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Louis Marchetti

HISTORY OF
MARATHON COUNTY
WISCONSIN

AND

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

BY
LOUIS MARCHETTI
WAUSAU, WIS.

"History is Philosophy Teaching by Example"

PUBLISHED BY
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PUBLISHER'S PREFACE

The aim of the publishers of this volume and of the author of the history has been to secure for the historical portion thereof full and accurate data respecting the history of the county from the time of its early settlement and to condense it into a clear and interesting narrative. All topics and occurrences have been included that were essential to this subject.

The reviews of resolute and strenuous lives that make up the biographical part of the volume are admirably calculated to foster local ties, to inculcate patriotism and to emphasize the rewards of industry dominated by intelligent purpose. They constitute a most appropriate medium for perpetuating personal annals and will be of incalculable value to the descendants of those commemorated. These sketches are replete with stirring incidents and intense experiences and are flavored with a strong human interest that will naturally prove to a large portion of the readers of the book one of its most attractive features. In the aggregate of personal memoirs thus collated will be found a vivid epitome of the growth of Marathon county, which will fitly supplement the historical statement, for its development is identical with that of the men and women to whom it is attributable. Sketches unrevised by subscribers are marked by a small asterisk (*) placed after the name of the subscriber.

The publishers have avoided slighting any part of the work, and to the best of their ability have supplemented the editor's labors by exercising care over the minutest details of publication, in order to give the volume the three-fold value of a readable narrative, a useful work of reference and a tasteful ornament to the library.

Special prominence has been given to the portraits of many representative citizens, which appear throughout the volume, and we believe that they will prove not its least interesting feature. We have sought in this department to illustrate the different spheres of industrial and professional achievement as conspicuously as possible. To all who have kindly interested themselves in the preparation of this work, and who have voluntarily contributed most useful information and data, or rendered any other assistance, we hereby tender our grateful acknowledgments.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Chicago, Ill., May, 1913.

EDITOR'S PREFACE

Looking back only seventy-five years, what change has been wrought in Wisconsin! This whole country from Fort Winnebago north was wild, uncultivated, not one white man stirring the soil in all this territory north from the fort up to the Great Lake, and only a few white men in the neighborhood of the fort trading with the Indians for the pelts of wild animals. An immense forest stretched up all through the bigger part of the state. When we contemplate this situation and compare it with present conditions, the change is more remarkable than the change which took place in the prairies of the west, so romantically described in Colonel Roosevelt's book, "The Winning of the West."

It is the aim of the writer to give a narration of the causes which brought this change and to speak of the events in this interesting period of our state and county, and the lives of the pioneers, which rest now mainly in tradition. If he has in some degree succeeded in this attempt, he deems himself richly compensated for the work. He has lived in Wausau continually since 1867, coming here from his home city, Vienna, Austria; he has seen Marathon county in its infancy and has grown up with it. He became early acquainted with the pioneers still living at that time, intimately with many of them; he speaks from the life in the mills, in camps and on the river from personal experience, and mingled with all sorts of persons in the pinery, including the farmers who had come to this county but a short time before. In writing these sheets he has drawn mostly on his memory, but is indebted to Mr. E. B. Thayer, who came here in the early fifties and for over thirty years has owned and edited a newspaper in this city, and who has a veritable treasure of historical facts and reminiscences at his disposal as well as a vivid memory, for valuable aid rendered him in the compilation of this book. He takes this occasion to express his gratitude to the still living pioneers, Levy Flemming, Edward Nicolls, John Dern and Jacob Gensmann among others, and all others who have given information, as well as to public officials, Mr. J. W. Miller, register of the U. S. Land Office, and county clerks, Messrs. King and Cook, for their courtesy in permitting examinations of public records. The narration of the expedition of George Rogers Clark is largely taken from the work of Charles C. Miller, Ph. D., of Ohio. The book is written as a fitting tribute to the noble race of the pioneers who should be held in grateful memory by succeeding generations, and if, in addition to that, it should prove of some assistance to future historians of this state, however slight, it is all that the writer expected to accomplish.

L. M.

Wausau, May 13, 1913.

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History of Marathon County

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The Value of History—Marathon County, a Part of the Old Northwest—The Ordinance of 1787—Conquest of the Northwest Territory—George Rogers Clark—Ownership of the Territory—Charter Granted by Louis XIII to French Merchants—The Search for Gold—The Fur Trade—Explorations—Missionaries and Missions.

INTRODUCTORY.

History is a narrative of events, and of the life and acts of families, of tribes and nations, the study of which is of great value to the human mind, because by these recorded facts we judge of the past, and guide our future.

The first form of history is tradition, orally handed down from generation to generation by uncultured people to whom the science of letters is still unknown; but as soon as savage tribes emerge out of that state, and learn to understand letters and thus acquire a written language, they also begin to write their history. The sculptured inscriptions on monoliths, ancient temples and monuments, which may be seen more or less all over the world, including our own continent, are the first attempts at written history, and from those inscriptions so hewn into stone, we obtain some knowledge, scant though it may be, of nations and empires which have disappeared from the face of the earth and left us nothing to remember them by, except those architectural ruins. When writing became a familiar art, among learned men at least, it was not long before suitable material was invented on which to record the great achievements of men and nations, and history became written, from the study of which we learn of the mode of life of nations, ancient as well as modern, their religion, their accomplishments, their uses and customs, their advance in art and science, and we learn of their progress and of their decay.

The study of history is therefore a valuable attainment for any one, for all the world loves the study of Man. It may seem presumptuous to style a narrative of events such as occurred in Marathon county since its formation, a history in the common accepted sense of the word, and the simple word "story" might perhaps better apply. There are no world-changing actions to be recorded in this book (so far as Marathon county is concerned), no devastating wars, no act nor acts of men, who have, either as statesmen or military commanders, made a lasting impress upon our nation as a whole.

Nevertheless the people of this county are interested in knowing how, and when it was that it first arose out of the wilderness; who were the pioneers that hewed out a path to a territory where now 60,000 people (80,000, including Lincoln county, which was a part of Marathon county for 24 years) live in comparative comfort, nearly very family having a house or home of their own, most of them being the owners of extended and flourishing farms; they may wish to be acquainted with the character of those pioneers, with the hardships endured by them, their perseverance, their trials and tribulations, and their final triumphs over the forces of nature and adverse circumstances. People have eagerly listened to their tales, but little has been written down for the enlightenment of coming generations. The first pinery men have run their race, and they have almost disappeared from the stage of life, and even the ranks of the second generation are thinned in part by death, in part by removal. The tongues of the last of them will soon be hushed in eternal sleep, and it becomes almost a necessity, if we wish to preserve among us a fairly accurate picture of early life in Marathon county for the use of the present and coming generations, that the narrative, now mainly living in tradition, be put down in writing while a few of those pioneers can still be consulted. This book is written with the intention to enable younger generations to see the county where they were born, and those who have come to live here, as it was in its original state, to enable them to see and understand the causes which have changed the grim, dark forest, majestic and forbidding though it looked, long supposed to be unfit for the habitation of the white man, because of its supposed unfitness of the soil for agricultural purposes, into the present state, teeming with culture, with commerce and manufactures.

It took the hardest kind of manual work, muscular exertion for many years, a cutting loose from the ties which bind the cultured man to civilized life, exposed to the frosts of winter, braving the dangers of getting to market over the falls and rapids of an untamed wild river, to bring up Marathon county to its present flourishing state, and yet it is still in its infancy, and

is destined to become the richest part of our state, which is rapidly forging ahead in the sisterhood of states. But inasmuch as our state, of which Marathon county is a considerable part, was formed out of the Old Northwest Territory, it is appropriate to give a short account of that territory, and show how it was won for the Union in the Revolutionary war, and how the history of our state, including our county, was influenced by the great Ordinance of 1787.

THE OLD NORTHWEST.

By the celebrated Ordinance of 1787 the territory "northwest of the River Ohio" was to be divided into not less than three nor more than five sections or states. By the same law it was provided that "whenever any of the said states shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such states shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States, on equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and state government. (Article V, Ordinance of 1787.)

Acting under this ordinance Wisconsin became a state, by act of congress, of May 29, 1848.

Wisconsin was the last of the five states carved out of the Old Northwest (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan having been admitted prior into the Union), the whole area of these five states being 250,000 square miles, nearly as large a territory as the state of Texas. At the time of the passage of the Ordinance of 1787 it is probable that there were not more than sixty thousand "free inhabitants" in the entire territory. Today there are more than seventeen millions. In this section we find the largest lakes, joined by silvery rivers and canals, the richest mine deposits, the most fertile soil in North America, if not in the world, and what seemed to be an inexhaustible supply of forest products. Here are the longest rivers, and upon their banks sit in pride and majesty the noble cities from whose factories and mills come the clothing and food that help to feed and to protect the hungry millions of the earth, and from the two states of Michigan and Wisconsin came the thousands of millions of feet of lumber which were used in building the innumerable houses of the cities and hamlets, and the countless farm buildings of the prairies of the treeless West.

The citizenship of this section is among the most enlightened and progressive; it has furnished a number of presidents of the United States, senators and congressmen who were in the front ranks of American statesmen, great engineers, inventors, artists, orators, authors, and scholars.

For many years after the coming of the white men, the American Indians —the original owners of the soil—made life a burden for these white men, who were often forced to bare their breasts upon "upland glade or glen" to the tomahawk, the poisoned arrow, and the faggot. The soil was redeemed for the white men by the veterans of three wars. It was reddened by the blood of the Indians, the French, the English, and the American. It was consecrated by the death of many a noble son.

But the great ordinance did more than to provide for the admission of states—it had strong provisions in regard to slavery and education. "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted," and "no person demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship, or religious sentiments, in the said territory."

No such expression had yet been seen in any document; and this is all the more wonderful and noble, when we recall the fact that, at that time, all the original states had slaves, and the last clause meant religious liberty, not merely toleration, as in most of the states of New England.

From this can be traced the liberty-loving sentiment ever afterwards found in the people of the Northwest. But this is not all. The great document resounded throughout the wilderness as with a mighty trumpet blast, the cause of religion and education.

"Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." The sixteenth section of every township of 36 sections was set aside for the maintenance of common schools in each of these five states. This generous grant on the part of the general government gave to these five states five million acres. The spirit of this section of the ordinance spread to all the western states, and they have now magnificent school funds. The enabling act of 1846 furthermore gave two whole townships of 72 sections for the maintenance of a university.

The conquest of the Northwest Territory was the great work of George Rogers Clark; without his successful expedition this territory would have remained in British possession during and at the end of the Revolutionary war, and consequently would not have been ceded to the United States in the treaty of Paris, 1783; and, not having acquired any territory from England since, this splendid area would in all probability be now a part of the British empire, together with the Canadian Northwest, and the history of the United States would in all human probability be written differently

from what it is now. It is one of the most interesting chapters in the history of the War of the Revolution, and therefore deserves a place in this book, because had George Rogers Clark been unsuccessful, or had not undertaken his expedition, Wisconsin and Marathon county would not be a part of this Union of States, but an integral part of the British empire.

This great man was born in Virginia in 1752, and was a brother of Capt. William Clark, whose great journey of 8,000 miles into the Oregon country from 1804-06, in company with Capt. Merriwether Lewis, a grateful nation commemorated in the year 1905 by a world's fair at Portland, Oregon. George Rogers Clark was made a brigadier-general in 1781, but is generally known in history, especially during the campaign in the Old Northwest, as Colonel Clark. He was as fine a rifleman as ever entered the forest. He was only twenty years old when he plunged into the unbroken wilderness of Ohio, as a soldier and surveyor with Lord Dunmore's expedition. He was skilled in all the knowledge of woodcraft. As a soldier he was brave and manly; as a commander he was sagacious, patient, and fearless. The Indians respected and feared him alike, and gave him and his men the name of "The Long Knives."

In 1785, at the close of Dunmore's war, Clark went to Kentucky, where he assisted Daniel Boone to fight Indians and to build a new commonwealth in the wilderness. On his return to his old home in Virginia he learned that the war for liberty had actually begun between the colonies and England, the mother country. One year later we again find him in Kentucky, aiding the settlers on the border in many ways. He was chosen by them to command the rude militia of that country, and it proved a wise choice. Every settlement was in constant danger of attack by the bloodthirsty Indians, and Clark knew full well how to resist them. But Virginia was claiming ownership of this country of Kentucky—"the dark and bloody ground"—and the hardy settlers thought they should have some protection from Virginia.

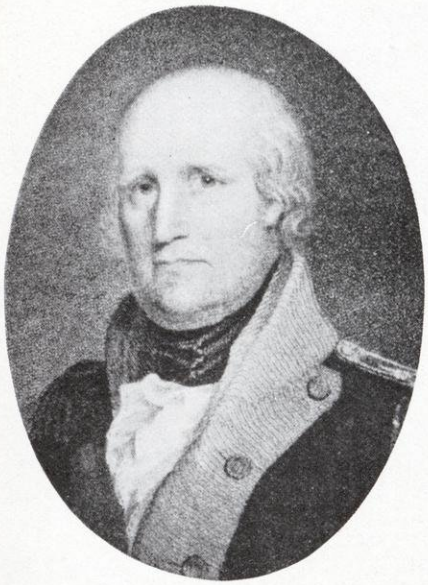
At last two delegates, Clark being one, were chosen to go to Virginia and see the governor—then the noted Patrick Henry, and they forcefully showed him their needs and the necessity of immediate action. They petitioned for the formation of their country into an independent county, and that they might be allowed to assist the colonies in their struggle against the tyranny of England. They also asked for 500 pounds of gunpowder and a supply of rifles. The governor at first was inclined to refuse these requests on the ground that Virginia had all she could manage in the defense of the colonies. But Colonel Clark told him plainly that a country that

was not worth defending was not worth claiming. The delegates obtained their desired arms and ammunition, and when the legislature next met, the county of Kentucky was formed, with almost the identical boundaries that now mark the state of Kentucky.

General Hamilton, the British commander at Detroit, had set a price upon every settler's head in the Ohio valley, and in the spring of 1777 the Indians had been so incited to cruelty and bloodshed by the promise of pay on the part of the British, that they made constant raids upon the settlements across the Ohio. Hiding in the dense forest, they boldly attacked the unprotected and helpless pioneer while at work in his field, burned his cabin, destroyed his cattle and his crops and carried his wife and children into hellish captivity. Not a single life was safe, for there was always a hidden dusky foe on every hand. Unless relief could be obtained soon, all the whites in the valley would be destroyed. Relief came—and under the guiding hand of the brave young Clark. He conceived the plan of not only protecting the settlements but of saving the great Northwest. But to carry out his plans he must have more men, and he therefore hurried back and laid his plans fully before Gov. Patrick Henry. He was duly commissioned to raise seven companies of forty men each among the settlers west of the Allegheny mountains. As an incentive each soldier was promised 300 acres of land, to be selected from the richest valleys of the conquered territory. Thus originated the Virginia Military Reservation, between the Scioto and Miami rivers in Ohio, and the reservation, now in the state of Indiana, for Clark and his soldiers.

In May, 1778, Clark started on the famous expedition from Redstone Old Fort (Brownsville, Pennsylvania) with only about 150 men. But the band increased in size as it marched on to old Fort Pitt (Pittsburg) where it embarked upon the Ohio. When Colonel Clark left the governor of Virginia he was entrusted with two specific commands. One was to protect the settlers in Kentucky, and the other—not yet to be made public—authorized him to enter Kaskaskia, a British post on the Kaskaskia river, one mile east of the Mississippi river. Governor Henry also gave him $1,200 and an order on the commandant at Fort Pitt for all the powder he might need.

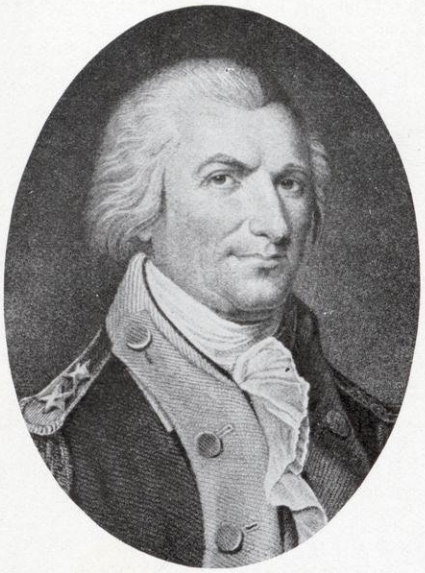
From this fort the little band of men, without uniforms, fresh from the cabin, the forest, and the mountain, began their perilous journey to conquer what proved to be as rich a country as can be found on the globe. A motley crowd they were! Clad only in garb of the hunter, and armed with the clumsy flintlock rifle, the tomahawk, and the long knife. But each man felt that he had a mission to perform, and under the leadership of the "Hannibal of the West" he knew not defeat.



GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK

GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE

GEN. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON



GEN. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR

GEN. JOSIAH HARMAR

At the falls of the Ohio the army of backwoods men halted and camped on "Corn Island," opposite the present site of Louisville. Here the settlers who had accompanied the expedition decided to remain and build their homes. Colonel Clark drilled his soldiers here, then boldly informed them of his secret commission from Governor Henry to attack the British post at Kaskaskia. Cheers from the soldiers followed the announcement. Clark wisely decided to make the last part of the journey by land, and therefore hid his little flotilla near the mouth of the Tennessee, and from there began his journey through the tangled forest. This journey was filled with dangers and difficulties, but on the night of July 4, 1778, he surprised the garrison and captured the fort and the town. By a masterful management he brought all the inhabitants to take the oath of allegiance to the United States—and that without shedding blood. The British colors were lowered, and in their place the "Old Blue Flag" of Virginia was hoisted. Without fighting, the garrison of Cahokia, a few miles up the Mississippi, also surrendered. Then quickly followed the surrender of Vincennes, on the Wabash, 240 miles distant.

Vincennes at this time was deserted by most of the British, as the governor, General Hamilton, had returned to Detroit. But on learning of its capture by Colonel Clark and his backwoodsmen, and also that Kaskaskia and Cahokia were in his possession, Hamilton hastened to Vincennes with a large body of British regulars and Indian allies.

When he arrived there with his force the fort was in possession of just two men—Captain Helm and a soldier. The captain placed a cannon at the open gate and demanded the honors of war if the fort was to be surrendered. Hamilton, fooled in the belief that there was a force sufficient for a strong defense, granted the request, and the two men marched out between rows of British soldiers and Indians.

Hamilton again took command of the fort, but it being now winter, decided to await the coming of spring before attacking Kaskaskia. But Clark having been informed by his faithful Spanish friend, Colonel Vigo, who had loaned Clark nearly $20,000 to aid him in the campaign, that Hamilton had sent most of his men home for the winter, with the intention of recalling them in the spring for an attack on Kaskaskia, at once marched against Hamilton. The journey was long and dangerous; the streams were filled with floating ice, the meadows and valleys were full of water, and the ground was swampy and irregular. Often the men had to wade four or five miles at a stretch through the water to their waists. Food became scarce, and the men were falling from sickness. But fortunately for them

they captured a canoe from some squaws, and in it they found a goodly quantity of buffalo meat, corn, tallow, and kettles. This revived the weak and gave them all added courage to press on to the attack.

At last they camped on a small area of dry ground within sight of Vincennes. Hamilton was not aware of an approach of an enemy, and consequently felt secure in his stronghold. When night fell upon the camp, Colonel Clark led his men in a bold rush upon the town. The people of Vincennes were most heartily tired of British rule, and they welcomed the Americans. After some sharp fighting Hamilton agreed to meet Clark in a church and arrange terms. The valiant Clark would listen to no proposition from this "murderer of defenseless women and children" but unconditional surrender. The next day Hamilton's men, 79 in number, marched out and laid down their arms. The American colors were again hoisted over "Old Vincennes," and the fort was baptized with a new name, "Fort Patrick Henry." To the good name of George Rogers Clark also belongs the great work of the invasion of the rich country of the Shawnees, and the defeat of the Miamis. This successful campaign gave to Clark undisputed control of all the Illinois country and the rich valley of the Wabash. In fact, he was the unquestioned master of the country from Pennsylvania to the "Fathers of Waters" and from the Ohio to the Great Lakes.

