, stout backs, these laughing, cursing, care-free men step briskly towards the camp, the location of which is marked by a confused streamer of white smoke whirling against the dark background of spruce, pine and balsam. Now all in a bunch, then straggling along like a flock of geese, they are soon swallowed up in the underbrush. The last seen of the procession will very likely be two or three men at the end, stopping for a moment to raise the indispensable whisky flask to their lips."



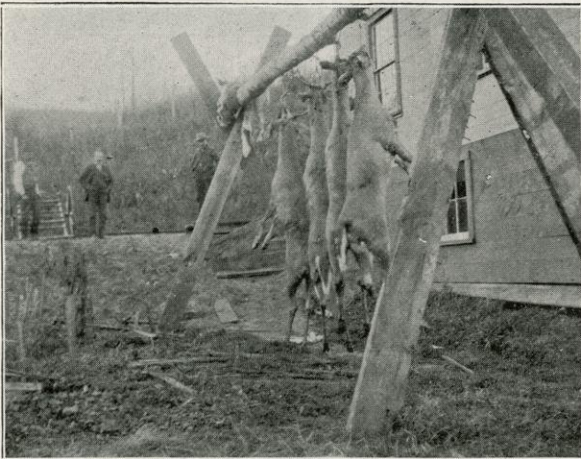
BIG FALLS HUNTING CLUB.

Writers of fiction to-day delight in the romance and mystery of the men who felled the forests of the north. Stewart E. White has immortalized such a region, in "The Blazed Trail," although few people know that the now quiet little town of Bay City, Mich., was the rough lumbering town described. Chippewa Falls, like all the northern towns, has had its romance and adventure. Here, too, the lumberjack has acted his role which many a writer would delight in picturing.

Fancy a typical scene yourself, which we found

stop, it cannot be called a station, is sung out by the conductor, a chunky fellow, himself dressed like a lumberman, and a wild scramble follows. Out of the tiny caboose come tumbling twenty men or more, a motley crew, each eager to be first. Many drunk and boisterously singing, others laughing and chaffing their unsober comrades, they step into the freezing, sleety air with mackinaws unbuttoned and some of the tipsy ones with shirts open at the throat. These are the lumberjacks, dressed in heavy flannel shirts, gaily checkered

Thus the lumberjack began his winter's work, and it was but a few years ago this scene was not uncommon in Chippewa county, although more often the lumberjack traveled on a sleigh. As we have said, many stories have been written, many have been told of the wild carousals of this man of the woods, which will be listened to by generations of the future, who will come to live in this peaceful farming country, once a dark, dense forest felled by the lumberjack.



A GOOD DAY'S SHOOT.



AN OLD TIME LOGGING CAMP.

THE NEW TOWN OF CORNELL.

One of the most important points of the Chippewa Valley is the new town of Cornell just being established at Brunette Falls, twenty-one miles above this city, on the new line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

As early as 1865 it was planned by Ezra Cornell, the founder and benefactor of Cornell University of Ithaca, N. Y., to found a city at the place which now bears his name. He had carefully surveyed and platted, as shown by maps and a prospectus which are still in existence, sev-

dulating table, a portion of which is perfectly cleared and the remainder of which is yet covered with heavy hardwood timber, lying about 100 feet in elevation above the river, from which point the landscape view is one of the most picturesque in the State of Wisconsin, which is noted for its natural scenery. The streets, parallel with the points of the compass, are uniformly eighty feet in width, and each block is intercepted by an alley sixteen feet in width, all lots facing upon streets and abutting upon alleys. The lots in the busi-

ness portion are twenty-five feet frontage by one hundred and forty-two feet in depth, while those in the residence portion are fifty feet frontage and of the same depth.

Wisconsin, which is planning to harness the magnificent power of the falls to the wheels of industry. The officers and stockholders of this company are among Eau Claire's leading business men and are amply able to carry out their plans. Mr. L. V. Ripley, president, and Dr. Alton S. Thomas, secretary, are in active charge of the new town and the work.

Aside from the large improvements contemplated by that company, many public improve-



THE FALLS AT CORNELL GREAT WATER POWER.

eral hundred acres as a town site, opposite to which, in the river at the falls, he had located the points for dams, bridges, booms and other improvements, and had it not been for his untimely death in 1874, there is little doubt but that there would now be at that point a sister city of equal importance with Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire.

The natural advantages of the new city and the power at that point impressed Cornell as they must now impress men of power and achievement as being the largest and most easily developed of any power in the west, excepting none, less it be that of St. Anthony Falls, Minneapolis.

The site selected for the new town is an un-

ness portion are twenty-five feet frontage by one hundred and forty-two feet in depth, while those in the residence portion are fifty feet frontage and of the same depth.

The town is surrounded by a magnificent farming country, a greater portion of which is already under cultivation. This community has already the advantages of civilization that would give credit to a much older community, as it enjoys ample schools and church facilities, as well as rural free delivery, telephone service and good roads for almost every farm.

This property is owned by the Cornell Land & Power Company, a corporation of Eau Claire,

ments are in the course of progress. A new steel bridge of one span, about 208 feet in length, resting on stone piers at either end, carrying the floor of the bridge 45 feet above low water, is to be built by the municipal towns of Cleveland and Arthur, adjoining upon either side of the river, with the assistance of the county.

As the new town and the surrounding country is rapidly growing and developing, there are many opportunities for the location of all kinds of business at this point. Any one who has not seen the new town site and the power would be amply repaid by visiting it.

Few of the smaller cities in Wisconsin have been as highly favored in state and national politics as Chippewa Falls.

Hon. J. J. Jenkins has served ten years in Congress and is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was born in England in 1843 and has lived in Wisconsin for fifty years. Mr. Jenkins is a member of the Iron Brigade.

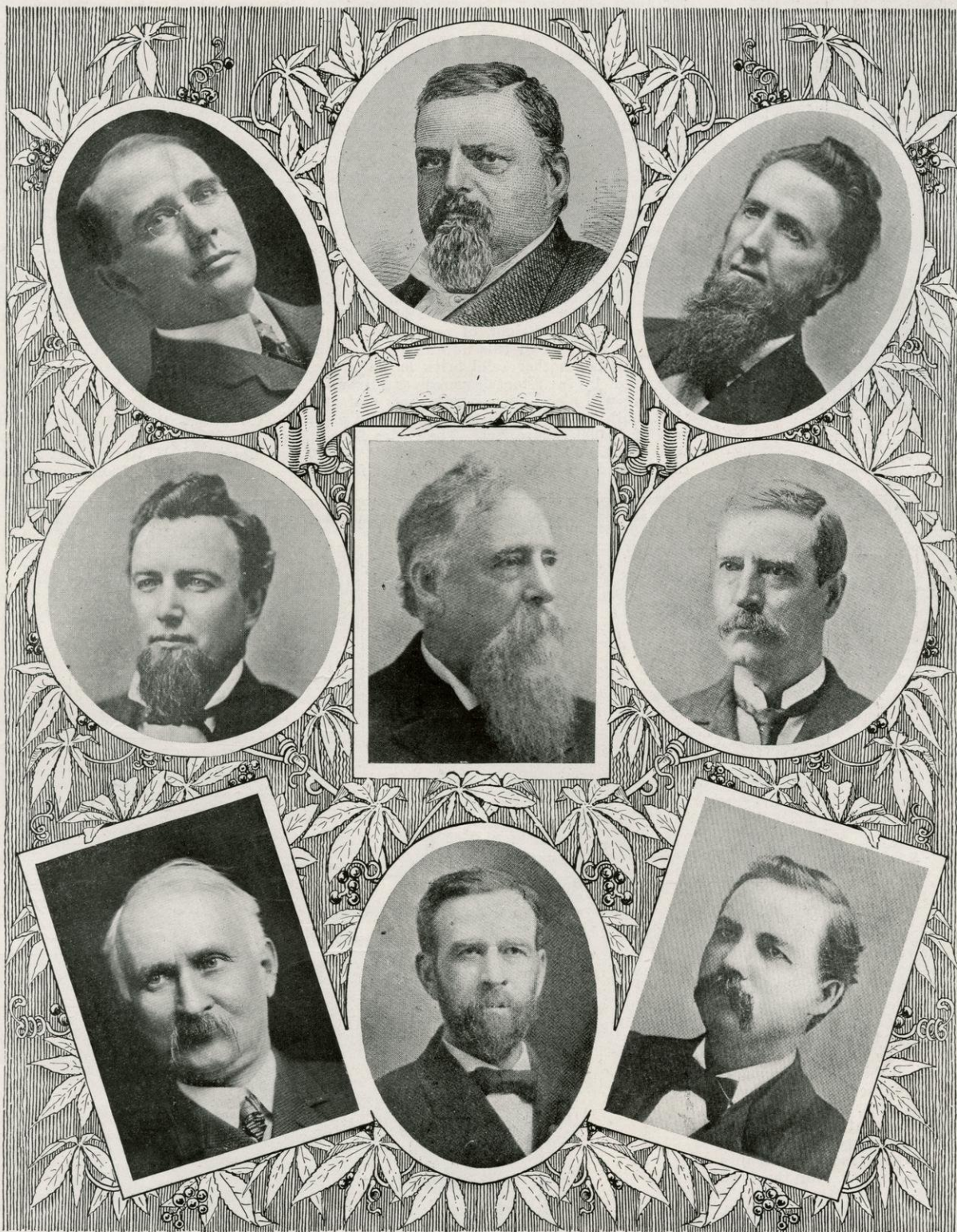
cuit judge he received the honor of justice of the supreme court of Wisconsin.

Among the well known men of the state years ago was Hon. J. W. Bingham, who was born in Perry, New York, February 3, 1828. Mr. Bingham was lieutenant-governor of Wisconsin and speaker of the assembly. He died in 1885.

General George C. Ginty was a brigadier-general

T. J. Cunningham was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 17, 1852. He has been a member of the state legislature and was secretary of state for four years.

Hon. John Thomas is well known among politicians in Wisconsin. He is a member of the state board of agriculture and was recently elected



T. B. Leonard.
A. R. Barrows.
T. J. Cunningham.

Geo. C. Ginty.
T. C. Pound.
J. W. Thomas.

J. M. Bingham.
John J. Jenkins.
R. D. Marshall.

CITIZENS HONORED BY STATE AND NATION.

Six years in Congress, Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin, Speaker of the Assembly, are the political honors which have been given Hon. T. C. Pound. For many years he was one of the prominent politicians of the nation. Mr. Pound was born in Pennsylvania, December 6, 1833.

Hon. R. D. Marshall was born in Nashua, N. H., in 1847. When still a young man he came to Chippewa Falls and after being county and cir-

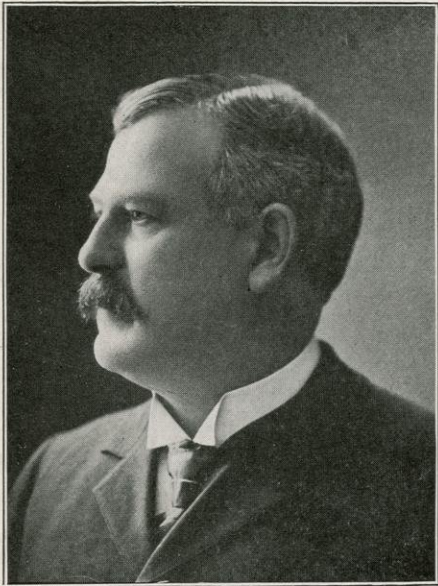
at thirty. He was internal revenue collector, United States marshal and state senator. General Ginty was prominent in the state and a public-spirited citizen of Chippewa Falls, whose memory will long be honored.

Hon. A. R. Barrows was speaker of the assembly and leader of the Greenback party in its day. For many years he was well known in political circles in Northern Wisconsin.

railway commissioner. Mr. Thomas was born in Wales, March 31, 1846.

The only Badger in the group is Hon. T. B. Leonard, who was born in Lowell, Wisconsin, February 22, 1859. Mr. Leonard has always taken a high place in the Democratic party of the state and was for four years assistant secretary of state. He is now president of the board of education of this city.

OUR WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE.



MR. LESLIE WILLSON.

come a demand for larger and more modern quarters. The accompanying picture shows a handsome though plain facade of cut stone, pressed brick and plate glass now under construction on River and Island streets. It is as we said before, one of the finest buildings and beyond all comparison the most powerful and massive in construction of anything in the city. The walls are unusually heavy and rest on six feet of concrete footing reaching down to solid rock bottom. In some parts of the work it was found necessary to go down from twelve to fifteen feet to find foundation solid enough to carry this immense weight.

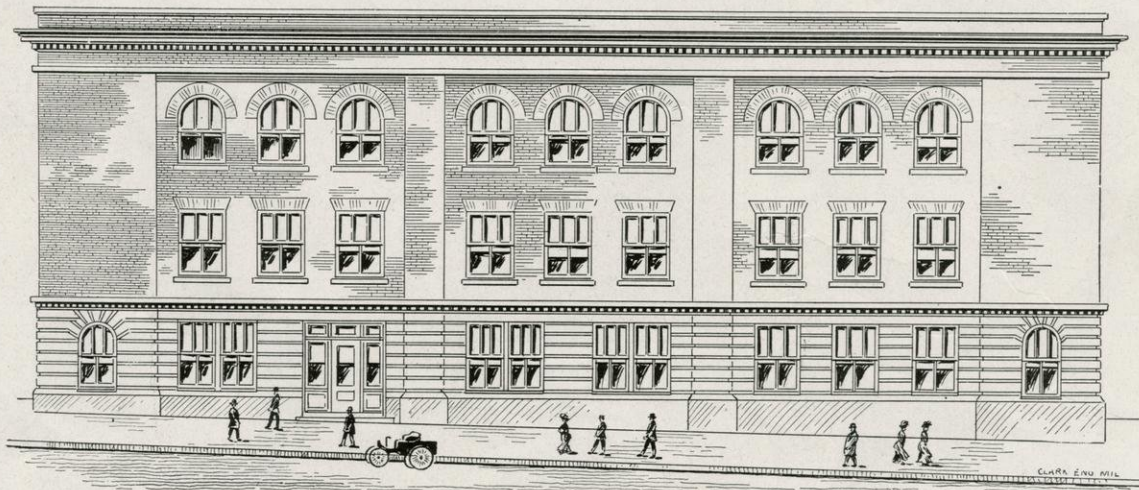
There are forty-two piers to carry the center of the building. Each pier is composed of concrete bottom five feet square going down to solid rock bottom, finished with stone. Some idea of the size of the building can be gained by noting that there is 10,250 cubic feet of stone, nearly three-quarters of a million brick and about 125,000 feet of lumber, giving storage capacity for more than three hundred cars of goods.

The River street building will be 115 feet on River street by 58 feet on Island street, three stories high, the height of each story being 12 feet. At the rear of this building located on the alley will be another solid brick building 60x100, separated by a 9-foot covered driveway. This building will also have concrete piers and foundation. Both buildings will be covered with a gravel roof of 14,000 square feet. The entire floor space will be 27,000 square feet of which 13,000 is cement and the balance maple. The 9-foot drive-

way between the two buildings will be used for receiving and shipping goods. General office and sample room will be 30x40. Private office 12x12; a vault 9x11 built after the most approved style. Private office will be handsomely furnished with fire place, tile mantel, and both offices will be finished in oak with steel ceilings. The grade of the lots bring the floor of the alley building on a level with the second floor of the River street building and this floor will be used for shipping and receiving goods. Building will be equipped with a hydraulic elevator and lighted with electricity. The essential feature about it is the location, surroundings and convenience for doing business, as at its very doors are the two great trunk lines of railroad that pass through the city—Wis. Central and C. & M. & St. P.

Chippewa Falls can, on the completion of this building, claim the finest, not the largest, not the showiest in architecture, but in points of business economy the most perfect wholesale grocery house in Wisconsin.

The establishment gives employment to nine people at home and three traveling salesmen. The heads of the departments and principal employes are: Leslie Willson, president and manager; W. D. Hutchinson, assistant manager; Lorenz Monat, bookkeeper; W. S. Monat, bill clerk; W. R. Reisteen, shipping clerk; H. Hilton, teamster; Lewis McCurdy, teamster; Fred A. Boetcher in charge of packing room; Earle Hilton, messenger; C. T. Ragan, J. H. Gentry and A. D. Schattuck, traveling salesmen; Thomas, watchman.



WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE.

A Wholesale Grocery House of the present day must naturally be located in the realm of trade, as without some economic reason or advantages over its rivals the storm of competition would prove disastrous. The advantage of location, convenience, low cost of doing business, favorable freight rates have received much attention in the last decade, resulting in the building up of numerous jobbing establishments at points far removed from the large trade centers, but nearer to their patrons, and this feature of proximity, of doing business at short range, of prompt service and minimum expense; in short, the giving of the most for your money, tells in a nutshell the reason for the survival of the local Wholesale Grocery House.

It was with the thorough belief in the possibilities of Chippewa Falls as a distributing point that Mr. Leslie Willson in the year 1889 took an interest in the Chippewa Valley Mercantile Co., a small concern with neither business nor capital. He was fortunate in being thoroughly trained in this line of work and from the day he started into the business he has been able to see its progress. However, it was no easy task. Hard work and the utmost confidence in the future of our little city has finally rewarded Mr. Willson in his struggle of from twelve to fourteen hours a day in the building of this great and substantial enterprise. In 1895 Mr. Willson bought his partner's interest in the concern and is now the sole proprietor of what in a few months will be the model wholesale grocery house in Northern Wisconsin and one of the best arranged establishments in the state. With the increase of business has



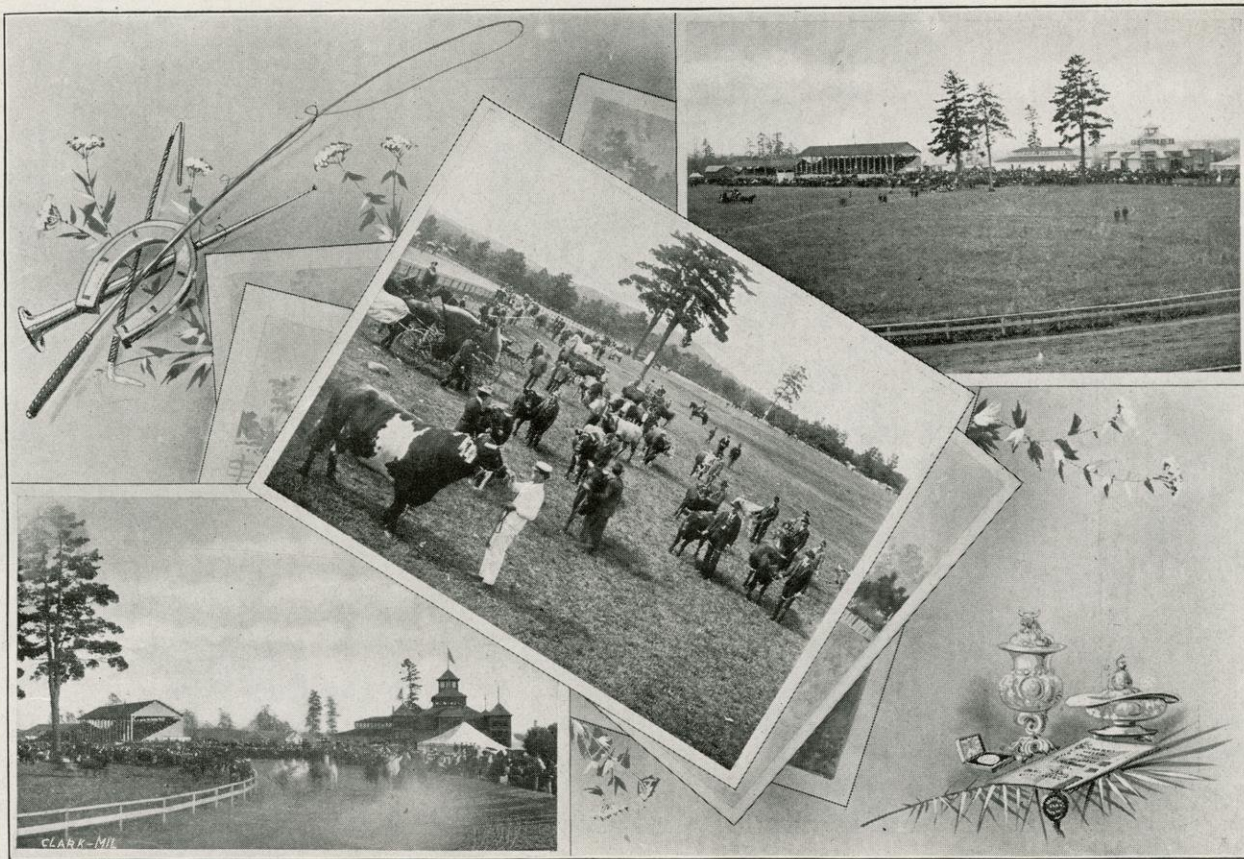
MR. WILLSON'S HOME.



A TROUT STREAM, DUNCAN CREEK.



CATTLE ON LE BOUEF'S FARM.



NORTHERN WISCONSIN STATE FAIR GROUNDS.



INTERIOR VIEW OF LOUIS FLETCHER'S HARDWARE STORE.



INTERIOR VIEW OF FRANK HANZLIK GROCERY.

BREWERY.

The origin of the brewing of malt liquors is lost in the mist of antiquity, although it is accredited to the Egyptians, among whom it was styled the "wine of barley." Herodotus (450 years B. C.) tells of the Egyptian method of manufacturing wine of barley, their product being essentially the same as the lager beer of to-day.

Among the Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic races, malt liquors have long been the popular beverage, especially with the middle and lower classes, but it is within the past century that the manufacture of beer, especially, has reached such a high state of perfection as to cause it to become the popular beverage of the inhabitants of the north temperate zone. Old-time imbibers, one after another, tes-

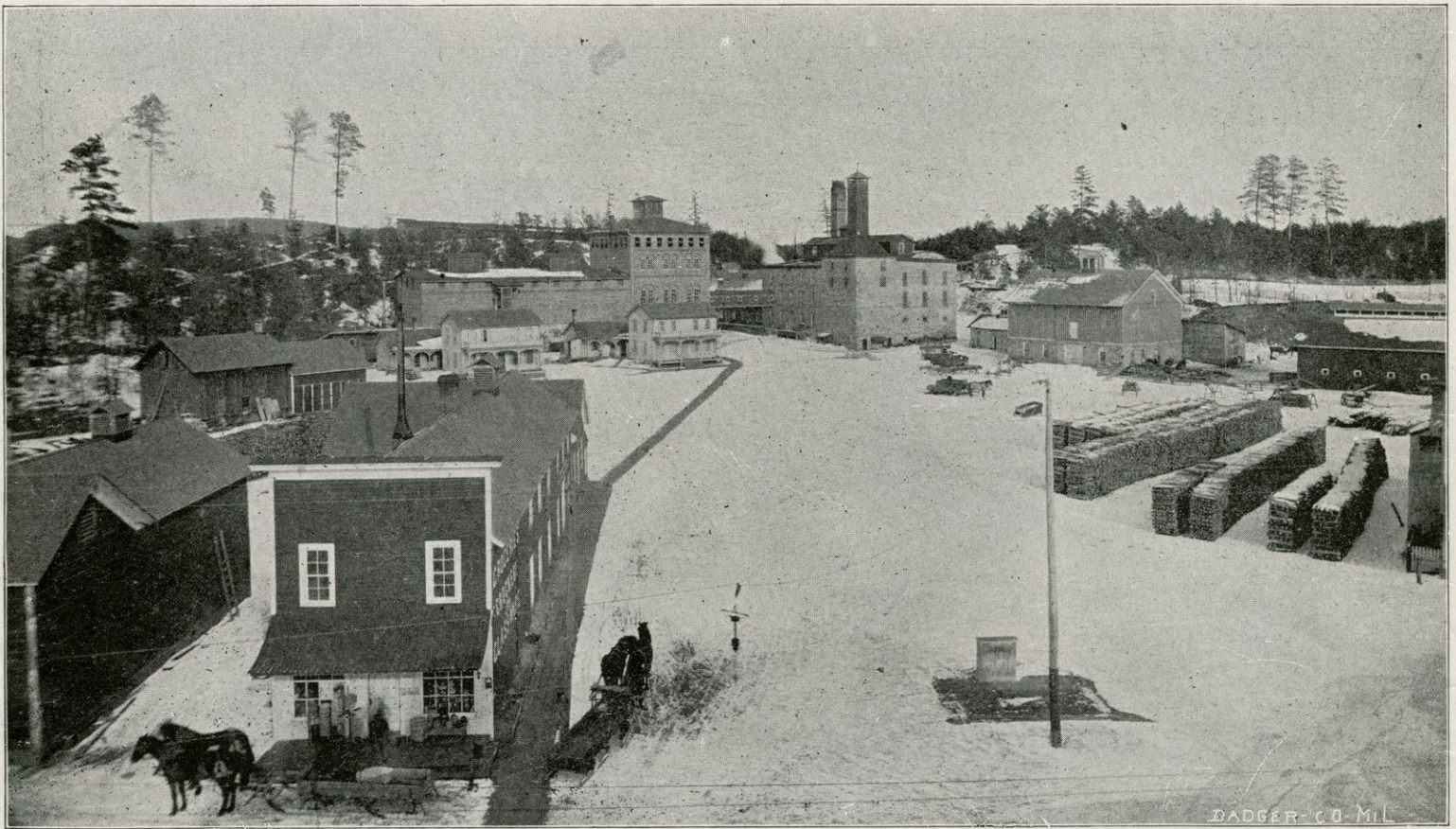
selected by them, both naturally and artificially located, as it is, on an admirably situated tract of land, surrounded by a semi-circular bluff from which gushes forth an abundance of living spring water of an icy temperature and clear as crystal, and through the center of which flows a spring-fed rill of never-failing water.

The commencement was small. Possessing one horse and a democrat wagon, Miller could be seen on the streets every day hauling lumber from the mill with which to build the brewery. The first building was a frame one, 24x50 feet, with an addition of 16x32 feet, the families of both living in the same building. The first year the sales were 400 barrels; storage capacity was then 200 barrels. Each succeeding year, owing to the superior quality of the product, and the enter-

dent, Mat Leinenkugel, secretary, Mrs. Louisa Leinenkugel, treasurer. The office of president, held by Mr. Jacob Leinenkugel, has never been filled. John L. Mayer is manager. Herman Mehls, the efficient foreman, has been in the employ of the company many years and has aided a great deal in building up this great industry. Mr. Casper and Mr. Mayer are both sons-in-law of Mr. Leinenkugel. The officers and employes are very courteous gentlemen, which makes a visit to their brewery a very pleasant one.

JACOB LEININKUGEL.

The late Jacob Leinenkugel, one of the founders of the Spring Brewery, was born in Prussia, May



SPRING BREWERY.

tified as to the capacity of the stomach and steadiness of the head, until the climax was reached in a worthy descendant of "Old King Cole," who claimed an ability to dispose of sixty glasses at a single sitting. The advocates of total abstinence stood aghast at the disclosure, while even the moderate drinker retreated in disorder.

Our Teutonic brothers are the chief makers as well as the chief drinkers of this other beverage that, according to this modern King Cole, cheers, but not inebriates.

In 1867, two young Germans came to this (then village) city to seek a location for a brewery. Their names were Jacob Leinenkugel and John Miller. They selected a spot on Duncan creek.

It would be difficult, indeed, to find a location better adapted to its particular needs than that

of the owners the demand for the output increased, rendering additional facilities an imperative necessity, until at the present date the Spring Brewery, with all its connecting buildings, occupies several acres of ground and produces 20,000 barrels per year. The result is one of the best and most scientifically equipped breweries in the Northwest.

Its present capacity is 50,000 barrels, output 20,000 barrels, of which 15,000 barrels are exported, storage capacity 7,000 barrels. There is also connected with it a large bottling establishment. Since the death of its founder, Mr. Jacob Leinenkugel, the Leinenkugel Brewing Co. has been very successfully managed by the present managers and owners. Henry A. Casper, vice-presi-

dent, Mat Leinenkugel, secretary, Mrs. Louisa Leinenkugel, treasurer. The office of president, held by Mr. Jacob Leinenkugel, has never been filled. John L. Mayer is manager. Herman Mehls, the efficient foreman, has been in the employ of the company many years and has aided a great deal in building up this great industry. Mr. Casper and Mr. Mayer are both sons-in-law of Mr. Leinenkugel. The officers and employes are very courteous gentlemen, which makes a visit to their brewery a very pleasant one.

22, 1842, and emigrated with his parents to America in 1845, and settled in Sauk City, Wis. In 1867 he came to Chippewa Falls and purchased the site of the present brewery. It was then that the nucleus of the present mammoth business was formed. He served the city acceptably and well in various positions of honor and trust, having been mayor, alderman, and member of the county board. As the result of well directed industry he amassed a considerable fortune after having spent thousands of dollars in the interests of the city. He died after a short illness on the 21st of July, 1899, mourned by the whole city and legions of friends from abroad.

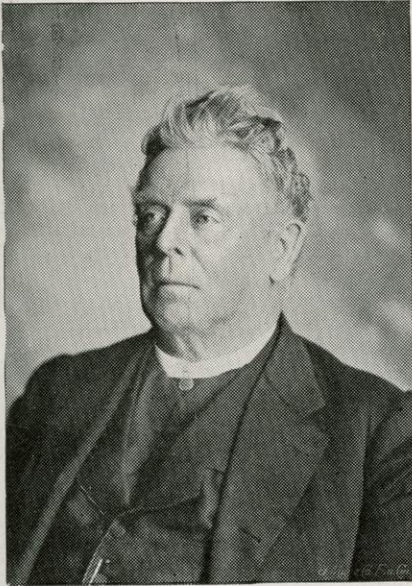
THE NEWSPAPER HISTORY OF
CHIPPEWA COUNTY

From 1859 to 1903.

Written by FLORA BEALL GINTY.