By the treaty of Paris, 1783, at the close of the Revolutionary war, this great area, now consisting of five states, was transferred from Great Britain to the United States. To the hero of this expedition America owes an enduring monument. But we have not always rewarded our great men in due measure. It is said that George Rogers Clark was allowed to pass his last years in poverty and neglect. His death came in 1818.

OWNERSHIP OF THE NEW TERRITORY.

For a long time it was doubtful to what state this newly acquired region belonged. Virginia claimed nearly all of it, and certainly her claim was a strong one. Massachusetts, New York, and Connecticut each laid claims to parts of this territory. But Delaware, New Jersey, and Maryland absolutely refused to enter the Union unless all the other states gave up their claim to congress. Their contention was this: Should Virginia, or any other state, be given the whole or even a great part of this vast area, she would then have too much power. Therefore, all claims, they said, should be surrendered by these states to congress for the general good. This firm stand on the part of these three small states finally prevailed, and all claims, save certain reservations, were given up to the general government.

Thus was acquired the "Old Northwest Territory" from the mother country, but it took three more wars with the Indians, the last one being the so-called "Black Hawk War" ending in 1832, in which Abraham Lincoln served as captain of the militia, and from that time on, the settlements of the white men became secure from Indian molestation.

It is not generally known that the Northwestern Territory, including Wisconsin and a large part of Minnesota, was claimed in succession, first by Spain, then by France, then England, before it became an integral part of the United States.

Based upon the discovery of Florida by Ponce De Leon, Spain claimed all the Atlantic coast as far as the Newfoundland bank, thence west to the Mississippi with the Great Lakes as a northern boundary, thence south on the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico and east to Florida. That claim was entirely vague and remained a mere paper claim, except as to the southern portion thereof, which Ferdinand De Soto had traversed from Florida to the Mississippi. France had a better claim. As early as 1627, a charter was granted by Louis XIII, king of France, to a number of French merchants, organized by the Duke of Richelieu, giving them a monopoly of the trade of the whole of the St. Lawrence basin, and the rivers flowing directly into the St. Lawrence gulf.

This company entered into Canada for the purposes of trade, and was the forerunner of the Hudson Bay Company. France, having at the same time taken military possession, extended its power by explorations and discoveries in the next 100 years, by the establishments of military posts and trading points as far west as the Great Lakes and down south, including nearly the whole of the Mississippi valley to the north boundary of Spanish Florida. The incentive of all this early explorations was chiefly the impulse for adventure, for conquest, and mainly the lust for gold.

Moses M. Strong in his "History of Wisconsin Territory" says: "As early as 1690, one Philippe Francois Renault was appointed as director general of the mines of Louisiana, who arrived in the Illinois country with 200 miners and artificers. They made fruitless explorations for mines as far as the sources of the St. Peter, the Arkansas, the tributaries of the Missouri, and even to the Rocky Mountains."

All these mining explorations failed, and no attempt was ever made by France for a permanent settlement, except those on and along the lower Mississippi and up as far as Kaskaskia in Illinois, all of which decayed in after years, excepting only those in the neighborhood of New Orleans and along the Great River in the present Louisiana. Eastern Canada, however,

attracted a permanent French population, although its growth was very slow.

The distance between Europe and America with navigation and ship building in its infancy as well as the frequent, almost uninterrupted wars between the nations on the old continent which prevented overpopulation, prevented also the emigration of actual settlers, tillers of the soil.

But the fur trade began to flourish. The French succeeded in establishing a large trade with the natives, exchanging arms and ammunition, blankets and trinkets for their fur and pelts. The traders usually resided at a military post, at all events safe from hostile attacks, and sent their employees, called "voyageurs" far into the interior to do the bartering with the Indians. These voyageurs took their merchandise with them, and after a season, or sometimes two seasons, returned with the fruit of their trade. The "sang froid" of the Frenchman, his natural love of freedom from personal control, and his desire for adventure and inborn capacity to adjust himself to new surroundings and conditions, when they were not forced upon him, but rather of his own choice, made them willing to enter into this employment and capable of giving excellent service.

After spending several years in the wilderness, communicating only with nature and the natives, they accommodated themselves to their mode of life, their fare and most of their habits; they had no longer any taste for civilized life and preferred the carefree life in the forests to the orderly regulated life of European settlements with its customary observances; they frequently married Indian women in the Indian fashion, were adopted in the tribe of the wife, and upon the whole were looked upon by the Indians as their friends. It was the influence of these voyageurs more than any other, which established the friendly feeling between the French and Indians, which caused many of the North American tribes to ally themselves with the French in their wars with the English, to the great detriment of the English-American colonies.

THE MISSIONARY.

Simultaneously with the Indian trader, or at all events closely following him, came the missionary, whose appearance among the savages was prompted from the highest, most elevated and unselfish sentiments; whose sole purpose was to preach the gospel, to bring the religion of peace and love to the untamed savage, to cultivate in his breast the sentiments which adorn human life. This missionary work was begun by the Jesuits, only occasionally assisted by a monk of the Order of St. Francis. They were carefully

trained for that work, spending years in preparation; they led an austere, blameless life, used to hardships of all sorts, learned the language of the people which they intended to visit, to enable them to communicate with them, and act as teachers and advisers for them; they stayed with the tribes, shared their privations, and sought to teach them the cultivation of the soil. Many suffered tortures among the Indians and died like martyrs, after devoting a whole life to their service. They accomplished much good in their way; they succeeded in raising some tribes for a time out of the wholly savage state, induced them to prefer a life of peace to the warpath and cultivate the soil, as, for instance, among the Indians on Lake Superior. But their work was not permanent. Wars would still break out from time to time and destroy the seed so carefully planted and nourished by them, before it could fully ripen and bear fruit, and when the territory was ceded by France to England, the missionary institutions, failing to receive that aid from France which theretofore they had obtained, declined, and most missions ceased.

The first white man who entered the present area of Wisconsin was M. Nicollet, who came to the region of Green Bay as early as 1634; from there he penetrated west, reaching the southern course of the Wisconsin river, which he descended, but not far enough to reach the Mississippi.

In 1641 the Jesuit Fathers Raymboult and Joquet, the first missionaries, came to the Falls of (Soult) St. Mary; their coming having become known to the natives, they were met there by about 2,000 Indians.

In 1668 Fathers Dablone and James Marquette founded a mission at St. Mary, which is the oldest European settlement in Michigan, and in 1670, Dablone and Allouez, another Jesuit missionary, founded the mission of St. Francis at Green Bay.

A congress of Indians was held at St. Mary's in 1671; the two last mentioned missionaries raised a cross there with great ceremony, to make an impression upon the hearts of the assembled Indians, and then a French officer, Lusson, caused a huge pole to be erected, upon which were carved the lilies of the Bourbons, and made the announcement that the natives were placed under the protection of the king of France, Louis XIV, in whose honor all that territory and south to Spanish Florida was named Louisiana. Two years afterwards, in 1673, Joliet and Marquette started from St. Mary's on their famous voyage which resulted in the discovery of the Mississippi. They arrived at Green Bay on March 13th; thence followed the course of the Fox river up to its source, which brought them within one-half mile to the Wisconsin river. With the aid of accompanying Indians

they portaged over in the Wisconsin river, leaving the portage on June 10th, and in a short time reached the Mississippi. Going steadily down stream they went as far south as the 33° latitude to an Indian village called Akansea, where they rested a short time, and returned.

On their return trip they entered the sluggish Illinois river, which favored their passage up stream, until they came in close proximity to the Chicago river, portaging over and descending that river to Lake Michigan, and before the end of September, they were safely back again in Green Bay. They had spoken to many Indian tribes on their trip, and gave a glowing description of the fertility of the country which they had traversed.

The upper Mississippi from the mouth of the Wisconsin upwards, was explored by Hennepin and Carver a few years later. Hennepin returned to Green Bay by the Wisconsin-Fox route, which in that early day had become quite a highway and artery of commerce.

In 1689 Green Bay had a military post, a chapel and mission house for the Jesuit Fathers who did missionary work among the Sacs and Foxes and Pottowatamies.

But the first missions in point of time, though not so permanent as the one in Green Bay, were on Lake Superior, which Father Allouez founded as early as 1685. He had set out from St. Mary's, traveling west on the Great Lakes, until he reached the great village of the Chippewas at Chequoigon, in the immediate neighborhood of the present city of Ashland. Here he met a large assembly of Sacs, Foxes, Hurons, Sioux, and Chippewas. He founded two missions, one for the Ottawas, and one for the Chippewas, whose villages were separated by a river. Here he baptized Indians, taught the catechism to the children, and the squaws to cultivate the land. In 1689 a mission was established by Father Marquette on La Point, on one of the Apostle Islands.

But the enmity between the Sioux and the Chippewas broke out afresh in 1780; their war broke up the missions, and the Indians returned fully to their original savage state, except that there are traces which show that long afterwards the ground was tilled at La Point, and also at Lake View Desert. A mission was re-established long afterwards at La Point, and it became an important trading point.

These first explorations by fur traders and missionaries were followed up by many in quick succession. The Fox and Wisconsin routes became the highway to the interior. At the portage there was another trading point, and it is said that the Winnebagoes levied a tariff on the trade at the portage, claiming the privilege to portage it over from one river into the other, exacting a stipulated price therefor.

The war between France and England, and later the Revolutionary war, did not interrupt the trade, because this far off territory was not invaded by the contending forces. It was thoroughly known to the voyageur at the time of its cession to congress, and the trade which had been carried on mainly by the Hudson Bay Company while in British possession, was continued by the American Fur Company, or perhaps it should be said, by the proprietor of the same, J. J. Astor.

The efforts of the missionaries, so full of promise in the beginning, turned out failures in the end. The causes of the failure were the continuous hostilities between the tribes, which interfered with a peaceful settlement of the Indian, and partly by the utter lack of support of the missionary work by the mother country or government after this vast area had been ceded to England.

When it is remembered that the northern route from (Soult) St. Mary to Ashland by following the shores of the lake was traveled in 1666; that Indians assembled there from all parts of the present territory of Wisconsin; that Green Bay and its eastern shore and the streams emptying into it were known; that the Fox and Wisconsin had become a regular commercial artery connecting the Mississippi with Lake Michigan and the Great River explored up from Prairie du Chien as far as Minneapolis; that the voyageur paddled or poled his bark canoe upstream wherever an opportunity for trade offered itself, with permanent trading points at Green Bay, the portage, at Prairie du Chien and La Point, it seems indisputable that at the end of the Revolutionary war Wisconsin was as well known to the Indian trader and voyageur at least as some of the eastern and New England states. The French occupation ended in 1763; the English occupation in 1783, although Great Britain arbitrarily held possession until 1795, when it passed under the control of the American congress.

By the treaty with England in 1783, the right of the Indians to the land was acknowledged by the United States. The government obligated itself to acquire title from the Indians only by purchase, but on the other hand, the sale or cession of lands by the Indians to anybody else than the United States was forbidden.

CHAPTER II.

The Indian Occupation—The Different Tribes Occupying the Wisconsin Territory—Present Indian Reservations—New York Indians in Wisconsin—Under American Rule—Negro Slavery in Wisconsin—Indian Wars —Lead Mining.

INDIAN OCCUPATION.

The Indians were not the first people to occupy this territory. The mounds on the prairies of Wisconsin, plainly the work of human hands; the tools of copper resembling hammers and shovels, found in shallow dug-out places on the surface of the earth in the copper country on the Upper Peninsula, which seem like rude attempt at mining, are proof of the existence of a people long before the appearance of the North American Indians. No knowledge whatever of this prehistoric people has come to us; they have left no other evidences of their existence and as yet we are unable to interpret or decipher the meaning of these mounds nor form a correct idea of the use of these tools. The Indians themselves know nothing of a prior race to theirs on this continent and consider themselves the original occupants of this part of the world. Nor do we know much more of the Indians themselves. They have no history. Even their tradition is limited.

The Indian, when first discovered by white men, was an untutored child of nature. He knew not the God of Revelation, but acknowledged a God of the Universe, a Great Spirit. He beheld him in the star that sank in beauty behind his lonely dwelling; in the sacred orb that flamed on him from his midday throne; in the thousand things that puzzled his understanding and excited his admiration; he heard his voice speaking gently in the balmy breezes and beheld his anger in the thunders and lightnings which made the mighty oak and pine break and fall like a reed, but he also believed in an existence after death, in another world.

The North American Indian built no temples; he had no religious observances as his brothers had in Mexico or in South America; but he had

his Medicine Man, who was his priest, who was supposed to converse with the Great Spirit. They probably had some religious observances, too, but kept them a secret from the white man.

The Indian is suspicious and secretive by nature and pretends not to understand any but his own tongue, though he may well understand the language of the stranger addressed to him and be able to converse with him in the same language. That they have ceremonies which they carry on with great solemnity in secrecy is beyond question.

The Chippewas on the Lac du Flambeau reservation go visiting at intervals of a few years to friends or other members of their tribe to Canada or British Columbia. Their visit is returned the next season. On the arrival of these Canadian Indians there is great feasting and dancing. A big tent is erected and in the night time the Indians assemble therein and have ceremonies and performances which no white man is permitted to witness. The Indian farmer on that reservation, himself a man who is a member of several secret organizations, orders so-called, and who from curiosity was watching from a vantage ground, trying to detect as much as possible of what was going on in the big tent, said that what he saw and heard resembled the secret work of a secret society to which he belonged, making allowance, of course, for the primitive work of the Indians. Whatever it may be, it seems to have a spiritual character, adapted to Indian religious notions.

The unreliability of their tradition is illustrated by the following incident. The writer of this was on a fishing trip, rowed by an intelligent and half civilized Indian from Lac du Flambeau or Fence Lake into Crawling Stone Lake. This half-breed Indian acts frequently as interpreter in the United States courts; he is or was a trader on that reservation. On passing by a big stone, at the thoroughfare to Crawling Stone Lake, having asked his guide how the lake came to this name, the guide pointed out the stone, saying that there was once a terrible battle between the Sioux and the Chippewas; that a stream of blood ran into the lake which washed this stone to its present location from the battlefield. Unfortunately, the writer was not then acquainted with the character of the Indians and anyway, believing his guide to be more of a white than Indian, uttered a word of disbelief of the immensity of bloodshed which could move so large a rock, and immediately his guide stopped and could not be induced to proceed with his narration. It is known, however, from a study of their language, that the Wisconsin Indians belong to two far branching families of the race, namely: to the Algonquins of the East, and the Dakotas of the West.

To the Algonquins belong the Chippewas, one of the strongest tribes in

existence, the Mennominees, Pottawatamies, Mascutins, Sacs, and Foxes, the last tribe also called Outagamies; to the Dakotas belong the Winnebagoes, and some wandering tribes of Sioux, which invaded Wisconsin from Minnesota.

The Dakotas and Algonquins were always at enmity, excepting the Winnebagoes, a weak tribe, who became more numerous though while in Wisconsin, living in peace in the midst of Algonquin tribes.

The following is a list of the tribes or perhaps families of tribes, which occupied the Wisconsin territory proper, and as these names often appear as the names of rivers, creeks, etc., in the geography of Wisconsin, they are given here for future reference; Mascoutins, Winnebagoes; Ojiboys, Chippewas, Gibbways or Sauteurs; Ottawas, Courteorielles; Mennominees; Kickapoos; Foxes, Outagamies; Osaukies, Sauks or Sacs.

In a pamphlet edited by J. A. Lapham, Levy Blossom and George C. Dousman, now among the collections of the Wisconsin Historical Society, the following paragraphs appear, which will be read with interest by all who desire to know something of the early Indian occupation of Wisconsin:

"The Mascoutins, as before remarked, early disappeared. Their record is fully made up; their decline and fall is complete; but what has become of them—whether removed to some distant part of the country, amalgamated with some other tribe, or destroyed by poverty and disease—we are not permitted to know. Alas! the destiny of the Mascoutins is the destiny of the red man.

"The Kickapoos were removed at an early date, west of the Mississippi River; and their name does not appear among those tribes that disposed of their lands to our government.

"The Sauks and Foxes appear at one time to have joined the Sioux in their effort to maintain a footing upon the east bank of the Mississippi, against the Chippewas. In 1766 they were upon the upper Wisconsin, occupying the country from Green Bay to Lac du Flambeau, and even to Lake Superior and Upper Mississippi, giving the name (Sauk) to a river and rapids in Minnesota. From this position, which they occupied but a short time, they were driven back by the Chippewas, under the leadership of their famous chief, Wah-boo-jeog (White Fisher) who died at Chegoimegon in 1793. The decisive battle was fought at the Falls of the St. Croix. They were thus forced to the lower Rock River, beyond our borders; and they do not appear as claiming any share of Wisconsin in the general apportionment among the Indian tribes at Prairie du Chien in 1825.

"The Winnebagoes are supposed to be an off-shoot of the great Sioux nation; they figure largely in the Indian History of Wisconsin. They were but a small tribe when first encountered by the French on the shores of Green Bay. They afterwards became a very bold and warlike tribe. They joined Pontiac in his effort to eradicate the British rule in the Northwest in 1763, and afterwards fought with the British against us (the Americans), in 1812. In 1837 they sold their lands in Wisconsin, and were removed in the spring of 1849 to their reservation at the West, where it is supposed they are to remain permanently.

"The Sioux struggled manfully for their ancient hunting grounds on the St. Croix River, and only relinquished them in 1837 to the United States by treaty. The Chippewas on the north, and the Winnebagoes on the south, had already crowded them into a very narrow space along the east bank of the Mississippi, between Prairie du Chien and Lake St. Croix. It is supposed that they extended much further eastward, along the southern borders of Lake

Superior, whence they were driven by the Chippewas who were themselves crowded by other still more eastern tribes. Their very name, in the language of the Chippewas (Nada wessy), signifies an enemy. And these two tribes were always at war.

"The Chippewas have persistently maintained their position on the south shore of Lake Superior, stretching in 1832, to the head waters of the Chippewa and Wisconsin Rivers. At this time they number 2,826. (They are stronger at this time.)

"Among them were 35 trading posts, visited annually by traders licensed under the act of Congress of May 26th, 1824. The Chippewas sold their land to the Government in 1837 and 1842, except a small reservation near the mouth of Bad River, on Lake Superior, and three reservations in Wisconsin.

"The Mennominees, or Wild Rice Eaters, appear to have been a quiet, peace-loving people, usually ranked above the average Indian tribe in personal appearance and intellectual qualities. For a long time the Milwaukee River was the boundary separating them from the Pottowatamies at the south. Tomah appears to have been in former times a good and great chief among them, advising them against wars and all other kinds of wickedness. He has been very properly remembered in the name of one of our flourishing towns.

"In 1848 the Mennominees ceded their entire country in this State to the General Government, and were to be removed to Minnesota; but the district assigned to them not being found suitable to their wants, they were, with the consent of the legislature of Wisconsin, allowed to remain upon a small reservation (276,480 acres) on the Wolf River. (They are now on this reservation.)

"In August, 1853, Oshkosh, the renowned chief of this tribe, whose name is very properly perpetuated in the beautiful city on the shores of Lake Winnebago, represented to the government that his tribe was never so poor and destitute of provisions, having fallen almost to a condition of starvation. About half of the tribe were devoted to agriculture; the remainder still adhered to the roving life of the hunter.

"The Pottowatamies were one of the largest and most powerful tribes of Indians. They were represented in 1821 as thinly scattered in wigwams over a great extent of country, stretching on the south along both sides of the Illinois River, on the western shore of Lake Michigan, to the Mennominees of Milliwaky, and to the Winnebagoes of Green Bay, on the east beyond the St. Joseph to the head waters of the Maumee and the Wabash; and to the west their territories extended to Rock River, and to the lands of the Sauks and Foxes on the Mississippi. At the treaty held in Chicago in 1833 they relinquished to the government all their lands in this State south and west of the Milwaukee River, which then became public land, and was open for settlement and improvement by the white people.

"In 1853 the remnant still remaining of this once powerful tribe was removed to permanent homes west of the Upper Mississippi. (A small portion however still is with the Mennominees on their reservation.)"

The lands occupied in Wisconsin at the time of the explorations of the French may be properly limited thus: The Mennominees from the Mennominee river south to the Milwaukee river and east of Lake Michigan; west to the Wisconsin river and up the Wisconsin to Big Bull Falls (Wausau). The Sacs and Foxes on the Fox river and north—the Chippewas on the headwaters of the Chippewa river and Wisconsin and extending up into the peninsula of Michigan. The Winnebagoes surrounded Lake Winnebago and occupied western lands too; their principal villages in 1766 stood on what is now Doty's Island.

The Foxes, more fierce and warlike than other tribes, soon came in con-

flict with the French and their Indian allies, and were driven out and fled across the Mississippi, where they were later joined by their friends, the Sacs, who for some thirty years occupied the land on the west of the Wisconsin river from Baraboo and Sauk down south.

According to all reliable reports, there were never more than fifteen thousand Indians occupying Wisconsin. The territory was a veritable paradise for the Indian. Red deer were plentiful, the elk common, the bear could be trapped, numerous beaver dams in all parts of the state prove the existence of large colonies of this animal so highly valued by the Indian for his meat as well as fur. The lakes, rivers, and creeks were full of excellent fish, which when dried and smoked could be easily preserved; berries and nuts could be gathered by the squaws and young ones, and the shores of most lakes were fringed with wild rice. The thick forest sheltered the Indians from the wintery blasts, which passed over their heads, and there was always plenty of dry wood to keep the wigwam warm.

They had their trails which ran in as straight direction as possible from place to place, avoiding low swampy places. When a party was on a march, knowing that another party of theirs was behind, they would put sticks in the ground on leaving camp, from which the party behind, when the sun struck the sticks, could determine the day and hour when the first party had left. Their trails have often served as the proper location for highways by the pioneers. Within recent years, before the lumber in and around Minoqua was cut and all old landmarks perished, there could plainly be seen the old Indian trail, passing from Lake Superior to the portage on the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

The reservations occupied in Wisconsin by Indians and population in 1912 are as follows:

1. Lac du Flambeau; in Vilas, Oneida and Iron counties; 77,223 acres. Chippewas; population, 730.

2. Lac Courte Oreille; Sawyer county; 68,914 acres. Chippewas; population, 1,252.

On each of these reservations is a government boarding school, a Catholic and Protestant church; but the Indians still hold to ancient ceremonies and religious customs.

3. La Point (Bad River); Ashland county; 123,750 acres. Chippewas; population, 1,140.

There is a Roman Catholic church, a Methodist church, and a Congregational church, the two former having resident ministers, and the Congregational church having a missionary not residing but holding regular services there.

There are two or three public schools, and the Roman Catholics operate a large boarding school, and there is a day school supported by the government.

4. Red Cliff reservation; Bayfield county; 14,166 acres. Chippewas; population, 472.

5. Menominee reservation; in Shawano and Oconto counties; 231,680 acres. Menominees; population, 1,632.

They have three schools on that reservation, to-wit: the Keshena Boarding School which accommodates about ninety Indian pupils; the St. Joseph's Catholic Industrial School with about one hundred and fifty pupils, both schools located at Keshena, besides a mixed school at Neopit attended by about thirty Indian children and 45 white children. There are four Catholic churches, one at Keshena, one at South Branch, one at West Branch, and one at Neopit, Wisconsin. The Menominees live mostly on separate small farms like the Oneidas, having from two to fifty acres under cultivation.

The New York Indians, brought here by treaty in 1832, by which they exchanged their land in New York for land in Wisconsin, are the six nations, commonly called Oneidas, and the Stockbridges, the St. Regis, the Munsees and the Brothertons.

The Oneida reservation embraces 65,440 acres—in Brown and Outagamie counties. Population is now 2,333.

They were about one thousand and one hundred head in all when they emigrated, but have since been augmented by accessions from New York and are now 2,333 in number. They occupy the land in severalty to the number of 1,520 and have fine cultivated farms, one government boarding school, one government day school, two mission day schools, and one public school; four church societies, one Protestant Episcopal, one Methodist, one Catholic and one Adventist.

The Stockbridge, Munsee and the St. Regis Indians were given a small reservation in Calumet county, as also the Brotherton Indians. They all hold their land in severalty, have become citizens, and are fast losing their Indian characteristics and language, and it will be but one or two generations more when they will entirely disappear as Indians, as the Brothertons have already.

UNDER AMERICAN RULE.

Although the territory was ceded by England by the treaty of 1783, the British posts were not withdrawn until 1795, pursuant to "Jay's treaty." In the War of 1812, the sympathies of the few white traders and Indians were

with the British, but no British force being in the territory, these sympathies did not assert themselves in hostile acts.

There came a change in the fur trade after the passing of the act of congress in 1815, which drove the Hudson Bay Company out of business, which was quickly seized by the American Fur Company, principally owned by John Jacob Astor, who succeeded by various manipulations, buying out and combining with other fur companies in monopolizing the trade, which continued to prosper, but brought no permanent settlers into the territory. The peace was disturbed later by two Indian wars, which were but of short duration, and occurred while Wisconsin was still a part of Michigan territory. The real cause of the first war was the taking possession of the lead mines by white men in the vicinity of Galena while the land still belonged to the Indians.

Indians themselves mined, or rather dug out and smelted lead ore and traded it to the whites, which trade attracted white men up from Illinois, so that after 1820 there were quite a number of white men engaged in that business, which excited the enmity of the Indians, especially the Winnebagoes, because they treated the lead mines, and properly so, as their own property.*

In 1825, there were shipped from Galena 439,473 pounds of lead, and the output increased rapidly.

In the same year, a council of Indians was held with the different tribes of Indians, at Prairie du Chien, ostensibly to make lasting peace between them, and definitely settle the boundaries between them respectively. In October, 1826, orders came from Washington to remove the troops to Fort Snelling, and abandon Fort Crawford, which was done, the commandant taking with him two Winnebago Indians who had been confined in the guardhouse for some supposed trivial offense. The Indians were already in an ugly mood; they had committed some murders on straggling whites, and the removal of the troops caused the Indians to believe they had fled through fear for them.

In the spring of 1827 a rumor gained currency that the two prisoners taken to Fort Snelling were turned over to the Chippewas, made to run the gauntlet through a party of the latter tribe and had been killed. Something of that kind did occur to some Sioux prisoners. These supposed murders,

*In 1822 Mr. James Thompson, a government contractor for the army, made a treaty with the Indians, and obtained leave to work the mines for a limited time, probably four years, as he left in 1826. Mr. Thompson let in other parties to dig; and one firm of the name of Ware, brought from 50 to 400 negro slaves. In 1826 there was a great rush to Galena, somewhat like the California excitement at a later period.

coupled with the wrongful occupation of the lead miners, led the Winnebagoes to reprisal or retaliation.

In March, 1827, one Methode, a settler near Galena, was killed in his sugar bush, his wife and five children were killed in the house, and also the dog who had valiantly defended his master. In the dead dog's jaw a piece of red cloth was found, which apparently had been torn from an Indian leg. Winnebagoes had been seen in the vicinity, which fixed the terrible murders upon them. Red Bird, a well known chief, was with that band of Winnebagoes. There was great alarm and excitement; a militia company at once organized in Galena, and Secretary of War Louis Cass, who happened to be at Butte de Morts, to make a treaty with the Winnebagoes, proceeded at once to Prairie du Chien by bark canoe, and ordered the troops from Fort Snelling and from Fort Howard with 62 Oneida and Stockbridge Indians to the scene. Red Bird's Winnebago band had fled from Prairie du Chien and were found encamped near where Portage City now is, several hundred strong, but being surrounded with no hope of escape, they surrendered.

It was fortunate that General Cass was on the ground and by his authority directed all available troops to the disturbed area before the revolt could spread and involve the Sauks and Foxes with the Winnebagoes in a bloody Indian war.

Red Bird died in prison at Prairie du Chien in 1828.

The southwest corner of the territory was again disturbed in 1832 by the Black Hawk war. He was the chief of the Sauks and Foxes, who had been driven across the Mississippi about seventy-five years before. In this war upwards of fifty white men were killed and murdered by the Indians, houses burned and property destroyed, before Black Hawk was finally defeated at Bad Ax, about forty-three miles from Prairie du Chien. He himself fled, seeking refuge among his pseudo friends, the Winnebagoes in the valley of the Lemonweir, where he expected to hide among the bluffs and cliffs well known to him. The Winnebagoes did not dare to sympathize with their fallen friend, and he fled upwards to the Dalles of the Wisconsin, where he was captured (given up by a Winnebago) about two miles above Kilbourn, in August, 1827.

Black Hawk was sent as a prisoner to Jefferson Barracks near Washington, in charge of Lieut. Jefferson Davis, then in charge of the United States Army at Prairie du Chien, and thirty years later president of the Confederated States.

Black Hawk was first taken before President Andrew Jackson, who expressed himself very emphatically to him on the subject of Indian wars, and was then sent as a prisoner to Fort Monroe.

On June 4, 1832, he was liberated and sent home, being conducted through the principal cities to impress him with the futility of any conflict with the whites. He remained quiet afterwards, and died in 1838.

This was the last Indian rising in the Wisconsin territory.

The influx of white settlers was still at low ebb. Only the lead mines flourished and the population in that part of the territory rapidly augmented.

Lead mining had attracted many persons to the mines with no intention to settle permanently, solely prompted from the motive of rapidly acquiring wealth. Many arrived in spring and returned on the approach of winter; some met with success, but many were compelled by the necessity resulting from bad luck to remain. The latter class became permanent settlers in the country which they had visited first only as an adventurous experiment.

The amount of lead shipped out was:

In 1825	439,473 pounds
In 1826	1,560,536 pounds
In 1827	6,824,389 pounds
In 1828	12,957,100 pounds
In 1829, first three months	2,494,444 pounds

Estimated number of inhabitants in the lead region:

In 1825	200
In 1826	1,000
In 1827	4,000
In 1828	10,000

About 1/20 were females, and 100 were free blacks.

When it is remembered that the Indians were still the owners of the soil, it is not surprising that troubles and hostilities in the lead region should occur, but after the Black Hawk war the Indians ceded the land and the surveys were pushed with vigor.

CHAPTER III.

Wisconsin as a Territory—Act of Congress approved April 20, 1836—Population when Organized—Counties—First Lumbering on Black and Wisconsin Rivers—Attempts to Improve Navigation at Little Bull Falls—Railroad Charters Applied For—Constitutional Convention of 1847—Population in 1847—Admitted as a State May 29, 1848—The Public Domain.

WISCONSIN AS A TERRITORY.

The act of congress, establishing the "Territory of Wisconsin," was approved April 20, 1836. It included then all which is now embraced in the state of Wisconsin. It was first organized in four counties: Brown, Crawford, Iowa and Milwaukee.

The population according to census was:

Brown County	2,706
Crawford County	850
Iowa County (lead region)	5,234
Milwaukee County	2,893
Total	11,683

After much debating and voting the first legislature, meeting then in Belmont, passed an act, on November 28, 1836, fixing Madison as the capital. Provisions were made for the erection of a capitol—or state house. Augustus A. Bird was appointed as one of the commissioners to begin and later supervise the work. Pursuant to his appointment, he left Milwaukee May 31, 1837, with thirty-six workmen and six yoke of cattle for Madison. There was no road then and they had to make one, cutting out trees, repairing bridges, etc., which kept them on their way until June 10th, when they arrived at Madison.

It took them ten full days to make this trip of about eighty miles.

From 1825 to 1830 the settlements were limited to the lead regions, and the older towns near Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, but now lumbering began.

The first mill was erected on Black river in 1819 by Colonel Shaw, but worked on a very small scale, on a fall of six feet, and under the hostility with the Indians, who burned it the following year.

In the winter of 1827-1828, Daniel Whitney obtained permission from the Winnebago Indians to make shingles on the Upper Wisconsin. He employed about twenty-two Stockbridges and one white man to supervise them.

Major Twiggs, commanding at Fort Winnebago, ordered Whitney to leave the country, and upon his refusal, standing upon his lease with the Indians, Major Twiggs took half of the shingles and burned the other half. They had made about two hundred thousand. The shingles taken by Major Twiggs were used in the building of the fort, and Whitney had the melancholy satisfaction of asserting that he had furnished the shingles for the military barracks free of charge. By the arbitrary act of Major Twiggs, Whitney lost about $1,000 by the transaction, a large amount of money in those days.

In 1831 Whitney obtained government permission to erect a sawmill and cut timber, and then built the first mill on the Wisconsin river at Whitney Rapids in 1831-1832.

Grignon and Merrill obtained a similar permit, and put up a mill at Grignon Rapids in 1836, and when the Indian title was extinguished in 1836, mills were put up in succession at Grand Rapids, one at Mill Creek, one at McGreer Rapids on the Plover, and one at Conant Rapids in 1837. That was the beginning of the lumber industry on the Wisconsin.

With the extinguishment of the Indian titles the pinery man appeared, though with no more intention of staying than the lead miners at Galena, but the settlement already attracted the attention of the government, and in 1842 congress established the first post route, from Fort Winnebago via Grand Rapids to Plover Portage.

The necessity of improving navigation on the Wisconsin river was also early recognized, and the territorial legislature authorized Alb. Brawley to build and maintain a dam and boom on the Wisconsin river between sections 31 and 32, township 24, range 8 east, which dam became afterwards the property of the Stevens Point Boom Company.

The census of 1842 was 46,678, in which census the county of Portage appears with 648 inhabitants. That county included all the territory from Fort Winnebago up to the state line, including the present counties of Columbia, Wood, Portage, Marathon and all directly north from Marathon county to the state line.*

*The county of Columbia was formed out of territory of Portage county. The village of "Portage City" retained its name, but the new county was named Columbia, and thus it happened that Portage City is in Columbia county.

An act was passed in the session of the legislature of 1842 locating a territorial road from the Fox river, opposite Green Bay to the Wisconsin river between Plover Portage and Big Bull Falls. This road may have been located, but if it was there is no record of it, and it certainly was not opened farther than Plover if it was opened at all.

An important act was passed by the legislature in 1845 (important if it had been carried out, but it was not) incorporating "The Wisconsin Navigation Company, with authority to erect a dam across the Wisconsin river below the Little Bull Falls of such height as would raise the water on the falls as high as the surface of the water above them, with a slide for the passage of rafts and boats, and to receive tolls for the passage of lumber, shingles and timber."

A number of charters were asked for the construction of railroads; but the members evidently entertained the notion that the granting of a charter for a railroad upon any particular route would injure the prospects of the construction of one upon any other route, and so they were all defeated. A correspondent of the *Galena Gazette,* writing from Madison, and who probably gave expression to the opinions of many of that time, said:

"The only points on Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river to be connected by a railroad for the next 50 years, are Chicago and Galena,"—which shows that as late as 1846, there was little confidence in the future of Wisconsin, but that correspondent proved a false prophet.

Still the population of the territory was growing, and growing rapidly now. The census in 1846 showed a population of 155,277, exclusive of La Point, Chippewa and Richland, from which counties no returns were received.

The question of sumptuary laws received attention from the territorial legislature as early as 1847, which passed a local option law, by which the electors of the municipalities were annually to vote "for license" or "no license," and if a majority of the votes cast in any municipality were "against license" then no license could be granted for the year next ensuing.

On November 28, 1847, an election was held for delegates to a convention to formulate a constitution for a state government, and the act further provided for the taking of a census between the first and fifteenth day of December, 1847, which census was taken with the following result:

Counties.	Population.
Brown	2,914
Calumet	1,066
Columbia	3,791
Chippewa	No returns

The population in 1848 was	310,546
The population in 1850 was	405,121
The increase in two years	94,575

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN—INDIAN TREATIES.

The public domain was acquired from the Indians by treaty in the following order by dates:

1804, November 3, at St. Louis, between Governor William Henry Harrison and the Sacs and Foxes, by which southern Wisconsin was purchased.

1816, May 18th, by which the above mentioned treaty was confirmed by the Winnebagoes residing on the Wisconsin river.

1816, August 24th, at St. Louis, with the Ottawas, Chippewas and Pottawatamies residing on the Illinois and Wisconsin rivers, and lands relinquished by the Indians, except nine miles square, at Prairie du Chien.

1825, August 19th, the several tribes in Wisconsin defined the boundaries of their respective claims, and on August 5, 1826, the Chippewas assented to these boundaries.

1827, August 11th, at Butte de Mort, the Menominees relinquished their right to a tract of land near Green Bay.

1828, at Green Bay, the lead mine region was purchased.

1829, July 29th, the Winnebagoes, at Prairie du Chien, confirmed that purchase.

1831, February 8th, at Washington, the Menominees ceded all their lands east of the Milwaukee river, Lake Winnebago and Green Bay.

1833, September 26th, at Chicago; lands south and west of the Milwaukee river purchased from the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatamies.

1836, September 3d, at Green Bay, the Menominees ceded lands west of Green Bay, and a strip on the Wisconsin up to Big Bull Falls.

1837, July 29th, at Fort Snelling, the Chippewas ceded the land south of the divide between the waters of Lake Superior and those of the Mississippi.

1837, September 29th, the Sioux ceded their lands east of the Mississippi.

1837, November 1st, the Winnebagoes ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi.

1842, October 4th, at La Point, the Chippewas ceded all their remaining lands in northern and northwestern Wisconsin (being all they still claimed) to the government.

1848, October 18th, the Menominees ceded the remaining of their lands, and by this treaty all Indian titles were fully extinguished in Wisconsin.

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CHAPTER IV.

The Wisconsin Valley—First and Natural Highway—Water Powers Developed—Drainage: Wisconsin River Improvement and Water Storage Reservoirs—Annual Precipitation—Physical Geography—Soil of Marathon County and Elevations—Minerals, Climate and Health.

THE WISCONSIN VALLEY.

A history of Marathon county without a description of this, the greatest river in the state, this first and natural highway to the Wisconsin pinery, of which Marathon county was the most important part, would be like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. The pioneers came up the Wisconsin river; over its turbulent waters they poled up their supplies; from its banks and the banks of its tributaries they cut the pine which was sawed and floated down the Mississippi and built up the cities and farms of the western states; on its bosom over the falls and rapids they brought the products to market. To navigate the river and bring down its thousands of millions feet of logs and the fleets of lumber of enough value to pay the national debt, required brave and nervy men who feared no danger. Year after year the river exacted its tributes in drowned men in driving logs as well as running lumber. The early pinery required men of brains as well as brawn and muscles; it did not hold out the hope of sudden riches which animated the gold seekers of California in 1849, but it promised independence after years of hard labor; and that was what animated the sturdy pinery pioneers.

Lumber prices were low; to keep down costs only trees close to the banks were cut; crotch hauling with ox teams was then in vogue, and in order to get timber close to the banks, lumbermen invaded the tributaries, and as early as 1856, logs were cut on Eagle river, about one hundred miles above Wausau, and driven to Big Bull Falls, and even to Grand Rapids.

The demand for foodstuffs invited farming, but it took years before the attempt was made, there being a belief that neither the soil nor climate was favorable. For many years Galena was the base of supplies, from where flour and pork and blankets were brought up in log canoes as far as Big Bull Falls, and from here still higher up. Later on, supplies could be taken to

Fort Winnebago and Plover from the prairies of Wisconsin, by ox teams, and brought to that place, which was made the county seat of Portage county in the spring election of 1844, a solid vote of 28 given for that place in the election precinct in Little Bull being the deciding factor. That led to the formation of Columbia county by detaching the southern tiers on February 3rd, 1846.