The first newspaper that made its appearance in Chippewa county had a short but brilliant life. It was published at Chippewa Falls in the summer of 1859 by Arthur W. Delaney. It was a weekly Democratic sheet called "The Pioneer." As the year passed away the paper died with it. Old settlers speak of it as "heavy with force of language" for which the editor was celebrated, and "when the whole vocabulary was turned on, dynamite wound pale before it." Delaney was afterwards adjutant of the 47th regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers in the War of the Rebellion.

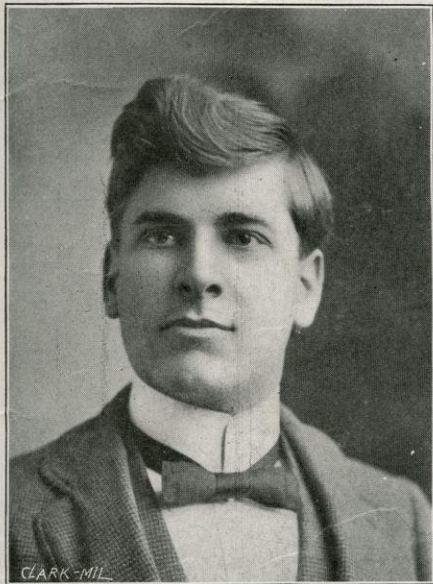
The next venture was "The Union," issued in 1861 by Andrew Gregg, who ran the paper a couple of years and then sold to Theodore Coleman, who, later on, sold to James M. Brackett. In 1866 J. Whipple started a paper called "The Times," but after a year's experience also sold to Brackett, who consolidated it with his paper and published under the name of "The Union and Times." Mr. Brackett published his paper until 1869, when he left the country.



JUDGE GOUGH.

Later on, in 1869, "The Chippewa Democrat" was launched on the world with George M. Lambert as editor and proprietor. This paper lived about three years and then suspended publication, greatly to the regret of the party it represented. Mr. Lambert sold the "good will" and material of the plant to George C. Ginty of the "Chippewa Herald," in the fall of 1872.

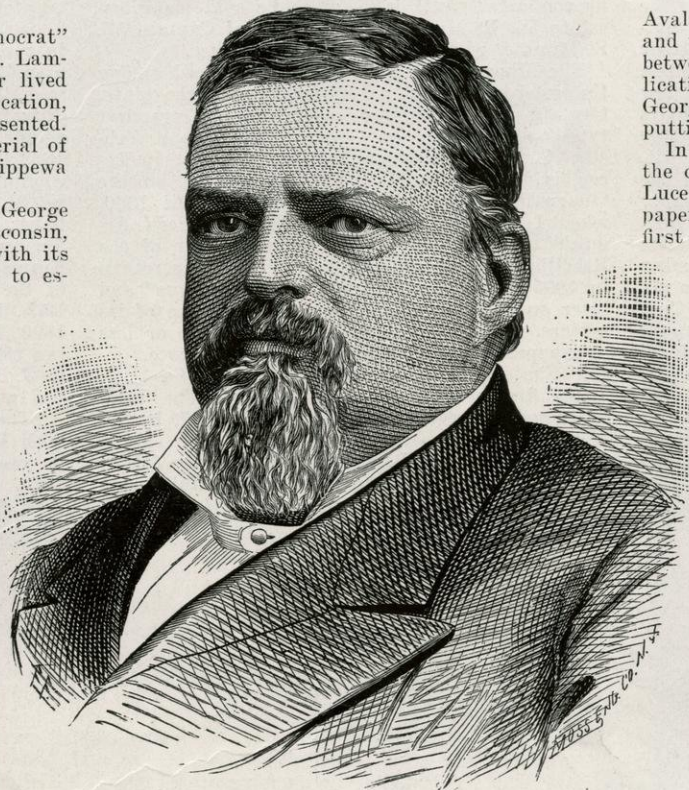
During the latter part of the year 1869 George C. Ginty, then residing at Green Bay, Wisconsin, visited Chippewa Falls and being struck with its possibilities, location and thrift, concluded to es-



FRANK ANDREWS.

establish a newspaper at this point. He met with great encouragement from the business men and on the 29th of January, 1870, he sent out the first number of "The Chippewa Herald." The paper was a nine column folio, weekly, Republican in politics, but noted for its fairness on all political issues and great questions of the day. Any important passing event called out an "extra." During the exciting campaign of 1890 a "Daily Evening Herald" was issued from this office, the first number being sent out October 31st, but at the close of the contest it was merged into the weekly that was published as usual, Mr. Ginty holding to his opinion that "Country dailies did not pay." George C. Ginty edited and published "The Herald" until the close of his life, through the sunshine of prosperity and the discouragement of fire and several floods. He died at Madison, Wisconsin, while attending to his duties as United States marshal for the western district of Wisconsin, December 9th, 1890.

He gave the best years of his life to his work upon "The Herald" and took great pride in its political strength, literary standing, the clean-

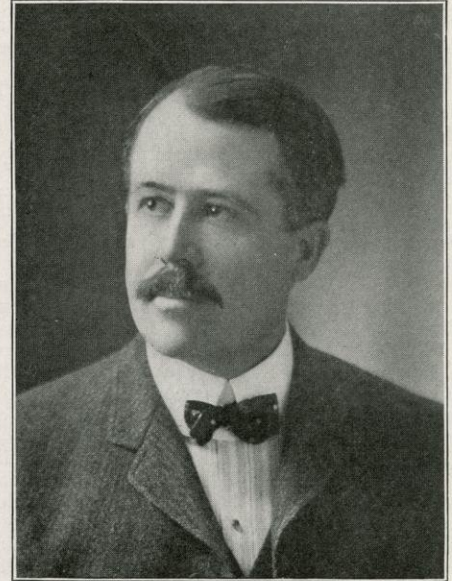


George C. Ginty

ness of its columns, its typographical appearance, and, last but not least, the place it held in the community in which he lived, as well as throughout the state. Previous to the establishment of "The Herald," Mr. Ginty, when a youth of twenty, established, edited and published "The Oconto Pioneer," sending out the first number June 25th, 1859. After publishing this paper about three years he sold his interest in Oconto to go into the 39th regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers during the War of the Rebellion. At the close of the war he founded, published and for some time edited "The State Gazette" at Green Bay, leaving this paper to establish "The Herald" at Chippewa Falls.

At his death his wife, Flora Beall Ginty, took up his work, editing and publishing "The Herald" until February 12th, 1892, when "The Herald Printing Company," with L. J. Rusk as president, was formed, under whose management "The Herald" is now published. The company have issued the paper as a daily since June 25th, 1894.

In the latter part of the year 1873 another paper started in Chippewa Falls, called "The



W. H. BRIDGMAN.

Avalanche." It was announced as a Reform paper and was edited by T. F. Hollister. After running between two and three years it suspended publication, the material being purchased in 1876 by George C. Ginty of "The Herald," who was then putting a steam press into his plant.

In 1875 a Democratic paper was established in the city under the firm name of "Cunningham & Luce," with T. J. Cunningham as editor. The paper was called "The Chippewa Times." The first number made its appearance on October 5th,



H. G. GODDARD.

1875. The plant was well equipped and the people felt that it had come to stay. After one year, in October, 1876, George Luce retired, Horace J. Hoffman purchasing his interest in the paper.

From 1876 to 1890 the "Times" was published weekly under the firm name of "Hoffman & Co.," with T. J. Cunningham as editor. It was a good, reliable paper, giving satisfaction to its party and became part and parcel of the history of the city and county; passing through fire and floods, it held its own, and in 1890 T. B. Leonard bought Mr. Hoffman's interest. Shortly after "The Independent" was purchased of J. N. Phillips and consolidated with the "Times," and on March 17th, 1889, the paper was changed to a daily, seven column folio, and issued every morning under the name of "The Chippewa County Independent," published by "The Chippewa Valley Publishing Company." Mr. Cunningham has always been editor and proprietor with the exception of the four years he spent in Madison as Secretary of State, during which time he did no editorial work upon his paper, but on returning to the city he resumed his old position.

In May, 1886, G. L. Jones moved his paper, "The Bloomer Workman," to Chippewa Falls and published it under the name of "The Chippewa Falls Workman." He sent out a weekly until the 6th day of November, 1889, when he issued "The Chippewa Falls Daily Workman," edited by G. L. and J. E. Jones. It was a live sheet and if the county made any history from day to day you found it duly and fairly recorded there. On the 6th day of April, 1890, they sold the "good will" of the weekly and daily Workman to the "Independent Publishing Company" and the "Workman" passed from sight.

In 1881 J. N. Phillips sent out the first number of a paper called "The Weekly Independent," claiming it to be politically independent as well. In 1887, October 2nd, he sent it out as a daily. In 1889 he sold out to the "Chippewa Valley Publishing Company." The paper was original in "matter" and "make-up," a derelict upon the stormy sea of journalism.

"The Chippewa Sentinel" was first published in the spring of 1889 by James Sullivan and John Hogan, who conducted its publication about three months, when Mr. Hogan sold his interest to Michael Conwell. A month or so later a stock company was formed to take charge of the plant and be the guiding power. This company consisted of Rev. C. F. X. Goldsmith, David Chisholm and James Sullivan. Father Goldsmith took the editorial chair, changing the name of the paper to "The Catholic Sentinel," and James Sullivan was made general manager. After Father Goldsmith's death, which occurred in November, 1890, Father Kramer edited the paper for a few months, when it passed into the hands of its present editor, Judge Arthur Gough. Judge Gough is an Irishman and inherits the mother wit, backed by a close intimacy with the books of the past and present, and the columns of his paper are always interesting and attractive.

"The Chippewa Current," with H. E. Schultz as founder and editor, was first issued September 28th, 1893, as a daily evening paper. It was a six column folio. October 3rd, 1893, a "Weekly Current" was also sent forth. Mr. Schultz announced it to be an "Independent-Democratic Publication." Within a few weeks from its advent C. F. Troegner joined Mr. Schultz and the firm name of the plant became "Schultz & Troegner." Mr. Schultz was a ready and forcible writer, but after six months of independence his paper came out for the Republican party, joining heartily in the city politics of 1894, and during its short life holding firmly to that party and its issues. In the fall

of 1894 "The Current" was enlarged to a seven column folio and passed into the hands of the "Current Publishing Company." On the 22nd of May, 1895, "The Current" plant went through a very disastrous fire and on July 18th of the same year the "good will" and material of the plant became the property of the "Herald Printing Company." The first issue of a German paper, called "Der Thalbote," appeared on the 31st of January, 1895. Its first editor was F. Grumm. It is no longer published.

CADOTT.

The first paper to appear in the thriving little village of Cadott was "The Cadott Record." The first number was issued in November, 1881. It was a six column quarto, Republican, weekly, edited by Captain W. S. Munroe and published by "W. S. Munroe & Son," the son, Allen C. Munroe, being at that time fifteen years of age. After editing the paper about eighteen months Captain Munroe bought into the lumber business and the editorial work frequently fell upon the shoulders of his son. On the 27th day of October, 1887, the young man became of age, and his father gave him the plant on his 21st birthday. Allen C. Munroe put all his energies into the work, editing and publishing the paper until the fall of 1889, when ill health and overwork compelled him to suspend the paper. In 1890 J. A. Barrager established "The Cadott Blade," which he conducted until 1895, when he sold his interest to W. R. Munroe, another son of Captain W. S. Munroe, who still publishes the paper.

The Munroe family have quite a record among the veteran editors and typesetters of the state. Captain W. S. Munroe says: "I set my first type, 'nicks down,' on Choate's Eulogy on Webster, for the 'Sheboygan Falls Free Press,' in December, 1852. In May, 1854, I worked on the 'Journal' at Madison, working there until 1860, when I went to work upon 'The Waushara Argus.'" In 1861 he enlisted for the War of the Rebellion and served gallantly. Upon his return in 1865 he purchased the "Waushara Argus" and later on sold it to Mr. Ellarson, then one of its editors. All of his sons have done more or less newspaper work in various parts of the state.

STANLEY.

The first newspaper in Stanley was "The Stanley Journal," established May 26th, 1895, by W. R. Munroe. The same year Mr. Munroe sold a half interest to C. B. Culbertson. On the 6th of September, the same year, Munroe & Culbertson sold the plant to T. J. Cunningham, of Chippewa Falls, and on the 18th of April, 1897, Mr. Cun-

ningham sold out to W. H. Bridgman, who now runs the paper. Mr. Bridgman started the Stanley Republican on May 16th, 1896, and when he purchased the Journal consolidated with the Republican. The "Republican" firm was Bridgman Bros. until October 1st, 1897, when B. W. Bridgman retired, leaving W. H. Bridgman editor and proprietor of "The Stanley Republican." The paper is well edited and ably conducted.

BOYD.

This little village has one paper, "The Times Herald." The first number was issued on the 2nd day of October, 1897. It is edited by G. W. Deuel.

APPOLONIA.

"The Weekly Budget" was published here for the first time on the 19th of April, 1895, with F. E. Munroe as editor and proprietor. It is well and favorably known in that section of the country.

AUBURN.

The "Auburn Times" was issued on the 12th of March, 1902, by T. C. Cummings and was printed at Chetek by the editor of the "Chetek Alert" until June 28th. It was then sold to H. G. Goddard, who established a home office. The paper is a weekly issued every Thursday and edited and published by H. G. Goddard.

BLOOMER.

This little town, about fifteen miles above the city of Chippewa Falls, has already made quite a newspaper history. The first paper established in the town of Bloomer was "The Bloomer Workman," published by G. L. Jones and edited by his wife, Jennie Jones. The first copy was sent out July 27th, 1880. The paper stood well with the people, was reliable and well patronized. In 1882 G. L. Jones assumed the editorial chair, becoming both editor and publisher. In May, 1886, W. H. Cook and Henry Schultz started another paper, called "The Bloomer Advance." The following summer Mr. Cook sold his interest to Francis Rotch and A. J. McCoy. The next owner of the plant was O. F. Wisner, who sold, July 19th, 1889, to H. L. Van Dalsen. January 10th, 1890, Mr. Van Dalsen sold to E. N. Bowers, who ran the paper until July 18th, 1896, when he sold to J. E. and F. E. Andrews, the present owners and publishers.

"The Bloomer Signal" was established in 1882 with Frank Cole as editor. Its life was brief, as it was wiped out by fire on the 14th of April, 1883, and did not reappear. "The Advocate," with E. J. Morrison as editor, was first issued in February, 1897.

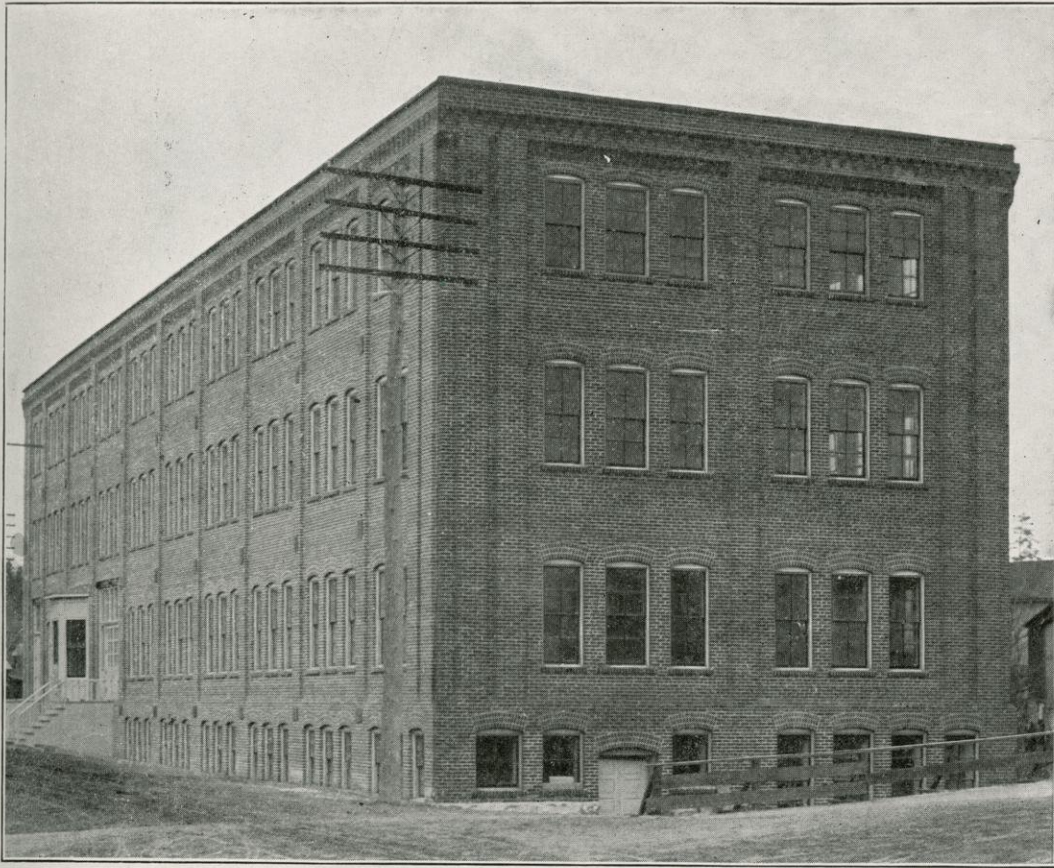


JUDGE R. D. MARSHALL'S BLOCKS.



ON THE LAWN AT MR. EDWARD CARY'S.

HARSHMAN SHOE FACTORY.



HARSHMAN SHOE FACTORY.

A pair of shoes is one of the most typical products of modern industry. To make them the animal kingdom contributes, from the herds roaming on western plains, the vegetable from groves of hemlock and oak, great manufactories supply cloth and thread; mines, furnaces and forges combine to furnish nails. A hundred machines have been invented and through a score of processes the forty-two pieces of a pair of shoes require to bring them together the co-operation of fifty men, women and children.

The great Harshman shoe manufacturing plant of Chippewa Falls is probably the best factory west of Chicago, making three hundred and fifty pairs of shoes a day, employing one hundred and twenty-five people and having fifteen salesmen who cover a territory from Michigan to the Pacific coast.

In 1901 four of the leading men of Chippewa Falls formed a company, bought out the Harshman Shoe Company of Ohio, built a splendid four-story brick building on Duncan creek in this city and opened a shoe factory. It is customary when a large concern of this kind comes into a community for the city to give it some privileges, but there was not one penny expended on the part of Chippewa Falls in the establishing of this fac-

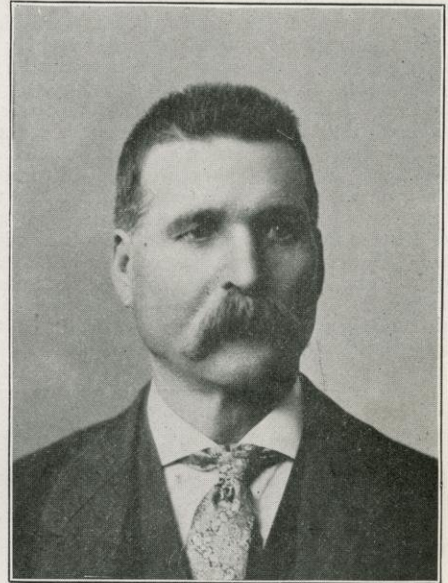
tory, while the company not only gave to the city an excellent industry, employed a large number of people, but brought into Chippewa Falls expert shoemakers and their families from the east.

The officers of the company are: President, Alex McLaren; vice-president, James McKinnon; treasurer, J. B. Kehl, and secretary August Mason.

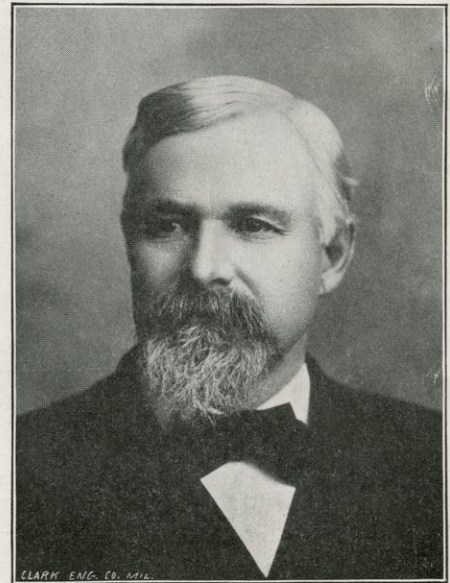
The Harshman Shoe Factory makes a complete line of "men's, boys', youths' and little gents'" shoes, including McKay, Goodyear welts, double clinch and standard screw. The shoes manufactured here are thoroughly high class, only the very best material being used in the making. They make their own patterns, design their own lasts, make their own heels, boxes, pack all their goods and sell direct to the retailer. Mr. B. B. Musson, who superintends the making of the shoes, has been connected with the company for the past four years, first as foreman of the cutting room and the past eight months as foreman of the factory.

The factory building is made of brick, four stories high, and as the illustration shows, has innumerable windows. In fact, it is considered one of the best lighted factories in the country. The machinery is of the newest and everything

else in the factory is correspondingly well equipped, neither time nor money being spared in the building in order to make it of the best. The factory is run by water power which experts have considered unequalled anywhere, but in case of the failure of the water power, electricity may be used. The Harshman factory is one of which Chippewa Falls may well be proud. That it will be one of the greatest in Wisconsin is now assured. It indeed speaks well for the enterprising men who established it.



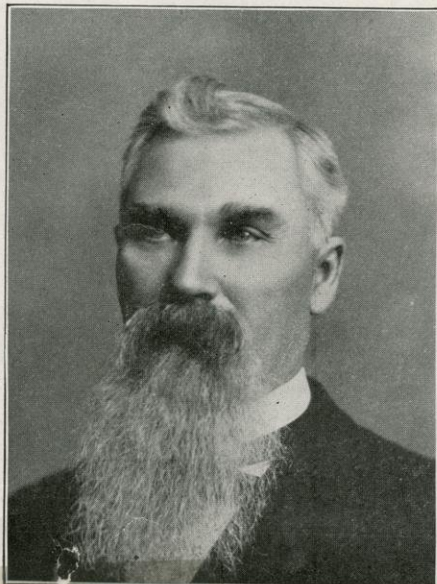
ALEX. McLAREN.



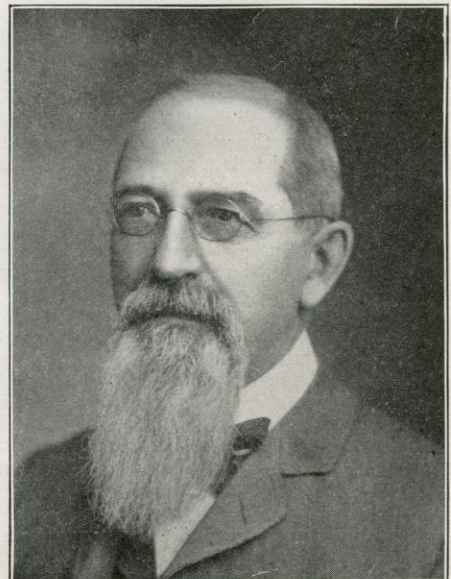
JAS. McKINNON.



B. B. MUSSON.



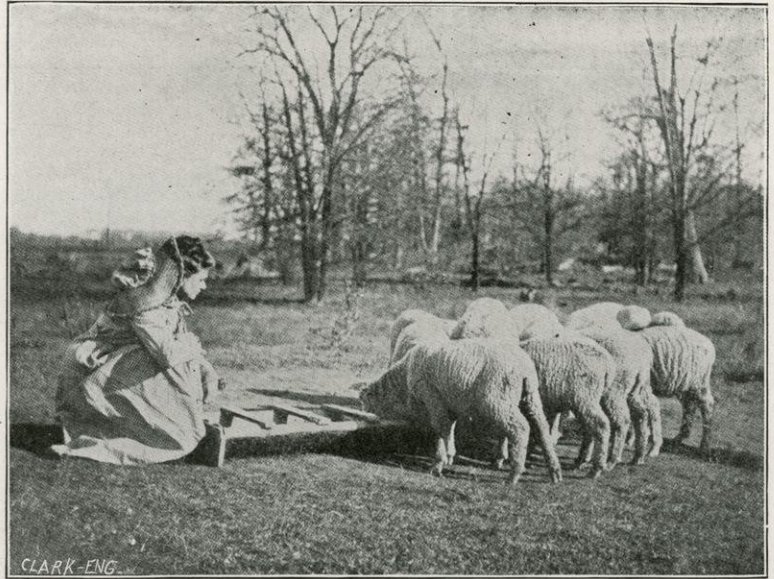
AUGUST MASON.



J. B. KEHL.

LOOKING FORWARD.

Before presenting any description of Northern Wisconsin or detailing facts concerning that region, the writer desires to impress upon young and middle-aged persons the advantage of making calculations for the future that embrace a period of ten or fifteen years instead, as is almost invariably the case with the young, of merely looking forward to results that may be anticipated in four or five years. For instance, the first settlers in the upper Des Moines river valley in Iowa thirty-five years ago, were so positive in their belief that many years would elapse before it would be possible for transportation facilities to reach that part of the country, that more than one-half the original homesteaders sold their holdings as quickly as the title could be secured, for merely nominal sums; and to-day that region represents one of the best, wealthiest, highest-priced, most accessible agricultural districts of the country. The fault of those who abandoned those fertile fields was that they were mostly young persons of an age that could not harbor the thought of what might occur in ten or fifteen years, but looked forward only to the immediate future. Therefore the readers of this article are urged to consider what results may be certain to attain in another decade in Northern Wisconsin if the past development continue in the increased ratio, which experience guarantees that



A STUDY OF PROFIT ON BARTLETTS' FARM.



A BUSY DAY ON CONNOR & LEONARD'S FARM.

it will. By so doing the young and middle-aged person can judge of the increased land values that are sure to result from those developments, of interest and value to the family that builds a home upon and expects to win comfort and independence from, the virgin soil of a new country. In one sense it is "diversified" farming from the very beginning.

Northern Wisconsin yet remains the home of a variety of forest game almost unequalled elsewhere. Deer are abundant, black bear are numerous, and the fur-bearing animals are yet to be made a source of profit to spare hours in fall, winter and early spring. The most delicious of the grouse family are plentiful in the woods, woodcock abound in the low grounds, and water fowl breed about the lakes and marshes. No part of the country affords equal fishing sport to the thousands of lakes and streams in Northern Wisconsin. They are the home of the muscalonge, the bass and the pike, all of which grow to unusual size and epicurean flavor in the cold waters. It is the incomparable natural home of the blackberry, raspberry and cranberry; and in no part of the continent do blueberries grow in such profusion and excellence as upon the so-called "worthless" pine barrens of Wisconsin. In addition to what may be termed the standard wild berries of value there are also many lesser kinds, like wintergreen berries; and there are a dozen or more varieties or forms of edible mushrooms indigenous to that region.

Nearly every county in Northern Wisconsin truthfully claims to be the very hub from which radiates the most pronounced red clover district of the country. The fact is that red clover grows with surprising luxuriance all over that part of Wisconsin. It never winter kills and never fails to catch, and if left to itself will reseed the land from year to year until it runs out all other grasses. Its growth is simply astonishing, and a yield of three tons to the acre from a volunteer crop is considered ordinary. A first crop of three tons per acre is also considered a fair average.

There is a general consensus of opinion that Northern Wisconsin will become one of the leading sheep-growing districts, in proportion to area, in the entire country. Several leading sheep breeders have recently purchased extensive tracts and will conduct business upon a large scale. Col. L. D. Burch, who is one of the best authorities upon sheep husbandry, says, with reference to Northern Wisconsin:

"The climate itself will prove one of the strongest aids to successful sheep husbandry in this favored and favoring region. The steady cold of winter gives appetite, tone and vigor to men and animals—more indeed to the sheep than any other farm animal."

In general, the lands now on sale all through Northern Wisconsin at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$15 per acre are without doubt as good bargains as the home-maker can find upon the continent. No young or middle-aged man who desires to develop a home upon land can afford to locate permanently until he visits Northern Wisconsin.



RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS.



There probably has never been given in Chipewa Falls a theatrical performance which has been talked of for so many years and which is still fresh in the memory of the people of this city as "Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works," presented by Mrs. George C. Ginty, who was ably assisted by Mr. H. F. Robinson, now in Alaska, and Mr. Tracy Cary of the First National Bank. The

group of pictures on this page were taken at the time of the performance, given April 29th and 30th, 1879, in Dramatic Hall, for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Episcopal Church. The most prominent people in the town were among those who took part and the newspaper of that day said of it: "The figures were gotten

up in good style. Mrs. Halbert in the role of the first settler was splendid. Dr. Booth as the Heathen Chinese was lifelike and natural. In fact it is hard to discriminate—they are all so good. Mr. Robinson made a most capital showman while Tracy Cary with that wheezy hand organ was fairly invincible."

THE THEATRE.

In the winter of 1858 a strolling magician wandered into the village and announced that he would give an exhibition of the magic art, the first of the kind ever given in Chippewa Falls. The Falls House had recently been built and was about opposite the Chippewa bridge. The second floor of the hall was used for public entertainments when not used as a sleeping apartment, so as was customary, on this occasion the beds were removed and chairs, benches, boxes and saw-horses were improvised for seats. All the inhabitants from aristocratic battle row to the plebeians in the company's boarding house attended this first performance. The audience was no exception to the audience usually found in a rough frontier village. It was most cosmopolitan, consisting of Americans, French, Irish, Germans, Scotch, Italians, Indians and half-breeds. Every seat was taken and not a few sat on the floor. The magician performed simple slight-of-hand tricks and was cheered with many whoops. One of his trick caused considerable excitement. It took very little in those days to excite the people. The magician borrowed two hats from the audience and placed them on the floor, there was no stage. Then holding up a pack of cards he asked someone to draw two cards from the pack and after announcing what they were he had one placed under each hat. He was then to change them from one hat to the other without touching the hats. The five of diamonds was under one, the nine of spades under the other, and one of the hats was directly in front of Harve Luther, the Frenchtown merchant. Now, Harve was very partial to a game of draw, which was the principal amusement of the day, and he always carried the documents with him. The performer turned his back on the audience for a moment. Harve slipped a card from his pocket and replaced the one under the hat. Almost at the same instant the magician turned to the audience and said: "I will command those cards to change places under the hats, presto change! You will now find the five of diamonds under this hat." He stooped to pick it up, but Harve was up in a second, his foot on the hat and cried out: "I'll bet you five, I'll bet you a hundred dollars," and he drew a roll of bills from his pocket, "that the five of diamonds is not under that hat." The magician looked around, he was evidently not very comfortable, but he replied calmly: "My friend, I do not wish to beat you out of your money for the five of diamonds is under that hat. Don't bet on another man's game." H. Luther, however, insisted. The audience grew restless. There was a good chance for a fight. Finally someone suggested the drinks. They compromised to bet the

drinks for the house. The hat was removed, the five of diamonds was not there, but the duce of spades. The magician was somewhat surprised; the audience yelled and howled and dragged him with them off to the Black Grocery.