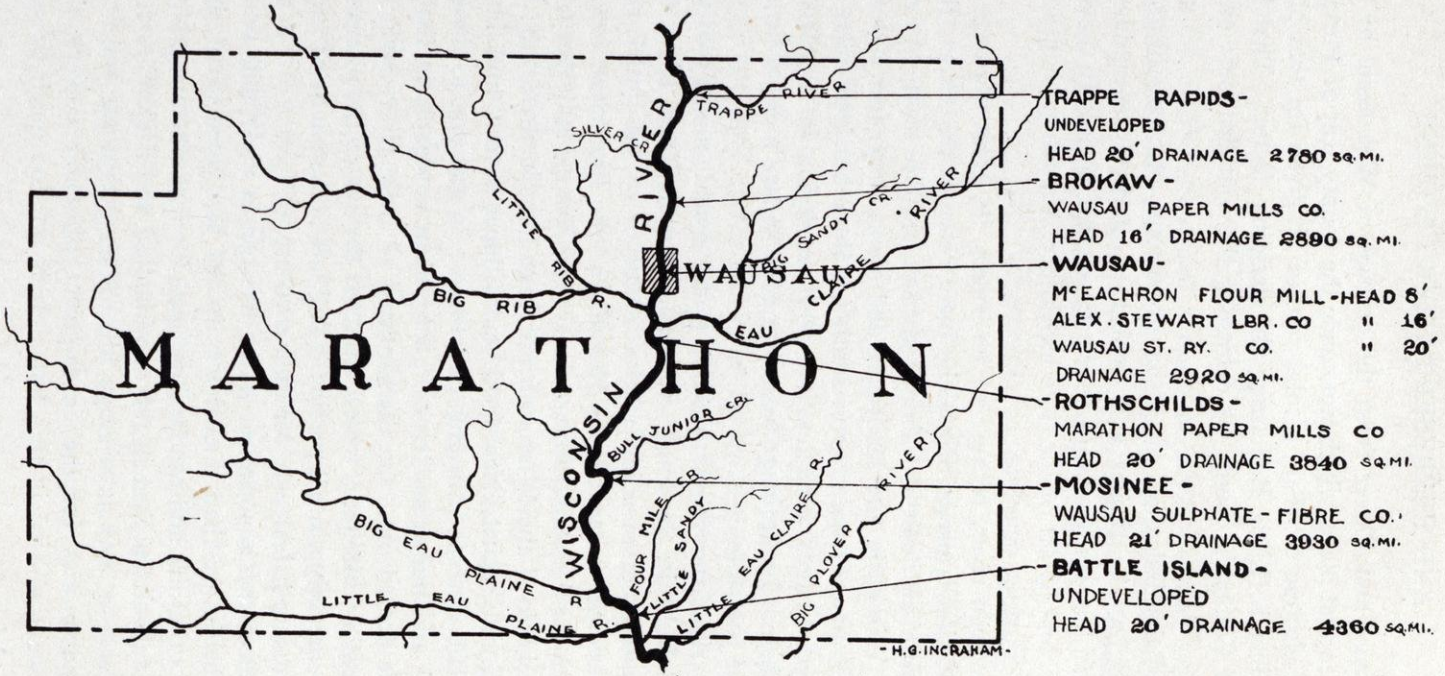
In spite of the difficulties of getting provisions, and the still greater difficulty of bringing the timber and lumber to market, the number of men engaged in this business gradually increased, enough to justify the creation of a new county, and by act of the state legislature, Marathon county was established out of Portage county.

The Wisconsin river, because of its length, its great drainage area, and its central location is preeminently the main river of the state. Its extreme source is Lake View desert, of about eight square miles on the state boundary line between Wisconsin and Michigan, and about 1,650 feet above sea level. The general course of the river is south for three hundred miles, then near Portage City it makes a turn to the west, emptying in the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien. Its drainage basin is 12,280 square miles, a little less than one-fourth of the state.

Its chief tributaries from its source to the south boundary of this county are, on the left bank: the Eagle river, emptying at Eagle River (city); the Pelican river, joining immediately below Rhinelander; the Prairie river, which joins the Wisconsin in the city of Merrill, and the Pine river, emptying four miles below Merrill; in Marathon county: the Trappe and Eau Clair rivers. On the west bank of the Wisconsin are, beginning in the north: the Tomahawk, the Somo, Spirit, Newwood and Copper rivers, and in Marathon county, the Rib river and the Big Eau Plain. In addition to these are many smaller ones and numerous creeks, all of them navigable in the sense that logs could be floated out. On the banks of all these rivers and creeks there was the splendid white pine, which attracted the eye of the pioneer. But the pine is now cut; only a small portion is still left in the hands of small owners, farmers, who save it jealously for their own use.

Nevertheless the importance of the Wisconsin river will be even much greater in the future than it ever was in the past, because of the immense water powers that are and can be developed for manufacturing purposes.

It has a fall of 634 feet in the one hundred and fifty miles from Rhinelander to Necoosa, and an average fall of 4.233 feet per mile which gives splendid opportunities for the development of water powers, thereby offsetting the want of coal in this state. It is not too much to say, that the


MARATHON
WISCONSIN RIVER
TRAPPE RIVER
SILVER CR.
LITTLE RIB R.
BIG RIB R.
WAUSAU
BIG SANDY CR.
EAU CLAIRE RIVER
BULL JUNIOR CR.
FOUR MILE CR.
LITTLE SANDY R.
LITTLE EAU CLAIRE R.
BIG PLOVER RIVER
BIG EAU PLAINE R.
LITTLE EAU PLAINE R.
TRAPPE RAPIDS -
UNDEVELOPED
HEAD 20' DRAINAGE 2780 SQ. MI.
BROKAW -
WAUSAU PAPER MILLS CO.
HEAD 16' DRAINAGE 2890 SQ. MI.
WAUSAU -
McEACHRON FLOUR MILL - HEAD 8'
ALEX. STEWART LBR. CO " 16'
WAUSAU ST. RY. CO. " 20'
DRAINAGE 2920 SQ. MI.
ROTHSCHILDS -
MARATHON PAPER MILLS CO
HEAD 20' DRAINAGE 3840 SQ. MI.
MOSINEE -
WAUSAU SULPHATE - FIBRE CO.
HEAD 21' DRAINAGE 3930 SQ. MI.
BATTLE ISLAND -
UNDEVELOPED
HEAD 20' DRAINAGE 4360 SQ. MI.
- H.G. INGRAHAM -

Wisconsin river valley will, in a not far time, be one of the great manufacturing valleys of the United States.

The water power of the Fox river is already used to its fullest extent. The paper industry is coming to the Wisconsin, because the wood supply for the manufacture is better here than on the Fox, and more power can be developed on this river. Railroads parallel the course of the river for hundreds of miles, or touch on the most important points.

In Marathon county alone the following powers are developed on the Wisconsin river:

The Mosinee Paper Co. Mill; fall, 22 feet.

The Rothschild Paper Mill; fall, 20 feet.

The Street Railway Co. at Wausau; fall, 20 feet.

The McEachron Co. at Wausau; fall, 8 feet.

The Brokaw Paper Mill, at Brokaw; fall, 16 feet.

Water powers still undeveloped in the Wisconsin river in Marathon county:

The Battle Island power below Knowlton, where a 15 feet head will develop 4,000 horsepower.

Trappe Rapids, six miles above Brokaw, where a head of 20 to 25 feet can be developed.

An accurate description of the mills operated by water power will appear under proper heading hereafter.

There are now eight dams across the Wisconsin river in Lincoln and Oneida counties which are used for manufacturing purposes, and more will be put in, in the near future.

WISCONSIN RIVER IMPROVEMENT AND WATER STORAGE RESERVOIRS.

As early as 1878, Hon Thad C. Pound, of Chippewa, then member of congress, conceived the idea of storing the spring freshets and the rainfall which supply the Wisconsin, the Chippewa and St. Croix rivers in Wisconsin, as well as the Mississippi in Minnesota, by constructing dams at proper stations, thereby creating reservoirs with a view of regulating the flow of water in those streams.

A beginning of surveys was made while he was in congress, but after his retirement from congress in 1882 was not prosecuted with vigor, and the project slept for some time, until taken up by the mill owners on the Wisconsin for their own benefit, assisted later on somewhat by the state.

As the logging on streams has practically disappeared, or log driving has given way to railroad transportation, the water powers of the rivers can now be permanently developed.

The United States engineers have surveyed thirty-two large reservoirs in Wisconsin, and have constructed five such reservoirs in Minnesota.

The total storage capacity of the proposed reservoirs to regulate the flow of the Wisconsin river is 19,557,000,000 cubic feet, which would overflow an area of 25,832 acres.

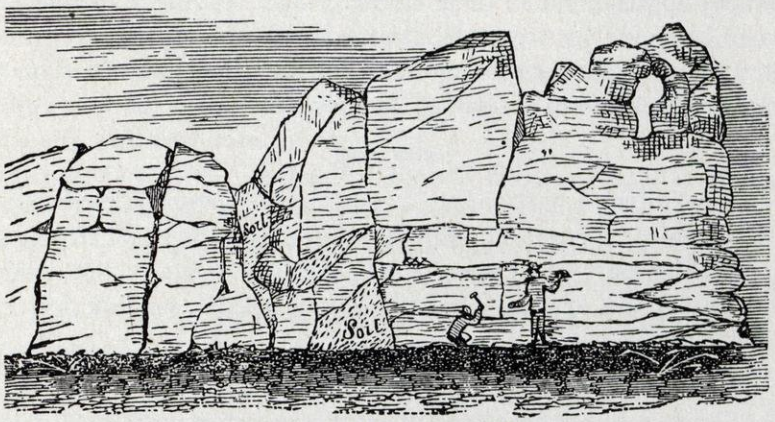
It is proposed to fill the reservoirs during the spring freshets and then allow the waters to escape at times of low water. The United States engineers estimated that these reservoirs would maintain a flow of three thousand second feet for three months of the year. Such a flow would nearly double the present low water flow of the river and its resulting water power. Incidentally, the use of such reservoirs will to a large extent serve to reduce the dangers of high floods, both to dams and overflowed lands. It would, in fact, tend to restore the regulation of the river to that which it possessed before deforestation and cultivation began to transform a great and primeval forest region into cleared and well cultivated fields.

The Wisconsin Valley Improvement Company is authorized to construct and maintain dams and reservoirs, and has begun the work. It has in operation now reservoirs with a capacity of two billion cubic feet planed by the United States engineers, but it is only the beginning of a very important improvement.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The rocks underlying Marathon county, indeed the whole of the Wisconsin valley northward, belong to the Archean area. The county is an elevated highland, gradually rising from about 1,250 feet above sea level on the south boundary to about 1,400 feet on the north line, and from there the land is still slowly rising to the north to about 1,650 feet to the headwaters of the Wisconsin, or to the watershed between the rivers flowing south and the waters flowing into Lake Superior. The area of crystalline rocks underlying all of Marathon county, is covered on the surface with old glacial clay several feet in thickness, which makes an excellent soil for agricultural products and is distinguished for lasting productiveness. Its capacity for holding water prevents loss of crops even in more than moderate draughts, while on the other hand the undulating character of the surface drains all surplus water from the lands. In some small portions, mainly east of the Wisconsin river and in the Eau Claire valley a sandy loam prevails, which is the best soil for potato and corn culture, but the clay soil largely predominates. All of Marathon county was originally covered with magnificent forest, interspersed with wild meadows along the bottomlands of the rivers and creeks. On the banks of the rivers stood the majestic white pine, and receding one mile or more

from the banks, hardwood predominated, such as maple, birch, elm, ash, oak. basswood, and butternut, liberally interspersed with pine and hemlock. This forest now has largely given away to over six thousand five hundred farms, hewed out of the forest, highly cultivated, with modern frame and brick, even concrete houses, fine large barns, stables and silos. It is not too much to say, that the farm buildings in Marathon county compare favorably with most in the United States in size, comfort and practical construction. Numerous creeks and brooks traverse the land, and fresh and good water is in abundance on every farm.



QUARTZITE EXPOSURÆ ON RIB HILL, MARATHON COUNTY.

The whole of Marathon county drains into the Wisconsin river, except a small strip on the extreme east, in range 10, where the waters flow east, emptying in the Little Wolfe and ultimately reach the gulf of St. Lawrence through the Great Lakes. On the west shore of the Wisconsin river, about three miles from the city of Wausau southerly, rises the Rib Hill, a bold isolated crest, said to be the highest point in the state, having an elevation of 1,263 feet above Lake Michigan, and a little more to the south by east are the Mosinee Hills, reaching an elevation of 880 feet, or 280 feet above the river which flows at the foot of both hills.

Rib Hill is a hard, brittle whitish quartz, often colorless. The slopes of the Mosinee Hills are covered with loose masses of quartzite. Several quarries are worked on Rib Hill for quartz, which is milled in the quartz mills and the sand paper factory at Wausau, and the product of these mills has become an important industry.

Feld spar, a valuable mineral in the manufacture of glass, is found in the slopes of both the Rib and Mosinee Hills.

Splendid granite quarries from five to ten miles north from Wausau on the banks of the Wisconsin river are opened which furnish the rough material

for the two large granite works situated in the city of Wausau and at Heights, where splendid monumental work is made, which is shipped as far as California.

The Marathon county granite is from light to dark red, of fine texture, and is held equal in value to the best of Scotch granite.

The once popular notion that the land was worthless after the timber had been removed has long passed away to a well earned general confidence in its general agricultural fertility. This is evidenced by the rapidity with which these lands have been settled upon by farmers in the last thirty years and the rapid appreciation in their market value. Advance in science makes use even of the old Norway pine stumps which are left on cut over lands, which stumps and roots are sold and used for the turpentine which is extracted therefrom by the Wausau turpentine factory.

IRON ORE.

Borings in different parts of the county have shown the existence of iron ore but too lean to warrant mining operations; but the similarity of the rock formation in this part of Wisconsin and the iron range in the north is evidence that paying ore in large quantities may yet exist, waiting only exposure by the lucky finder.

AVERAGE PRECIPITATION.

The following is a table showing the average precipitation for the years from 1896 to 1911 for which there are accurate measurements taken for the upper river, from Wausau upwards, which show that the average is a little higher than in the southern part of the state, the lowest being 18.67 inches in 1910, which was the driest season ever known in this valley and the only one in forty years.

AVERAGE PRECIPITATION UPPER RIVER (WAUSAU AND ABOVE)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	
1896	0.95	0.41	1.03	3.06	4.72	1.83	3.04	4.13	2.17	2.88	4.11	1.20	29.53	
1897	1.40	1.36	2.21	1.11	2.07	4.92	3.18	1.70	2.50	2.98	1.31	0.56	25.30	
1898	0.65	1.80	1.60	1.70	2.49	4.01	2.67	1.33	2.47	2.82	1.94	0.29	23.77	
1899	0.89	0.86	2.38	3.33	3.98	3.79	2.20	3.25	3.20	4.78	0.42	1.79	30.87	
1900	0.61	1.30	1.44	2.55	1.42	2.68	8.40	4.96	8.23	7.58	1.03	0.80	41.00	
1901	0.80	0.77	3.90	0.65	1.77	4.28	6.79	3.47	4.59	2.28	1.56	0.61	31.36	
1902	0.88	0.87	0.87	2.48	2.74	4.30	2.14	1.51	1.89	2.13	4.24	1.13	25.18	
1903	0.48	0.54	2.45	2.27	5.49	1.65	5.47	6.39	7.56	2.38	0.86	0.59	36.13	
1904	0.40	1.34	1.62	2.08	5.86	5.78	3.54	4.36	7.05	5.43	0.29	2.45	40.20	
1905	1.21	0.65	1.38	1.15	3.83	7.32	2.45	5.65	3.86	2.02	1.75	1.06	32.33	
1906	1.85	0.54	2.00	1.49	4.76	5.07	2.39	4.91	2.47	2.45	2.60	1.10	31.63	
1907	1.24	0.54	1.45	2.25	1.23	2.61	2.81	2.61	6.65	0.73	0.52	0.52	23.16	77%
1908	0.65	1.73	1.85	3.04	3.00	3.66	4.46	1.28	3.66	0.94	1.47	1.09	26.83	89%
1909	0.53	1.26	1.29	2.95	2.11	3.36	5.26	2.41	2.45	1.71	4.48	0.93	28.74	95%

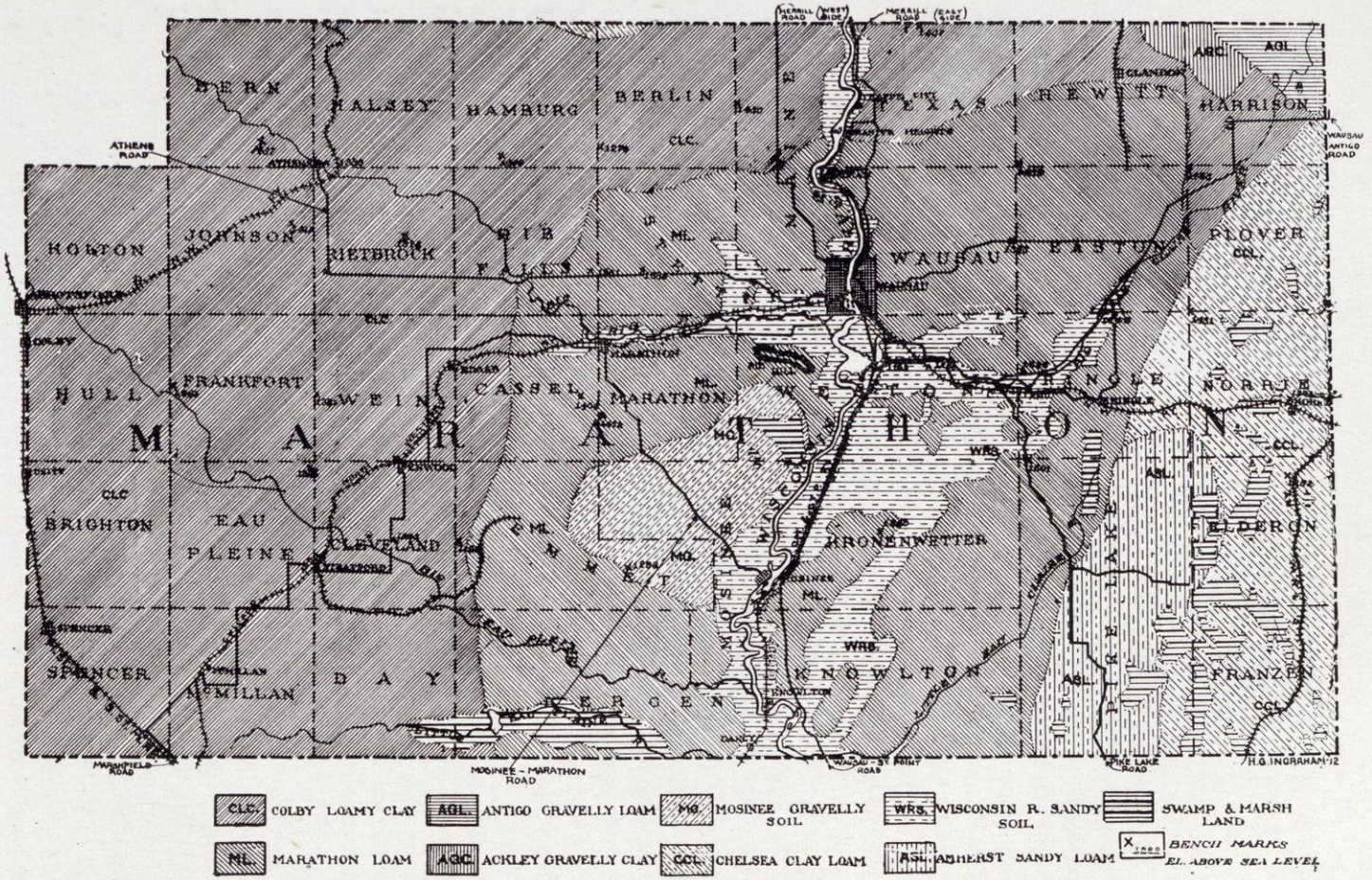
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	
1910.....	0.76	0.97	0.29	2.46	2.42	0.38	2.13	2.83	2.36	2.12	1.12	0.83	18.67	62%
1911.....	0.74	1.16	1.78	0.87	4.94	1.44	7.01	4.38	4.02	6.54	2.62	2.53	38.03	126%
Average....	0.88	1.01	1.72	2.09	3.30	3.57	4.00	3.45	4.07	3.11	1.90	1.09	30.17	

CLIMATE, TEMPERATURE AND HEALTH.

The forty-fifth degree N. latitude nearly evenly divides Marathon county. The highest temperature in the last ten years, according to government reports, was 99 degrees on one day in 1910, and twice 98 degrees; during the corresponding period the lowest was 35 below zero. The nights, even during the hottest season, are invariably cool and pleasant. In the summer months, western and southwesterly winds prevail, and northern and northwestern winds predominate in the winter. A change to easterly or northeasterly winds usually indicates rain or snow fall.

Marathon county, in fact, all of central and northern Wisconsin seem to be out of the cyclone belt, and hurricanes are of rare occurrence. The rolling character of the land together with the fact that a large if not the largest part is still covered with forests may account for the rarity of devastating storms. There have been storms at long intervals which felled much timber, sometimes unroofed houses and barns, but the only storm which was accompanied with the loss of human life occurred on the 18th day of May, 1898. The hurricane entered Marathon county about one and one-half mile north of the village of Colby sweeping nearly due east, little north, and demolished houses and barns, and uprooted much timber in its track. The house of August Hanke, a farmer living on the range line road between ranges five and six township 29, was struck, in the destruction of which building Mr. August Hanke and his wife and their son Frederick were instantly killed, and another son, Otto, 21 years old, was seriously injured. One mile further to the east, another son of August Hanke, while in the barn which was also struck and destroyed, lost his life from the same cause, while his wife who was in the house which was unroofed by the storm, escaped without injury.

Marathon county is one of the healthiest counties in the healthy state of Wisconsin; malarial sicknesses are unknown; the death rate for the years 1907 and 1908, which are the last compilations made by the state board of health, based upon official returns show the death rate to be 10.2 for 1907 and 11 for 1908, per 1,000 inhabitants. When it is considered that Marathon county is not only a farming community, but has within its borders over 100 miles of railroads, with many mills and factories in which are working thousands of men with the unavoidable accidents occurring under existing industrial conditions, it is not too much to say that Marathon county air and soil are as conducive to longevity as any part of the United States.



SOIL MAP OF MARATHON COUNTY AND ELEVATIONS

CHAPTER V.

Titles—Surveys—First Settlements.

The time of the erection of the first mills in the Wisconsin river pinery rests in tradition. There are no records to assist a search unless access is had to the archives of the war department as well as the general land office. The mill sites as far up as Jenny Bull (Merrill) were actually entered upon by mill men long before the land was surveyed by the government and must have been claimed by pre-emption (squatter) right, to be paid for after survey, or settled on by direct permission from the war department or commissioner of the general land office.

The following is a copy of the records of the first entries of lands in the territory now in Marathon county, furnished by the very accommodating and courteous register of the United States land office at Wausau—Hon. John W. Miller, to wit:

DESCRIPTION OF TRACT				DATE OF SALE	NAME OF PURCHASER
Part of Section	Section	Township	Range		
Lot 5	35	29	7 E.	Oct. 5, 1840	George Stephens.
Lot 1	36	29	7 E.	May 19, 1845	James Moore.
Lot 4	36	29	7 E.	June 19, 1845	Wm. Pierce Gardner.
Lot 1	35	29	7 E.	Dec. 26, 1846	Joseph Snow.
Stack Island	35	29	7 E.	May 4, 1847	Samuel S. Benedict.
S. E. N. W	36	29	7 E.	Oct. 19. 1848	Samuel S. Benedict.
Lot 2	36	29	7 E.	Apr. 16, 1849	E. M. Clark—J. Snow.
N. E., N. W.	36	29	7 E.	Jan. 27, 1851	Walter D. MacIndoe.
Oak & Stack Island	36	29	7 E.	Sept. 15, 1853	Charles A. Single.
S. W., N. E. & N. W., S. E.	36	29	7 E.	Nov. 19, 1853	Andrew Warren, Jr.

Townships 31 to 44, inclusive, in ranges 2 to 9 east, were surveyed beginning in 1861 and finished in 1865, and were not offered for sale until 1866, and consequently were not taxable until that time. Logging had been done on lands bordering the Wisconsin river many years previous, but that must have been done under special permission or license from the general land office.

It will be seen that the only entry made in 1840 was made by George Stevens on Lot 5, covering the Plumer and Clark Islands, and consequently the water power. There must have been a special survey; in all probability

the survey made by George Stevens was accepted by the department because no other land was then surveyed or entered until years after.

The plats of the United States land office show that townships 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30, in ranges 2 to 10, inclusive, were surveyed in 1852 and 1853, long after the settlement of the pinery pioneers, but there is also an entry to this effect: Sections 25 to 28 and sections 33 to 35 in township 29, range 7, offered for sale at public auction, October 5, 1840, which covers the largest area of the site of the city of Wausau.

These sections were evidently offered on the application of Stevens, and a preliminary survey made before any other land was surveyed.

In coming to Big Bull Falls, Stevens coming up from Shaurette Rapids (now Stevens Point) by canoe, left a portion of his goods and supplies at a point on those rapids, put up a log hut there to store what he could not take on the first trip, which log hut answered the purposes of a ware house.

It soon became known as "Stevens' Point," which name in time was adopted for the settlement arising afterwards in the vicinity and eventually became the city of Stevens Point.

When Mr. John C. Clarke says in his address, cited hereafter, that the population in 1845 in the whole Wisconsin valley from Point Baussee up was 300, of which only 12 or 15 were women, he rather over than underestimated the number. He also states how few houses there were between Fort Winnebago and Point Baussee, but even as late as 1848, there was not a single house between "Strong's Landing" on the Fox river (now the city of Berlin) and Plover Portage, the county seat of Portage county, and only a few buildings in Stevens Point, the first house there having been built in 1845, and others following in slow succession after the building of the dam there which was not completed until 1847.

Another index to the small number of inhabitants is furnished by the vote taken on the question of the adoption of the constitution on March 13, 1848, the whole vote in Portage county being only 266, of which 208 were for and 58 against it, and it must be remembered that nearly the entire population were voters.

An election precinct was established at Big Bull Falls as early as April, 1842, the polling place being the house of George Stevens, and on April 28, 1842, the county board of Portage county established another precinct at Little Bull Falls.

It is claimed that a dam was built and a mill erected at Little Bull Falls in 1839, contemporaneous in point of time with the building of the dam and first mill at Wausau, but that is in all probability erroneous.

The man who knew the history of Mossinee better than any one else, Mr. Joseph Dessert, who came there in 1844 and continued to reside there for over 60 years, said in his reminiscences that the mill was built in 1842, only two years before he set foot in that place.*

The pioneers did not come to Marathon county to cultivate the land. They had no thought of clearing, sowing or planting, or to take up a permanent residence in this supposed uninhabitable country. The land had been traversed by the fur trader who dealt with the Indians for over a century, but he no more than the pinery man ever gave a thought to agriculture. The policy of the American Fur Company was to monopolize the profitable Indian trade, and it had no desire to have the country settle and divide its rich trade with newcomers. It therefore discouraged in advance all settlements by decrying central and northern Wisconsin as sterile, unfit for cultivation or the habitation of the white man, as a land only fit for the low Chippewa Indian who could make a precarious living as a hunter.

But the lead mines of Galena and neighborhood had attracted a large number of adventurers, who, failing to gain the expected quick riches from the mines, had settled on lands in the vicinity around Galena and Mineral Point and had become the pioneer farmers of Wisconsin. The lands were prairie lands, easily broken and cultivated.

The lead mines, like nearly all other land at that time in Wisconsin, belonged to the Indians, and the trespasses on the jealously guarded mineral lands caused the first hostile outbreak of the Winnebagoes led by "Red Bird," in consequence of which a permanent military post was established at the historic portage. The timber and lumber necessary for the barracks was cut on Pine Island in the Wisconsin river about ten miles above the portage. The timber was hewn and the lumber sawed by hand, and a rigging remaining on the island for many years afterwards, indicated that at one time a windmill had been rigged up and used for sawing out lumber.

It had already been stated how Major Twiggs, the commanding officer at the fort, had arbitrarily confiscated and taken 100,000 shingles made by Stockbridge Indians for Whitney and used them for the barracks. After

*The records of the U. S. Land Office show that lot 3 and Little Bull Island (so named in the official government plat), were entered by Henry Merrill, October 5, 1840, and lot 4 by the same person on January 29, 1841. These lots and island include the water power at Mosinee, and not only were they entered later in point of time than the Big Bull Fall water power, but it is also certain that Henry Merrill, the entryman, never built a mill there, which was built in fact by J. L. Moore, but it is wholly unlikely that Moore had built the mill and dam before he had some title to the same from Merrill. The deed from Merrill however to Moore is dated years afterwards, after the mill had been built and was being operated by Moore.

Daniel Whitney had erected his saw mill in 1831 under permission of the war department, and other mills were put up in succession on the Wisconsin river as far up as Conants Rapids, the Indians complained of the inroads made by white men in their territory which led to the purchase by the government of a strip of land three miles on each side of the river as far north as Big Bull Falls in 1836, and, with the Indian title extinguished by the treaty, it was but a few years when all eligible mill sites and water powers were taken up as far as Big Bull Falls. That was all accomplished in the years up to 1839.

In that year falls the invasion of the pinery man in what is now Marathon (then Portage) county.

It was George Stevens who came here from Pennsylvania. He came to Wausau in 1839, others claim in 1838. He made a preliminary survey of the land, river, and the islands, and marked locations for mill sites. In a letter written by him, dated September 29, 1839, to one George Morton, a lumber merchant at St. Louis, he informed him that he was engaged in the building of the dam and guardlock, complained of the scarcity of men in spite of the high wages paid ($25.00 and board per month), a very high price at that time. With the letter was enclosed a drawing, giving a fine side view of the water powers at this place, the location of the dam and guardlock (all on the present site), also locations marked out for three mills on what is now Plumer's island, one mill on the main land on the east bank, (the Stewart Lumber Company Mill, now Heinemann Lumber Company) and states that there is room for many more on what is now Clark's Island. The height of the fall on the east side mill is given at 13½ feet, 14½ feet for the intended mills on Plumer's and Clarke's Island, and 8 feet for a mill at the dam (now the McEachron Flour Mill).

The map is singuarly correct and so is the height of the falls as nature made them, before they were improved. Considering that Stevens had to make a preliminary survey and send it to Washington with his application to enter, and did commence building the dam and guardlock in 1839, it is very probable that the survey was made in 1838, as claimed by John Haun, a Hollander, well known here under the cognomen of Sailor Jack, who claimed to have been one of the surveying party with George Stevens in 1838.

This George Stevens owned originally the whole of the water power at Big Bull Falls. His first mill must have been built and ready for operation in 1840, because there exists a contract (in possession of Mr. E. B. Thayer, together with the letter and map referred to it), in which Stevens obligates himself to pay to the other party, who evidenly was renting and running the mill, the sum of $4.50 per 1,000 feet for sawing he, Stevens, to furnish the

provisions for the men and buying all the "clear stuff" manufactured by the mill man at the rate of $9.00 per thousand.

The saw mills at that time, and for years thereafter, worked with the so-called up and down saws, and were cutting from 3 to 4 thousand feet in twelve hours. Later, so-called muley saws were installed, making a larger cut, and still later so-called sash saws, which were hung in a frame, and were able to cut from seven to eight thousand feet per day of twelve hours. It did not take very much power to run one of these early saw mills, and the crew of men was correspondingly small.

Hon. John C. Clarke, who came to Wausau in 1845 and was a prominent lumberman for upwards of over forty years, in an address delivered by him before the "Men's Club of the Presbyterian Church" in July, 1906, said:

"The locating of Fort Winnebago at the old Portage, between the Wisconsin river and Fox river, at the time of the Black Hawk war, was on the upper part of the Wisconsin river, started first settlements about 1832. The Menominee Indians held the country up as far as where the village of Plover now stands. To the north the Chippewas held the country, north of them, to Lake Superior. For the building of Fort Winnebago the first pine trees were cut and hewn on Pine Island, ten miles up the river from the location of the fort by Lieut. Jefferson Davis and a squad of soldiers. Zachary Taylor was the colonel in command. In the year '34 or '35, George Whitney, an employe of the American Fur Company, established a trading post at Point Baussee, this being the head of navigation. The river above there for two hundred miles had many rapids and waterfalls almost to its source. The pine forests and plains of the valley commenced at Portage and extended through to Lake Superior.

"My thoughts at times run away with me, when thinking of the long ago in these great forests. In 1835, Robert Wakely opened a tavern and trading post at Point Baussee; he being a live American, desiring to know where the river headed, wandered to the north and traveled up and up until he came to Big Bull, and on and on to Grandfather Bull, and after leaving Shaw Rapids (now Stevens Point), he first encountered the thick heavy timbered country of pine trees, and became enamoured with it. In 1839 he was down at St. Louis on lumber from Whitney mill, there met George Stevens, who was there with lumber from the Alleghany where he had lumbered for many years. He run his lumber down the Alleghany to Pittsburg, in rafts and on to Cairo, the mouth of the Ohio river, then by barge up to St. Louis.

"Wakely told Stevens about the great pine forests and the water power on the Wisconsin river which greatly excited Stevens, for he thought that Wakely

was telling him fairy tales. Wakely told him to come and see for himself, and he would go with him which invitation was accepted. Stevens soon after came to Wisconsin and found things to his notion far better than Wakely had told him. He went back home to Pennsylvania and made his arrangements to come west. He settled his family in Belvidere, Illinois, and then came to Wisconsin pines and located himself at Big Bull, under guidance of Wakely where he made his claim and built the dams and guardlocks, and the first saw mill above Grand Rapids. All this I derived from letters written by Stevens to his patron Boswell at the time. In this we have the foundation of the entering and developing of the Upper Wisconsin.

"So many of the pioneer settlers of this country have passed to the great beyond, their toils, troubles, and cares in opening the country being of such character that many of the weaker through some mishap or other have fallen by the wayside. I have lived amongst them for nearly sixty years, and have seen and known of the efforts used to get here from the civilized world and to open up the vast forest wilderness of the northern part of the territory, for such it was in 1845, when I came here. Then there was no road over which a sled or a wagon could be drawn north of Plover, then county seat of Portage county, which county extended from the north line of Dane county to Lake Superior. The trails of the Indians, used by the first white men, merely footpaths, was all there was in the shape of roads that extended to the north. There were no houses or dwellings at Portage city then, except those of the garrison at Fort Winnebago and a hotel or tavern kept by Dunn and McFarland. Richard Veeder built a house across the flats at Portage in 1847, the real beginning of Portage city. At Stevens Point, five miles north of Plover Portage, now Plover, there was no house or settlement until 1846, when Mathias Mitchell built the hotel and barns near the bank of the river. George Stevens, who came from Belvidere, Illinois, in 1841, had built a small log house here to store his goods that he was bringing up to Big Bull.

"George Stevens was the pioneer settler of the pineries north of Plover. With ox teams he hauled his supplies from Belvidere, to the Point, then hewed out logs to make canoes to continue the journey to Big Bull. This was the condition of affairs until 1846 when a sled road was cut out from Big Bull to Stevens Point, touching Little Bull and Little Eau Clair. This was all that was done until 1855, when the Plank Road Company was organized here in this county and some $25,000 expended on the plank road between Big Bull and the county line south, Portage county refusing to spend a cent on the road. At that time, and even later, the road was mud puddle and sand pit in that county for eighteen miles.

"The name of 'Bull Falls' which is attached to nearly all the rapids in the Wisconsin river, of which there are many, was given by the voyageurs of the American Fur Company, who in going north from Indian station, known as Dubay, heard a terrible roaring sound, which upon investigation proved to come from the falls at Mosinee, and they named them 'Toro;' moving north they found a larger rapids, and to them they gave the name of 'Gros Toro.' Still further along they encountered the great falls, and these they named 'Grand Pere Toro.' From these names all the other falls have received the names they are known by.

"The struggles of the early pioneers to get into the Wisconsin valley were great.

"This country was a dense and unsubdued forest from the place where Stevens Point is located to the shores of Lake Superior on the north. To open up the country for the business of lumbering was no child's play, but was work for men of stalwart bodies and determination of mind. Such were the men who opened this vast expanse of territory.

"When George Stevens, with three ox teams, started from Belvidere, Illinois, to come here in 1839, it was mostly prairie land to near Fort Winnebago; from there on to Stevens Point were oak openings or sandy plains, with a trail made by the Indians to Point Baussee, where Whitney built the first lumber institution in the valley. Thereby Point Baussee became the basis of all migration to the north. It was at the head of navigation, being at the foot of the long series of rapids on the river.

"There the Menominee Indians would gather at times for their hunting and fishing expeditions. In 1848 there were over 500 Indians with Chief Oshkosh at their head, holding a pow wow or council, over the sale of their reservation to the government. Their lands extended from about Fort Winnebago to Big Bull Falls on the north, and from the Black river on the west to the Fox river on the east. This region was covered with heavy forests. The wealth in the magnificent pine was alluring to the pioneer as ever the gold fields of California were in 1849. The question of how to get at it to make it marketable was the all absorbing thought of all minds. Migratory pioneers are not generally possessors of much, if any, ready money; all the wealth they possessed was stout hearts, strong muscles and common sense, with physique enough to knock a bull down. Such were the men that first tackled this great forest.

"With other means it was out of the question to open roads to the several water powers where saw mills were to be erected, as there was no money to build them with so long canoes were hewn out of woods and supplies of every

name and nature that were necessary for their sustenance were boated by canoes in summer season, and the ice on the river furnished the road in winter, upon which supplies were fetched into the country. At this time there was but one house between Madison and Fort Winnebago, and but two houses from the fort to Point Baussee, which were kept by men who had Indian women for wives. The population in 1845 of the valley from Point Baussee in the whole pinery was only 300, almost all men, only about 12 or 15 being women.

"The reputation given the country by the traders of the American Fur Company was that the land was stony, sandy and barren, mountainous and marshy, cold and unhealthy and not fit for farming, or ever to live in by a civilized people, and that was the impression of the lumber men for many years. They thought that all the lands that would pay them to cultivate were the islands on the river and the bottom lands on the banks which grew blue joint and red top grasses, where the hay used by the lumber men was cut. They soon found that the high grounds would raise hay and potatoes if nothing else."

The place so often mentioned at Point Baussee or Point Bois, was at the head of the low water navigation, where Daniel Whitney lived as an Indian trader, and where years before him, the Robert Wakely mentioned by John C. Clarke had a trading post. In the earliest days of the pinery an attempt was made to reach Point Baussee from Kilbourn or may be Portage City before the erection of the Kilbourn dam by steam boat, but the venture proved unsuccessful, the steam boat making only one trip.

The saw mill erected by Whitney was about three or four miles above Point Baussee on Whitney Rapids. In speaking of the Black Hawk war, Mr. Clarke evidently had in mind the war, or murders committed by Red Bird, the chief of the Winnebagoes, which preceded the Black Hawk war.

At the time of the settlement of George Stevens no land in Portage county has been surveyed, except probably a line had been established to mark the three-mile limits from the river, which land was ceded by the treaty with the Menominees in 1836.

CHAPTER VI.

First Settlements (Continued).

George Stevens became the owner of the whole water power by his government entry in 1840. He built the first mill on the east side of the slough, about four hundred feet above the present B. Heinemann Lumber Company mill. This mill and site was sold to Morris and Boswell of St. Louis in 1844 who in turn sold it to W. D. McIndow and Shuter in 1848. This mill was torn down and a new one put up in 1851 which was the mill of the Alexander Stewart Lumber Company, now B. Heinemann Lumber Company.

George Stevens had erected another mill on Clark's Island in 1842 which he sold to Barker and Woodward and which after several conveyances and sales (being operated by Walrad—father and son) came into the hands of John C. Clark in 1860, who operated it until 1883, when he sold out to McDonald Brothers Lumber Company who after a few years, in turn sold out to Stegner Company, when it soon became idle, was sold under mortgage sale and came into the possession of Alexander Stewart, then to the Wausau Electric Light and Power Company, and the site is now owned by the Wausau Street Railroad Company. In the fall of 1842 Crosby and Loop erected a mill on Plumer's Island which burned in 1844, was rebuilt by Moore and Berry in 1845 and operated by James L. Moore until 1850, when it passed into Pope, Green & Barnes and finally to B. Barnes, and after foreclosure proceedings came into the possession of B. G. Plumer in 1861, and after his death in 1886 descended to his brother D. L. Plumer. It was sold by him a few years ago to the Wausau Street Railroad Company, together with the island and all water rights.