In 1862, F. W. Martin built a store building where the Lumberman's Bank now stands, with a hall on the second floor. It was burned to the ground in 1869, and he built the building now occupied by the Watson Drug Store, with a hall on the second floor. Both these halls were used for theatrical purposes and many a good troupe played in Chippewa Falls. Those were the days when Josie Booth, Nellie Boyd, Katie Putnam, Billy

Marble, Dick Richards, Bob Brier, Tom Hall and Fred Kent, all stars and great favorites in the village, played to crowded houses at one dollar a seat.

Later Mitchell's Hall was built, and after that too was destroyed by fire, Hook's Hall, famous in the history of this city, was erected opposite the post office. This was the first time a permanent stage was built with a drop curtain and special scenery. Some time in the eighties the present opera house was built and the town began to feel its importance. The old stage favorites had either died or retired and the old theatre goers had given place to the new generation.

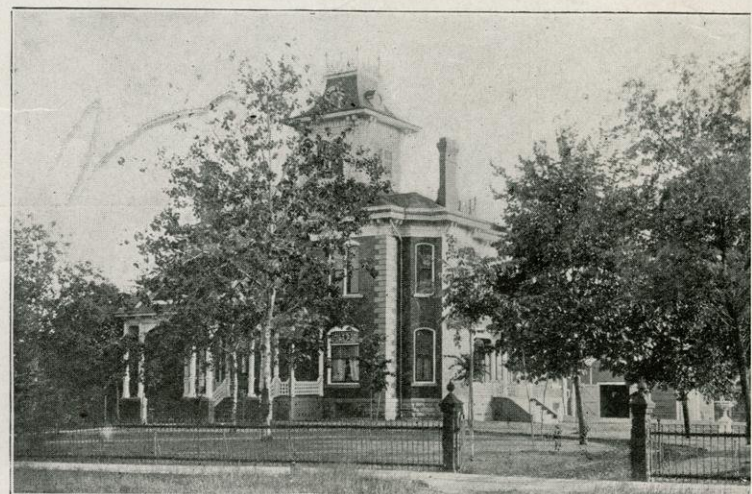
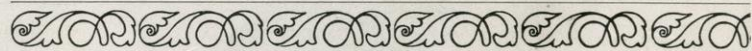


WM. IRVINE.
JAMES MCKINNON.

A. J. MCGILVRAY.
AUGUST MASON.



JOHN A. MORRIS,



EDWARD RUTLEDGE.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF THE CHIPPEWA VALLEY.

The bar of the Chippewa Valley at least for the past thirty years has been a very able one and its impress is deep in the judicial history of Northwestern Wisconsin and of the State. From its ranks have been chosen learned judges and distinguished leaders in public affairs. Association in its membership and the training

of its membership have developed men of great ability whose solid or brilliant qualities have shown forth on many and varied occasions and in different fields of private and public usefulness as well as in the more restricted activities of the profession of the law.

In thinking or writing of the bar of the Chippewa Valley, and of the litigation conducted by its members, one is necessarily confronted with the many names and personalities involved, chiefly at

ability and acumen of the respective individual members of this bar, which, without disparagement to that of any other section of the state, can be said to be the equal in the foregoing qualities of its brethren in other localities of Wisconsin.

Oversight in the appropriate mention of individuals will not be intentional nor invidious, but may be consequent upon lack of knowledge or acquaintance or the limitations of space within



| | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. R D. Marshall. | 2. W. R. Hoyt. | 3. Arthur Gough. | 4. D. Buchanan. | 5. John J. Jenkins. | 6. L. J. Rusk. |
| 7. T. J. Connors. | 8. J. A. Anderson. | 9. W. A. Stafford. | 10. Vesper Morgan. | 11. T. B. Leonard. | 12. Frank Jenkins. |
| 13. James Lunney. | 14. W. G. Hartwell. | 15. Dayton E. Cook. | 16. John E. Pannier. | 17. Thomas McBean. | 18. C. B. Culbertson. |

achieved in the conflicts upon its forum have carried with them a broader view of both private and public rights leading to cosmopolitan and liberal views upon judicial and public questions.

It has drawn into its membership lawyers from widely different places of birth and with a diversified early education and environment. From such elements amid the worthy professional strife

Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls, in the intertwining of professional interests and antagonisms arising out of the business and litigation of the Chippewa Valley.

It is difficult within the necessary limits of this article to do justice to my subject and award appropriate reference and commendation to the learning, industry, integrity, fairness and legal

which I am circumscribed as well as some diffidence upon the part of the writer through the short period of membership in the bar of the Chippewa Valley. Whatever may be lacking in this respect it is hoped may be supplemented by friendship in its acquaintance and pride and loyalty towards its achievements.

My first thoughts of this bench and bar bring



JUDGE VINJE.

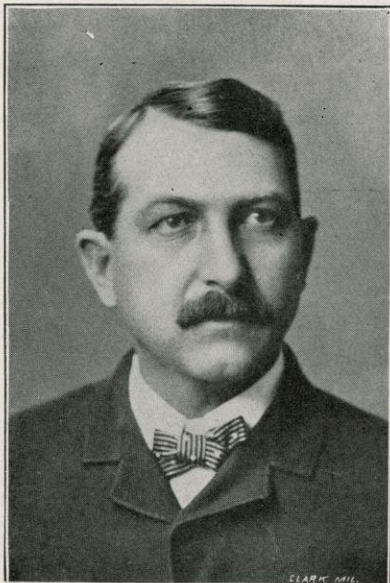
to my mind the names of the Judges Barron and Clough, Humphrey and Bundy, and more recently Marshall, Bailey, O'Neill, Helms and Vinje. Some of these names may be more strictly classified with the Valley than the others, but all have presided at times within its courts.

Coming to this bar fresh from collegiate and professional schools and early clerical and office training, the writer for some years had known by sight and something by reputation of the elder members of the bar.

On the one hand there were Bartlett, Hayden, Griffin, Bailey, Vilas, Frawley, and others at Eau Claire; and on the other, Bingham, Wheeler, Marshall, Gough, Jenkins, Richardson, Hoyt and Buchanan at Chippewa Falls, including for years the well known character, Judge Wiltsie, as well as many younger and more recent acquisitions: at Eau Claire, the Larsons, Doolittle, Walmsley, Sutherland, Wickham, Farr and others; and at Chippewa Falls, Pierce, the former Attorney General Barlow, Col. Rusk, Boland, Condit, Stafford, Connor, Anderson.

My mind recalls early impressions of that worthy member of the brilliant Wisconsin family, Levi M. Vilas, a kindly, learned, sympathetic and able lawyer, offering kindly advice and suggestion to the young lawyer and wishing him well in all his early difficulties. His success in his new field and promotion to a judgeship in Minnesota was only a harbinger of the great career in store for him were it not for the comparatively early termination by death of the promising opportunities yet in store for him. His many friends, prior to his removal to Minnesota, had expected soon to witness his elevation to the bench of the Wisconsin State Supreme Court at the first appropriate opportunity.

The scholarly and dignified Lieut. Gov. James M. Bingham united the nicest appreciation of literature to the clearest conception of the law and the very breadth of his learning and ability militated somewhat against that concentration of purpose which might have increased his worldly prominence. The dignity of his bearing both at

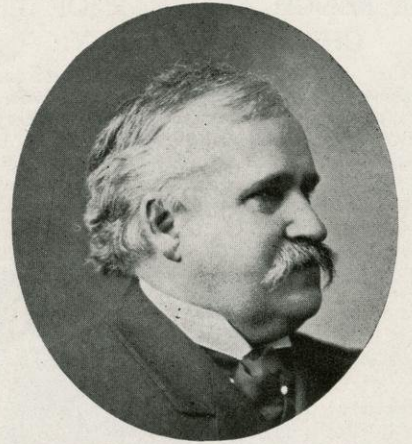


C. E. PRESTON, Clerk of Circuit Court.

the bar and as presiding officer of the State Senate were united to graces of private character which in the trial of a contested jury case made him almost invincible.

Who can judge what fruition in broadening of character and in inspiration for greater opportunities the associations with Gov. Bingham may have induced in his one time partners—a Pierce or a Jenkins? The one in another state, California, rises to a judgeship on the Pacific slope; the other, through those gradations of professional and public advancement which lend both cheer and encouragement to the humblest child of an American citizen, achieves, in a long congressional career, the great place of chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the National House of Representatives. Let him who has gone through such a career from equally humble origin be the first to cast reflections upon the achievements and success of John J. Jenkins, and beyond it, in its personal sense, the first to discountenance the developing force of intellectual strength of his career at the bar of the Chippewa Valley.

To me a sketch of the bar of the Chippewa Valley would be incomplete without some allusion to that dear friend of mine since the days of my youth at the Chippewa bar, that old-school, kind-



T. H. WOLFORD, Court Reporter.

undoubtedly will bring fruition by addition to the professional and other honors already earned. I think of Col. Rusk, honored son of that great Wisconsin soldier, governor and statesman; of



COURT HOUSE.

ly, earnest, industrious lawyer-editor, and as it always seemed to me, patriotic Irish-American country gentleman, Judge Arthur Gough. His loyalty to the institutions of this country are only equalled by his sincere adherence to the religion and best traditions of his ancestors. Fearless in his championship of what he believes to be right, this trait of his character is worthy of emulation by the young men now at, and in future years to come into, membership in the bar of the Chippewa Valley.

The bravery, impulsiveness, eloquence, friendliness and openhanded hospitality and patriotism of Gen. Hollon Richardson are ingredients making towards great success in criminal and other jury cases of that well known member of the bar.

The long and honorable career of Judge W. R. Hoyt in professional, official and judicial station is a worthy reward to a happy, cheerful, companionable, unselfish and patriotic gentleman, who always had at heart the progress and success of the younger men in the profession.

Daniel Buchanan, brave, out-spoken, fearless, industrious, adds to hard-headed common sense and strength of intellect, great force of character and professional ability and learning. Midway between what might be called the older and younger members of the bar and always faithful to any private or public confidences in him reposed, Buchanan, in the many years yet before him, will not lower the standard of excellence of this bar.

Equally true this may be said of those other active practitioners who are now laying or have placed the foundations of great legal learning and ability deep in the recesses of their characters, which is now recognized and in the coming years

Judge Anderson, close and earnest student both in college and at the bar; Judge Stafford, the honest and industrious lawyer, earnest Jeffersonian Democrat, sincere and helpful friend, worthy of any honors either political or judicial which may come to the minority party in Wisconsin; "Tom" Connor, the dashing, dauntless, eloquent and skilled lawyer and politician, a modern Henry Clay, doubtless waiting to see our friend John



RUBLEE A. COLE.

Jenkins on the Federal bench, and thereupon the cards may draw another chairman of the Judiciary Committee from the Valley.

I am somewhat overlooking our Eau Claire friends. Judge Bailey, the keenest and most learned of judicial actors both in court and in the books; the lamented Hayden in the varied strife of law and business; Gen. Griffin, a success both at the bar and in Congress; Frawley, with unbounded energy, insatiable strength of purpose and diligence in law and business, until his untimely death; Wickham, irresistibly and steadily forging to the front, together with the many others who come to my thoughts who are worthily bearing the stardard of the bar of the Chippewa Valley.

Measured by their opportunities, natural capacity and years, can it be said that the younger men of the Valley bar are recreant in endeavoring to hold up the standard as high as emulation of their worthy predecessors could inspire?

Some of those achieving the greatest success in professional, business, political and judicial life, apparently have many years of usefulness before them. Is it beyond the range of both possibilities and probabilities that Wisconsin may yet in the development of great judicial strength of character and ability confer upon that great federal tribunal another Chief Justice Marshall of the Supreme Court of the United States?

RUBLEE A. COLE.

November 9, 1903.

Mr. Rublee Cole, who has so kindly furnished us with the above article on the Bench and Bar of the Chippewa Valley, was a former resident of this city and where he was successful in the practice of his profession for several years. He is now engaged in the practice of law in Milwaukee and is attorney for the Gates Land Company and several other large corporations.—Ed.

Chippewa county when first organized formed part of the eighth judicial circuit, with L. B. Weatherby of Hudson judge, and H. L. Humphry of Hudson as district attorney. Judge Weatherby was a Democrat and kept his court after the good old Democratic manner. When off the bench he delighted to smoke his pipe with the old settlers and pioneers, swap old stories and tell yarns, which kept his memory green among the "boys." There was little law doing in those days. The H. L. Allen Lumber Company, who ran the mill at the Falls, wished to keep out lawyers and settlers and the workmen at the mill and in the woods settled all their disputes with their teeth and nails. They lived in little shanties in a place which still goes by the name of Battle Row on account of the many disputes settled there in the manner aforesaid. Andrew Gregg, Sr., an attorney from New York, arrived at the Falls about this time and hung out his shingle at a little shanty on River street. He was warned to leave by the company and for several years lived in idleness. At last the company took him into its services at \$1,000 a year. His son, Andrew Gregg, followed, and father and son did all the law needed between them. The boys often brought fictitious suits to prove which was the best lawyer. Steve McCann, a jolly old soul, but never sober if he could help it, was always elected justice of the peace. His Root house was the only prison in the county and it was a mere matter of form to imprison a culprit, for as soon as the justice turned around, some one opened the door and let out the prisoner. In 1866, Hon. H. L. Humphry of Hudson succeeded Judge Weatherby; Andrew Gregg, Jr., was district attorney. In the following year at the October session, Arthur Gough, an emigrant from the "old sod," was examined and admitted to the bar. C. J. Withee, who was then county judge, was also examined, but failed to pass, and had to wait until the following year. In 1868, W. R. Hoyt, a young man who had come from Vermont, applied for admission to the bar and was received as he had been already admitted in the state from which he had come. In 1868 Judge Wiltse resigned the office of county judge and Arthur Gough was appointed by Lucius Fairchild, the governor of the state. Two years later he was appointed court commissioner, an office which he has held ever since. Andrew K. Gregg was county judge and the same year Hon. John Jenkins, now member of Congress, came to Chippewa Falls from Baraboo and entered into partnership with Mr. Hoyt, the firm name being Hoyt & Jenkins. A short time after, Hon. J. M. Bingham arrived in Chippewa Falls from Palmyra and became a member of the same firm, the name being changed to Bingham, Hoyt & Jenkins. Meantime a young man named Joseph S. Carr arrived and added another attorney to the list of the Chippewa bar. He was followed by Mr. John

Miles, who hailed from Illinois, and was one of the best read men we had in common law. About this time law had become a profitable business. Deeds and mortgages, log liens and law suits gave business to most of the practicing attorneys. Appeals and suits to the supreme court were common. In 1872 or 1873 the Chippewa bar received the accession of N. W. Wheeler from Baraboo and his young partner, R. D. Marshall, now judge of the supreme court. Mr. Wheeler was one of the wittiest men at the bar and never let a chance pass for a joke. Judge Barron was then on the bench and was looked upon as a very clever man, although of no great judicial ability. Wheeler and he had often "locked bones," as the judge himself used to say. On one occasion about the year 1875, several members of the bar, among whom was Mr. Wheeler, were going down to Madison to attend the supreme court. Judge Barron was also on his way there. All the time from Eau Claire to Elroy, Mr. Wheeler kept the attorney and the judge in a roar telling how he began life as a lawyer. Carrying the statutes strapped on his back as he roamed around the country trying cases when he could get them and earning a living by killing hogs and husking corn when law failed. We omitted to say that General Hollen Richardson had taken up the practice of law about the year 1877, and went into law practice with C. J. Wiltse. The general had come west from Baltimore, where he had a very lucrative practice, trying murder cases until the Democrats got the upper hand in Maryland, when his occupation was supplanted by a Democrat. Mr. Daniel Buchanan, Jr., began practicing law sometime in the seventies, we believe it was the year 1876. Mr. Buchanan received a university education and read law in the office of Bartlett & Hayden in Eau Claire before he came to Chippewa Falls.

About the year 1876, Mr. W. F. Boland, a young lawyer from Fond du Lac, came to Chippewa Falls as the protegee of the Gaynor brothers. He entered into partnership with C. J. Wiltse and continued the practice of law some years, but finally gave it up and went to Superior where he became a coal dealer. A man who made a name for himself later came to Chippewa Falls about the year 1876 and read law in Mr. Bingham's office, was Bill Nye, as he has always been known. He surprised his friends in this city when he branched out as a comic writer when he left here and went west, for when we knew him he seemed to be about as dull as "Joe Miller," who only became a wit after his death because his old companions fathered everything they thought funny upon him. John Sherwood was another bright young man who graduated at the University law school, opened a law office and engaged in the practice for a few years. He left the city about 1878 and we understand is now a justice of the supreme court of Iowa. A. M. Thompson had the making of a great lawyer. He went to St. Paul, where he has met with some success. We might mention H. R. Whipple as an attorney at law who was in Chippewa Falls about 1860, but Mr. Whipple never practiced at the bar and during the greater part of his time in Chippewa Falls was county treasurer of this county.

There were very few additions to the bar during the eighties. Judge Clough was on the bench, a very honest man but an unsafe authority as a judge. He was succeeded by Judge Marshall, who proved to be one of the best judges we ever had. He was painstaking and industrious and pushed court work with a vigor never known before. Many of the old bar fell by the wayside between the years 1880 and 1890. Some died and others left for the west. Mr. T. J. Connor came to Chippewa Falls about the year 1885 and is still in active practice. Mr. William Stafford was admitted to the bar in 1879 and at once became prominent by being elected county judge. John J. Anderson and William Bowe are two of the well known attorneys who have been actively engaged in the practice of law for some time and are still in Chippewa Falls. Also Col. L. J. Rusk who came here and opened a law office in the eighties. He is now one of the examiners of students for admission to the bar and does not practice much in the home circuit. Of all the attorneys who began at the Chippewa bar more than twenty years ago, there remain only W. R. Hoyt, Judge Jenkins, Daniel Buchanan, R. D. Marshall, Arthur G. Gough and T. J. Connor. All these gentlemen have been successful lawyers and have all accumulated a considerable fortune. Of the present bar it would be invidious to make comparisons. They are all good men who are doing their work creditably, but the amount of law has sadly fallen off from what it was in the olden

times. In this hasty sketch it is possible we have omitted some names that ought to be mentioned and perhaps made mistakes in the dates. As we write only from memory and can give only approximations.

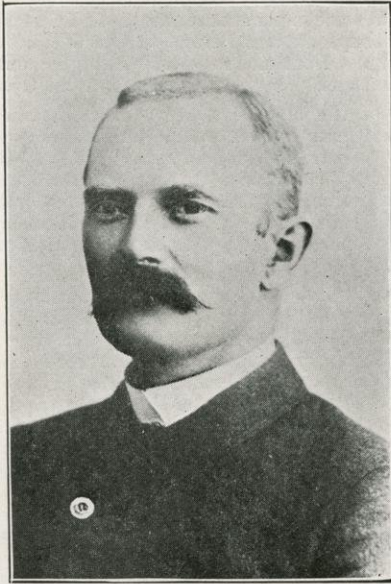
ARTHUR G. GOUGH.

One of the oldest residents of Chippewa Falls and for many years an active member of the Chippewa bar, is Judge Arthur Gough. He has successfully edited the Catholic Sentinel in addition to keeping up the work of his profession and managing his farm just outside of this city, the most beautiful country estate in this part of Wisconsin.

Improvement in the methods of handling business in our circuit court has fully kept pace with progress in other lines. Twenty-five years ago the Hon. Henry D. Barron was our Circuit Judge. He was a shrewd politician and a strong factor in state politics. While he lacked the legal training necessary to the successful administration of his office, he was a man of generous impulses, strong common sense and withal a good judge of human nature. Although the number of his cases affirmed on appeal, was well up to the average, constant threats of appeal in almost every case, hung like the sword of Damocles over his head, causing him to hesitate, reconsider and frequently reverse his own ruling and decisions. A great deal of time was consumed in arguments on the admission of evidence, and in personal reflections of opposing counsel during the progress of trials. The Judge was a man of convivial habits and hated by temperance people as vigorously as their religious scruples would permit. The Hon. Solon H. Clough, who succeeded him, was a man learned in the law. It is said of him that in his practice as an attorney, he never drew a pleading or other legal document that was successfully attacked. He was a man of superb moral courage on the bench, and, in his make up, possessed every attribute of the good citizen, but through fear that injustice might be done, much time was wasted in matters of remote bearing on the issues to be determined; trials were tedious and greatly prolonged; juries were confused and often disagreed. Though there was a gradual improvement in both bench and bar as time went on, with the advent of the Hon. R. D. Marshall in 1889 there was a marvelous change. Personalities between attorneys in the trial of cases disappeared; the time consumed in arguments on the admission of evidence was scarcely appreciable; threats of appeal to the supreme court ceased to be heard; issues were trimmed down to the vital points in dispute; confusion vanished; juries agreed. No one ever listened to a trial under Judge Marshall without getting a clear idea of the issues involved. He greatly reduced the time occupied in the trial of cases; and at the same time there was an increase in the number of working hours in a day. There was an immediate and great saving in expense, but the greatest benefit was derived by the bar from the manner of conducting trials. Nowhere, to-day, are trials conducted with greater dispatch, decorum and singleness of purpose to get at the truth and do equal and exact justice, than in the 11th Judicial Circuit; and the credit therefor is due to both bench and bar.

When the Hon. A. J. Vinje succeeded Judge Marshall in 1896, it was freely predicted that he could not succeed, following in the footsteps of such a judge as Marshall. With a large calendar and a grand jury on his hands, besides, to take care of within a few days after his appointment, it did look like a difficult problem for a young man without practical experience, though a polished scholar and well grounded in knowledge of the law. He had, however, the judicial temperament and his success is a matter of history. The high standards of Judge Marshall have not only been maintained but improved upon in some respects. One thing, the new jury law gives us better juries, and Judge Vinje's modest demeanor puts attorneys more at ease. Although his modesty sometimes encourages the belief that he can be imposed upon, such errors have always been quickly discovered and corrected without detriment to the public interests.

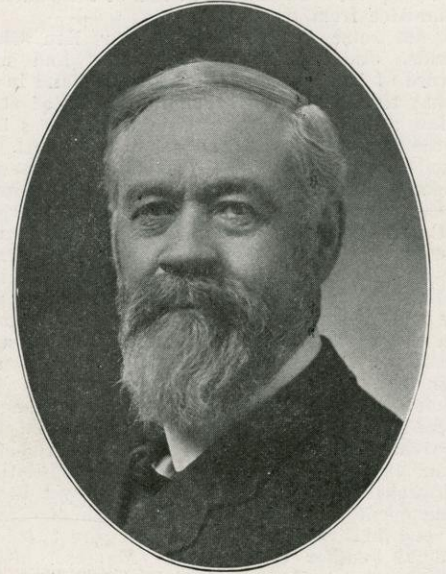
Mr. T. H. Wolford, the circuit court reporter, ought not to be forgotten when mention is made of the Bench and Bar of Northern Wisconsin. He has been on the Circuit for nearly twenty years, beginning way back in Judge Barrows' time when the present circuit was organized. His position is an important and exacting one, but his kindly and gentlemanly disposition as well as his splendid ability has, during all these years, made him a great favorite with the Bench and Bar of Chippewa County.



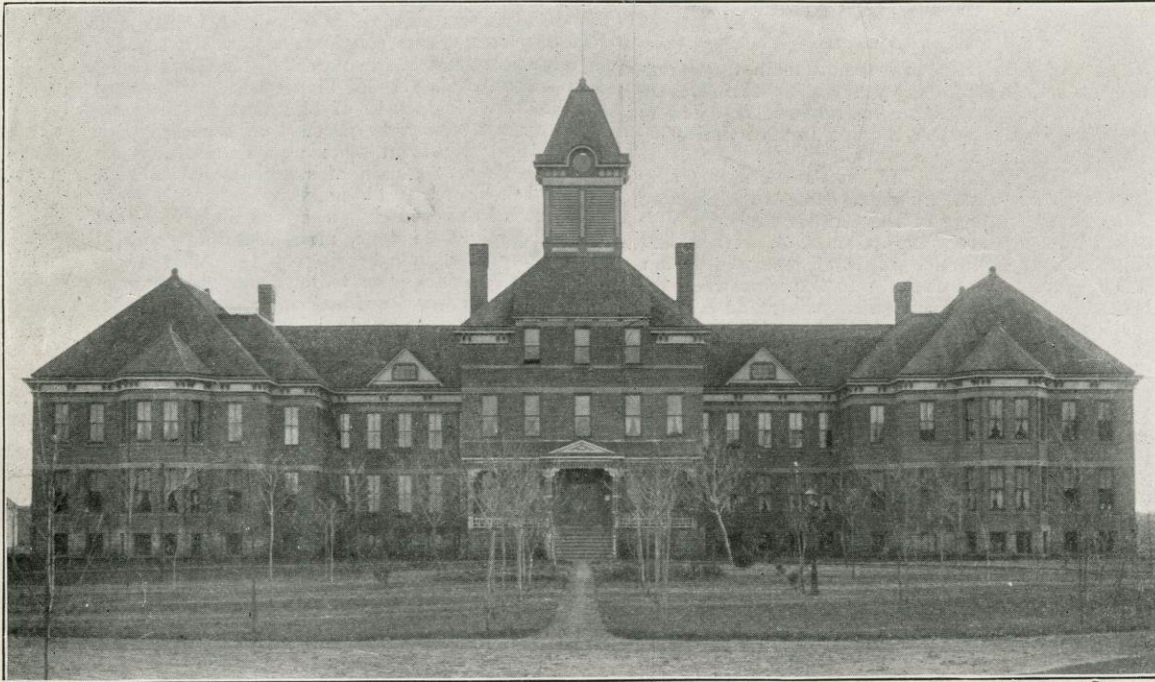
DUDLEY COLEMAN.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY ASYLUM.

The Chippewa County Asylum is located about two miles east of the city on the bank of the Chippewa river, overlooking a beautiful country and opposite the Wisconsin Home for the Feeble Minded. It was erected in 1895 at a cost to the county of about \$58,000, and since its completion about \$10,000 has been expended in permanent improvements and \$8,000 in the purchase of additional land, making a total expenditure on that institution of nearly \$76,000. The County Poor Home is an attractive little building erected two years ago on the Asylum farm at a cost of \$7,000. The first patient was received at the Asylum on December 26, 1895, and the number at one time was 326. The counties of Eau Claire and St. Croix have erected asylums since the establishment of the Chippewa Asylum and now care for their own patients which greatly reduced the enrollment. There are at present 143 insane and seventeen feeble-minded patients at the asylum, forty-five of whom belong to this county. The amount the county saves this year in the care of its home patients is over \$4,000. The total



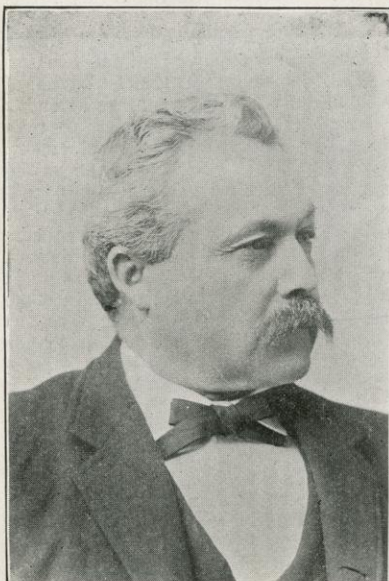
PATRICK COSGROVE.



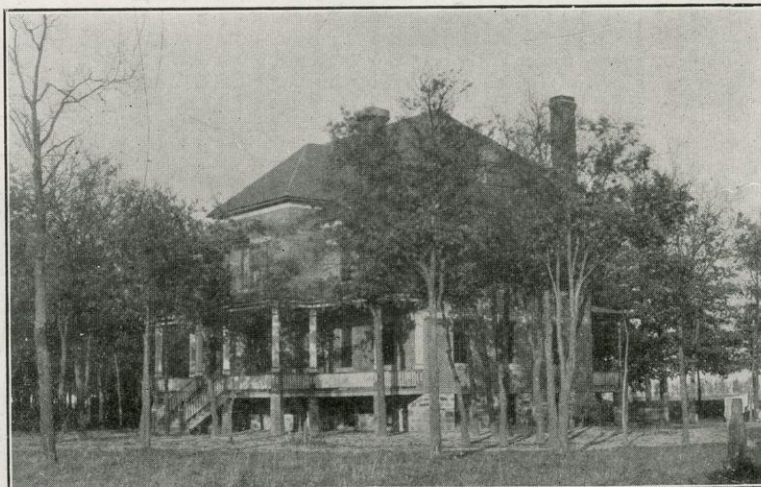
CHIPPEWA COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

expenses for conducting the asylum during the year ending June, 1903, was \$16,604.73, the total cash earnings \$23,810.31, making the total cash earnings over the expenses for the year \$7,205.53. The past year saw more improvements on the asylum farm than any one year since its existence.