In 1849 Goodrich, Feheley and Levy Fleming built the fourth mill, located on Plumer's Island west and south of the B. G. Plumer mill, receiving its water by means of a conductor. This mill was sold to G. N. Lyman in 1853, and Mr. B. G. Plumer became its owner in 1865. It was operated by John Brown and Daniel Fellows until 1870 and stood idle since that time. It caught fire evidently from sparks escaping from the slab burner of the McDonald Lumber Company's mill in 1886, which fire spread to the lumber

yards of B. G. Plumer and A. Stewart Lumber companies and consumed all the lumber in the yards. In about four hours, lumber valued at $150,000 was lost, the heaviest loss falling on B. G. Plumer, whose insurance had expired and not been promptly renewed.*

These three saw mills were running at Wausau (which name will now be used instead of Big Bull Falls), but the population was limited to the number of men engaged in sawing logs and getting the supply. Mr. Levy Flemming who came here in the fall of 1844 and is still living and a healthy gentleman past ninety years, and who lived here ever since, says that when he came to Wausau, the whole population was 28 men and two women.

The splendid water power at Little Bull was already appropriated as early as 1840 and 1841, John Henry Merrill, who conveyed to J. L. Moore, who had commenced operating there by building a dam and mill, having associated with him one Mitchell, a brother of Alexander Mitchell of Milwaukee. Mr. Mitchell did not remain long with Mr. Moore and departed from the pinery.

The water powers in the Wisconsin, easy of development, having been taken up, the tributaries were eagerly scanned by the eye of the would-be saw mill owner, and every available site appropriated within the years from 1840 to 1849. Probably one of the first dams and mills erected outside of Wausau and Mosinee, was erected on the Eau Claire river below the mouth of Sandy Creek, somewhere near the bridge of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It was at a point where the old Indian trail from Mosinee up north crossed the Eau Clair river. The dam and mill were put up by John B. DuBay, but was not long in operation and passed out of his hands. This John B. DuBay was an interesting character. He was at different times in the employ of the American Fur Company at a high salary, being in charge of the Lac du Flambeau post of that company for five years. His father was native born French, who had come from Montreal to Green Bay as early as 1790 and become an Indian trader. His wife was an Indian woman, presumably a Menominee, and their son John B. learned the Indian languages as well as English and French. He acted as interpreter in nearly all the treaties made with the Indians for General Cass and the other governmental officers. After quitting the employ of the Fur company, he went into business for himself, had a trading point near Fort Winnebago and there had squatted on, or in the official language, pre-empted land.

*The fire would in all probability have been checked before doing much damage, but in a critical moment, the water supply at the pumping station gave out, and the engineers at the station failed to make the pumps draw the water supply from the river.

A man by the name of Reynolds at the head of a mob of thirty persons (as claimed by DuBay) sought to dispossess him and level down his home, when DuBay came out of the house, gun in hand, and after unsuccessfully warning them to desist, shot and killed Reynolds, then gave himself up to the authorities.

A lynching in the Portage city jail was barely averted. At the trial of DuBay for murder held in Portage city, the jury disagreed and a second trial in Madison had the same result, after which he was discharged.

This was in 1857-58, and though discharged, his defense consumed most of his property. He had then and years afterwards a good equipped store for the Indian trade at a place on the Wisconsin river called "DuBay," about eleven miles above Stevens Point. He was a very intelligent man and had a reputation for integrity and honesty. He lived many years after the affair at Portage City at his place above Stevens Point, and was well thought of by the pinery men as well as by the Indians. He was married to an Indian wife. Dr. William Scholfield and Captain Lombard built the dam across the Eau Clair river at Scholfield about 1840 and put up their mill on the north side of the dam. On the south side Hiram Martin had a mill, which he in 1851 sold to Lombard & Scholfield. Doctor Scholfield then removed with his family to Stevens Point, where he practiced his profession as a physician, but returned in 1856 to help carry on the lumber business. The Martin mill was allowed to fall into decay after its sale.

Moe and Martin had a saw mill on the Eau Claire river which came into the hands of William and N. D. Kelly and became known as Kelly's upper mill; and a mill erected by Goodhue also passed into the possession of the Kelly Brothers and became known as Kelly's lower mill. All these mills were erected between 1844 and 1849. The Scholfield mill is now owned by the Brooks & Ross Lumber Company, and Kelly's lower mill is owned by John Manser, and both are operated by steam, getting most of their log supply by railroads. The DuBay mill went to decay in the fifties, and the last vestige, some spars, were swept away by the flood of 1881.

In 1845 Benjamin Single erected a mill about four miles from Wausau on Litte Rib river, which was run by water power until 1852, when it was changed to a steam mill and was in good working condition until 1871, when it caught fire and burned down.

There were two mills erected on Pine river in the years from 1846 to 1848. One was near the mouth, built by Pearson and by him soon conveyed to Dennis Warren. About four miles above the mouth was a mill built by Thomas Grundy and Isaac Coulthurst in 1845-1848. This was a

double mill having two saws and a slide to supply both saws. Isaac Coulthurst sold out to Wells and in the middle or later years of the fifties, Grundy sold to Edw. Armstrong. It remained in Armstrong's possession until 1867, when it came into possession of John L. Davies, a lumberman at Davenport, Iowa, who operated it until 1881 or 1882, when sawing on Pine river ceased. The pine on Pine river was especially large and of fine texture. A little later another mill was erected at the mouth of Pine river by O. Rood, which was a steam mill. It run for some years, then lay idle, was run again three years from about 1862 to 1865 by John Erwin and Joseph Garland, and fell in disuse and was finally sold for delinquent taxes. This seems to have been the first steam mill in Marathon county.

The Trappe river mill was built by B. Berry as a water mill, and later changed to a steam mill. John F. Callon bought it in 1876. It ceased running in 1889.

In 1849 Andrew Warren built the dam at Jenny, now Merrill, and a double mill, like the Thomas Grundy mill, selling one mill to O. B. Smith, and after passing through several hands, it finally became the property of Thomas B. Scott, or rather the Thomas B. Scott Lumber Company about 1877. After the death of Thomas B. Scott it was operated by his son for a short time, who removed from Merrill about 1891; then the mill lay idle, and the water power became the property of the Merril Street Car Company which uses part of the power and a pulp company the rest. It is located on the east end of Merrill.

There is a faint recollection that in early times there was a mill located on the Eau Plaine river, near its mouth, but it must have gone out of business, too, at an early date, because nothing in particular can be ascertained about the enterprise.

So there were located in 1849 fourteen saw mills in and near Wausau (not counting the Eau Plaine mill), all within from three to twenty miles of Wausau; still the population was not to exceed three hundred and fifty in 1849, and the settlements were confined to these mills and yards. Mills had improved somewhat by 1852, but a cut from four to five thousand in twelve hours was still excellent work.

One of the earliest settlers who became quite prominent was Thomas Hinton who came in 1844. He built the first tavern named "The Blue Eagle." It stood near the east bank of the slough directly west of Jackson street. Later he kept a store in the Riverside hotel; acquired the Trappe river mill; he was sheriff, and held other county and town offices.

Another was Charles A. Single, who came in 1845. Charles Single

worked for his brother until 1850, when he came to Wausau and built the "Forest House and Forest Hall," which became the famous hostelry throughout the Wisconsin valley. The hotel burned down in 1878, but the Forest Hall is still standing. Charles Single was the second sheriff elected in Marathon county, and at all times prominent in national and state politics; he was at all times a believer in the future of Marathon county and active in its behalf.

No attempt at farming had been made. What roads there were, were logging roads, and they were only crotch roads, the pine being cut close to the mill in each instance and dumped in the mill pond. The base of supplies was still Galena from where the provisions were brought as far as the Point, and then taken up on the ice in winter, sometimes in cases of dire need, by canoe. The men were hired to be paid in lumber or shingles—shave shingles; they sold their lumber or shingles to one another or put it together on a raft and sent it down to market, waiting for returns until sold. Men lived on the coarsest of fare and the few women shared their table. Thomas Grundy related that when he helped build the mill at the mouth of Pine river, the crew (perhaps six men) lived all winter on one ox who had died from sickness and whose frozen carcass furnished them their meals, besides some peas—no flour. Joseph Dessert told a similar story, only in this case the ox had not died of his own accord, but was killed for food. Potatoes were a rarity. J. L. Moor running the Plumer mill, in 1852 brought up a barrel of cooked and mashed potatoes from Belvidere, Illinois, which were salted to preserve them, which food was hailed with delight. Salt pork furnished the standard meal, and everybody was happy when there was plenty of it. The men had no time to go hunting, but they did resort to fishing which helped out the ever monotonous table course. There were then no trout in the creeks, but they never looked for any, as catfish weighing fifteen pounds was more in popular favor than would have been the finest trout. They got along too without any milk. John Le Messurier came here in the spring of 1845. He was then the landlord at the Henspringer tavern, near Fort Winnebago, and there became acquainted with Francis Brezette who had been here the previous year or 1844. The glowing description of the wealth which could be made out of the splendid pine which only needed to be cut and thrown in the river to make the possessor a rich man induced him to come. He hitched three yoke of cattle to one wagon, containing his wife and three children, all girls from seven to twelve years of age, and a little household goods; and another wagon with one yoke of oxen, containing nothing but a cook stove and utensils, driving as far as Stevens Point,

then brought his family in canoes to Wausau and drove his cattle through the woods on the trail, arrived safely here, bringing with him three cows, the first animals of that kind. When the J. Le Messurier family arrived here, there were only three women here—Mrs. J. L. Moor, Mrs. Hiram Pearson, and Mrs. Baxter. Le Messurier found a vacant log house, said to be Peter Kelly's house on the west side of the river, now the Gifford place, which his family occupied. One of the daughters, Mrs. Trudeau, still living in Wausau and in splendid health in spite of, or perhaps because of, the many hardships which she experienced in her early life says her father planted some potatoes on an island in the same season—it must have been Plumer's Island—and she also says they harvested some.

A few years afterwards, when Mr. W. D. McIndow had taken up his residence with his young wife, he brought two cows, and still another was owned later by Doctor Scholfield, which animals constituted the whole milk supply for Wausau and Scholfield.

In this year (1845) Mrs. J. L. Moor, who was residing with her husband on Clarke's Island, gave birth to the first white child in this county.

All the buildings in Wausau up to 1845 were the boarding houses around the mills on Plumer's and Clarke's Island, and the George Stevens house on Plumer's Island where J. L. Moor lived, and the George Stevens House on Clarke's Island, besides a few shanties on Shingle street, where shave shingles were made; hence the name. Shingle street was then and for the next four or five years the principal and only street in Wausau. The platted portion of Wausau was a thick forest in 1845, only broken by the cutting out of a particular fine shingle tree here and there.

The land from Point Baussee, in fact, from Portage up north as far as Stevens Point was open, prairie like, covered with black oak brush which an ox team would break down and walk through; but from there up commenced the heavy timber which had to be cut out. The trail from Stevens Point up followed the high bank of the river as close as possible, had many windings and crooks to avoid the low and marshy places. It was fully fifty miles by that trail between the two places, and the sled road referred to by Mr. J. C. Clarke, fit for use only in winter, followed the same trail, only cutting off some of the bends.

That condition of the road remained until 1851 when Marathon county was organized and the first attempts at road making were made, but there was little improvement until 1856 when the county issued bonds to the amount of $10,000 to commence work on the Wausau and South Line Road (now Grand avenue) which was to run from Wausau to the county line south.

Among the pioneers must be mentioned George G. Green, who came to Wausau in 1841 and lived here until his death in 1893. He was at one time interested in the Lyman, respectively in what afterwards became B. G. Plumer's mill. Like all pioneers, he was a strong, healthy man, and had a wonderful memory for dates. He said that in the first years of his residence here, he counted eight hundred Indians, going to the maple groves above Wausau to make sugar. Indians at that time, and for many years thereafter, occupied the land in and around Wausau in large numbers. Among the first settlers was Orlando Root, father of Doctor Root of Stevens Point, Hiram Pearson who built the mill at the mouth of Pine river. Another was Henry Goodrich, a partner of Levy Flemming, who was elected as a delegate to the first constitutional convention, which drew up the first state constitution which was rejected by the people.

The first lumber was run out of Wausau in 1841 by Hiram Stowe; he had a half breed as his steersman, Joseph Wilmoth or Willamotte, who, under his tutelage became himself a first-class pilot and who in turn initiated William Cuer in the mysteries and dangers incident to guiding a raft over the treacherous falls and rapids of Wisconsin, and who for generations afterwards, was the "star pilot" of Little Bull Falls.

Each of the three mills at Wausau cut annually about one million feet, and the output increased very slowly for the next three or four years. The shingle output was large, and they were much in demand; they were all made by hand, from the best straight grained clear pine, and were held at $2.00 per 1,000 at Wausau, but the man that sold them here had to wait for his money until the shingles were sold on the Mississippi. The conditions in Mosinee were of course exactly similar.

In his reminiscences, Mr. Dessert says: "There was no money in the country. Men got their wages in the spring in lumber. The lumber was rafted and run down the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers to Galena and points below, sold to jobbers partly on credit, for six dollars a thousand." He (Dessert) was paid $1.00 per day for helping to run it. When he returned to Little Bull, his employer borrowed a part of his earnings to pay the woman cook. In 1844 everybody regarded the Wisconsin river region as an uninhabitable wilderness. In common with everybody else Mr. Joseph Dessert thought of it only as a place to remain a few years, endeavor to make and save money and return to Canada. In his own language, "He would not have promised to become a permanent settler at that time *if he had been offered the whole country as a gift.*"

For a common laborer the wages was about $16.00 per month and board,

with pay in lumber, generally at the rate of $5.00 per 1,000 feet. One winter Joseph Dessert and another man took a contract for logging at 50 cents per 1,000 feet, and board, but they had to make 5,000 feet per day, or they would be charged for board; saws, axes, and files were furnished in addition to board.

There was only the mill boarding house at Mosinee then, a one-room log house, with a small log addition for two women cooks. The whole number of inhabitants of the place is given by Mr. Dessert at from fifteen to twenty persons. Quite a settlement was on Pine river there being the two mills only four miles apart.

Where the up river trail from Wausau struck the first mill at the mouth of Pine river, erected by Hiram Pearson, but soon coming into possession of Dennis Warren, that point was christened "Point Washington."

The frequent changes in mill property in the first fifteen years of the coming of the pioneers plainly indicate that there were great difficulties in carrying on the lumber business, because had it been profitable, the men used to all sorts of hardships, the coarsest of fares, and the exposure to inclement weather, would not willingly sell out or give away their business established under such trying circumstances. Some, like Stevens, had some money when they came, but their capital was spent long before they would get any returns. Stevens sold out and left Wausau about 1850, and others with less capital were forced out by circumstances which were wholly beyond their control.

It was not only difficult and expensive to get supplies in the pinery to cut the logs and saw them into lumber, though the pine was close by and could be had in the first few years and even after ten years just for the cutting and hauling, but it did cost something after all to get them, still more to saw them into lumber with the slow up and down saw, but still more to run the lumber to market.

Another and one of the worst handicaps to the business was the long time it took before returns would come. The high hopes with which the pinery was entered slowly faded away, and only after many years were reasonable expectations realized.

The lumber that was sawed and piled in the summer was rafted next spring and reached the market during the summer and then sold, sometimes but not often for spot cash, largely on credit for a part at least. So at best when lumber brought money, it took at least one year before money could be had for the outlay in money and expenses in making it. It was sold in a bunch, that is, the fleet as a whole together and brought no high price.

Money being so rare, brought easily from 12 to 15 per cent interest, and after a couple of years of hard and perilous work the lumberman found himself financially where he was two years before. If it was expensive and difficult to bring supplies up here, it was still more expensive and difficult to bring the lumber to market on the Mississippi. The many falls and rapids of the Wisconsin which could be so easily harnessed and made to serve man, correspondingly increased the lumber navigation.

For running it down the river the lumber was made up in this way: Lumber was put in cribs 16 feet square, from 14 to 18 inches deep and wedged down tight together; the cribs coupled together with two 2-inch planks called binding planks, and when six cribs were so coupled, it was called a rapids piece, because it was run over the rapids in this shape. The first lumber which was run out from here before the pilots became more familiar with the obstructions in the channel was only 12 by 16 feet square and only 9 inches deep. The size, however, was soon increased to 16 by 16 for the crib, and to 18 inches deep when the lumber was dry, and about 14 inches when green. The best of pilots could not wholly prevent damage in going over the rapids, caused by striking a rock or rocks, which would break loose the bottom, and a damaged crib had to be taken apart and rafted over again. In the front or bow crib was an oar firmly set in an oar stem, 40 feet long, the oar being two and one-half inch thick where it was pinned in the oar stem, and then tapering to three-fourths of an inch on the other end, and 16 inches wide. A similar oar was on the tail crib. It took a crew of from four to six men besides the pilot and the steersman to guide a rapids piece of Big Bull or Little Bull, but the dams and rapids below the last mentioned fall were worked with a smaller crew. Big Bull Fall was the most destructive to lumber, but the danger to men was greater on Little Bull; yet when the river was just in the best stage for running, there was no danger if one was careful. But running the rapids was an exciting and dangerous piece of work at all events. The men stood at the oar, watching the pilot, and when he dipped the oar, they had to push with all their might one way, give one or two clips with the oar, then jump under the oar and push the other way, and when the piece was in the act of going down the chute, jump back as quick as lightning almost and hold to a grub or the line run from one end of the piece to the other, to get out of the way of the oar stem which escaped sometimes, the pilot's hand, and swung around across the crib, and also to prevent being washed off the lumber by the flood of water which swept over the crib, sometimes from two to four feet high. The place at the tail was a little less dangerous, because in going down, the tail end didn't dive as deep as the bow.

Men were swept overboard at Little Bull on many occasions, but in hanging on to bunches of shingles or getting hold of the raft, came out of the whirlpool safe and sound, but some were drowned, Little Bull exacting one or more victims nearly every year until lumber running ceased in 1882.

Having run over one piece of six cribs, it was landed as near as the stage of the water permitted a landing, then the crew walked back for another piece until the whole fleet was over. This going back was called "gigging." The distance to "gig" at Wausau was from one to two and a half miles, depending on the stage of water; at Little Bull it was about one-half mile; at the Stevens Point dam it was one mile; at Conants Rapids it was three miles; at the Five Points above Grant Rapids it was all of four miles; at Grand Rapids it was one and a half miles, then from four to five miles at the Whitney Rapids, and again four miles to Point Baussee. Much lumber was broken up in going over the falls, dams and rapids, and besides the loss, it took time to re-raft the crib. Sometimes a piece would get stuck on a rock or dam, and would have to be floated off in small bunches. Arrived at Point Baussee, three rapids pieces were coupled together, having about seventy-five thousand feet of lumber, which was called a raft, which was run from this point by two men, the bowsman and talesman. But it was not all easy and smooth sailing or running on the so-called low river.

The Wisconsin river, with its sandy bottom and shores, changes its channels with every freshet, because of its strong current.

To pick out the channel was the duty of the pilot, who headed the fleet, the rafts following in succession one by one. There were from six to ten rafts in a fleet, eight being the usual number. It is a matter of common knowledge that the water in a river is not on an absolute level. It is always a little higher in the current, and when the current changes from one bank to the other, the water flowing out of the current will carry a raft out the channel and onto a bar where it will stick, unless this is prevented by the men who guide the raft by holding it against the drift of the water in the height of the channel, which requires them to put their every pound of muscular strength into the oar to keep the raft from drifting onto the bar. When a raft was thus stranded, and that occurred frequently in low water, the whole fleet had to land—always a difficult job—and the boat had to be rowed back, and pilot and crew had to walk back, where the raft stuck from two to five miles sometimes, then the whole crew would jump into the water, handspike in hand, and pry the raft loose. In going over the rapids, men were up to their knees and hips in water, which in summer was not of great concern, but which chilled the men to the marrow in the early spring when the ice was hardly out. There

was little chance to change clothes. Rivermen hardly ever had more than they carried on their person; at night they would sometimes start a fire on the bank and try to dry their clothes; sometimes they would crawl into their bunks and let the clothes dry on their person. The most popular shoes with them was a prunella gaiter, which was light and would let the water out as quick as it got in. They lasted usually one trip down the Point Baussee.

The river running was no light or easy job. It required men of nerve, muscle, intelligence, alertness to danger and quick decision, in short, men of a strong, healthy body, coupled with intelligence and capacity for hard work; but it had one advantage in this: that when the raft reached St. Louis or any other point on the Mississippi, the men were paid off in cash, in money for which they had been waiting often for a year or more. Pilot as well as the men were hired to be paid a certain amount for the whole trip, and the daily work began with the first dawn of morning and ended when darkness had set in.