Mr. Dudley Coleman, Chippewa Falls; Mr. Henry Lebeis, Bloomer, and Mr. Patrick Cosgrove of Stanley are the trustees. They have entire management of the institution and it is safe to say they are carefully guarding and providing for the needs of the unfortunate patients. Mr. Ralph Dickenson is the superintendent and Mrs. Dickenson is the matron. They have been in charge since the asylum opened and their administration has proved both satisfactory to the trustees and to the public. Every effort is made to make the farm as attractive as possible. The long drive from the road to the main entrance has been carefully laid out and trees and flowers have been planted about the grounds while a pretty little grove makes a miniature park where many of the patients spend their days in the summer. The interior of the buildings is kept spotless and cheerful. Indeed it is a splendid home for those who live there.



HENRY LEBEIS.



CHIPPEWA COUNTY POOR FARM.



RALPH DICKENSON.



THE ARIEL CLUB.

Good citizens
 Honest workmen,
 Cheerful comrades,
 True friends,
 Gentlemen.



THE SANS SOUCI CLUB.

“I live for those who love me,
 For those who know me
 true,
 For the heart that bends above
 me,
 And the good that I can do.
 For the wrongs that need re-
 sistance,
 For the cause that lacks as-
 sistance,
 For the future in the dist-
 ance,
 And the good that I can do.”



THE METROPOLITAN CLUB.

STANLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.



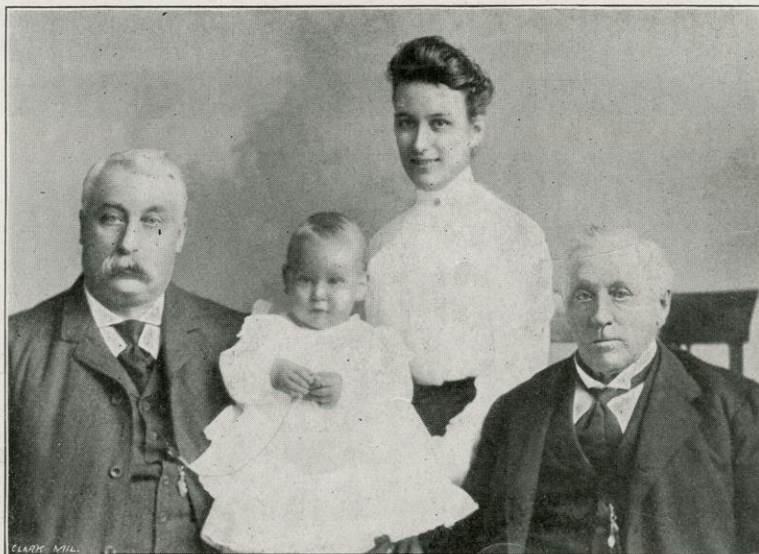
STANLEY MANUFACTURING PLANT.

The Stanley Manufacturing Company, one of the enterprising institutions of our city, was first built in 1883 by the Chippewa Falls Manufacturing Company. It then consisted of one main building for the planing of lumber and the manufacturing of doors and sash. This building was burned in 1888. It was rebuilt on a much larger scale by the present firm, F. G. and C. A. Stanley, who were the proprietors of the Chippewa City saw mill, who added a lumber yard in connection with the plant.

In 1897 a foundry and machine shop were added, also a paint shop, warehouses, lumber sheds and other buildings were built, which covered two city blocks and made one of the most complete plants of the kind in the state. Besides manufacturing doors and sash they make the finest soft and hardwood furnishings for houses and stores, and bar fixtures to be found anywhere. In their foundry and machine shop they make and build any kind of machinery or engine required. They contract to build houses and stores. In fact, will

build anything from a wood shed to a court house, for the beautiful court house at Ladysmith, Gates county, was built by the Stanley Manufacturing Company.

Their business is not confined to Chippewa and surrounding counties alone. They receive orders from the east and the south. Their yearly output is over \$100,000, and they employ on an average sixty men. The private office is an excellent example of the work of this enterprising firm.



FOUR GENERATIONS.

The above photograph represents one branch of the Stanley family. Frederick G. Stanley, the great grandfather, was born in Canandaigua, New York, in 1824. In 1845 he started from his home in New York with a horse and buggy and drove all the way to Sauk county, Wisconsin, where he

located. The same fall he married Miss Julia A. Nethaway, and in 1870 moved to Chippewa Falls. The grandfather, Charles A. Stanley, was born at Baraboo, Wisconsin, in 1849, and came to Chippewa Falls in 1869, where he was married to Miss Georgia A. Mann in 1870. The father and

son constitute the firm of F. G. & C. A. Stanley. Mr. Charles Stanley's daughter, Miss Mina Stanley, was born in Chippewa Falls in 1876, and was married to Walter Law on June 12, 1901, and her son, Stanley Law, was born at Glidden, Wis., in March, 1902.

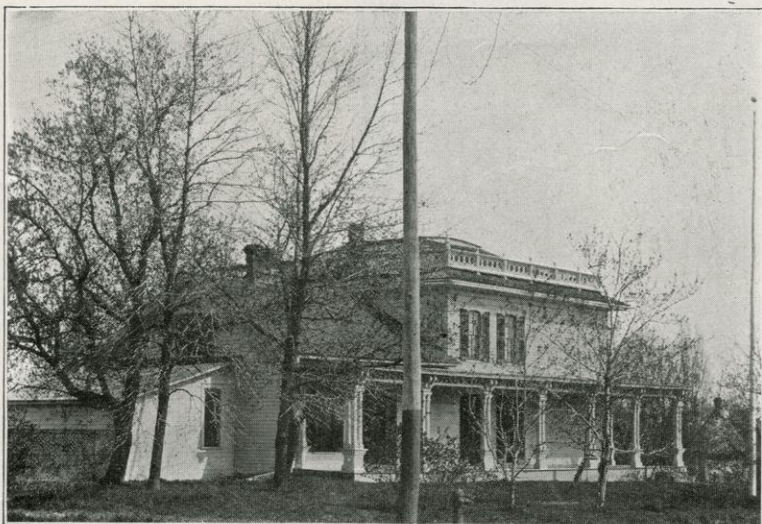
A PAGE OF RESIDENCES.



HENRY BUELL.



J. B. KEHL.



MRS. GEORGE C. GINTY.



M. S. BAILEY.



T. J. CUNNINGHAM.



M. POZNANSKI.

THE CHIPPEWA VALLEY ELECTRIC RAILROAD CO.

One of the latest enterprises to enter our city is the Chippewa Valley Electric Railway. The franchise was granted by the city July 6, 1897, and work was begun immediately, and completed in July, 1898.

The railway was projected by Mr. Arthur E. Applegard, who is the president, a resident of Boston, Mass., and although a young man of only 37 years of age, he has achieved a national reputation as a master in projecting and building electric railways. He is interested in several street railways in Massachusetts and Ohio, one being from Dayton to Springfield and Urbana, Ohio, and another from Springfield to Columbus, Ohio, is now under construction.

The Interurban between this city and Eau Claire, a portion of the C. V. E. R., has proved a success beyond expectation and is furnished with first-class cars that run hourly between the two cities and are always well filled. It has proved itself a great convenience to the farmers along the line, who avail themselves of this easy and quick mode of travel, to take a run into our city if anything is wanted in a hurry.

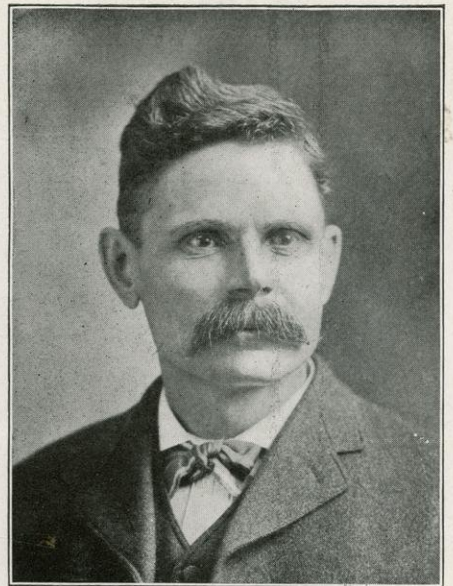
It is to be hoped that in the near future it will be extended to the Village of Bloomer, and that queen of summer resorts, Long Lake. It would traverse one of the most populous and richest farming sections of the country and would prove a great convenience to all residing on its line.

The great success of the road is in a great share due to the management of H. G. Lawrence, its general manager, under whose thorough knowledge and careful management of its business he has proved himself the right man, in the right place, always to be found at his post of duty attending to his business and courteously receiving all who choose to call upon him.

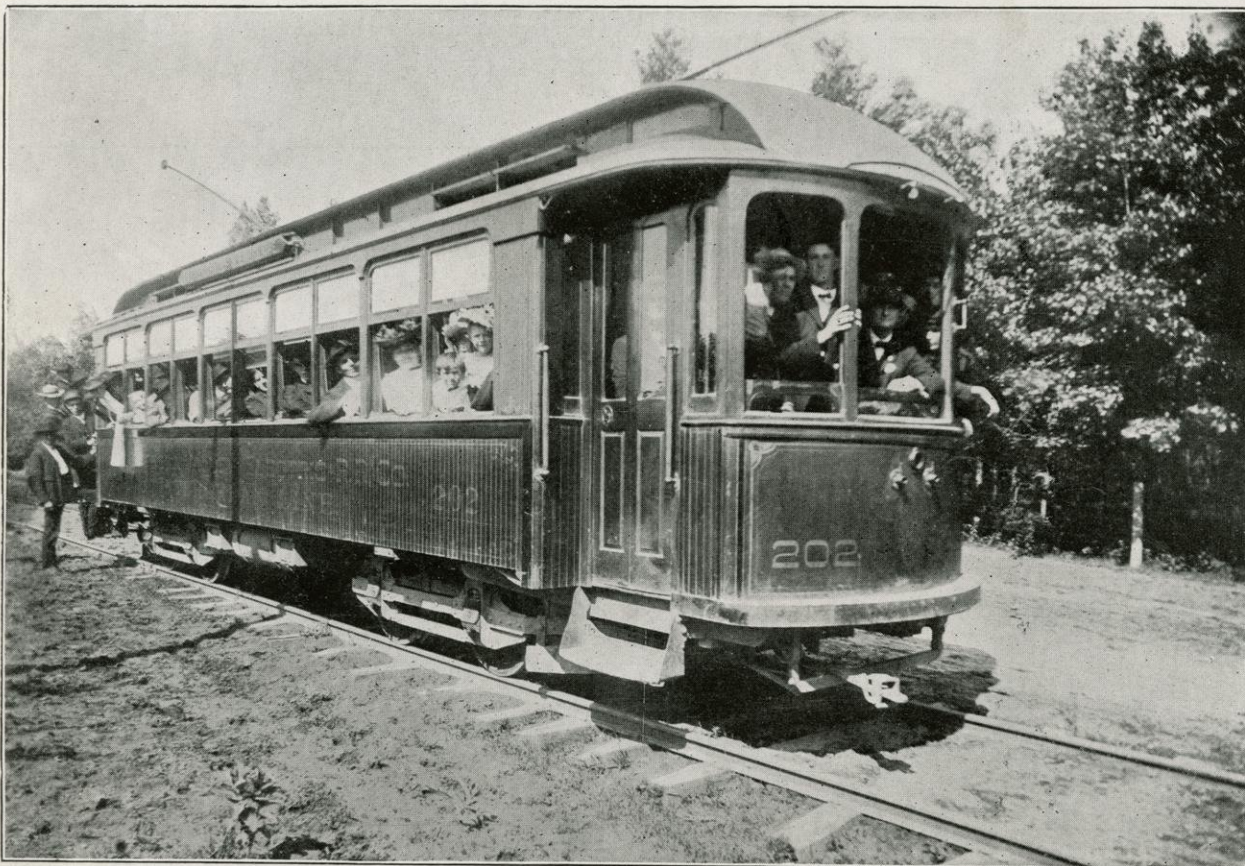
To our city this electric line means a great deal. It brings to our pretty city many who otherwise would never have visited us, and it is a



PRES. ARTHUR E. APPELYARD.



SUPT. H. G. LAWRENCE.



CHIPPEWA VALLEY ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

universal fact that no one with any taste of beauty visits Chippewa Falls without being charmed at its location, its compact business blocks, and its beautiful homes surrounded with well-kept lawns and shaded by beautiful trees, while the Chippewa, full in view, comes rushing and dashing over the falls—an ideal home for one who has an eye to beauty and a desire for health.



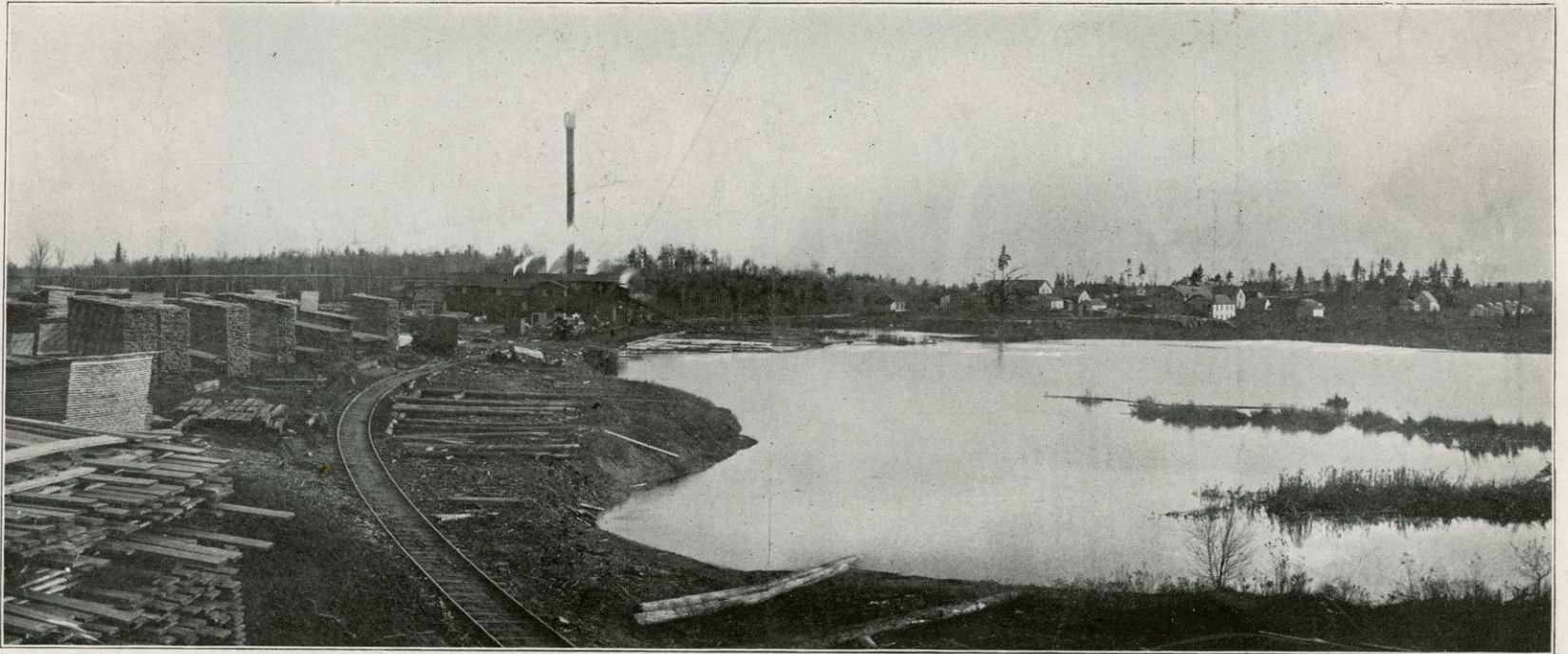
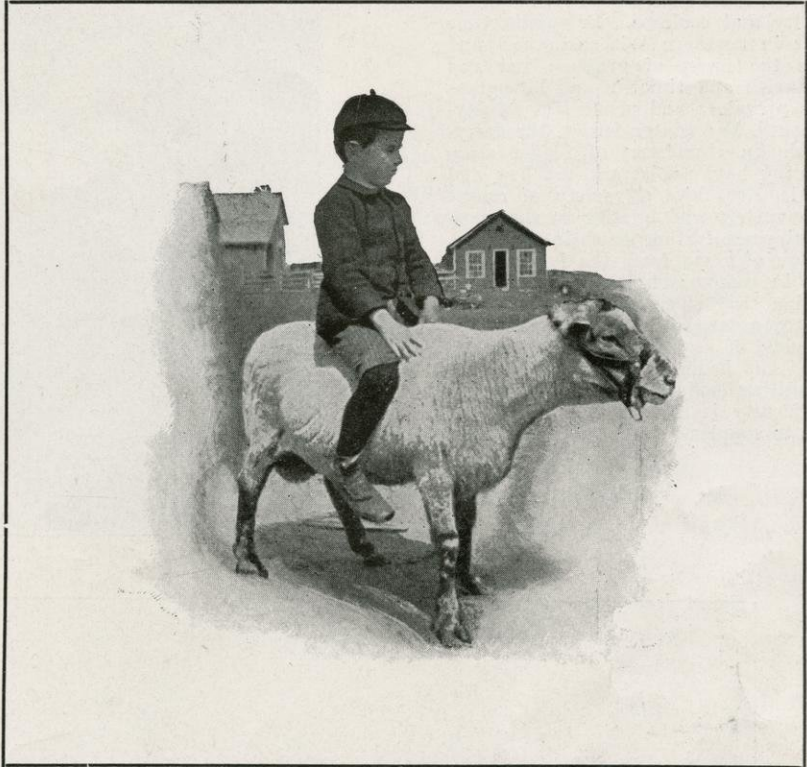
RESIDENCE OF THOMAS GAYNOR.



RESIDENCE OF W. S. GREENWOOD.

THE ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

The Arpin Hardwood Lumber Company are located at Atlanta, Wisconsin, on the Chippewa Valley & Northern Railroad, which belongs to this firm. Atlanta is two miles north from Bruce. Their railroad starts at Bruce and runs north through Atlanta twelve miles into their large tract of hardwood timber lands. The saw-mill consists of a band and re-saw, and is well equipped in every way for the manufacture of pine, hemlock and hardwood. Their annual output is from eighteen to twenty million feet. The timber consists principally of basswood, oak, ash, elm, birch, maple, pine and hemlock. They have complete planing mill and dry kilns, and make a specialty of high grade maple and birch flooring and basswood products. The company own over eighty thousand acres of land which their railroad makes available for getting out the timber and furnishing an outlet for all the cordwood and bolts that the farmers who are settling on these lands may have to sell. There is a great development going on throughout this entire territory, a large share of which has been brought about through the energy and operations of the Arpin Hardwood Lumber Company. This company has a land department and is now locating settlers on most advantageous terms, and makes it a point to give the actual settler every encouragement possible. They are able to secure settlers low rates of transportation through the co-operation of the different railroads in this section, viz.: M., St. P. & S. Ste. M. Ry. and C., St. P., M. & O. Ry. One of the items of interest to the new settler is the cost of lumber. Settlers can obtain lumber at low prices at the company's mills.



VIEW OF ARPIN PLANT AND TOWN OF ATLANTA, WIS.

A WORD IN REGARD TO SOIL AND PRODUCTS.

This section being almost exclusively hardwood lands, the soil is remarkably uniform, being a dark clay loam, very rich, yielding large crops from the beginning. A sure test of the strength and richness of the soil is the luxuriant growth of grasses which flourish to a most surprising degree.

CORDWOOD.

The first crop that the farmer gets from his land is from the cordwood, which has been bring-

ing increased prices during the last few years. Cordwood loaded on tracks of the C. V. & N. Ry. bring the same price as at any points along the Soo Line. The rate to Minneapolis and St. Paul being 4 cents per hundred. The net value of this wood alone is oftentimes more than the entire cost of the land and timber together.

CLIMATE.

Anyone who will take the pains to gather statistics or investigate will find that the climate

of northern Wisconsin is among the most healthful, if not the most healthful, climate in the United States. The great timber belt of the state is well known among health seekers for its invigorating climate and generally healthful surroundings. One feels the difference at once in traveling from the southern part of the state, or from southern states, as soon as he enters what is known as the timber belt of northern Wisconsin. There is something bracing in the air that makes even a sick man feel hopeful and energetic.

ARPIN LUMBER COMPANY, ATLANTA AND GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN.

DAIRYING.

Northern Wisconsin is unexcelled by any region in the great abundance of pure cold water in her thousands of lakes, her many rivers, brooks and springs. Indeed, the water supply will meet the requirements of the most exacting in its quantity, prevalence, purity and coolness. In summertime the dairy cattle in northern Wisconsin will find in its pastures the finest of grasses; red and white clover flourish and timothy and blue-grass pastures are as prevalent and productive as anywhere farther south. For winter forage, the dairyman can provide an abundance of fodder corn, clover and timothy hay, pea straw, oat hay and root crops. This gives him a variety of coarse forage equal in variety and quality to that possessed by the dairymen farther south in the state. In the production of grain food, the farmer here suffers nothing in comparison with his southern neighbors. Indian corn ripens abundantly. Oats and barley return a large and sure crop of fine grain, and the yield of peas is extremely valuable for dairy food. And being in direct rail connection with the milling centers of Minneapolis and Superior, no difficulty is experienced in securing bran and shorts to supplement the grain grown on the farm.



ARPIN FARM, NEAR ATLANTA, WISCONSIN.

SHEEP FARMING.

Sheep farming is becoming one of the great industries of northern Wisconsin, and only second to the dairy industry. The climate and other conditions that prevail are all favorable to success. Cheap land in large tracts, abundance of pure water and the finest pastures are all found here in abundance. In all essentials of sheep farming this country closely resembles the Canadian Province of Ontario, which is universally considered the best mutton sheep producing region in our continent, and is known to be as healthy as any in the world. The effect of a cool climate on a fleece is to increase its density and render the wool finer.

WATER.

In regard to water it would be hard to find a tract of land more favorably located. A glance at the map will show that this section has a perfect net work of small streams besides rivers of the Chippewa, Thornapple, Flambeau and Jump. Besides the natural springs, good wells of pure water can be had by either digging or driving from ten to twenty feet on an average.

OATS.

Oats do exceptionally well in northern Wisconsin, because of the cool summer climate which allows it to grow more slowly and does not force the ripening of the grain, as it is apt to occur farther south where the days are hotter and the period of seeding lasts much longer than in the southern part of the state.

UNIFORMITY OF CROPS.

One peculiarly advantageous feature of farming in northern Wisconsin is the absence of excessive drouth or excessive rainfalls. Scientists claim that it is owing to the large quantity of timber that the seasons of northern Wisconsin are more uniform than they are farther south or west in the prairie country. Northern Wisconsin never had what can be termed a crop failure, either from excessive drouth or excessive moisture. There have been years when rain was scarce, but never has it been scarce enough to do the damage that it does farther south, even in our own state. Hay, small grain, potatoes, onions, peas, turnips, etc., are sure crops.

CHURCHES.

Churches of different denominations are found in easy reach of nearly all locations and more are being built each year.

SCHOOLS.

Every man who has the enterprise and energy enough to go into a new country and develop a farm is likely to have an equally strong desire for educational advantages. In this respect northern Wisconsin excels over all the western states.

FACTS IN A NUT-SHELL.

The country is still undiscovered where an honest man can earn his living without work. There

is no section of the country where intelligent work is sure to meet with better success than the timber lands of northern Wisconsin. The soil is wonderfully productive. As a stock and dairy country it is an assured success. The purest of cold spring water in abundance. There is an unsurpassed home market for all timber and food and dairy products. There are churches, schools and other social advantages. It is not an untried country; you have the experience of others as a guide. The best of fuel and material for building is abundant and free. The lumber mills adjacent to the lands offer ample outside employment to those who desire it. The climate is not so cold in winter nor so warm in summer as that of the western prairies. Opportunities for obtaining cheap farm lands that are good for anything are becoming scarcer every day.

Following are the officers of the Arpin Hardwood Lumber Company: President, D. J. Arpin; secretary and treasurer, E. P. Arpin, both of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin; vice-president, J. Z. Arpin; manager, A. L. Arpin, both of Atlanta, Wisconsin.

In conclusion, we wish to say, come and examine our lands; we can suit you in location and soil, as we have a large amount to choose from. You will find us gentlemen to deal with.

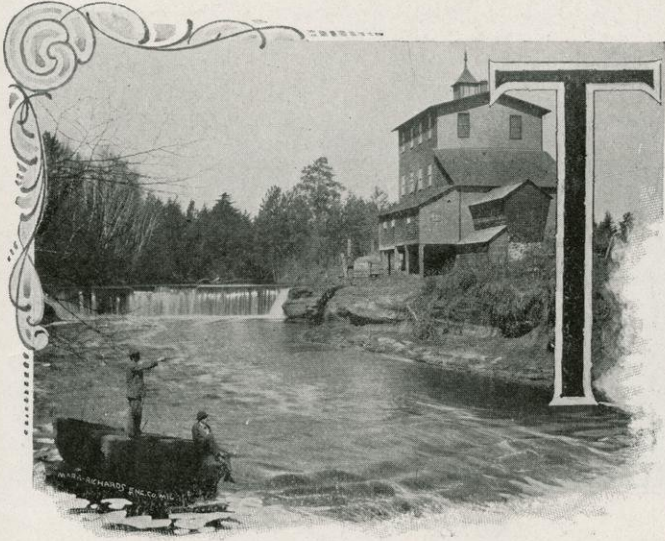
For maps showing location of land, and further inquiries and information, address Arpin Hardwood Lumber Company, at Grand Rapids, Wis.; branch office, Atlanta, Wis.

BADGER STATE LAND COMPANY

CYPREANSEN BROTHERS

Energetic in the development of Northern Wisconsin. Headquarters in Eau Claire and Madison, Wisconsin.

Alfred Cypreansen, Manager Eau Claire Office, over National Bank.



THE story of the development of northern Wisconsin is an interesting one, and it relates substantially, to the period of time since '70.

Between

Chippewa Falls and Lake Superior, there were, at that time, few settlements, and the Indians, then numerous in this vicinity,

roamed at will. Chippewa county embraced, in territory, what is now Barron, Sawyer, Price, Taylor and Gates counties.

The whole country was decied, but settlers gradually arrived, became conversant with the problems involved, and successfully mastered them. A change took place, when it became known that northern Wisconsin could produce as fine crops as any section of the state that settled at once, and conclusively, the question as to whether the great forests of northern Wisconsin would ever teem with a numerous population. When later it became evident that the country was fitted for successful stock raising, fine flocks and herds became visible everywhere.

North of a line drawn east and west through the geographical center of the state, is as yet a sparsely settled country. Within this area there are hundreds of towns containing from three hundred to several thousand population, but nearly all the population of the country is in these towns. The cutting of timber along the line of the railroads will last for many years to come, and the clearing of the lands has and will make opportunities for farmers that no prairie country can surpass,



LAST OF THE PINES

if equal. There are many advantageous features for the farmer in the timber country, which are not possessed by the prairies. One is, fuel in abundance; another, building material from the clearings of one's own land. Anything that can be grown on prairies, can be grown in timber countries, and some things which cannot be produced profitably elsewhere. The country is practically adapted to diversified farming, which is

Alford Cypreansen, manager of the Eau Claire office, over the National Bank. This company has thousands of acres of the best lands in northern Wisconsin as well as choice lots at the growing towns of Jim Falls, Cornell and Holcomb, Wisconsin. Write them for particulars.

much better than the dependence upon any one kind of crop. The markets of northern Wisconsin offer to the farmer advantages that no other locality at present possesses, the numerous milling and mining towns along the railroads make a market at the farmer's door, and the prices secured for the products are invariably better than those paid for the same products in localities where the farmer has to ship them to more populous centers.

WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



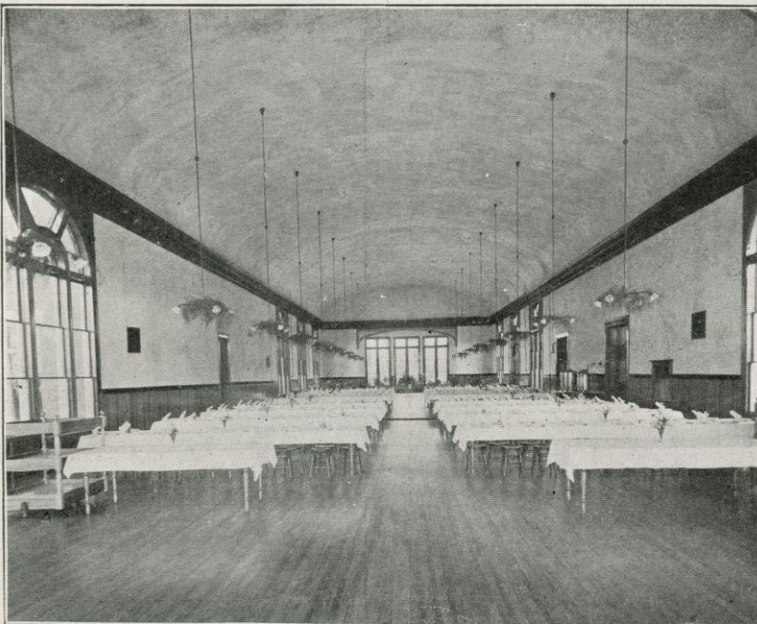
COTTAGE NO. 1.

Beautifully located on the bank of the Chippewa river opposite the city of Chippewa Falls is the Wisconsin Home for the Feeble Minded. The conditions which called for the establishment of this great institution are several. There are many homes where a child mentally afflicted absorbs the attention of the mother to the detriment of the other children, who are to become the men and women of the future, and also exhaust the savings of the parents. With the widowed father they often prevent the following of his regular work and he may not be able because of financial difficulties to secure a proper person to take charge of his child. Then to these is the more serious danger of having these children, particularly the older boys and girls, alone on the streets where they must be exposed to all kinds of dangers. As for the children themselves it is very evident that it is of the greatest benefit to have a home for them. They are taken to this beautiful home, placed under the care of persons who are able to help them, who are able to teach them, and who understand their needs. Many of them come from homes of privation and neglect. In the care-

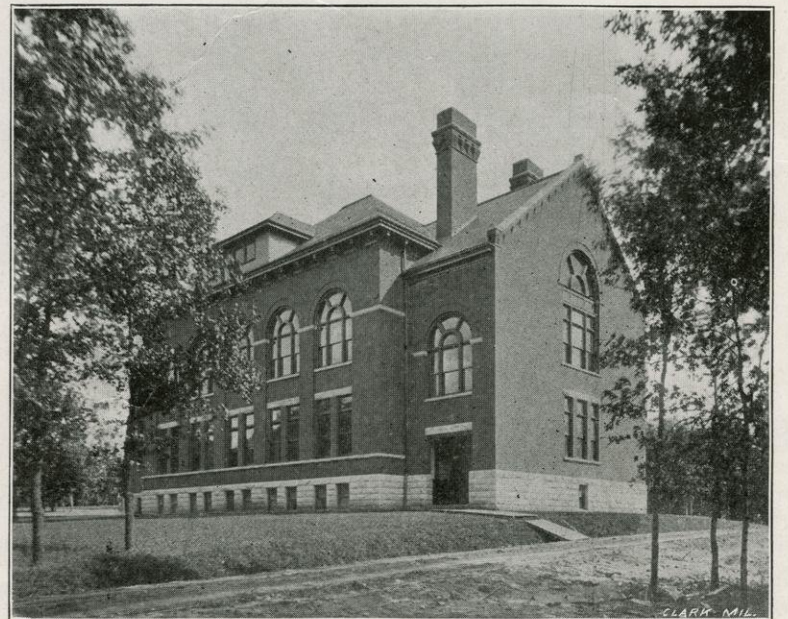
fully classified groups of the institution they find what they cannot obtain elsewhere, congenial companionship, which removes that continual feeling of inferiority and helps to develop the best that is in them. "It gives them the inalienable right of every American child, the opportunity of an education to the highest available point, thus adding much to their happiness through the one available source, usefulness."

Dr. Wilmarth, the very competent and successful head of the institution, endeavors to not only give every child the proper care, but also teach every child in the best way in order that he may develop to the highest degree of usefulness possible. The management has endeavored to make every child feel that he or she is a useful unit, and by encouraging what the children do they spur them on to better work. As the State owns 1,010 acres of land there is plenty of opportunity for out-door work for the children. The work of clearing the land is going on rapidly and the farming has progressed so well that all the vegetables used are raised there. In the near future it is hoped that a dairy farm will be part of the

institution's farm. The shoes that are worn, the girls' clothing and many beautiful articles of needlework are made by the children, and even some of the boys' clothing, besides the bed linen, is manufactured by the children under careful supervision of the teachers. The laundry work is done by the older girls, also many of them act as nurses for the smaller children. It is hoped that in time each child will be self-supporting. The Wisconsin Home for the Feeble Minded was opened June 11, 1897, and received its first inmates June 17, 1897. There are now 605 children enrolled. The State employs 112 persons to take care of them, teach them and keep up the institution. The buildings number 10, some of the most important, but recently completed, and there are still several (four cottages and one schoolhouse) to be built. In order to fully appreciate this great institution one must see it and then in realizing the great work of humanity in providing it for the benefit of these poor unfortunates, about 60 per cent. of whom inherited their misfortune, one also realizes the great generosity of the State of Wisconsin.



DINING HALL IN ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



SCHOOL HOUSE.

The Chippewa Times.

BY T. J. CUNNINGHAM.
PHOTOGRAPHS BY A. A. BISH.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS. DECEMBER, 1903.

THE TIMES IS 28.

THE TIMES began its 28th year on October 6th, 1903.

Twenty-eight years old. Stop and think of the changes it has chronicled in the last twenty-eight years. There is a sermon for you as well as for us.

THE TIMES has gone forward steadily, surely. There is more than one subscriber to-day who in the past twenty-eight years can testify that we have done our work not only for our own interest but for the interests of others. What we have said in the columns of THE TIMES we believed was right. We have made mistakes and were willing to correct them. We have endeavored to encourage a spirit of confidence between ourselves and our readers, to make them feel we were working for the best interest of the community. We are trying to keep the good will of our readers by making ourselves worthy of the friendship and confidence they have shown for us. May the next twenty-eight years of THE TIMES be as prosperous. May THE TIMES chronicle as many great improvements and may its prosperity and that of its readers go as steadily and as surely forward.

CHRISTMAS.

Several wholesome lessons may be learned from the celebration of Christmas. Chief among them is the wisdom and the blessing of giving. It preaches the gospel of unselfishness. It is the most joyous season of the year, because it is the time when the heart-strings and the purse-strings are unloosed. Hence it ought to teach us that benevolence is better than selfishness and that the perfect happiness of this life is in the love of our fellowmen. Christmas is the time when families gather again about the hearthstone. No period of the year brings such joy into the home. Christmas teaches charity. It is the time when our minds and hearts are open to the needs of the depressed and needy. Its happy social life is an element of patriotism and good will and a nation must be more at peace, people more fraternal, after such a season of social pleasure and benevolence.

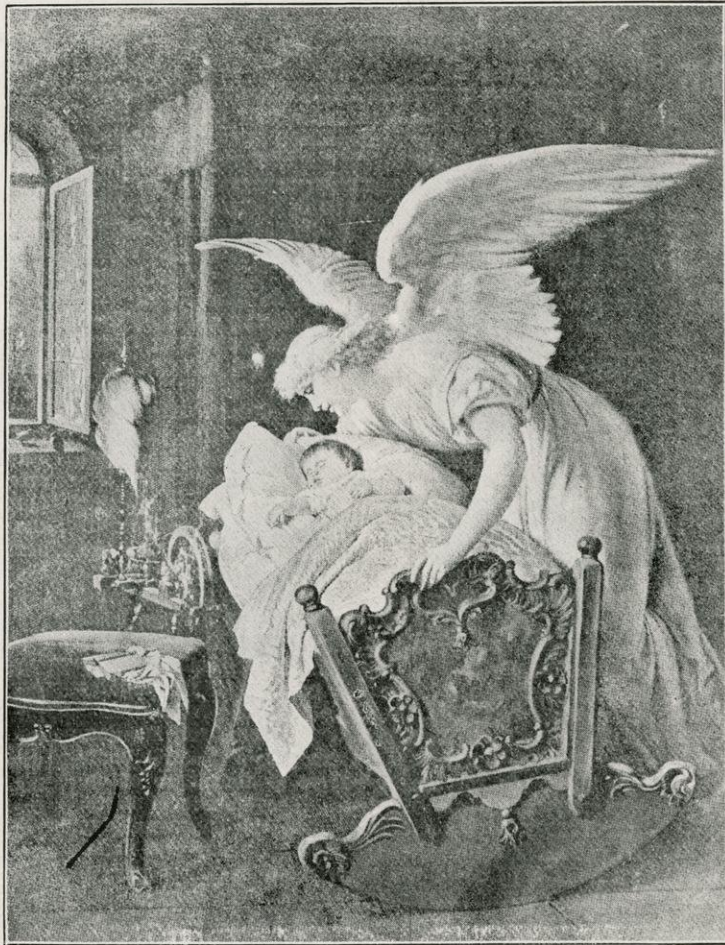
RUMMAGING IN THE PAST.

Much as we may enjoy the present or look with hopefulness to the future, there is no enjoyment quite equalling that of dwelling amid the tender memories and hallowed associations of the past. Pity the man who has no reverence, whose heart

is not stirred and whose eyes are never moistened by recollections of childhood and by sweet thoughts of the old times. Christmas eve is the one hour of reverie. The fire blazes on the hearth, the kettle sings above the flames, the cat purrs in the corner, the baby has been tucked away for the night, the stockings are hung by the chimney while the old clock ticks the night away, the heart is opened to all the kindlier sentiments and the mind wanders back to the days forever gone.

It is the spirit that the Times endeavors to harmonize with Christmas. For nearly three months we have been collecting old but familiar photographs and material of the past. In reading the contributions we to-day publish there is not only interest in reviving old memories, but they will be found to contain much valuable matter of a historical character and many incidents that should be preserved. For is not the most entertaining of all news that of the past?

The Times takes this occasion to thank those who have assisted us in the work and to wish for its readers both at home and abroad the merriest Christmas and happiest of New Years.



SPAKE THE SPIRIT OF THE WEST

*Spake the Spirit of the West,
"I shall render to mine own
Land no man hath yet possessed,
Turf unturned and soil unsown.
By the faith of them that bore ye
I will keep this oath I swore ye.
See! the trail is fresh before ye!"
Quoth the Spirit of the West.*

Ax in hand and gun on shoulder
Through the wilderness they came;
Under brush and over boulder
To the land without a name.
For they heard the Spirit call them
And they might not pause to rest:
Fearing naught that might befall them
Forth they fared upon their quest.

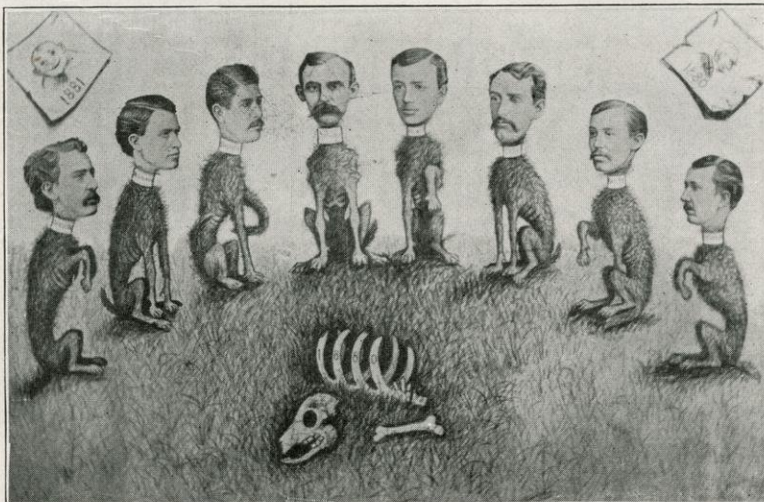
Loud arose the woodsmen's clamour
And the axes' stroke on stroke,
And the sound of wedge and hammer
And the crash of falling oak;
Till, where once the deer had hidden
From the perils of the night,
Rose a city—newly bidden
To awake to life and light.

Where the traders bought and bickered;
Where the hunter's torch had shone;
Where the lonely camp-fire flickered,
Rose a city—stone on stone.
House and mill and spire and steeple—
And it grew and grew again
By the striving of its people
And the labour of its men.

Who can know the toil unswerving—
Patient, ceaseless—day by day?
Little gaining—much deserving—
Thus they worked the years away;
Toiling, sorrowing, yet knowing,
When at last they fell asleep,
That the harvest of their sowing
We—the later born—should reap.

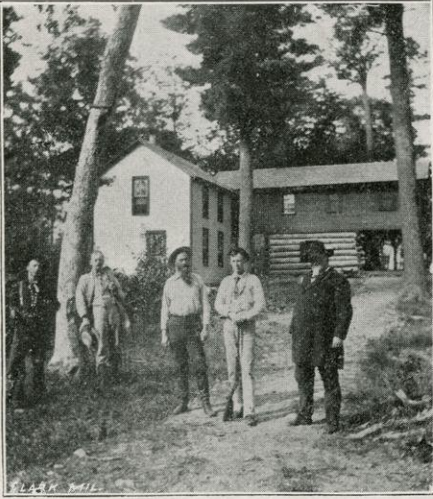
So they lived and so they perished—
Small and great and worst and best;
By the God they loved and cherished—
They were worthy of the West.
Though the passing world may do them
Little honour—yet, ah yet—
We who followed—we who knew them—
We—their sons—will not forget.

—HORATIO G. WINSLOW.



A NEW YEAR'S CARD IN THE OLD DAYS.

LONG LAKE.



"SAINT'S REST."



"SAINT'S REST," FROM THE LAKE.



"KISMET."

To those of the present generation who have enjoyed the beauty of Long Lake, who have driven there over the well worn roads, passed prosperous farms, well cultivated fields, or who have stopped to watch the "limited" rushing by in the night, there may be something of interest in reading of this little lake twenty-seven years ago, before the hand of man cut down the forest, before he planted the grain and built the homes which to-day characterize the country.

It was a hot, dusty day in July, 1876. A day when the trees turned their leaves from the sun, when the golden-rod and wild roses were heavy with dust and drooped for want of rain and little whirlpools of sand seemed to be the only moving thing as far as the eye could reach. On such

a day we made our first journey into the wilderness. After traveling but a short distance we reached the forest, indeed it was a forest primeval. The rough, winding road was shaded by massive pines. The underbrush was tangled and thick. Here and there we forded a stream and occasionally startled a deer, who as suddenly disappeared among the trees. When we stopped to rest, the wonderful stillness of the wilderness was sometimes broken by the faint call of a bird or the song of a stream as it rippled over the pebbles in its bed. Our first stop was made at Bloomer, then but an outpost of civilization with probably no more than a hundred and fifty people in the village. For the next eight miles we saw no sign of civilization until we came to McCann's stop-

ping place, and again for ten miles we traveled through the same unbroken forest until we reached Campbells at Long Lake. It was about sunset and the glory of that western sky lighting up the calm clear lake upon whose banks towered the stately pines, was a picture never surpassed by anything we have seen in the years since passed. There on the bank we pitched our tents and for seven long days and seven nights we reveled in the peaceful calm of that Northern country. There have been many changes since that time, but those who go there to-day, although civilization and forest fires have robbed it of many charms, still believe it to be the ideal lake of Northern Wisconsin.



"MY HUSBAND CAUGHT 'EM—OF COURSE."



L. M. NEWMAN'S LAUNCH.

PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE.

A few years ago Chippewa Falls was a prosperous little city having tributary to it great forests of pine and other valuable timber. With abundant water power for manufacturing purposes it was natural that the energies of the pioneers should be centered upon the lumbering industry. Before the glittering axe of the hardy lumbermen the vast pine forests were quickly laid low; and great numbers of woodsmen who had made the city their home drifted to other cities or took up other occupations elsewhere.

Property values decreased until it was almost impossible to sell real estate even at great sacrifice. But there were men of enterprise, energy and business foresight in the city who were fully conversant with the abundant, undeveloped native resources of the city and surrounding country, and were keenly alive to the possibilities of development if the citizens could only be induced to act unitedly toward a common end.

With this thought in mind a few leading spirits held a meeting to discuss the situation and to de-

gressive League of Chippewa Falls, Wis., and I promise that I will at all times be true and loyal to the interests of Chippewa Falls, which interests I will in every way possible endeavor to promote. I promise to cheerfully and promptly do any reasonable work assigned to me by the president and council of the league, and I further promise to pay the sum set opposite my name in the book, monthly, for a period of two years, for the support of the league and its work."

The league elected the following officers: President, L. M. Newman; vice-president, M. A. Poznanski; treasurer, R. A. Jenkins.

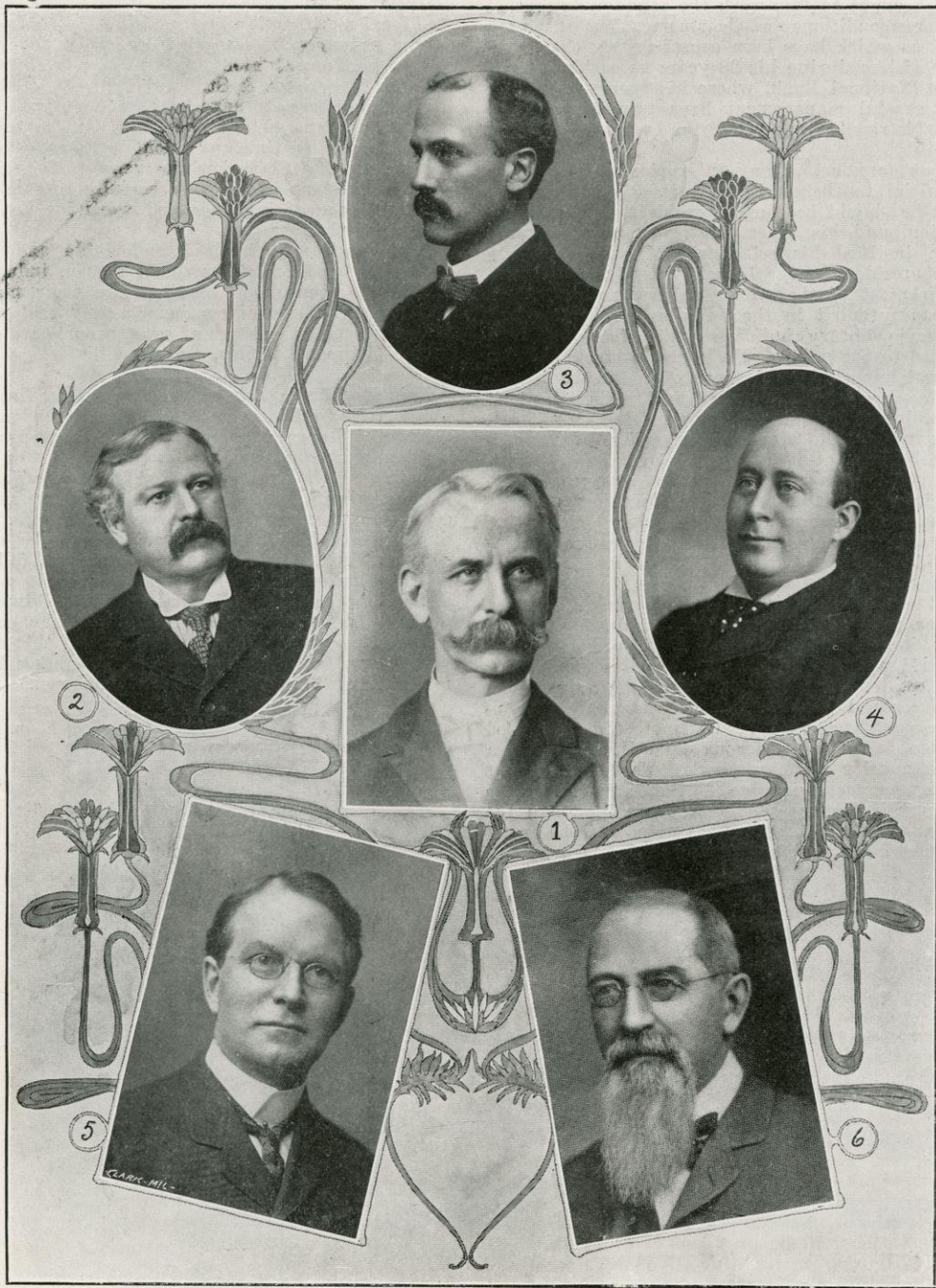
The work of the league is, under the by-laws, directed by the president and an advisory council of five members appointed by him. The following men were chosen as members of the council: Robert B. Clark, J. B. Kehl, Morris A. Poznanski, Leslie Wilson and Rufus A. Jenkins.

Under the leadership of such men, possessed of wide and successful business experience, unquestioned integrity and a sincere desire to see the city prosper, backed by a loyal and generous body of almost 300 patriotic citizens, it was expected that some tangible results would be worked out. One of the essential things to be done was to learn to speak well and hopefully of the city. A city may be praised into prosperity or damned into innocuous inactivity and hopeless lethargy by the voice of its own citizens. "As a man thinketh so is he," is as true of community life as it is of individual life. With one accord men began to speak more hopefully of Chippewa Falls. Hopeful sentiment soon gave place to assurance. Confidence took the place of doubt, and the doleful wail of the chronic calamity howler gave way to the cheerful voice of the prophet of prosperity. No doubt there were some who thought, after a brief ebullition of enthusiasm had subsided, they would have an opportunity to shake their sage heads and mournfully repeat the oft quoted "I told you so," but twenty months of uninterrupted prosperity, surpassing the fondest hopes of even the most optimistic, have sufficed to soften the lugubrious countenance of the pessimist. One new industry after another has been induced to locate in the city; and to-day the hum of machinery and the sound of hammer of industry have displaced the droning gossip of the city's resting period.

The first new enterprise of importance secured was The Hand Made Boot & Shoe Company. It manufactures boots and shoes for woodsmen and drivers on the rivers, for cruisers, sportsmen and miners; and the manifest excellence of its products has secured for the company so liberal a patronage as to require repeated enlargements of the factory and finally its removal from the former location on Central street to the more commodious brick structure on the corner of Grand avenue and Duncan street.

Soon after the establishment of The Hand Made Boot & Shoe Company, The Harshman Shoe Manufacturing Company, capitalized at \$75,000, was removed to this city, from Dayton, O. A fine large brick building, four stories high, 40x160 feet, was built for the factory on the banks of the Duncan creek, between Grand avenue and Columbia street. Here, with steam heat, fine water power and the best of modern machinery, an average working force of 200 people are employed in turning out over 500 pairs of shoes daily. Though the factory has been in operation here less than a year, the quality of its shoes is such as to cause a constantly increasing demand for them; and it is confidently expected that ere long it will be necessary to increase the number of employees to 400 and the output to 1,000 pairs of shoes daily. The capital stock of this company is now owned entirely by residents of this city. Chippewa Falls is becoming known as a manufacturing center for shoes, now having four shoe factories, there being besides the two factories mentioned above, The Chippewa Shoe Company and the Independent Shoe Company, the latter being a co-operative factory which is an outgrowth of the Hand Made Shoe Company. Not only have new industries been secured but those already established have been greatly helped. The Chippewa Falls Consolidated Milling & Power Co. reports an increase of 50 per cent. in local sales, while other industries show similar gains.

The greatest work undertaken by the Progressive League was the securing of a beet sugar



1. L. M. Newman. 2. Leslie Willson. 3. Robert B. Clark.
4. Morris A. Poznanski. 5. Rufus A. Jenkins. 6. J. B. Kehl.

What timber could be manufactured to advantage at this point gradually was purchased by one company and the sawing of logs was finally centered in one large saw-mill. With the disappearance of the lumberman and his free and easy way of spending money, there came a lull in the business activities of the community. Merchants viewed with infinite regret their waning business. The people became discouraged, and their fears, voiced in the home and upon the street, added to the general discouragement. The casual visitor to the city, and the ubiquitous traveling salesman carried away with him the impression that the city had seen its best days and that only a lingering decay and death remained for

wise some plan of concerted action. Undismayed by the successive failure of former similar attempts, these men outlined a plan for the improvement of the city which should enlist the hearty co-operation of every patriotic public-spirited citizen. That they had not over-estimated the civic pride and loyalty of the community was demonstrated at a public meeting held a few days later, April 30, 1902, at 8 p. m., in the City Hall. The plan outlined was enthusiastically adopted. "The Progressive League of Chippewa Falls" was the name given to the organization. The motto chosen was: "We help those who help us." Each member subscribed to the following pledge: "I hereby subscribe myself as a member of the Pro-

factory. On May 20th, 1902, Mr. R. E. Wagner, president of Wisconsin Sugar Company of Menomonie Falls, Wis., held a conference with the League Council. Mr. Wagner agreed to furnish free of charge sugar beet seed, to be distributed in small quantities to farmers of the territory tributary to Chippewa Falls. Small patches of from one-quarter to one-half an acre were to be planted to the sugar beet; and if the beets thus grown should show the soil to be well adapted to the growing of sugar beets, the Wisconsin Sugar Company would erect in this city a beet sugar factory with a capacity of 600 tons of beets daily, provided the Progressive League would secure from the farmers contracts to plant 4,000 acres to sugar beets for three years. The results of the experiment proved highly satisfactory. Then began an educational campaign among the farmers to make manifest the advantages of raising sugar beets. Lecturers were placed in the field. Mr. Postel, expert agriculturist for the Wisconsin Sugar Company, spent two weeks in talking to the farmers at afternoon and evening meetings. This work of interesting the farmers in sugar beet culture was continued by Attorney T. B. Leonard, who was exceptionally efficient and successful as an advocate of this good cause, as he also is in legal matters; by S. B. Tobey, Superintendent of Schools; Leslie Willson and L. C. Stanley, they generously giving their time to the promotion of the enterprise. Lectures were given in every township and village in the county. The Hon. W. B. Bartlett, of Eagle Point, one of the best known farmers of the county, was sent to Menomonie Falls to confer with the farmers with a view to ascertaining their views about the raising of beets. Later ten representative farmers from various parts of the county were sent to Menomonie Falls on a similar errand. The most skeptical among them returned full of enthusiasm for the cause. Solicitors were placed in the field and a farm to farm canvass was made. The securing of sufficient acreage proved to be a herculean task and finally President Newman called upon the members of the League to go out to supplement the work of the solicitors. The combined efforts finally proved successful and the required acreage was secured. Thousands of letters had to be written, thousands of circulars distributed to the farmers. Great credit is due the League council and especially to M. A. Poznanski, who took charge of the correspondence and the distribution of the matter printed.

Mr. Wagner has decided to build a factory larger than the one originally promised, and upon the site known as the C. L. & B. Co.'s Lower Pasture, the one selected, and will soon commence the erection of a beet sugar factory with a daily capacity of 800 tons of beets, to cost approximately \$7,000,000. This factory will disburse to the farmers about \$3,000,000 annually and to employees for labor about \$50,000.

In less than two years the Progressive League of Chippewa Falls has attracted to this city manufacturers whose combined capital approximates one million dollars. In all parts of the city may be seen new dwellings in process of erection, while real estate values have advanced fully 50 per cent.

Not only has the influence of the Progressive League been felt in the matter of manufactures, but in municipal affairs its counsel and approval have been of great assistance to the mayor and city council, who have with hearty endorsement of the League this year expended about \$65,000 in paving the business streets of the city with vitrified brick, and have done it without adding a dollar to the bonded indebtedness of the city.

The League rendered valuable assistance also in securing the annual state encampment of the G. A. R. and in procuring accommodations for the N. W. Wisconsin Teachers' Association which met here last month.

Probably few of us who have observed the success which has been achieved, have fully appreciated the great amount of work which has been involved. Regularly at 10:30 A. M., three times per week, the president and council, leaving their own private business, have met in the directors' room of the First National Bank to discuss and devise plans to promote the prosperity of the city. The various enterprises desiring to locate here had to be investigated and their claims to consideration carefully examined. This has required voluminous correspondence, and in many instances personal visits to fully ascertain whether

it was worth while to try to secure them. No city has more reason for grateful appreciation of the efforts in its behalf of a few men than has Chippewa Falls for the earnest, successful work of the president and League council of this city. And certainly no body of people could render more loyal support than has been given by the members of the League.

OFFICERS OF THE LEAGUE.

President L. M. Newman. Without doubt one of the chief reasons for the phenomenal success of the League was the wisdom displayed in the selection of a president. Prepared by a long and successful business career for the difficult task of actively directing such an enterprise, Mr. Newman brought to this work the sound judgment of business conditions and clear perceptions of human motives which have been conspicuously characteristic of him during his 28 years as cashier of the First National Bank, where his energy, integrity and careful management have won for him an enviable reputation and for the bank unquestioned stability.

Ever foremost in any enterprise which will be beneficial to the community, it was but natural that he should be chosen president of the organization, and his successful leadership has more than justified his selection. Mr. Newman has been president of the Library Board since the establishment of the public library, and has been a leading spirit in the building of the fine new Carnegie library building which has just been opened to the public. He is also a stockholder in several important manufactures in the city.

Vice-President M. A. Poznanski. The League is exceedingly fortunate in having Mr. Morris A. Poznanski as its vice-president. Mr. Poznanski's wide business acquaintance, his genial disposition, uniform courtesy and boundless energy and enthusiasm have admirably fitted him to materially advance the prosperity of the city. The owner and manager of a large dry goods business, he is president of the Chippewa Falls Glove & Mitten Company, is a stockholder in the First National Bank and the Chippewa Falls Canning Factory, whose product is so well and favorably known that its canned goods sell at a premium over other brands. He is also owner of much city real estate. Mr. Poznanski has been so uniformly successful in his business ventures as to inspire confidence in all who know him. Coupled with a frank and generous disposition, he has a rare capacity for hard work. The vast amount of correspondence involved in the campaign for the beet sugar factory has fallen upon him, and the citizens of the community have reason to be grateful to him for the unflagging zeal which he has manifested in their behalf.

Treasurer, R. A. Jenkins. For sixteen years Mr. Jenkins has been manager of the dry goods establishment of Jenkins Brothers and by fair dealing and careful attention to the wants of the public he has built up a business second to none in this part of the state. Deeply interested in the welfare of the city he is ever alert to secure whatever will promote the general prosperity. His wise management of the funds of the League has added materially to the success of its affairs. His wise counsel, energy and business sagacity have been very valuable to the council.

J. B. Kehl, member of council. For almost 30 years Mr. Kehl has been identified with the leading industries of Chippewa Falls. He has large interests in pine lands both in Wisconsin and the Western states, is vice-president of the First National Bank, president of Chippewa Falls Water Works & Lighting Company, a heavy stockholder in the Harshman Shoe Company and the Hand Made Boot & Shoe Company. At sixty-five years of age Mr. Kehl has all the energy of youth. His keen interest in the prosperity of his home town, his long and successful business career and his sound judgment in financial affairs make him a valuable counselor in all that touches the material prosperity of the city.

Leslie Willson, member of the council. Among the members of the League council none takes a deeper interest in promoting the city's welfare than Leslie Willson. Owner and manager of the Chippewa Valley Mercantile Co., an extensive wholesale grocery establishment, doing an ever increasing business throughout northern Wisconsin, he yet finds time to work for the growth and improvement of Chippewa Falls. His name is a synonym for integrity, and his active co-operation in the business of the League is a guarantee that

nothing which will conserve the city's interest will be neglected. He also is a stockholder in the Canning Factory, Hand Made Shoe Co., and the Chippewa Falls Glove and Mitten Factory. When New Richmond was devastated by a terrible cyclone, Mr. Willson was one of those appointed by Gov. Scofield to distribute the relief fund to the cyclone sufferers, and so wisely and impartially did he discharge his duties on the committee that he won the gratitude of the stricken community and the highest praise from his co-workers on the committee. His advice and assistance in League matters have been well nigh invaluable.