CHAPTER VII.

The Town of Big Bull Falls Organized—Marathon County Organized—Election of County Officers—The First Term of the Circuit Court—Action of the County Board—New Commerce—United States Land Office Located at Stevens Point.

MARATHON COUNTY ORGANIZED.

The situation in Marathon county as described in the foregoing chapter and the depressing conditions under which lumber business was carried on remained substantially the same for some years yet to come. There being no prospect of a change for the better in the near future, some of the pinery men who had come with high expectations of gathering wealth in a short time, became discouraged and departed, but others took their places and there was also a slight annual increase in the output of lumber.

One of the newcomers at that time was Walter D. McIndoe, of St. Louis, Missouri. In 1845 he came up here to take lumber from James L. Moore for a loan of $500 made to him in St. Louis, and in the following year (1846) McIndoe returned, bringing with him John Boid, Louis Kraft, John Emmons and several others, and twelve yoke of work cattle for Moore.

A large amount of logs were put in, being all cut on the area of the original plat of the city of Wausau, sawed during the winter in the Moore mill and run down in the spring to St. Louis. In the fall of the same year (1847) Walter D. McIndoe returned with his fair young wife and installed her in the house already built for her, standing on what is now McIndoe park, half way between the south corner and the library building on Main street. It was small at first, was enlarged in later years, but remained the home of W. D. McIndoe and his widow until the end of their lives.

Walter D. McIndoe was the first man who came with the intention of making here his home; he came with a determination to stay and grow up with the country. He, better than anybody, appreciated the immense resources, and he forecast the splendid future of this region. He saw that first of all, highways were needed, which all could see; but it was he who set in motion the activities of men to accomplish the desired object. He devoted his time

and energy to open up this country to bring it in contact with the outside world.

The community was a peaceable one; no breaches of the law had yet occurred except sporadic personal encounters of no consequence, no crimes that required the interference of a court, which by the way, was far away in Dane county; there was really nothing here to excite the cupidity of men; all were poor, all had the same simple fare, lived in similar huts or shanties or log houses; the employer worked as hard and got no more pleasure out of life than the employee.

But this free life had its drawbacks, too.

There being no government, there was consequently no concerted move for municipal or communal improvement; there was no feeling of solidarity of interests, and it was the great merit of Walter D. McIndoe of having first undertaken the arduous task of welding the different settlements into one harmonious community for their mutual advantages.

With this end in view, he threw his whole personality in favor of the adoption of the constitution which made Wisconsin a state in 1848. Next a town government was established, an order to this effect having been obtained from the county board of Portage county.

An election was held on the 10th day of October, 1849, and the town of Big Bull Falls was organized with the following officers, to wit:

John Stackhouse, chairman; E. A. Pearson, Hiram Martin, supervisors; Levy Flemming, overseer of highways; D. R. Clement, town clerk; D. R. Clement, town treasurer; Henry Engler, assessor.

There were also elected four justices of the peace, and two constables, but only Charles Shuter and Alva Newton qualified as justice and constable, respectively, and the records show that the others were fined ten dollars each for failing to qualify; but there is no record to show that one ever paid the fine.

The town board organized November 10, 1849, and elected Robert Frazer as treasurer in place of D. R. Clement, resigned. At its next meeting, on November 20th, it was "Ordered, that a road be laid out commencing at the forks of the road about one-half a mile from the village of Big Bull Falls, and running thence to and crossing the Eau Clair river at or near Martin's mill (at the site of the Brooks and Ross Lumber Co. now), running thence to or near to Blodgett's house at the Rothschilds rapids, thence southerly and crossing Cedar creek where the bridge now stands, thence southerly to the south line of the town."

At the same session it was ordered, "That a road be located from A.

Warren, Jr.'s, by the nearest and best route to Pine river, crossing said Pine river at or near D. Warren's mill, thence by the best route to Trappe river, thence by the nearest and best route to Big Bull Falls."

These were the first attempts to lay out roads in Marathon county. The first one mentioned became in time the South Line and Wausau Plank road, so-called, although no part was ever planked; the other was the road from Merrill to Wausau, crossing Stiensfield creek and coming down on what became later Main or First street.

It will be noticed that no section corners are mentioned, nor lines. The land was then all unsurveyed and only such visible marks as houses, bridges, buildings or trees would serve as monuments.

This was a good enough beginning, had the roads been actually laid out, or even cut out. They may have been located, perhaps blazed out, but they were not even cut out, and these orders like many others, failed of execution for want of money. There was no other road tax except the poll tax, one dollar and fifty cents for each man, which did not go far to cut out a road; and lands not being taxable, only improvements such as houses, mills and personal property could be taxed.

At a special town meeting held on the 11th day of December, 1849, a special tax of $300 was levied for the purpose of building a "Suspension Bridge" across the Eau Claire river at or near Martin's Mill—the vote being 19 in favor, and 1 against, the proposition.

What the assessment for the year was can be judged from the pay of the assessors; Henry Engler, assessor, and John Stackhouse, deputy assessor, each received $6.75 for four and one-half day's work making the assessment, making nine days' work for one man in assessing the whole town with all mill settlements.

On the 10th day of January, Hiram Martin resigned as supervisor.

During this time Walter D. McIndoe had become the owner of the mill on the east side of the pond, tore the old mill down and erected a new one a little further down, where it still stands. It was a great improvement on the old mill. By moving further down it gave more storeroom in the pond and a higher fall with correspondingly more power. Muley saws were installed in the new mill and shortly thereafter in all others, and business assumed a different aspect.

In the general election of 1849, Mr. W. D. McIndoe had offered himself as a candidate for member of assembly, and was elected, although the far greater vote of the district was south of Stevens Point, against which he had to contend. He was a Whig, and in the minority party in the assembly; but

his courteous bearing, his tact and good sense, together with his broad information as to the needs of the state, made him a prominent and influential member. Through his effort the bill introduced by him to detach territory from Portage county and create the county of Marathon became a law, and the act provided for the organization of the new county in the spring of 1850. For its name he selected the name of "Marathon," probably as indicative that this new county was destined to play a prominent part in the sisterhood of counties, conquering the obstacles in its progress as the ancient Greeks had conquered over its would-be oppressors on the fields of Marathon.

To the county seat he gave the name of "Wausau," a Chippewa ideom, meaning Far Away, as it was indeed far away from their ancient homes and hunting grounds in the far east from whence they had come.

The prominent places in this new county where notices of election were posted in the absence of a newspaper here were:

The house of John Stackhouse at Wausau, the house of George Kollock at Little Bull (Fall House), the house of Goodhue at Eau Clair river, and the shop of Davies at Big Bull Falls (on Plumers Island).

The house of John Stackhouse is one of the small houses standing yet on Main street between Washington and Jefferson streets, and was smaller at that time.

The election was held on the 2d day of April, 1850, and resulted in the election of the following named persons, to wit: For sheriff, John Wiggington; for coroner, Timothy Soper; for clerk of circuit court, Joshua Fox; for clerk of board of supervisors, Joshua Fox; for county surveyor, Henry C. Goodrich; for register of deeds, Joshua Fox; for county treasurer, John Stackhouse; for district attorney, John Q. A. Rollins.

These officers were elected to hold until the general election of 1850, at which officers were elected to hold for two years, to wit: For sheriff, Charles A. Single; for coroner, Timothy Soper; for clerk of circuit court, John A. Corey; for clerk of board of supervisors, John A. Corey; for register of deeds, John A. Corey; for county treasurer, Morris Walrad; for county surveyor, Henry C. Goodrich.

No election seems to have been held for district attorney.

Thomas Hinton and Milton M. Charles were, at a special election, elected as supervisors for the town of Big Bull Falls, which included the whole county. On the 24th day of February the town board resolved to lay out the road from Point Washington to the south line of this county "as soon as practicable," which shows that this road had not been touched, although it was ordered to be laid out a year ago.

At the anual meeting of the town board on April 1, 1851, Thomas Hinton, M. M. Charles and J. S. Snow were elected as supervisors, and among other officers Philip D. Marshall was elected as superintendent of public schools, which shows that schools did receive attention even in early times when but very few children (if any) of school age were here; but Marshall failed to qualify and the office was vacant for a year or more.

On May 17, 1851, the county board established road districts with the following boundaries:

District No. 1—From the north line of the county to the 9-mile stake below Trapper river. Superintendent, Andrew Warren.

District No. 2—From the 9-mile stake south to the 18-mile stake. Superintendent, Philip D. Marshall (of Marshall now M. Graff Farm).

District No. 3—From the 18-mile stake south to the 30-mile stake. Superintendent, M. D. Corey.

District No. 4—From the 30-mile stake to the south line of the county. Superintendent, George W. Kollock.

These stakes were on the proposed Jenny road to the south line of the county, on a survey made by the county.

The districts ran through the whole county from east to west.

On the 10th day of June, 1851, the first bridge across the Eau Clair river was contracted for $500.

The Eau Clair river as well as most other rivers were narrower than now. The going out of the dam at that river washed away the bank in the course of time and the bridges became longer.

There were four election precincts in the county in 1851; one at the house of Thomas Hinton on Jackson street, one at Dennis Warren on Pine river, one at George J. Goodhue at Eau Claire, and one at the house of George W. Kollock at Little Bull Falls.

There was some change in county officers in the election of 1851, as shown by the result, namely: For clerk of circuit court, Asa Lawrence; for county clerk, Asa Lawrence; for register of deeds, Asa Lawrence; for district attorney, Hiram Calkins; for county treasurer, Reuben M. Welch.

The county having been organized for all purposes, it became necessary to hold a circuit court, and court was to convene on the 25th day of August, 1851. But where to hold the session was the question which agitated the mind of the members of the county board. There was no building big enough to accommodate court, officers, clerk and jurors, in fact all buildings had no more space than for a kitchen, dining and sleeping room, and the mill boarding houses could accommodate no more than the crew and hardly that, but

court had to be held somewhere, and they thought of a bowling alley, standing on the block and near where the Alexander Stewart lumber office now is, and that roughly boarded-up bowling alley was selected and the first term held therein, and the clerk's minutes show that there were present on the second day of the term when court opened:

Hon. Charles H. Larrabbee, judge presiding

Charles A. Single, sheriff, and Asa Lawrence, clerk.

In attendance as grand jurors were:

Timothy Engler, Joel Briggs, Edward Bosworth, Thomas Youles, George Moody, Henry Strobridge, Milo M. Palmer, C. Pope, E. M. McLaughlin, W. S. Hobart, P. D. Marshall, C. Wilson, John C. Clarke and Freeman Keeler.

Petit jurors:

G. W. Kollock, Erastmus Sprague, James L. Moore, D. A. A. B. Barnes, John Le Messurier, N. Cheney, W. S. Hobart, Joseph Barnard and P. S. Call, John Black, E. Phelps, N. Sikes, Rob. Walrad, John Boyd, N. Hubbard, M. D. Corey, M. Mills, Perley Dodge and U. E. Main.

Either for want of business or want of quarters, the jury was dismissed the following day and court adjourned.

The record of the proceedings of the county board show that Walter D. McIndoe had very much to do with the government of the town, as well as the county; he served as deputy county and town clerk in the first years of the organization, not being too proud to help out and assist the new officers when they needed assistance.

The newly elected county treasurer, Reuben E. Welch, evidently did not qualify, or resigned, anyway for some reason he did not serve, and the county board on the 30th day of January, 1852, appointed W. D. McIndoe as county treasurer.

In the fall of 1852 an election precinct was established in Jenny Bull Falls.

At the annual election in 1852, the whole number of votes cast was 344, which shows a slight increase for the county.

As county officers were elected: For sheriff, Thomas Hinton; for coroner, Joseph Barnard; for clerk of circuit court, Asa Lawrence; for county clerk, M. D. Corey; for register of deeds, there was no choice; for county treasurer, Charles C. Wilson; for county surveyor, Asa Lawrence; for district attorney, Hiram Calkins.

On the 29th day of August, 1853, the county board let the contract for a bridge across Pine river for $440, and one across Trappe river for $625, the first to Bosworth and Armstrong, and the last one mentioned to C. Fletcher.

On the 15th day of November, 1853, the county board purchased from McIndoe & Shuter block No. 17 of the original plat of Wausau for a place to erect a court house thereon, for one hundred dollars, and it has always been understood that McIndoe, so far as he was interested, gave the deed to the county without consideration.

The county had no court house up to that time, nor until 1868, when the first court house was completed. Two years previous to that, the county paid to Thomas Hinton the sum of $98.78 for an office building for the county clerk, which up to the erection of another building served for all county officers. It was located on Jackson between Main and Second streets. After the court house ground was purchased, the contract for building a county house for the officers was let to W. D. McIndoe; the price is not mentioned in the proceedings, but it was small, less than $900. The building was one story high, with an office for the clerk, treasurer and register of deeds, and years afterwards a vault was added as a protection of the records from fire. This little building served its purpose until 1868, when the first court house was completed and the old building sold for two hundred dollars and moved to the west side of Main street, nearly opposite the store of R. E. Parcher, where it was used as a saloon and burned down in the later seventies. The fire broke out in daytime, and though closely between two other frame buildings, the volunteer fire company with a hand engine, which they put upon the ice in the pond, succeeded in putting the fire out without any damage being done to the neighboring buildings.

A curious order was made by the county board on the 29th day of March, 1853, which is reproduced here, because of its originality, and as showing that these pioneers were actuated to do the fair thing to all the people and that equity was the basis of their acion. And this is the order:

"Whereas an unavoidable discrepancy of great magniture exists in relation to the taxes of 1851, therefore for the purpose of equalizing the same with the least possible expense to the county, It Is Ordered, by the board that the tax paid for the year 1851 be refunded to the different persons who paid the same respectively upon satisfactory evidence of the fact being adduced to the board of supervisors."

It does not appear what the unavoidable discrepancy of great magnitude was, but evidently it was of such a nature as would cause great inequality to the persons who had already paid their taxes, and to equalize it the county board ordered all taxes which had been paid to be returned so as to put everybody on an equality. This may have been bad law, but it was good sense and equity.

The assessed valuation of the whole county for 1853 was $223,668.00. Amount of county tax levied was $3,802.38. Amount of state tax, $670.00.

It does not appear when the town of Big Bull Falls ceased to exist by name; but in the year 1853 the town of Marathon was organized, which included in its territory the whole county, and is the successor to the town of Big Bull Falls, as it was organized as a town in Portage county.

On the 5th day of April, 1853, the voters of this town voted a tax for the support of common schools of one mill on the dollar, which seems to have been an unanimous vote, while on a vote for a road tax there were 28 for and 7 against it.

The supervisors for town were: Charles A. Single, chairman; A. S. Weston and B. F. Berry, supervisors. Hiram Calkins was elected as county superintendent of schools.

On the 29th day of August "It was ordered by the county board that the settlement made by Messrs. Berry and Weston on the part of Marathon county with the supervisors of Portage county, be accepted, which settlement was as follows: Marathon county will relinquish all right and claim to the county buildings in Portage county, and the supervisors of the said county of Portage do release the county of Marathon from their share of the debts of Portage county and Marathon county, contracted before the division of Portage county."

On the annual election in the fall of 1853, Asa Lawrence was elected as register of deeds and county clerk.

On the 26th day of March, 1854, the county board met and decided that the assessment made by the assessor, P. D. Marshall, was illegal for the reason that it was not made in time prescribed by law, and the board then assessed the property themselves, the valuation as fixed by the board being $227,252, then levied a tax of two cents on the dollar for county and town purposes and six mills for state tax and one mill for school purposes.

At the meeting of the town board of the town, a tax of one-half a mill additional was raised for schools and three mills on each dollar for road purposes.

At the meeting of April, 1854, Hiram Calkins was elected county superintendent of schools.

The county tax for all general purposes was $3,802.28, out of which the salaries, court expenses, bridges ordered to be built and what little office furniture was needed, had to be paid, making it evident that no money was left for making roads. There was something which had the semblance of a road, from Wausau to Merrill north, and to Little Bull south, but it was winding,

using every bit of available logging road as part, and there was also a trail from Wausau to Little Rib, where Benjamin Single had his mill and living there with his wife, so that the mill settlements were connected in a sort of a way, but there was still nothing resembling a wagon road. But the village of Wausau had increased somewhat; the mills had been improved and the output was larger, which necessitated more men to run the lumber to market. Muley saws had been installed in most mills. They would make two cuts at a time, thus increasing the output of lumber. A larger amount of shave shingles too was made, and they became an important article of export, nearly as much so as lumber.

Up to this time the population was largely native American and Canadian French, with a sprinkling of Scotch, Irish and Norwegian.

The first Germans coming to Wausau were Jacob Paff and Henry Treibel; they opened a carpenter shop, making furniture in a little building back of the J. Paff corner store on Third street. Another newcomer was W. H. Kennedy. He had been a delegate to the second constitutional convention in 1847, his postoffice address being given at that time as Plover Portage. After Marathon county was set off as a separate county, or some time before, he came to Wausau and took up his residence in the new county. He was admitted to the bar in Marathon county and formed a partnership with Hiram Calkins for the practice of law, but was also engaged in lumbering; he was elected the first county judge of Marathon county, and he was also the first man to clear a space of ground for raising vegetables and planting. It was near Half Moon lake close to the city limits. He was succeeded as county judge by his partner, Hiram Calkins, in 1858, and died of cholera in St. Louis in 1859, while there attending to the sale of his lumber. At the time of his death his residence was on Shingle street.

In 1852 Burton Millard appeared and opened a wagon shop on the corner of Third and Washington streets. The property is still owned by his children and is one of the most valuable commercial business sites in the city. He married Miss Harriett Crown, now the widow of Dr. T. Smith. Mr. Burton Millard enlisted as a volunteer in the war in 1861, and was the first man from Marathon county that was killed by a shot from the enemy.

Meanwhile John Le Messurier had come back from Pine river, where he spent some time to help Grundy and Isaac Coulthurst build their mill, and commenced the building of the Lake Superior House, to which additions were made from time to time, until it was for a long time the largest hotel in Wausau. Among other newcomers at that time was William Gowan, for many years the foremost millwright in the pinery.

Walter D. McIndoe had built a store on Main street with an office for Charles Shuter, which stood nearly opposite the Alexander Stewart Lumber Co. office, and B. Barnes also had a store on Plumers Island, in fact each mill had a sort of store or warehouse of their own, but the stock consisted only of provisions and probably blankets. The first postoffice was in McIndoe's store.

In 1849 two young men had come to Wausau who in time became the largest business men on the Wisconsin river. They were the brothers, John and Alexander Stewart. They came from New Brunswick, were familiar with logging and the running of lumber. They commenced to work for Goodrich, Fehely and Flemming, taking their pay in lumber as was the rule, rafted it and with the lumber of some other men run it to market on the Mississippi. They returned working on, and running their lumber down until after several years they were able to put in logs themselves on their own account, and by carefully husbanding their resources, never branching out beyond their means, laid the foundation to the wealth which became theirs in after years. Another store, probably the first general store in Wausau, was kept at that time by Doolittle, after whom the Doolittle place near the Brokaw dam is named. It stood on the side afterwards occupied by the August Kickbush retail store.

Doolittle soon returned to Pennsylvania, and in 1910 his son, who had become a circuit judge in West Virginia, came here to see the place where he was born and where his father had attempted to make a farm in the wilds of Marathon county. Among newcomers were John Dobbie and Louis Lenneville, rivermen who built their houses on what is now McClellan street, and W. W. Wilson, who located on corner of Fourth and Scott streets; but there was no semblance of a street at that time.

A brother of Thomas Hinton had a blacksmith shop at what is now the southwest corner of McIndoe park.

John Dern came in 1853 and William Gouldsbury, a millwright, came in 1854 with his family. He lived first in a house belonging to John Tuttle, standing where the Sauerhering flat stands now. There was not even a bridge across the slough to the island in 1852, and people had to cross on the boom sticks. A bridge across the Wisconsin at the falls was built but on trustles, which was swept away in a few years by a flood.

Mr. Poor lived on Shingle street, but as early as 1855 built a residence on the west side of the river a little north, where Elm street strikes First avenue. In 1853 I. E. Thayer was a practicing physician here, and at one time lived on land now owned by Mrs. Aug. Kickbusch, the house standing nearly opposite the north gate of the fair grounds.