Robert B. Clark, member of the council. As manager of a large commission business and an extensive retail trade in hay, grain, flour, feed, etc., local manager for the Standard Oil Co., owner and manager of several large grain and provision warehouses along the Wisconsin Central and the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads, Robert Clark would seem to have business enough to employ all the energies of one man; but he generously gives of his time and talent to promote home industries. Mr. Clark has the welfare of the city at heart, and no one more cheerfully contributes his full share of influence and work for its advancement than he.

With such men to lead and guide and 300 citizens to generously contribute money, influence and work when needed to back up their plans, Chippewa Falls should continue to grow and prosper and become the best and most progressive city in the Chippewa Valley, and it will.

This excellent article on the Progressive League was written by Professor Tobey, Superintendent of Schools. There probably is no other man who has worked more earnestly in the interest of the League and of the city than has Professor Tobey. He has given all the time, thought and energy he could to all enterprises that were of any benefit to Chippewa Falls. Whatever he does he does with enthusiasm and encourages others to follow. As Superintendent he has done admirable work and in the few years he has been in Chippewa Falls he has become one of the men who could be depended upon in the advancement of this city. THE TIMES takes this opportunity to thank Professor Tobey for the interest he has shown.

MAGNETIC HEALING.



DR. WAGNER.

Dr. Wagner, the magnetic healer, who located here more than a year ago. All diseases are successfully treated without the use of medicine. Her practice is increasing every day, showing that her work does all that it claims to do. Dr. Wagner heals diseases by the latest method known to science. Chronic cases of rheumatism, dyspepsia, headache, nervousness and kindred ailments are cured completely, and without resorting to drugs or medicine, the sick are restored to health and happiness. Cases that have been given up by other remedies yield to this method. All cases are carefully diagnosed. Address: Dr. Marion Wagner, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

For many years the Public Library of Chippewa Falls was without a permanent home, located in a store building not well adapted to the needs of a library, inadequately heated and lighted.

Through the generosity of the Woman's Club, the children's room of the library was maintained, thus doubling its usefulness. The pictures and statuary which gave an attractive appearance to the rooms, were the gifts of the Alcott Club, an organization of girls who have rendered material assistance in making popular this fine institution.

Since the establishment of the library, seventy-one traveling libraries have been sent out into the remote rural districts, and have been literally worn out in their itinerary circuit. It would be impossible to estimate the good that has been done in this way.

To-day the library has 77,014 volumes and more than 1,000 pamphlets. In part, the purchase of the city, the remainder the gift of public spirited citizens. It has 2,455 borrowers, and

last year the circulation was 30,478 volumes. The four adjoining towns, Eagle Point, Tilden, Wheaton and LaFayette, enjoy the same privileges that the residents of the city have.

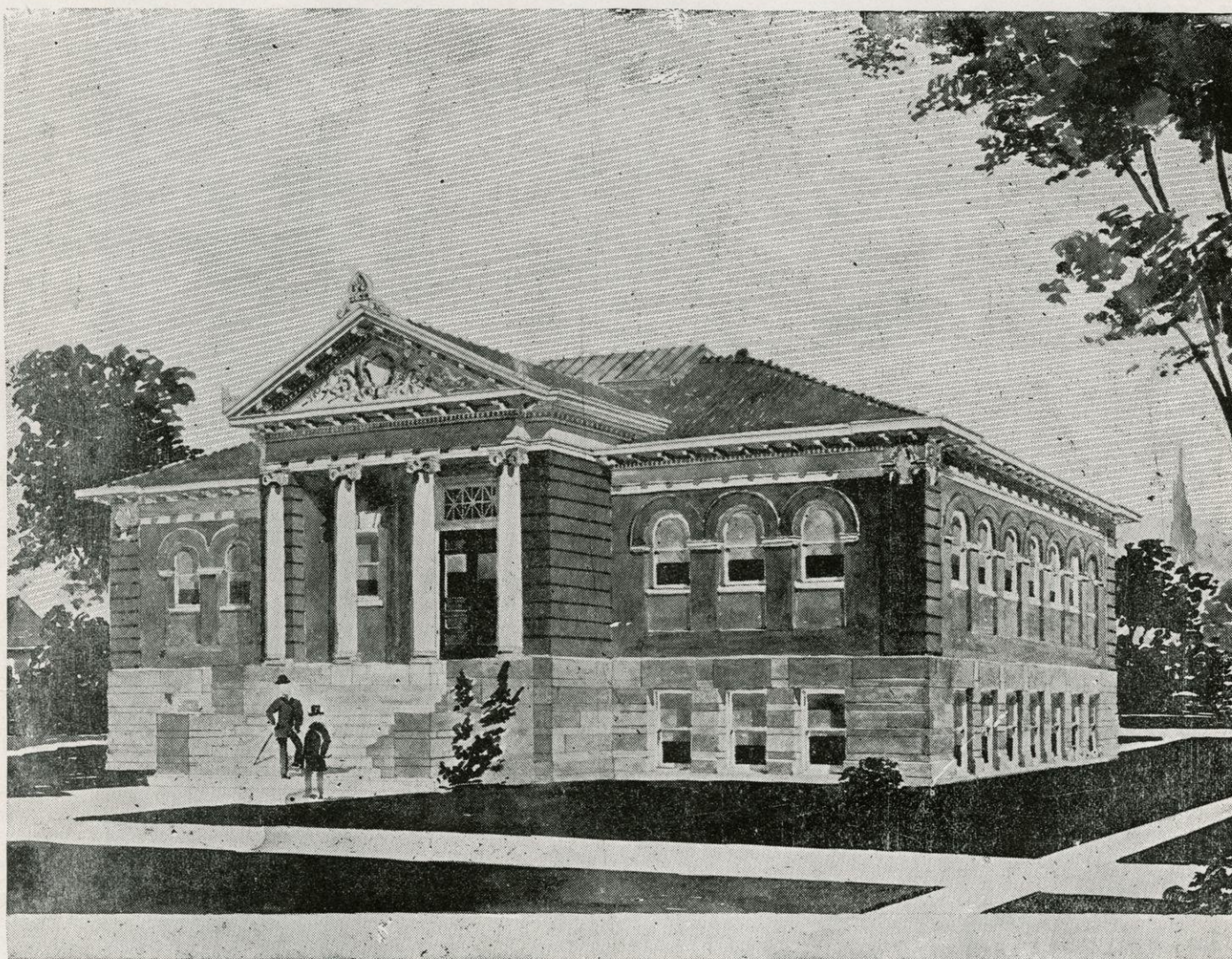
The great problem with the library board heretofore has been to secure a suitable home for the library. The funds provided by the city, from \$1,500 to \$2,000 annually, were insufficient for the purpose of maintaining a library, and after paying for fuel, lights, small salary for the librarian, janitor services and rent of one room, but little was left for books.

At different times letters were written to Andrew Carnegie in the hope that he would do for Chippewa Falls what he was doing for other cities, but all these efforts were unavailing, the letters probably never passing beyond the office of his private secretary. And thus the matter drifted with but little prospect for improvement, until the fall of 1901, when Mr. Leslie Wilson, whose optimistic nature acknowledges no defeat, and who had faith in the belief that if the matter could only be properly presented to Mr. Carnegie, he would gladly give the needed help, wired the philanthropist, asking for a personal interview in order to present the claims of Chippewa Falls.

An immediate answer by wire was received by Mr. Wilson, saying that Mr. Carnegie would consider a communication by letter, and in response to a statement of the needs of Chippewa Falls, as set forth by Mr. Wilson, Mr. Carnegie agreed to give \$20,000 for the erection of a building, provided the city would pledge itself to provide not less than \$2,000 a year for running expenses, in addition to a suitable site. The city council promptly accepted the gift upon the terms prescribed. The library board selected the site and began building operations, and the building stands complete to-day, a beautiful stone structure of Romanesque architecture, finished in quarter sawed oak, conveniently arranged, steam-heated from the city's central plant and adequately lighted by electricity.

The ladies of the Woman's Club have very tastefully furnished two rooms in the basement.

It is a building to be proud of and the citizens of Chippewa Falls will hold in grateful remembrance the generosity of the chief giver, and the efforts of Mr. Wilson, the library board and the city council, which resulted in making what it is—one of the most beautiful and useful buildings in the city.



CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CHIPPEWA FALLS.

The first public school in Chippewa Falls was opened in July, 1854, in a small building once used for a Catholic church, which stood just west of the present site of the gas and electric light plant.

The first teacher was Miss Mandane Buzzell, who arrived one morning on the stage from Portage, Wis. The river was still high from the June freshet and was full of logs, so she was compelled to wait on the south bank until nightfall to be carried across on the pole ferry. Her trunk was carried up from the ferry on the back of a sturdy woodsman and taken across Duncan Creek upon a single plank, after which Miss Buzzell, holding

fast to the broad shoulders of the raftsmen, was herself conveyed across the stream upon the plank. She successfully passed the trying ordeal of an oral examination before H. S. Allen, director, and Thomas Randall, clerk, each of them in turn asking her questions. After a delay of a few days for the water in the creek to subside and for the bottom land on which the schoolhouse was situated to dry out somewhat, school was begun with 24 pupils in attendance.

The teacher was hired in those days by the term, a term being three months in length. Miss Buzzell taught two years of six months each and was then married to Mr. J. A. Taylor, who was at that time the second county superintendent of schools which the county had had. He assumed the great responsibility of supervising the work

of the three district schools of the county, at a salary of \$100 per year.

Mrs. Taylor was succeeded by Miss Regina Eustis, who taught in a new one-story frame schoolhouse situated on the ground now occupied by the city hall. After about four years of successful work, Miss Eustis was followed by Miss Annie Gilmore, afterwards Mrs. J. L. Leroy, who also taught about four years. In those early days the Indians were more numerous in this vicinity than they are now; and, the schoolhouse affording a more desirable lodging for the night than the forest, they frequently slept and smoked there, sometimes leaving it in such a filthy condition that no school could be held on the morning of the following day, to the delight of the children, to whom a half holiday is ever welcome.

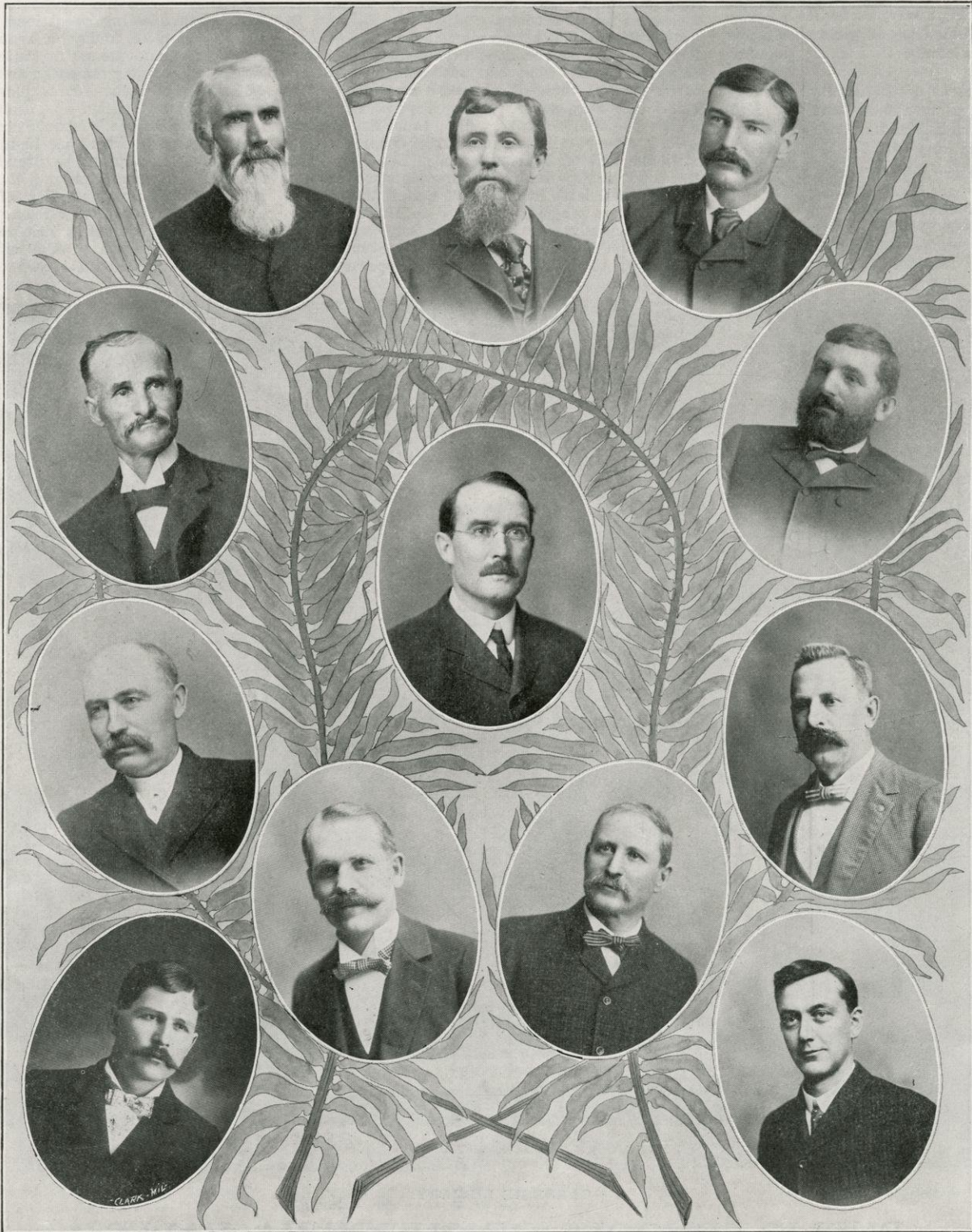
As the population of the village increased additional school accommodations were demanded. To meet this demand the Catholic Society erected a fine school house in a slightly spot overlooking the city and valley; and a commodious school building was constructed, near the present site of the High school, by the village. In 1870 we find a school of four departments: one primary, two intermediate, and one high school department in

council instead of being elected at large, as was formerly done.

In 1872 Prof. E. S. Tilson took charge of the schools; and for nearly five years he continued to teach with signal success, when he was compelled, by reason of failing health, to resign his position and seek the milder climate of Florida. All efforts to restore his health, however, proved unavailing, and he died at West Salem, Wis., in July,

school on Catholic Hill exceeded in the number of its pupils all the other schools of the city. The following year the schools became so overcrowded that many pupils were refused admission; and in 1877 the board, then composed of Hon. L. C. Stanley, Rev. Dr. Goldsmith, D. E. Seymour, H. S. Allen, J. Leinenkugel and I. W. Sheldon, determined to build a new schoolhouse.

Upon the resignation of Prof. Tilson in January



Bernard Coleman.
Henry Herbert.
John Duncan.
Frank Kreiling.

J. H. McGraw.
T. B. Leonard.
P. T. Favel.
David Chisholm.
BOARD OF EDUCATION.

John Rooney.
C. F. Smith.
Harry Goddard.
S. B. Nimmons.

the Bay Street School with George Cross as principal; and a two-department school upon the hill with Prof. T. J. Kiley in charge. The schools then had an enrollment of 275 and an average attendance of 117, costing \$5,000 per year to maintain them. Prof. Cross, resigning at the close of the year to engage in newspaper work, H. C. Wood, a man of scientific attainments, was employed as principal. During Prof. Wood's incumbency of two years he delivered many lectures, using the proceeds for the schools. In 1871, by a change of the city charter, the members of the board of education were chosen by the common

1878, of consumption. In 1874 the Free High School Law was passed, granting \$500 to any city or village which would by taxation raise a like amount for higher education. This city gladly availed itself of this opportunity and early established such a school.

In 1875 the board of education announced its intention henceforth to charge tuition to non-resident pupils. It is interesting to note that the reason assigned for this step was not that the city was educating the children of parents whose taxes were paid to other districts, but because the schools were so crowded. During this year the

1877, Nathaniel Wheeler of Lodi, N. Y., formerly a professor of languages in an eastern college, became principal of the schools. He remained only the rest of that year and then received the appointment to the chair of Greek and Latin in Lawrence University. His successor was C. A. Congdon, of Utica, N. Y. He had four assistants in the Bay Street School, then called the Second Ward School; and Prof. Kiley had five assistants in the First Ward School on the hill. We find that the attendance at the high school so small at that time that the board felt compelled to advance all of the lower grades so as to give more

pupils to Principal Congdon, whose department was then conducted in the old bakery building.

The school year of 1879 began with Mr. T. B. Leonard as principal of the First Ward school and Mr. F. B. Secor of the Second Ward school, each with five assistants. The city grew rapidly during the latter part of the seventies and in 1879 the Columbia street school was built. In 1882 the Chestnut street school was erected, and in '87 the First Ward building was constructed. The present First Ward school is the old one enlarged and made over.

The attendance had more than doubled in the decade from 1870 to 1880. Thoroughness and efficiency of educational work had steadily grown in favor with the people; and we find the board, in July of 1880, by resolution declaring it their opinion that a principal should hold a first grade certificate, and that under no circumstances ought a person holding anything less than a second grade certificate to be employed for so responsible a position. The following year the board took still more advanced ground, resolving to employ none but normal graduates or teachers of long and successful experience.

In the fall of 1880 the High School building was

1887, when they were incorporated into the city system.

Prof. Burlew succeeded Mr. Secor as principal of the schools; and special efforts were made by him to increase the punctuality and the regularity of the attendance, which were not certainly very creditable to the schools, if one may judge by the three column articles on the subjects, from the pen of the principal, which used often to appear in the local newspapers.

In 1885 the High school was accredited to the State University, and since that date graduates of the high school have been admitted without examination to that institution.

In 1883, on account of the refusal of the council to allow the board sufficient funds to properly conduct the schools, some departments were closed, and all pupils under six years of age were refused admission. But the needs of the schools were more adequately provided for by succeeding councils, and a more liberal policy pursued.

The schools continued to grow rapidly, and Prof. W. C. DuMont, who followed Prof. Burlew, had fourteen assistants. By the union of the South Side schools with the city system and by the rapid increase of the school population, Mr. C. R. Long, the next principal, was given twenty-

tilated, well lighted and heated, and splendidly equipped public schools, and to three fine parochial schools. The school population has grown to almost 3,500, and the number of teachers from one to fifty-seven.

The equipment of the schools will compare favorably with that of the schools of any city of equal size in the State. The library of the school numbers 5,000 volumes, and the chemical, physical and botanical laboratories are well supplied with the best of modern scientific appliances.

Through the generous gifts of Messrs. Edward Rutledge, L. C. Stanley, C. A. Mandelert, M. A. Poznanski, Wm. Irvine, Mrs. Mary J. Fletcher, and others, the initial equipment for manual training and domestic science was installed. The board employed strong teachers to take charge of these departments and it can be said without boasting that few cities in the west furnish young people as fine educational advantages as Chippewa Falls offers.

During these years the school boards have been composed of some of the most prominent and worthy citizens. Among the many who have served upon the board since the first school was organized we note such representative men as Hon.



HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL TEAM, 1902.

burned to the ground. It was rebuilt in 1881, but was again burned down in 1884. On January 14, 1886, it was again destroyed by fire, when the present building was erected.

The board were notified in May of 1881 that the Catholic Society would the ensuing fall take possession of their school building on the hill near their church, and would henceforth conduct a free school to be taught by the Sisters of Charity. Up to this time the rental of the building had been given to the city. The salaries of the teachers had been paid from the public school funds, but in consideration for the use of the building, the board had been accustomed in the selection of teachers for that school to defer to the wishes of the priest in charge of the parish. The opening of this school by the Catholic Society relieved the public schools of an expense at that time of about \$4,000 per year. Sister Estella was the principal in charge of the new school, and six assistants were engaged in the work with her.

The first school on the South side was held in the Town hall; but a school house was soon provided, and the pupils transferred to it in January, 1882. Mr. Vesper Morgan was at one time the successful head of the South Side schools. They were maintained as a separate system until

three assistants in 1888. The cost of maintenance of the schools at that time exceeded \$17,000 per annum.

After four years of progressive work, Mr. Long was superseded by Prof. Parker, who was followed the next year by Clarence M. Boutelle, and he, after two years, by Robert L. Barton, who for six years held the position of superintendent and principal. His work, like that of most of his predecessors in the schools, was of a very high order. Upon his resignation, in 1899, to accept the principalship of a large ward school in St. Louis, Mo., Silas B. Tobey, the present superintendent, was chosen by the board.

During the forty-six years since the first school was opened in the little 8x20 building down by the creek, the enrollment of the schools has increased from 24 to nearly 1,500 in the public and to almost 1,000 in the parochial schools. From a course of study which comprised the "Three R's" only, the curriculum has been enlarged until it includes not only all the common branches, but a course of study in the High school which affords the pupils three years' work in history, three years of science work, four years of English, two years of German, four years of Latin, and two and one-half years of mathematics. The little church building has given way to eight well ven-

L. C. Stanley, Hon. George C. Ginty, Rev. Dr. Goldsmith, Hector McRae, I. C. Kibbie, Hon. T. J. Cunningham, H. S. Allen, Levi Martin, M. P. Larrabee, A. E. Pound, C. F. Smith, Wm. Irvine, I. W. Sheldon, D. E. Seymour, T. B. Leonard, and a score of others whose names lack of space forbids special mention. To the sound judgment and progressive spirit of these men and to the untiring devotion of the noble body of teachers whom they have employed, Chippewa Falls owes the enviable reputation which its schools have so long enjoyed. Among the many names of lady teachers whose faithfulness and skill have given character to the schools appear those of Mary Bowe, now Mrs. E. Coleman; Fanny H. Shields, now Mrs. W. H. Stafford; Mrs. Tilson, Anna Schaffer, Mary E. Leonard, now Mrs. D. Chisholm; Mrs. L. R. Peck, Carrie Sutherland, now Mrs. M. P. Larrabee; Mary A. Ritchie, Grace Clisbee, Laura Keller, now Mrs. T. B. Leonard, and many others. The following well known gentlemen, some of whom have served for years upon the board, comprise the present board of education:

T. B. Leonard, president; C. F. Smith, vice-president; J. A. Duncan, purchasing agent; P. T. Favell, secretary; B. Coleman, F. X. Kreiling, H. Herbert, J. H. Rooney, D. Chisholm, J. H. McGraw, H. J. Goddard, S. B. Nimmons.

TEACHERS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CHIPPEWA FALLS.



| | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Prof. S. B. Tobey. | 2 Miss Abbott. | 3 Miss Ludington. | 4 Miss Felbaum. | 5 J. R. Murphy. |
| 6 A. L. Gesell. | 7 E. Raymond. | 8 Miss Gillette. | 9 Mr. Van Dalsam. | 10 Miss Fowlds. |
| 11 Miss Bullard. | 12 John Bennett. | 13 Miss Powers. | 14 Miss Bowe. | 15 Miss Strong. |
| 16 John Weinberger. | 17 Miss Bennett. | 18 Miss McLean. | 19 Mr. Cenfield. | 20 Miss Ritchie. |
| 21 Miss Lowe. | 22 Miss Dalton. | 23 Mr. Tormey. | 24 Miss Cameron. | 25 Mrs. Mary Coleman. |
| 26 Miss Young. | 27 Miss Hackett. | 28 Miss Stanley. | 29 Miss McIlquham. | 30 Miss Tobey. |
| | | 31 Miss McGregor. | | |

STANLEY--THE SECOND CITY.



HON. LOUIS I. ROE, MAYOR OF STANLEY, WIS.

The choicest product of those incomparable conditions which go to make Chippewa County great is the thriving city of Stanley out on the eastern border of the county. The Wisconsin Central Ry. established a side track there nearly a quarter of a century ago, but in 1891 only 275 people resided there, and in '95 there were less than 700. To-day, they boast of 3,000. They have two railroads, a beautiful city too with millions invested in manufacturing enterprises and resources that are sure to attract other millions,—not the least of these resources being as live, hustling, brainy lot of young men as ever worked unitedly and unselfishly for the upbuilding of any community.

It has been said that The North-Western Lumber Co. made Stanley, but this great concern, munificent though its policy, could never have builded Stanley had not nature done its part in combining favorable conditions and attracting thither the right kind of men to utilize other various wonderful resources of soil and stream and forest. The North-Western Lumber Co., with headquarters at Eau Claire, made Stanley the seat of their operations in Chippewa County, and up to this time have probably sawed four billion feet of lumber at the Stanley mill, and it is safe to say that nowhere else in the State of Wisconsin has the lumber industry so much of its life to live as it has right here at Stanley. The policy of this great company has been exceptional in its dealing with the city. The company has co-operated with the city and given every possible assistance in building permanent improvements that are to last for generations instead of trying to shift the cost

to future generations with a bond issue. Even now is witnessed the unique spectacle of preparations to build a \$25,000 school house by direct taxation instead of by a bond issue, the former plan seeming to please the people and the company offering no resistance although it pays half the cost and could easily defeat the project.

So Stanley is fortunate in her environments. But it was a sad blow which came to the city on the morning of Nov. 5, 1898, with the death of Delos R. Moon, the genius who presided over the destinies of the North-Western Lumber Co. In him Stanley lost her best friend and although she may not realize the fact, she has not yet recovered from the shock. Mr. Moon's fondest hope was to make Stanley a prosperous city. He worked for it, sacrificed for it and devised ways and means for the city to help itself to practical achievements. It was for this reason that his widow and children conceived the idea of erecting to him here in this city a fitting memorial which took the form of a beautiful library costing \$20,000. This, on Dec. 17, 1901, was presented to the people, finished, furnished and stocked with books under the direction of the State Library Commission free of all cost to the city. It is unquestionably the most beautiful and complete institution of the kind to be found in a city of this size anywhere in the western world.

Probably the garden of the much exploited "New Wisconsin" is to be found in and about Stanley. The soil of eastern Chippewa County has attracted the attention of agricultural experts from all over the country. This is why such men as J. E. Storey, late Superintendent of the Dominion Agricultural College at Guelph, Ontario, has made this his home and invested largely in



HON. L. G. CHAPMAN, Ex-Mayor and Gen. Mgr. of N. W. Lumber Co.'s Plant, Stanley Wis.

stock raising and dairying, also Laurens E. Scott, the well-known Farm Institute Conductor of the Wisconsin Corps, leaves his beautiful farm in Winnebago County and makes his home on one near Stanley. This is probably why Prof. W. L. Carlyle, late Professor of Animal Husbandry in the University of Wisconsin, but now of the University of Colorado, has become a heavy owner of farming lands and an actual farmer in this locality. Likewise why Prof. C. S. Plumb, Dean of

community is the quality of its manhood. In this Stanley has been fortunate. It is a young man's town, made of live young hustlers who took hold of things along about 1890 and proceeded to do things with the results cited. There have been occasional protests from the old timers who run things prior to that time, but for the most part everybody has fallen in step to the music of progress. One of the most forceful characters and public-spirited men in the community is Hon.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Few people realize how much we are indebted to photography for the great variety of pictures that are spread before us to-day in our books, magazines and newspapers. Zinc etchings, half-tone blocks, wood engraving, photo-lithography and the beautiful photogravure are all more or less photographic processes. The slow, laborious process known as steel engraving, is a thing of the past, has gone the way of the lumbering stage coach and in its stead we have the beautiful reproductions of great paintings as well as the faithful artistic photographs from nature, all the



N. W. LUMBERING COMPANY'S GREAT SAW MILL, STANLEY, WIS.

the Agricultural College in the University of Ohio, has purchased heavily of farming lands about Stanley,—and so we might mention a dozen others whose names are familiar to our farmer readers all over the country. It must certainly be true that the talk about the agricultural possibilities of the Stanley country cannot be consigned to the same “hot air” class of literature, too much of which has been issued regarding certain localities. But, after all, that which makes or unmakes every

Louis I. Roe, who is now serving his third successive term as mayor of the city, and who has been an untiring worker for the acquisition of permanent and enduring public improvements. Under his administration, a beautiful city hall has been erected, costing \$8,000. A water works and sewerage system has been installed and it is now his fondest hope to see Stanley possess a public school building as good as neighbors of its class and his hopes will probably be realized.

W. H. BRIDGMAN.

work of the camera, guided by the artist's eye and hand. The camera artist finds in Northern Wisconsin much to delight and please his fancy in her forests of pine and hardwood, through which the sighing of the wind breaks the long stillness, in her rocky, winding streams of pure water as well as on the shores of her many lakes. This book shows some of the large collection that we have been getting together for the past fifteen years. These together with the ones made showing the manufacturing and commercial interests we hope will all be of interest to those who peruse these pages now as we know they will be in the future.

A. A. BISH, Photographer.



THE DELOS R. MOON MEMORIAL LIBRARY BUILDING, STANLEY, WIS.



A FIELD OF CORN NEAR STANLEY, WIS.

Decorative vertical border on the left side of the cornfield photograph, consisting of a repeating floral or scrollwork pattern.

Decorative vertical border on the right side of the cornfield photograph, consisting of a repeating floral or scrollwork pattern.



NEW TOWN OF HANIBAL—Junction of the Stanley, Merrill & Phillips R. R., C., St. P., M. & O. R. R.

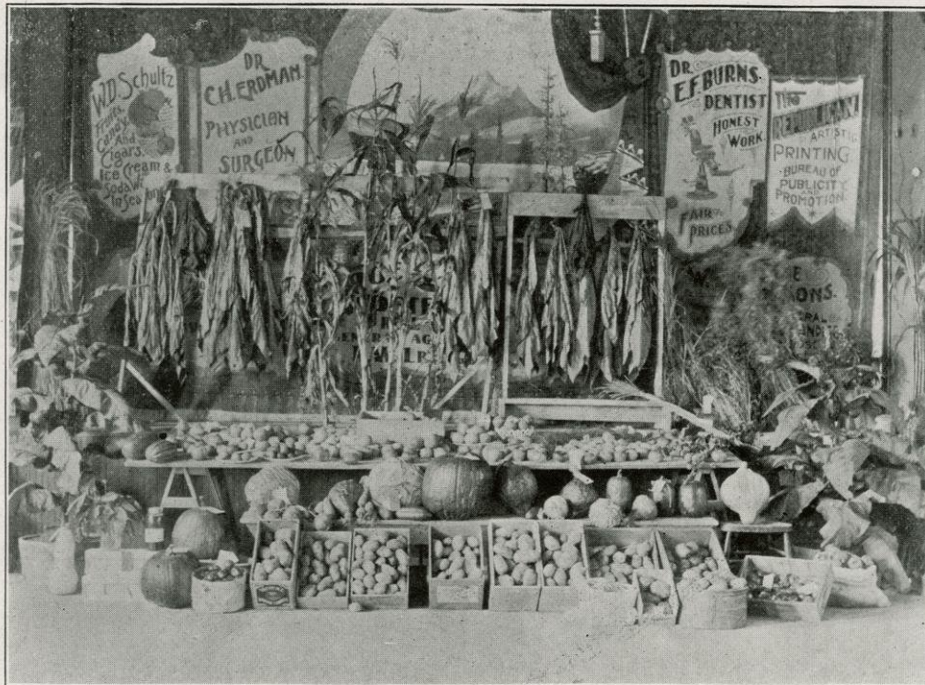


EXHIBIT OF FARM PRODUCE—STANLEY STREET FAIR, 1903.



MAKING A HOME IN THE FOREST NEAR STANLEY, WIS.



A FARM CUT OUT OF THE FOREST NEAR STANLEY, WIS.

VILLAGE OF BLOOMER.



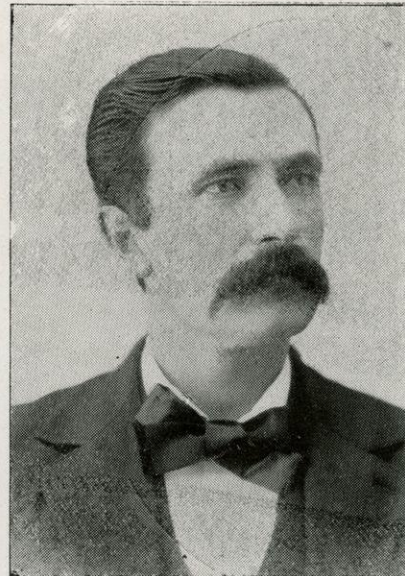
A. NEWMAN.

enterprise has been with Bloomer since its first settlement in 1885, and in consequence it can boast of a village that is second to none in Chippewa county. Its stores are modern and up to date; churches are all that could be desired; schools that the city of Chippewa Falls could well be proud of; streets well kept and electric lighted; and above all, the people whole-souled, hospitable and harmonious! What more could be desired?

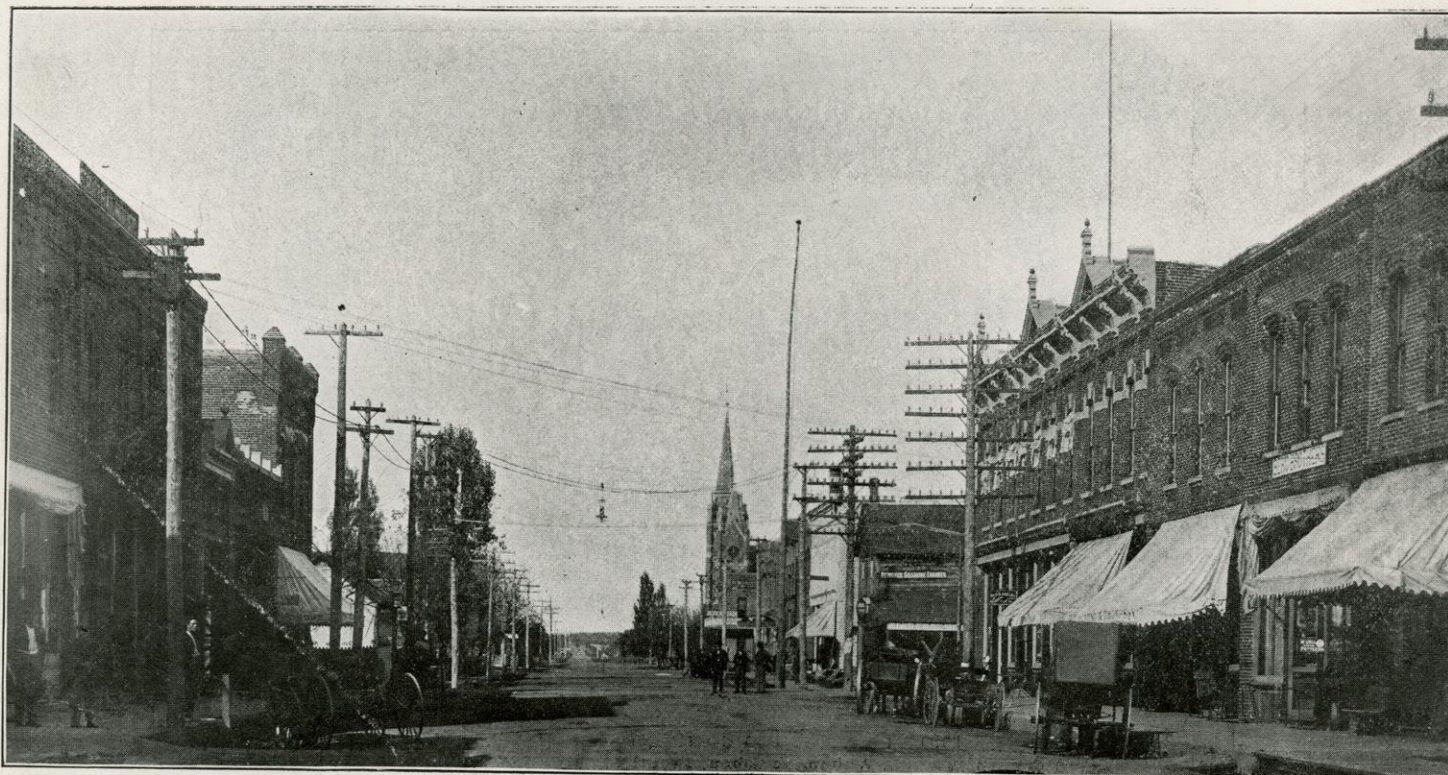
Two hotels to accommodate the traveling public, and a rest room, supported by the public-spirited citizens, is a haven of comfort for the weary.

Two weekly papers, the "Advocate" and the "Advance," with large circulations, contribute largely to the success and prosperity of the village.

The educational advantages offered by this thriving village are unsurpassed and without doubt one of the finest high school buildings in Northern Wisconsin is now ready for occupancy. The school board, at whose head is Dr. Robt. Cottingham, W. Woodard and Q. A. Abrahamson, are deserving of much credit for their untiring efforts not only in regard to such an excellent high school building, but also the splendid course of work done in the Bloomer high school. The spiritual welfare of the village is not forgotten.



HON. JOSEPH MELONEY.



A STREET IN BLOOMER.

Bloomer is one of the most progressive towns in Chippewa county. It has excellent water power, is in the midst of as fine a farming country as there is in the state of Wisconsin and has a population of about one thousand. Watered as it is by numerous trout streams and almost innumerable small lakes, makes the surrounding country an ideal spot for grazing and agricultural purposes generally. The village was first settled in 1855 by S. Van Loon in whose honor the village was originally named "Van Ville," and the first post office opened in 1856 bore that name. In 1867 the name was changed to Bloomer.

The old Van Loon homestead was located on the site now occupied by Martin and Steichen's handsome block, and the old house stood on this spot until a few years ago. Timber, in those days, was plentiful on the banks of Duncan creek, and in 1860 the first saw-mill and dam was erected by Cordick and Sheldon, which was really the beginning of this thriving village. The magnificent eighty-barrel grist mill, owned and operated by Ole Christianson, now occupies a place near the old mill site.

The stride of prosperity, thrift and business

Among the churches is the Congregational, Rev. Wm. Short, pastor; the United Brethren, L. L. Thayer, pastor; the German Lutheran, C. R. Lancer, pastor. All have well-appointed and modern places of worship, while the St. Paul's Catholic congregation has one of the finest churches in Northern Wisconsin, erected in 1902 at a cost of \$40,000, Rev. Father Glaser, pastor. The Local Independence Telephone Company affords means of communication to and from the rural districts and with its 250 subscribers and about 80 miles of country lines, enables the progressive farmer to obtain the highest market price for his products.

Bloomer is celebrated as a market place. Buyers are numerous and competition sharp, all of which are to the advantage of the producer. The Bloomer Produce Co., Bloomer Mill Co., J. Barcena, Henry Werner and the New Richmond Roller Mill Co. are the principal dealers in hay, grain and potatoes. The Bloomer Brewing Co. (Althans & Schon, proprietors) conduct a model brewing plant and their product is celebrated for its purity. They produce annually about 2,500 barrels.

The creamery operated by the Farmers' Store Co. produces about 1,200 pounds of butter per day, having 250 patrons and milk from about 1,400 cows.

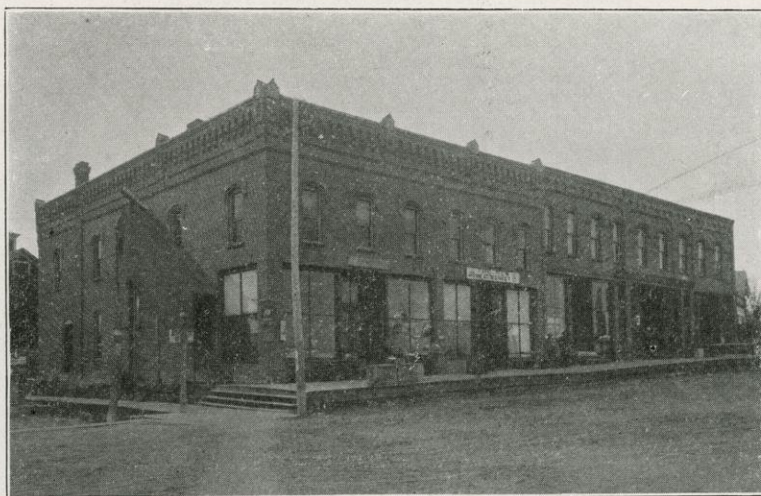
The banking facilities in Bloomer are excellent, as the Bank of Bloomer, A. L. Newman, cashier, is acknowledged to be one of the sound banking institutions of Chippewa county. The bank is owned by Hon. R. D. Marshall, L. C. Stanley, James McKinnon, Alex McLaren and L. M. Newman, all of Chippewa Falls, men of experience and sound judgment.

Every morning Uncle Sam sends out five of his faithful servants to distribute mail to the rural districts. One hundred and fifty miles are covered every day, serving about sixteen hundred farmers. There was shipped from Bloomer last year about fourteen hundred (1,400) carloads of produce of all kinds, denoting that the people, both country and village, are progressive, prosperous and well to do and that ere many years have elapsed Chippewa Falls will have a serious rival in "Old Bloomer up the line."

VILLAGE OF BLOOMER.



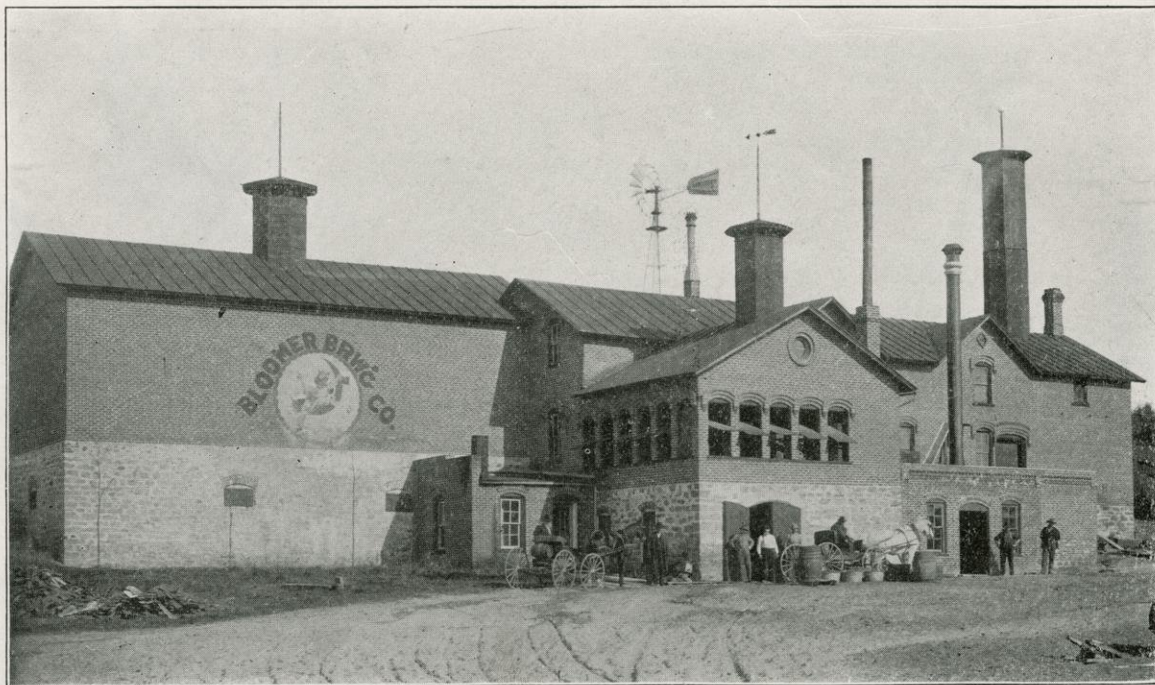
C. F. ALTHANS.



LOUIS KRANZFELDER AND FARMERS' STORE COMPANY'S BLOCK.



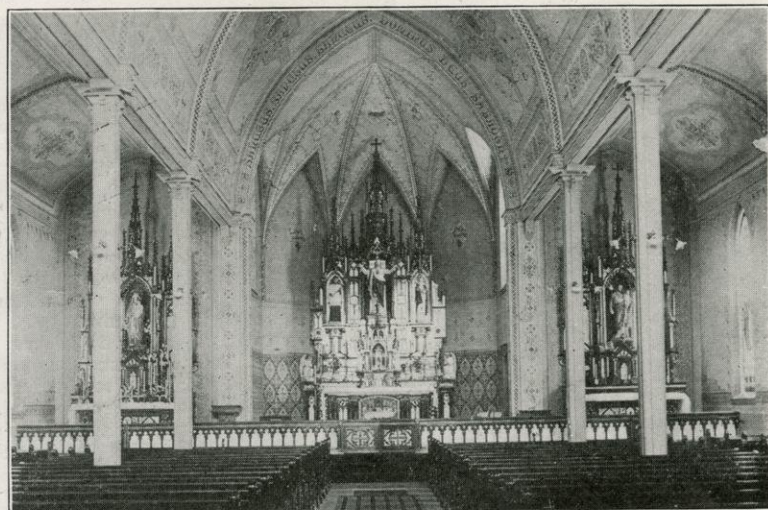
V. SCHON.



BLOOMER BREWING COMPANY'S BREWERY.
Althans & Schon, Proprietors.



INTERIOR OF FARMERS' STORE.



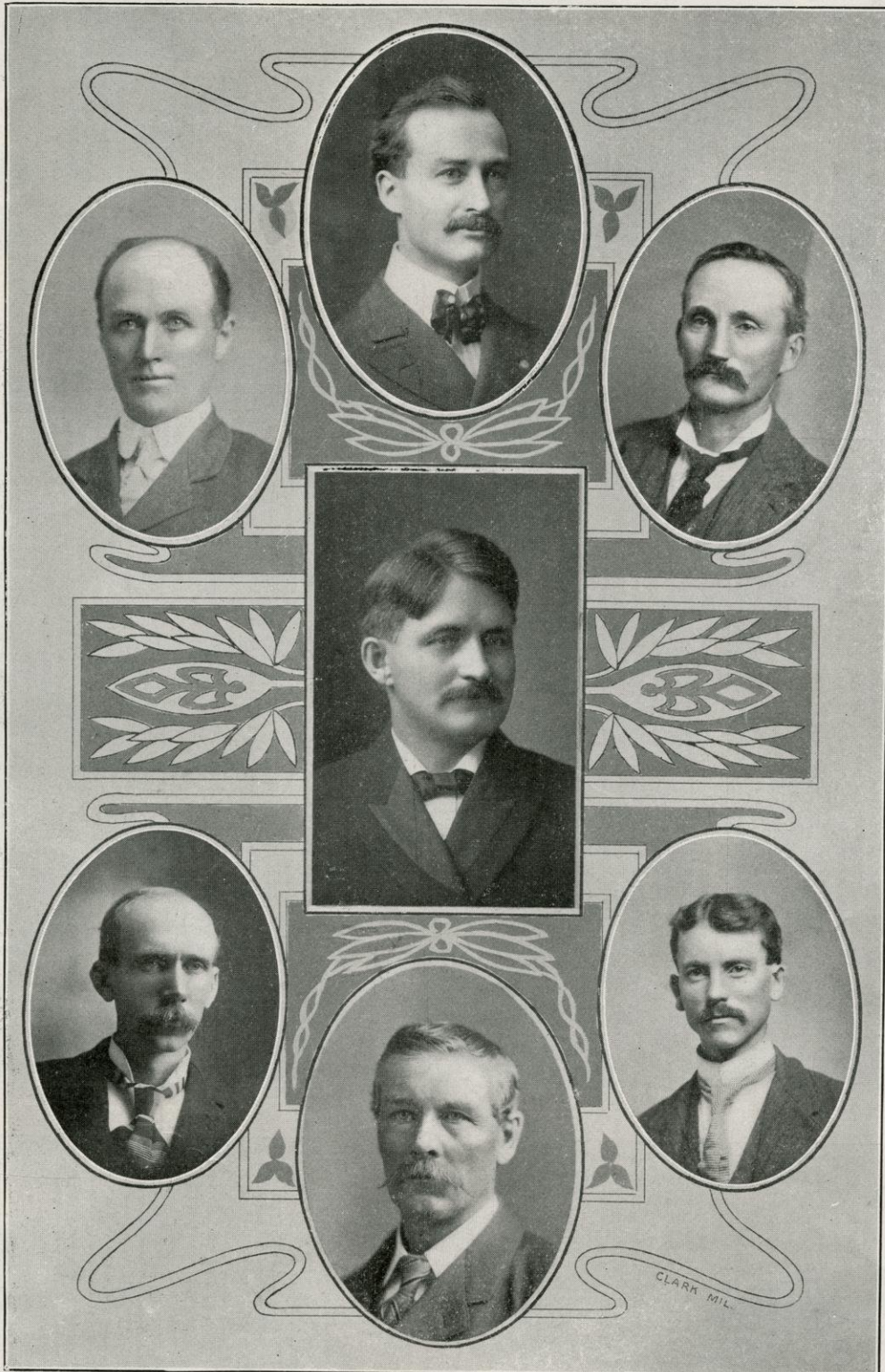
INTERIOR OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

STORY OF LADYSMITH.

To tell the story of Ladysmith one must write romance. The town takes its name from the wife of Mr. Charles Smith, the principal owner of its large stave mill located here. Ladysmith is located "just sixty feet" west of the center of Gates county on the Flambeau river. It is a new town, possessing the usual advantages and drawbacks common to all such places. No official census has been taken, but judging by the usual method, Ladysmith now has close to 2,000 people. It is on the Soo Railway, and is in the center of a broad valley, thirty-four miles from Cameron on

the west. The winters as a rule are dry and comparatively free from devastating storms. While the period for winter feeding may be longer than in Iowa and Illinois, the stock wintered here requires less feed because of the absence of severe storms. Then again an acre of ground in this region will grow more rough feed than an acre of ground in any other locality in the Mississippi valley. A farmer can feed more cattle the year through here in Northern Wisconsin on one hundred acres of land than on a farm of the same acreage any where else in the whole country, un-

to be the metropolis. The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway has a recent survey through the town from the south, and the road will be built next season. Surveyors are now at work running a line from Duluth to Chicago, making Ladysmith a division point. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has had several engineers through here and it is believed that at no distant day they will build into Superior from the south, passing through Ladysmith. Ladysmith has two banks, several large general stores, a fine electric light plant, city water works, the



H. W. True.

O. E. Pederson.

L. E. McGill.
G. E. Newman.
R. Corbett.

J. W. Fritz.

E. M. Worden.

its west where the Omaha crosses the Soo, and forty-one miles from Prentice on its east where the Wisconsin Central crosses the Soo. This valley is very fertile and is the largest stretch of country in the state of Wisconsin without a north and south railway. The soil about Ladysmith, and for the most part Gates county, is a rich clay loam, and is very productive in all kinds of grasses and roots. It is believed, by the best judges in the state, that this valley will be the center of the greatest dairy section in

less it be in an irrigated district. Much of Gates county is covered with hard wood timber. Three large rivers traverse nearly the whole county, the Chippewa, Flambeau and Jump. Numerous lesser streams flow into these rivers, making the whole country an ideal stock proposition. Farmers from Wisconsin and adjoining states are fast cutting the timber and converting the forest lands into ideal farms.

Ladysmith is in the very center of this valley of opportunities. It is now and will continue

most modern and up-to-date pulp and paper mill in the state, and the Menasha Wooden Ware plant. In the industry of lumber there are not less than nine saw mills adjacent to Ladysmith, the largest of which is that of Robt. Corbett & Son.

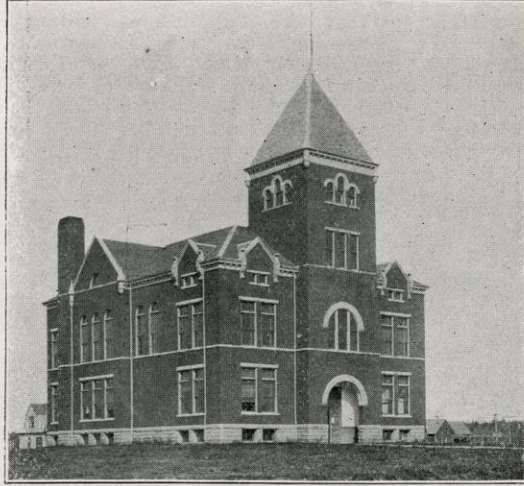
Ladysmith has outgrown two school houses and now has a fine large building, equipped with all modern improvements.

Rapid growth, progressive enterprise and "push" have given the town a unique reputation and have laid the foundation for a substantial city.

LADYSMITH.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK.



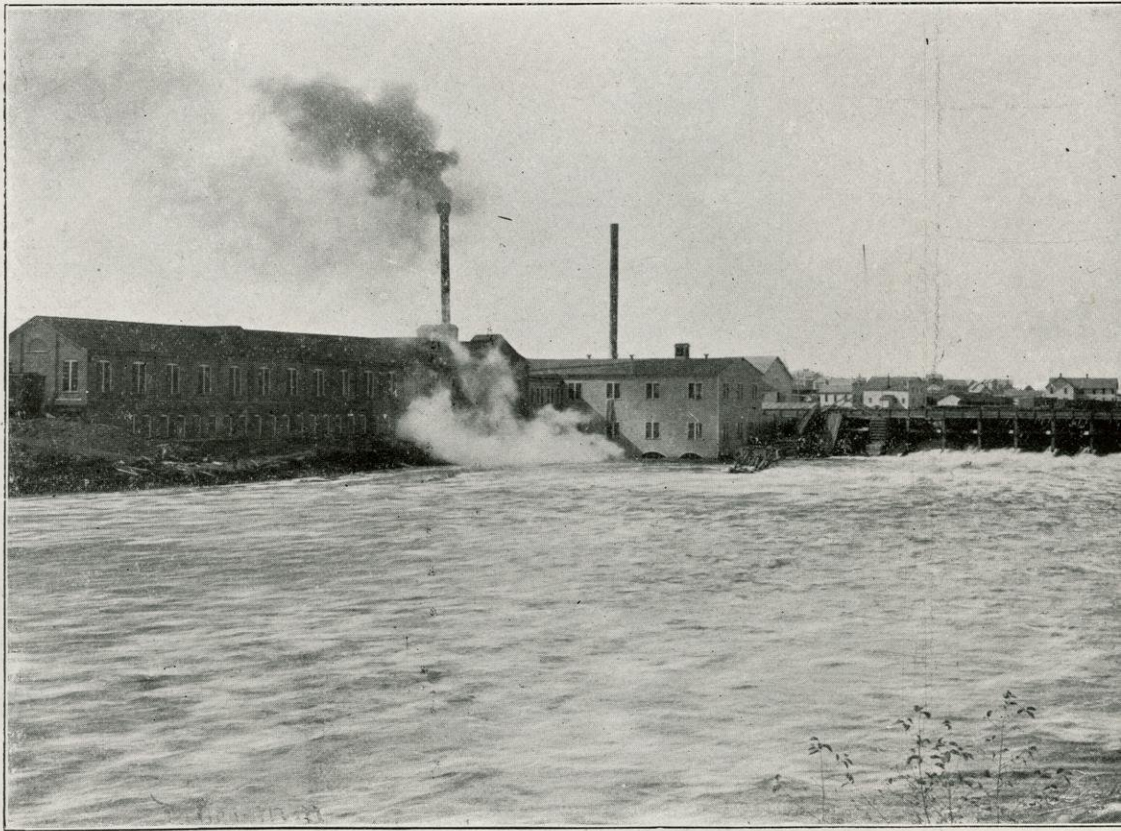
COURT HOUSE.



J. W. FRITZ'S PIONEER STORE.



E. M. WORDEN'S STORE.



PAPER MILL AT LADYSMITH.



SCHOOL HOUSE.



GIRARD HOTEL.

McDONOUGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, EAU CLAIRE, WISCONSIN.

One of the most complete saw mills, resawing machinery and power transmission plants in northern Wisconsin is the McDonough Manufacturing Co., of Eau Claire. It gives employment the year round to nearly one hundred skilled workmen, and ships its numerous inventions from the Atlantic to the Pacific. To see the plant in operation is a sight that one never tires of. There is manufactured at this splendidly equipped plant five different and distinct types of resaws. Contracts are taken for the building of mills complete, or for the remodeling of old ones. Special saw mill and wood working machinery is designed. The clutches manufactured by this company are giving the best satisfaction for heavy power transmission and also for driving large gans, band mills, resaws, etc. The patent drop forged dogs can be fitted to any style of jack. If

in need of duplicating parts, order by number, they always keep a large stock on hand. The saw mill machinery manufactured by this company, both in mechanical design and in their utility, efficiency and economy in the saw mill itself cannot be excelled. This claim we think will be more than substantiated by mill men who have used or who have investigated the merits of their machinery, as it has always been the aim of the McDonough Manufacturing Co. to produce machines with this object in view.

M'DONOUGH PATENT GANG LUMBER TRIMMER.

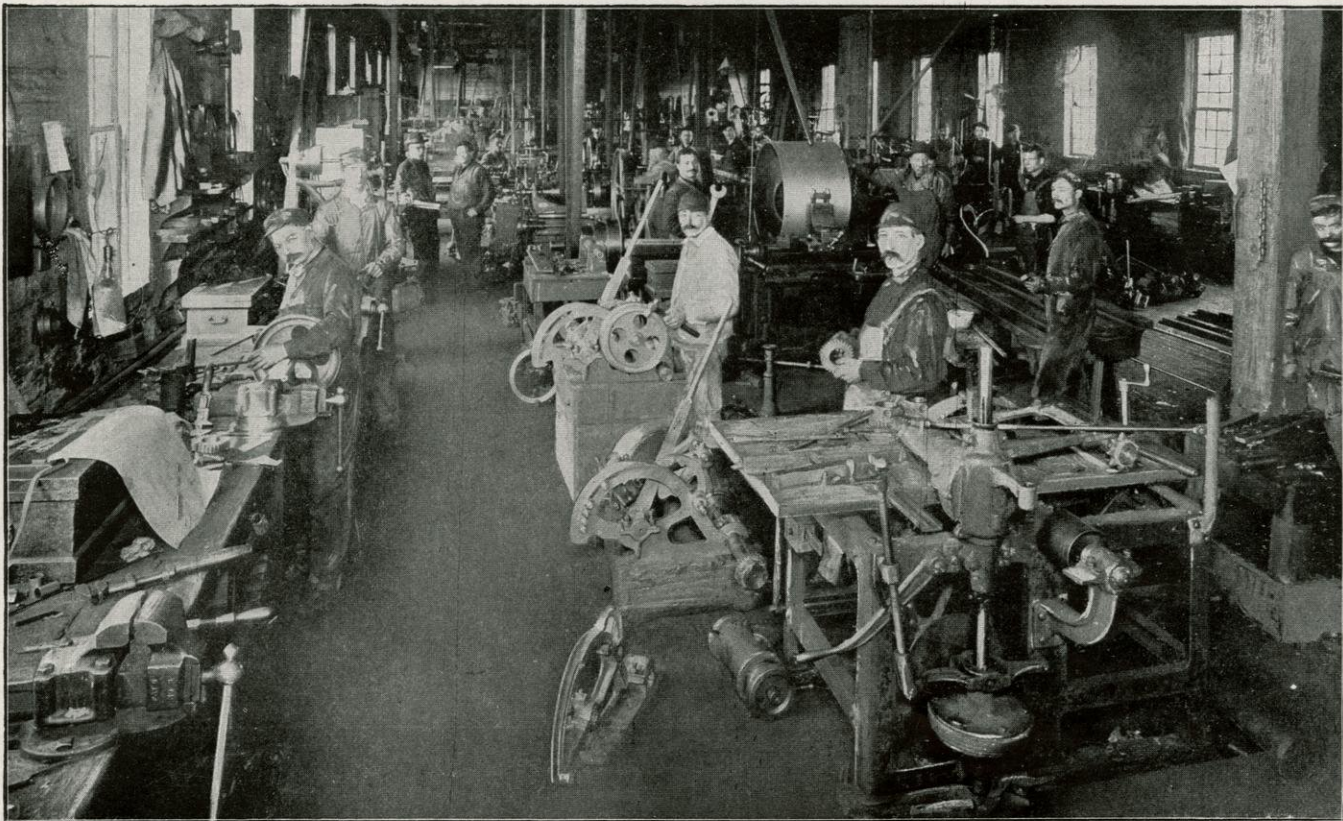
The machine here shown is so well known to all lumbermen that extended reference to its various details is deemed unnecessary. The frame is stiffened and braced in every possible and practical way. The saw arbors are made of steel and ad-

justable swing frames for same are so constructed that the stretch of the belts can be taken up very easily and quickly. Our trimmers are always equipped with the McDonald patent variable stop and start friction feed. The saws are either tripped by foot treadles or, as in the case where the trimmer is worked up to somewhere near its full capacity in large mills, by a third man, who manipulates the saws from a platform overhead. Saws ordinarily used are 18 inches in diameter, with 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ eye.

STANDARD BAND MILL.

The most prominent features of this band mill are its great strength, rigidity and simplicity. This machine has but very little mechanism, and everything is in direct connection.

The upper part of band mill and all the upper



SECTION OF MACHINE SHOP.

box standards are by a patented construction cast in one solid piece, thereby making it absolutely rigid and preventing the slightest side vibration in the upper wheel and shaft.

The upper box yokes are supported by patent rubber springs, which in addition to tension device prevent the crystallization of the saw. The McDonough Manufacturing Co. have the pioneer patent on this invention. Saws last longer on this band mill than on any other.

The upper and lower wheel inside rims present an unbroken surface by means of patented balancing pockets and also by the slanting or beveled construction of this inside wheel surface towards the center, thereby preventing the accumulation of sawdust and consequent throwing of the wheels out of balance.

Both band wheels are before completion, driven and keyed into place and turned and finished on their own shafts, which insures perfect balance and rotation at all speeds.

The upper wheel is made from best charcoal iron and cast with genuine Swedes iron spokes at a perfect tension.

Guides have the knock-off feature and are easily and quickly adjusted in all directions and prevent strips, shreds and pieces of bark from wedging, clogging or heating the saw. The fact that they are used on so many other types of band mills makes further reference unnecessary.

M'DONOUGH PNEUMATIC CARRIAGE BUFFER.

The McDonough Improved Pneumatic Carriage Buffer is in all respects the heaviest and strongest appliance of its kind manufactured. The piston is brought back into place by means of the two large springs and by the hinge leather releasing valves. This action is positive so that the piston is always in its proper position, ready to cushion any jar or shock of whatever amount received.

M'DONOUGH PATENTED "PACIFIC" EDGER.

The frame is of the box type, the lower part of same being cast solidly together with six iron legs, or supports, so that the entire machine is self-contained. The front press roller frames are left entirely open, so that the operator can see clear through the machine while edging lumber. The front press rollers are wrought iron tubes five (5) inches in diameter. The back press rollers are eight (8) inches in diameter and are so placed that the weight of same and heavy back roller frame, are utilized to the greatest advantage.

This edger has four (4) 6-inch feed rollers, which are made either fluted, spiked, with inserted saw teeth, or of California type, as desired.

There is a steel arbor 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with three (3) extra wide bearings, so arranged that water circulation can be used, thus rendering the non-heating of the journal boxes doubly sure.

BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Well, the great beet sugar battle has come to a finish, and the Progressive League, council and citizens' committees are the victors over the biggest and hardest task that ever came before them in the city's history, and the factory is soon to be built.

No other as essentially important industry in the United States has grown so rapidly in the past decade as that of raising sugar beets and manufacturing beet sugar. From three beet sugar factories in 1891 to forty-two in 1902, the development has been highly promising of America's complete independence of the rest of the world with reference to the product of which she today imports annually more than \$100,000,000 worth. To produce this sufficiency of sugar at home will require four hundred factories employing laborers, both skilled and unskilled, at a total expenditure in wages of some \$17,500,000 per year.

The so-called "sugar trust" recognized in the development of the beet sugar interests its most powerful competitor. The recent congress was not the first to deal with the questions involved by the competition of two great sugar producing interests. For a quarter of a century, our national legislative bodies have dealt, wisely and unwisely, with reference to the sugar question. Beet sugar producers claim that with favorable legislation in years past the United States to-day would have been wellnigh independent in the production of her annual consumption of sugar, and that through the sugar beet. But while the congressional branch of the government changes its attitude from time to time, the Agricultural department is steadily carrying on experiments rel-

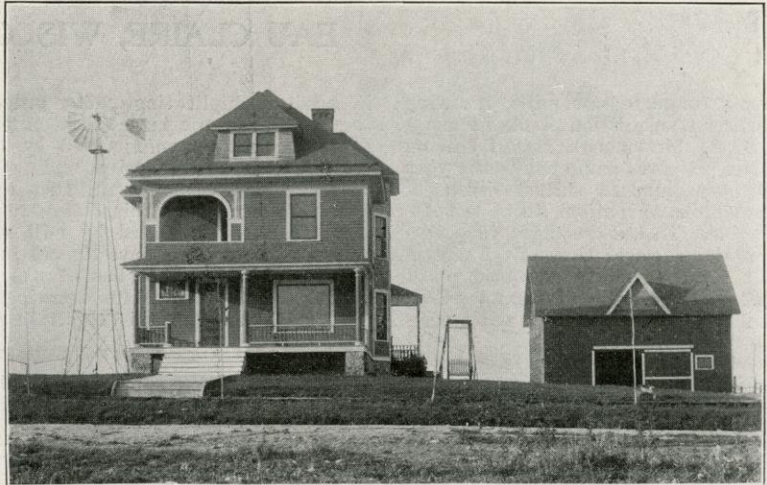
displeasing a large farmer element. Many western farm owners were at first reluctant to give over their lands to beet culture when it was in the experimental stages. To-day they find that no other vegetable can be raised with better remuneration than the sugar beet with its by products. In Nebraska, for instance, on some farms of seventy-five and one hundred acres, the farmers are realizing as high as two thousand dollars a season as the net proceeds of their beet crops.

than those from any other crop in that state under normal conditions. The expenses per acre varied from thirty-five to forty-two dollars, with all help hired. The physical improvement of the soil caused by intense and thorough cultivation necessary for the beets is also an advantage to the land owner. Then, too, the standard of agricultural methods is raised in general. Although beet culture is not particularly laborious, it requires more attention than the cultivation of corn.

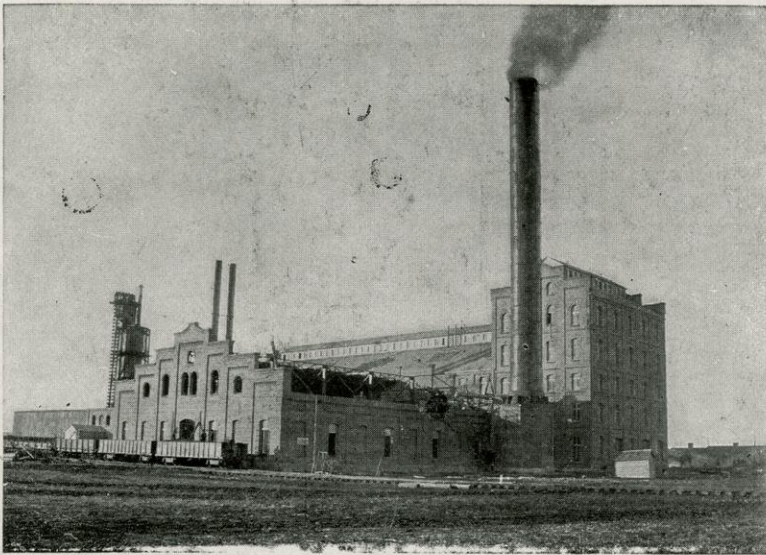
Beet seed is planted thickly at first like onions, and one of the first operations with the young beets is to thin them out. Boys and girls are good in this branch. Then there are the hoeing gangs, and those who work with teams and machinery. At the farm headquarters as many as one hundred and two hundred hands assemble at an early morning hour, and leave in a body for the fields. Those who go on foot carry hoes. The others are known as "team workers." They operate cultivators throughout the day.

The wages paid are very satisfactory to those employed. In 1900, for example, nearly \$1,500,000 was expended in wages in America to those who worked in the beet fields and in the beet sugar factories.

In the fall of the year, after nature's chemist in the beet has performed its wonderful mission and the leaves have turned yellow, harvesting begins. When gathered the beets are transported to the beet sheds. Here they are hoed down into a channel leading from the floor of the shed to the factory. In this channel water flows rapidly. On reaching the factory through this channel the beets are transported by a screw to the beet washer. After being thoroughly washed by mechanical devices they are carried by an elevator to the top of the factory, where they fall into an automatic scale. This scale registers and dumps its load whenever the weight reaches a designated number of pounds. It is not unusual for it to dump a half ton at a time. The scales keep the record of the number of beets received at the factory.



O. E. PEDERSON RESIDENCE AT LADYSMITH, WIS.



AS THE CHIPPEWA FALLS FACTORY WILL LOOK.

ative to the sections of the United States suitable to the raising of sugar beets. Year after year the area of favorable territory, in widely separated sections, is extending.

The beet sugar growers, now powerful like their opponents, the sugar trust, claim their right to protection on the ground that theirs are American industries and that they are large employers of American labor, asking no subsidies in the building up of their vast enterprises. They lay claim to a vantage over the sugar trust employing cheap labor (specially Chinese) in our new possessions, and elsewhere in the cultivation of sugar cane.

The first test of the sugar beet industry in the United States was made about the year 1867, when a factory was established at Alvarado, California. To-day the industry is flourishing in California, Utah, Nebraska, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and New York. It is a fact fast becoming established, that the greater instead of the lesser part of American soil is suited to beet culture. The industry will perhaps flourish more in some of the western states than farther east, partly because of the wide acreage that can be given up to it.

Sugar beet raising is an industry which interests the farmers, and the beet sugar manufacturers deem themselves fortunate to have their class of the American population as a clientele. Congress in legislating favorably or adversely with regard to beet sugar must count on pleasing or

A single factory often distributes from two hundred and fifty thousand to three hundred thousand dollars annually among the farmers who furnish it with beets. In Colorado the farmers' gross receipts from an acre of beets have been fifty-four dollars in the average, which is higher



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This handsome block is devoted to Hardware and Furniture.

The Furniture Department is as complete as any in the Valley. There is nothing that we have not in stock. It will pay you to give us a call during the Holidays.



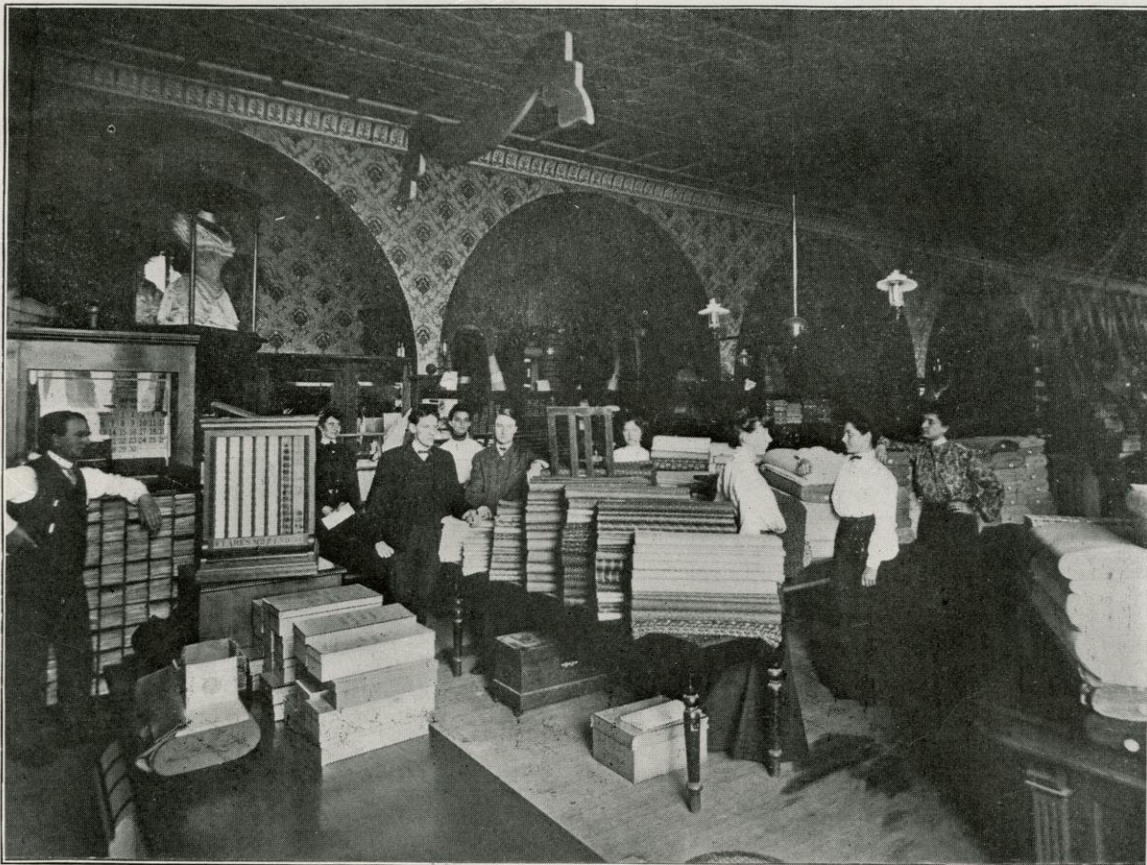
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We feel safe in saying that our Hardware Department can not be beaten anywhere.

We have all the best and the most up-to-date hardware.



The Handsome Mason Block, Chippewa Falls, Wis.



Interior View of Jenkins Bros. Splendid Establishment

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There is no establishment in the Chippewa Valley better known than Jenkins Bros. Dry Goods Store. It is reliable. It is satisfactory.

Goods sold at Jenkins Bros. are distinguished for their

Style and
Quality.

Prices are reasonable. Jenkins Bros. please the Public.

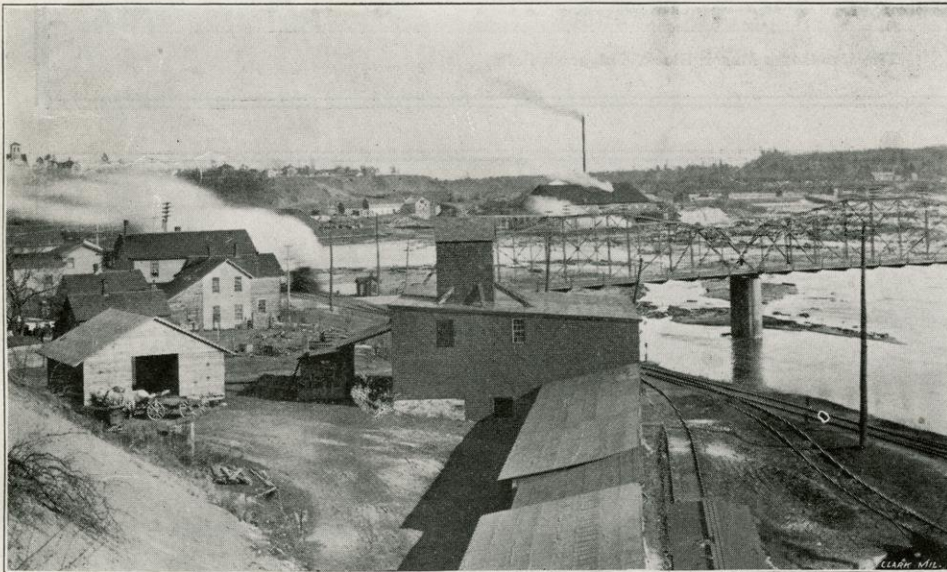
MANDELERT MERCANTILE COMPANY



Mandelert Mercantile Department Store

The Mandelert Mercantile Company, manufacturers, wholesale and retailers of dry goods, are successors and practically the same company as the French Lumbering Company, the oldest mercantile firm in the city, founded by Joseph Mandelert some thirty-five years ago. The president and manager of the new company, C. A. Mandelert, has made many excellent improvements and stimulated the business so that further enlargements are necessary. Work is now under way to remodel the building on Bridge street and the two buildings in the rear on Central street. The result will be the finest frontage and interior in the city. The improvements will not be confined to the retail department, but the woolen mills will also be enlarged and new machinery installed to supply the extraordinary demand that the past season has called for its products. Wherever new territory has been opened the materials from the Chippewa Falls Woolen Mills have met with instant approval, which merely goes to prove that nothing counts in business like good, honest goods. Like all well-established houses, the history of this business has been one of steady progress, but the present season has broken all previous records as is shown by the fact that the volume of business this year up to October is much greater than for any full previous year. Chippewa Falls may well feel proud of this growing establishment which gives employment to 65 people in its wholesale and retail departments.

ROBERT CLARK



Elevator and Warehouses, Chippewa Falls



Eagle Point Elevator, Potato and Hay Warehouses

ROBERT B. CLARK

SHIPPER OF

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SHELLS, OIL, MEAL, LAND PLASTER, ETC., ETC.

Custom Grinding done promptly.

Elevators, Potato and Hay Warehouses and Buying Stations at

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"Victory" Flour our Specialty

There is none better.

Bring me your produce and receive the highest CASH market price.



Chippewa Falls Store and Office

11 E. Spring St., = = Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Hoenig Bros. Hardware, Furniture and Undertaking Establishment.

"The changes made in this establishment and the progress of the business are very interesting to one who has watched it since the beginning nearly twenty-five years ago," so remarked an old resident of Chippewa Falls as he walked through the Hoenig Bros.' big store recently.



The year 1904 marks the beginning of the twenty-fifth year of the Hoenig store. The business was established by Hoenig & Heskith in 1878 and a year later D. F. Hoenig succeeded to sole ownership and conducted it until 1900 when the name of the firm was changed to Hoenig Bros., consisting of Otto C. Hoenig and Albert C. Hoenig, sons of the founder of the business. Progressiveness has been the characteristic feature of this concern. In 1885 the elder Hoenig replaced the frame structure with a substantial two-story brick building and in 1899 the present firm erected an addition of 40 feet to this building and to their large hardware stock added a stock of furniture which was displayed on the second floor.

In the autumn of 1902 the property adjoining on the north was acquired and the furniture display, together with an assortment of household crockery, placed therein. To-day their store presents a magnificent appearance. A large double store with four fine display windows, lighted at night by their own private gas plant, the first to be installed in the city, and a complete stock of hardware, furniture, undertaking goods and framed pictures. The undertaking department which is situated entirely separate from other departments is an exquisitely arranged apartment. The color scheme of the furnishings includes dark red, green and white. All unpleasant suggestiveness which usually is apparent in such an establishment is concealed and the handsome furnishings give the appearance of a parlor rather than a business place.

This department is in charge of Mr. Paul Haight, an expert embalmer and funeral director, which insures the patrons the best of service. A variety of goods, moderate prices and courteous treatment in all departments invite your patronage.

SOUTH SIDE MFG. CO.



The South Side Manufacturing Company was incorporated under the laws of the state in 1891. The factory is located on East Canal street and is one of the important industries of the city, employing thirty-five men the year around. They manufacture window and door frames in car-load lots for Eastern markets, having a capacity of 300 frames a day. Their work also includes sash, doors, blinds, all kinds of hardwood finish for store and bank fittings.



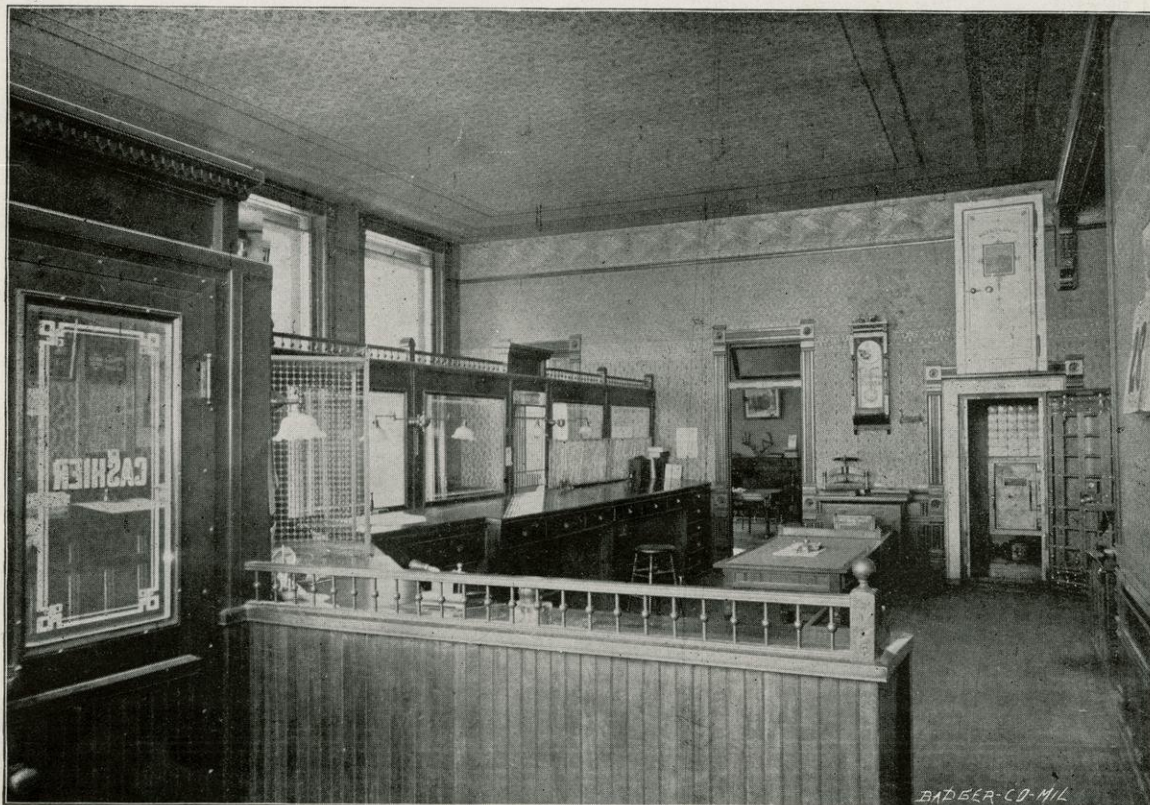
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THE CHIPPEWA STEAM LAUNDRY

Chas. Linse, Prop.



THE Laundry is located on Bridge Street, where the present handsome building, constructed especially for laundry purposes, is erected. The building is equipped throughout with the latest and most approved machinery. A ten horse-power engine supplies the energy, and two 30 horse-power boilers furnish the steam necessary for the operation of the Laundry. The building consists of two stories, the basement containing the engines and the first and second stories being utilized for laundrying purposes. Fifteen people are employed the year round.

It is a revelation to go through this Laundry and see how completely machinery has displaced hand labor in this field of work. Washing proper is done by means of rotating large cylinders, cleansing being accomplished by rapid thrashing of the clothes through the contained water. Next the clothes pass into the "extractor," which like the washer is driven by steam. Here, by centrifugal action

(a device similar to that employed in cream separators in a modern creamery), the clothes are almost completely dried in a few minutes. All "plain work," as sheets, table cloths, towels, etc., are ready at once for ironing. Collars, cuffs and such articles go to the dry room. This is kept at a high temperature and completely dries clothes consigned to it in 30 minutes.

Ironing, like washing, is practically all performed by machinery, from a table cloth to the glossiest shirt bosom. A thing that strikes the visitor is the absolute cleanliness pervading the entire establishment.

Chippewa people are fastidious in the standard of laundry work they require. Only the very best suits them. The Chippewa Steam Laundry has established a firm reputation for high quality work. It stands the supreme test of a laundry: to make clothes fresh and clean without ruining the cloth fiber.



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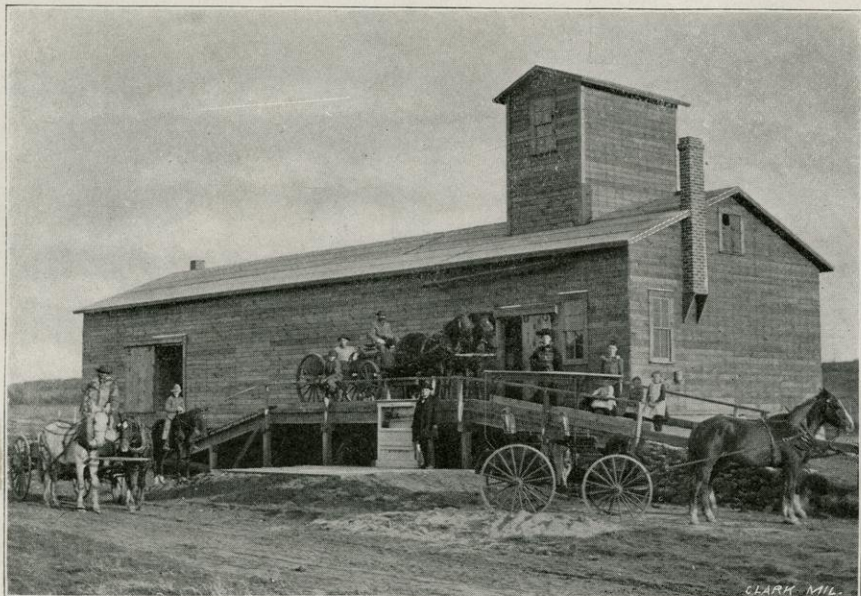
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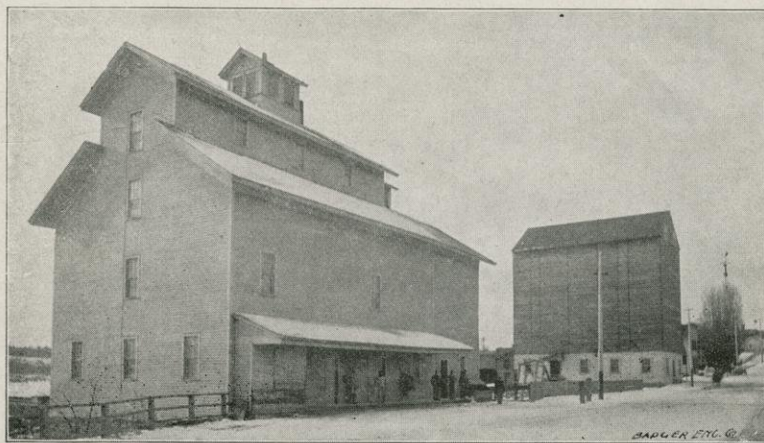
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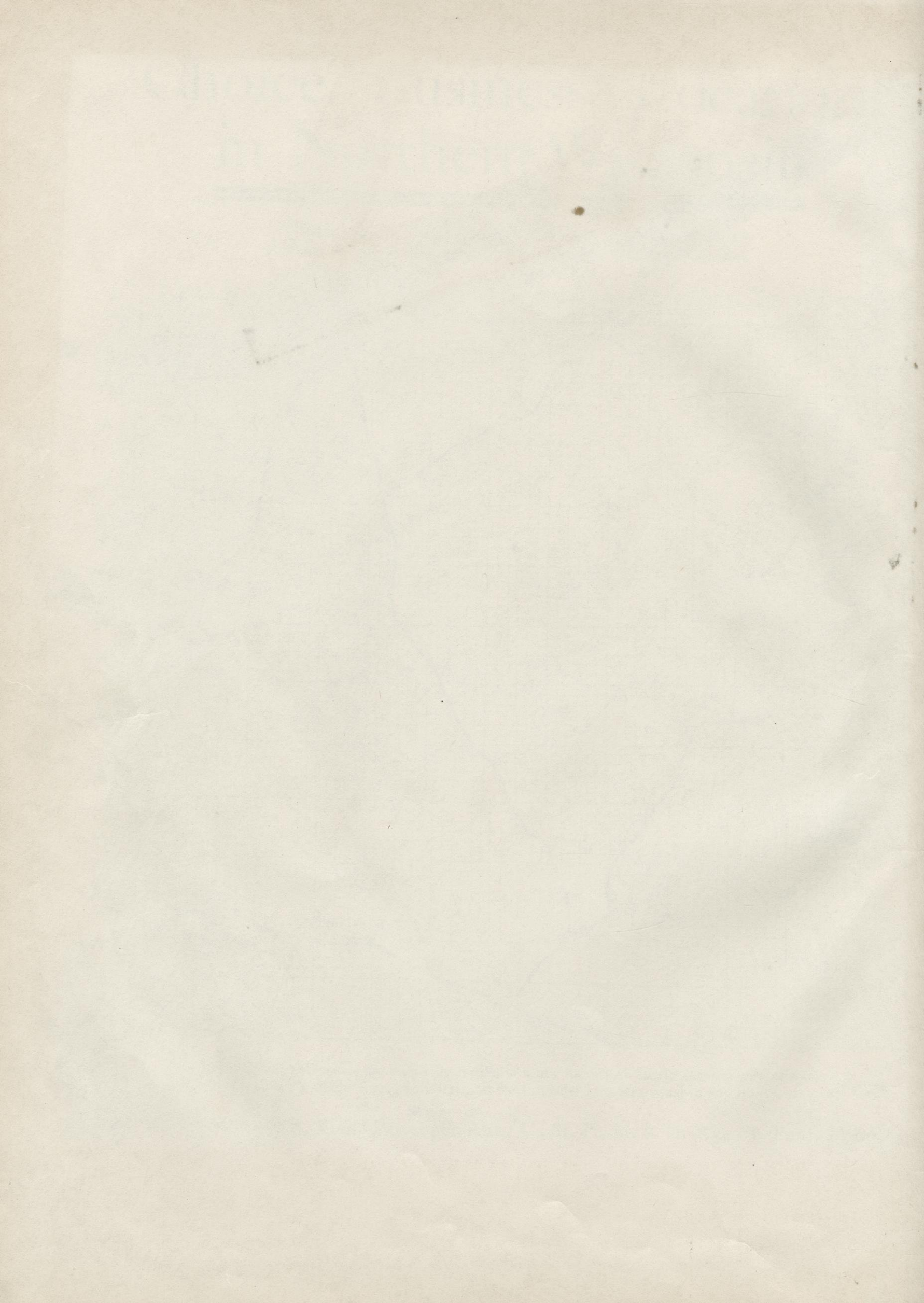
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