On Shingle street there also resided N. B. Thayer, who afterwards, with Mr. Corey, built the flour mill at the dam, now the McEachron mill.

A brother of Dr. Thayer, Lyman Thayer, father of E. B. Thayer, had come; he was a lawyer by profession and brought with him his family; he lived on the corner of Forest and Fourth streets, where Mr. Seim's house now stands. Law business was less than dull, and for a few years he took to teaching in Wausau.

In 1853 there were four fair-sized hotels at Wausau, the oldest one the "Blue Eagle," next the Lake Superior House, and about the same time the Riverside House, which still stands, and the Forest House.

With the creation of Marathon county and Wausau as its county seat, there was an influx of new blood, young men who made their mark in later years. First among them must be mentioned Rufus P. Manson, then nineteen years old, who had a good education, but commenced like everybody else here, ax in hand.

In time he became one of the most prominent men in the pinery in business circles as well as socially and politically.

Michael Stafford was another; he came in 1851, and Charles Winkley. The last one mentioned opened the first butcher shop in Wausau (in 1853), but he soon discovered that the town could not yet afford such a luxury and closed the shop, and later built the "Winkley House"—a hotel.

A saloon was located on Plumer's Island between the bridge and the mill boarding house, kept by a Canadian, and Mr. Philbreek had put up a little log house, and fenced a small place with slabs, which stood there until 1874, when it was found to be in the way of the railroad track which was laid down upon the island, and was then torn down.

Lawyer Hiram Calkins, too, lived on Shingle street, and it may seem curious how so many people would locate on that street so near the river, exposed to floods, but it must be remembered that the dam across the Wisconsin river was not so high as at present and the water could flow off without rising to the heights it rose in later years.

Young America, too, had made its appearance in Wausau, and the settlers were not backward in providing means for their education, of course not in regular school houses built for the purpose, but they did the best they could, and results were obtained which can compare well enough with results in later years.

The first school was taught in a building owned by Thomas Hinton on Jackson street, with Dr. W. A. Gordon as teacher. He taught school while preparing himself for the study of medicine, and was later admitted to the practice of medicine, practicing in Wausau for a while.

The following year Miss Mary E. Slosson taught school in a vacant tailor shop on the same street to a class of six, and a daughter of William Goulds-bury, now Mrs. W. W. DeVoe among them, and also Edward Nicholls, and afterwards Mr. Lyman Thayer taught school in a room in the store building of Lyman on Forest street west of the present city hall site. These were the earliest schools in Wausau; a little later there was a small schoolhouse on Harrison boulevard, facing Forest street in the east. They were all temporary, but years expired until the first schoolhouse was built.

The bulk of the town was still on Clarks Island, on Shingle street, and Main and Jackson streets with a few scattering buildings further north, but there was no semblance of any street except Shingle street.

Up to 1852 there were only two horse teams in town, one owned by W. D. McIndoe and another by J. L. Moore.

The energies of the population were expended in logging, sawing and running out lumber and making shingles, and all farming was limited to the cutting of the blue joint and red top standing in profusion in the river bottoms and on islands. But on the logging road where manure was dropped there sprang up clover and timothy, much to the astonishment of the men. That, and the fact that cattle turned out in the woods after camps broke up, were found in the fall sleek and fat for butchering, convinced the pinery men that at least grasses could be raised here with advantage, and some employed their spare time in clearing land for farming. The first land cleared here for farming, was the Joseph Dessert farm near Marathon City, the Marshall farm, on top of Marshall Hill (now Graff farm), the Dodge (now Treu farm), the Norwegian farm (now Röder), both in town Settin, the Armstrong and Main farm, both in town Main (now owned by Fitzke and M. Callon respectively), and the Hogarthy farm in town Harrison.

The returns proved satisfactory enough, but it was hard, slow work and did not appeal to the lumbermen generally. The hardwood timber which was cut down had to be put in piles and burned, because it could not be floated out, and was of no value otherwise. It was too costly to hire the work done to make farming profitable, but it established the fact that the land was good for agricultual purposes and disposed forever of the slander of the poverty of the soil which had been spread broadcast by the fur and Indian trader. But lies travel fast and far, and to disprove them takes much longer. And it took a long time here until the fertility of Marathon county was generally acknowledged.

There was no real progress made in farming until the German settlers arrived here from Pittsburg and from Germany direct, which was in 1856

and 1857, when there was a large influx of farmers, who came here with the determination to get land and make homes for themselves and their families. They could get eighty acres of land for $100, the government price, upon which they intended to make themselves independent and comfortable in old age. They were not disappointed in their hopes, although it took all their industry, economy and frugality to accomplish their object. These first farm settlements deserve a separate chapter.

In 1852, W. D. McIndoe had the village part surveyed and plotted out, the plat of the original part being recorded March 26, 1852. It included all the territory from the mill pond, or slough, east to Fifth street, and from Forest street to McClellan street, and about one and one-half blocks on the south side of Forest street from the south end of Fifth street.

The government had established a United States land office at Stevens Point in 1853, and the land boom which had spread all over the southern part of Wisconsin made itself somewhat felt even in this faroff region; but the by far largest portion of lands entered in Marathon county was entered by actual settlers, those that were already living on the land before it was surveyed, and lands in their immediate neighborhood.

The location of the land office at Stevens Point was of great material benefit to the people here and in Portage county, as theretofore they had to apply at the land office in Mineral Point far away from here. It caused farmers to emigrate to Marathon county, who otherwise would have remained in the southern part, and they became a large factor in after years in opening up the resources of the county.

That for the first ten years at least, the pinery settlement was regarded by the settlers themselves as only temporarily, appears from the fact that not even a postoffice was established, although there were then a number of little saw mills in operation within a radius of twenty miles from Wausau, mostly too on a north and south line from Wausau.

No road, no postoffice until 1850, although lumber and shingles had been made and exported on the Wisconsin river for eight or nine years, both from Wausau and Mosinee; what more can be said or shown to prove the temporary character of the settlement, the absence of all comfort, than being almost completely cut off from all means of communication with the outside world?

But with the establishment of a county in 1850, there was also established a postoffice, and Charles Shuter was appointed the first postmaster on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1850, opening an office in the W. D. McIndoe store. Up to that time the mail was brought first from Plover and later from Stevens Point by courtesy of the traveling public.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Wausau and South Line Plank Road—First Issue of Bonds for Highway Work—The Mechanic's Ridge—Inauguration Ball at Wausau on the Event of President Pierce's Inauguration—Mike Rousseau's Band—The Finest House in Wausau—Change of Place of Supplies—Hon. George W. Cate—Mail Route from Ontonagon to Wausau.

The deplorable condition of all means of communication with the outside world except the turbulent river, continued to exist as shown by these well remembered facts: Miss Harriett Crown came with the family of James Single up here from Stevens Point in 1852; they were traveling with a horse team; but it took them three days to come to Wausau. Of course after Miss Crown had arrived here she was in some way compensated for the hard journey by the hearty welcome of the members of her own sex, who held a little party in her honor, so that they could become acquainted with her, and in counting the number of the women folks, they found that the newcomer was the eleventh of them, two only being single, which in the case of Miss Crown was soon changed, as in the following year she became the wife of Burton Millard.

In one of the mills on the Eau Claire the provisions gave unexpectedly out and more had to be had without delay. A horse team was procured to go to Stevens Point, and to make sure of a quick arrival with the needed foodstuff, five men besides the teamster went with the team to clear out the road and help the wagon out of tight places, and it took the team three and a half days to return from the Point with a load of 1,200 pounds.

The population had grown and the demand for food supplies increased, but the taxable resources did not keep step, most of all lands being still untaxable and the means to obtain supplies were as bad as ever.

The situation had become unbearable, and on the 26th day of August, 1854, the county board, C. A. Single and B. F. Berry, the chairman being absent, "Ordered, that a notice be published in the *Wisconsin Pinery* (a newspaper published at Stevens Point) for four successive weeks, calling an

election for the testing the sense of the voters in relation to the loaning of the credit of the county for the purpose of assisting in building the South Line & Wausau Plank Road." *

On the seventh day of October, 1854, the election was held and there were 77 votes for, and 2 against it; a very light vote on such an important question.

In consequence of this vote and probably having found a party or parties willing to undertake the building of this road on the security furnished by the county, the county board on the 29th day of March, 1855, appointed Benjamin Single as stock commissioner, and directed him to subscribe in behalf of Marathon county $10,000 to the capital stock of the South Line and Wausau Plank Road Company and sign the bonds in behalf of the county.

Mr. B. Single evidently was not in sympathy with this move to bond the county, paying 12% interest thereon, and refused to accept the office, whereupon on July 2, 1855, the county board appointed Asa Lawrence in his place and stead.

The bonds were issued later in portions of $2,500 at a time and turned over to the contractor as the road work progressed, but it was not until 1857 that the work was begun and the opening of the road was not completed until 1858; but it was many years and after an additional expense of ten thousand dollars by the county besides the expenses had by the towns through which it ran, to make a fairly passable road.

But it was a great improvement, making the distance to Stevens Point shorter by ten miles and enabled people to come to Wausau in two instead of three or four days, and making it passable for horse teams by taking due care.

A bridge was built across the Wisconsin at Mosinee by Henry Cate in 1854-1855, and a bridge ordered to be built across the Eau Claire river at Scholfield by C. A. Single for $1,250, and one across the Wisconsin at Wausau by Perley Dodge for $1,815. The years from 1855 to 1857 were the flush times of Wisconsin.

An emigration unprecedented in the annals of the United States had set in and was coming to the new state of Wisconsin. The great majority of the emigrants were German farmers who settled on lands in the southern and western parts of the state, next in numbers were the Norwegians, and then the Irish, most all of whom took to farming, only Milwaukee attracting a considerable number of professional workers. The population had increased

* Several questions of similar kind regarding tax levies had been submitted to a vote of the people, which shows that the referendum was made use of by our forefathers as a self-evident proposition, but they did not think worth while to claim a patent right as for an invention.

from 305,391 in 1850 to 552,109 in 1855; the emmigrants, as a rule, brought sufficient money with them to buy the cheap lands which attracted them; they were industrious and thrifty, all of which stimulated business and helped to make good times. But it gave at the same time an impulse to speculation, which was aided by the issue of large amounts of notes of state banks which circulated as money. Railroad building was contemplated, promised to be built into every settlement, and farmers and village residents were induced to subscribe for railroad stocks, and gave notes secured by mortgages on their real estate in payment for stock, expecting rich returns from the increased value of their land after the railroad came within a short distance from their farms or villages. The Milwaukee & Horican Railroad succeeded in securing quite a large amount of mortgages in the pinery at Wausau on village lots and lands in Marathon county as well as in other parts of the state. These securities were sold, came in the hands of innocent purchasers (so-called) long before they became due, and had to be paid, although the railroad stock given in exchange was absolutely worthless, the promised railroad not having been built. Some of the Wausau parties who had subscribed paid, some settled, some let their lands go for the mortgage, and in many instances the mortgages were cut off by later tax deeds, and by some sharp practice some of the bitten victims escaped payment. But in the south where farmers were living and occupying their lands, they had to pay when the bubble bursted. Marathon county profited indirectly in this flush times; the bonds were taken and the road to Stevens Point cut out in 1857-1858; lumber prices were high and this county got a share of the most desirable emigration, Germans and Irish, going farming.

The road to Stevens Point was cut out where it is now located with very slight changes made later; it stopped at the south line of the county on the town line of 25 and 26 from where it was yet eighteen miles to Stevens Point. It has always been claimed by the supply teamsters, who knew every foot of the road, that Portage county refused to improve the road from the county line to Stevens Point to the great dissatisfaction and hurt of the people in Marathon county. The whole supply trade came now from Berlin in the winter and from Gills Landing in the summer via Stevens Point, and Stevens Point profited undoubtedly greatly by the constant travel and hauling of supplies. But its failure to do its share in making a fairly passable road to connect the end of the South Line road with Stevens Point created an unfriendly feeling in the minds of the Wausau people against Portage county which existed for many years and asserted itself finally in the determination of the Wausau business men to resist the building of the Wisconsin Valley Railroad

to Wausau via Stevens Point, leaving the two cities unconnected by railroad, except by way of Junction City, no doubt to the detriment of both places. It is surmised if not susceptible of proof, that the sum of $25,000 given by a large number of the business men of Marathon county, nearly all Wausau men, as an additional contribution to the Wisconsin Valley Railroad after it had already contracted with the county for the building of the road to Wausau, was expressly given on condition that said railroad should not run into Stevens Point. They seemed to fear that if the road once struck Stevens Point, some mysterious influence would prevent the building of the road to Wausau.

If the Wisconsin Valley Railroad would have run into Stevens Point and then to Wausau instead of cutting off the latter city by way of Junction City, it would have benefited both cities, but that unfriendly feeling referred to had its baneful effect for the existence of which, however, Portage county must be held responsible.

The next term of the circuit court was held in the "Blue Eagle"—a one and one-half story building. It opened February 16, 1852, with the same judge and other officers, and an indictment was found against Timothy Engler, the town treasurer. He had collected some of the taxes and absconded, but the amount must have been hardly more than to get him out of the country, because it appears in later proceedings that the bondsman, G. G. Green, was discharged from all liability by the payment of $200.

Walter D. McIndoe was again the man upon whom the task fell to accept the vacant office and bring order in the chaos brought about by Engler's flight.

There were several other indictments found which, however, never culminated in a trial, and there being no other business, court adjourned February 17th, after one day's session. The next and last court held by Judge Larrabbee was held in August, 1853, and again adjourned without any important business having been brought to the attention of the court.

The building and erection of the saw mills and keeping them in repair had brought quite a number of millwrights and mechanics to Wausau. After they had ascertained that the hardwood ridges around Wausau were good, arable land, they improved the opportunity to enter lands from the government as soon as it was surveyed and subject to entry, secured eighty acres, and they went farming. They could clear and plant when not otherwise engaged, leave their families on the land (those who had families), raise some vegetables and keep at least a cow. Cows were purchased and brought up from what was then called "The Indian Country" in the Green Lake prairie near Berlin and Princeton. They cut the road out in 1854 and started. The

road went slanting up the east hill, beginning somewhere at the east end of La Salle street, and from the top of the hill took a northeasterly direction not quite reaching what is now called Nutterville. Along that road they settled, scattering from four to six miles and started farming. There were D. Ferguson, William Gowan, Daniel Gowan, W. W. Wilson, B. Millard, E. Wilson, Calvin Crocker, Hass and M. F. Billing, G. Perkins, and later William Bradford, J. W. Nutter and F. Constable. Nearly all sold out as soon as German emigration had given more value to the land, except J. W. Nutter, who died after making a fine farm. The ridge whereon they settled is one of the finest in all Marathon county, and became widely known as "Mechanic's Ridge."

Another short road was begun to be cut out by the county to lead up into town Texas, a little north from James Moore creek, going east and then north, which became known as the "Whiskey Road" from the fact that in the opinion of the county board too much whiskey was consumed while cut out, which unnecessarily increased the cost.

Among the new arrivals in 1854 was Dr. D. B. Wiley, who engaged in lumbering; bringing up here the first portable mill in 1856, where logs were hauled to the mill in the winter and sawed, the lumber hauled to the river below the fall, and rafted during the winter, and run out in the same spring, where there was always a good reliable freshet.

It has already been described how the pinery settlements were scattered over a large territory and there was little chance if any for social gatherings. Nevertheless or because of that scattered condition, they felt the need of coming together sometimes, and the distance to be walked or traveled by ox team, there being neither stage nor stage horses or roads, only lent increased charms to occasions of that kind. In the spring of 1853, John Le Messurier had his new hotel or tavern finished, and the event was celebrated with a dance, solemn for the occasion and the published program printed in Stevens Point, because there was then no printing office here, is reprinted here to show how far people at that time would go or come for a social gathering.

The following is a copy:

INVITATION TO INAUGURATION BALL

The company of yourself and Lady is respectfully solicited to attend a ball in Wausau on Friday, March 4th, 1853, at the House of John Le Messurier.

Managers:

Charles Rodman, Wausau; James Single, Wausau; M. De Courcey. Wausau; Louis Kraff, Wausau; J. Gunsully, Wausau; Dan Whiting, Wausau; John Tuttle, Wausau; Thomas Grundy, Pine River; B. F. Luce, Pine River; Isaac Coulthurst, Pine River; J. Aldrich, Stevens Point; B. L. Sparstein (a Lawyer), Stevens Point; D. R. Clemens, Stevens Point; George Strobridge, Point Washington; Newcome Williams, Point Washington; A. Aldon, Point Washington; J. M. Smith, Point Washington; Wm. H. Byrn, Point Washington; Commodore Perry, Eau Plain; Aaron Drake, Plover; Jeremia Rogers, Plover.

Floor Managers:

L. O. Jones, Burton Millard

Music by M. Rousseau's band.

M. Rousseau's band consisted of himself alone. He played the fiddle for this and the next generation and there was no one who could compete with him. No dance was a first class dance unless he furnished the music. His fiddle could be heard over a whole city block and he had a way of singing out the figures of the quadrille or square dances in a stentorial, nevertheless mellifluous voice as an accompaniment to his violin, which simply charmed the dancers.

He was a character in himself. Good natured withal, a large, massive man, of fair education obtained in the Soult Mary's misson school (he had a trace of Indian blood), where he was brought up, he came here early and for years acted as interpreter for the Indians at Washington and later afterwards was foreman in the mill of W. D. McIndoe; still later he removed to Stevens Point where he was sheriff and deputy sheriff for several years, but even as late as 1890 the older generation which had danced to his music in their younger days, when they wanted a good old-fashioned dance, had him come to play and sing out his figures as in the auld lang syne.

The enlarged output of lumber caused by the installing of muley saws, needed the employment of more men in the mills and also in the running of the lumber; the village had been platted, people could get title to land on which to build, in consequence of which little buildings were put up, scattered though over four or five blocks of the original plat with trails leading up to the houses.

One saw filer, J. Kennedy, also working for McIndoe and evidently impressed by the spirit of his employer, built a house for himself and his family

on the corner of Fourth and Forest street in 1854 which at the time and for many years afterwards, was the finest home in Wausau. It stands today, with very small additions made since that time, where originally built and is now the property of the A. Schuetz heirs.

Corey built a house on Third street where now stands the First National Bank building, and a few buildings were erected on Washington street. How few and scattered the buildings were as late as 1854 is apparent from the fact that even as late as 1854 a saw filer working in the mill of W. D. McIndoe, buried his deceased wife on his lot in the block between First and Second and Jefferson and Scott streets, where the little mound covering her grave could be seen until his removal from here years afterwards.

Galena still remained the base of supply for the pineries until the latter part of the decade from 1850 to 1860, which may seem curious to many readers and needs some explanation. As heretofore pointed out, the lead region had attracted the first great emigration, part of which took up farming.

The lands being rich, fertile and easy of cultivation because mostly prairie, soon proved more attractive than lead mining and so when Wisconsin became a state that portion, including Grant county with a population of 16,169, Lafayette with a population of 11,531, and Rock with 20,750, was the thickest settled portion of the state. The erection of Fort Winnebago in 1828, so-called because it stood on land claimed by that tribe, caused a settlement to spring up in close proximity which took the name of Portage City, from the historic portage. It became the county seat of Columbia county which in 1850 had a population of 9,565, a large element being emigrant farmers.

It was the time prior to the railroads when the natural water routes were utilized. Galena being the largest nearest place to Fort Winnebago and Portage City with a navigable water way connecting them, it was not long before a steamboat plied upon the waters of the Mississippi and the Wisconsin between the two places. As early as 1849 a little steamboat, the Enterprise, made trips between them and carried on commerce. Then from Portage City supplies were carried up through the open country by wagon as far as Stevens Point; from there the heavy forest barred the passage of wagons, and as early as 1850 there was a regular stage service between Portage and Stevens Point which carried mail.

But after 1856 there was a change. The Green Lake prairies had become settled, a railroad began building towards Berlin and Oshkosh, and from the latter place a steamboat was already on the Wolf river to Gills Landing; Berlin could be reached from Stevens Point better than Portage City, and when the railroad reached Oshkosh in 1859 with a boat on the Wolf river to Gills Landing and a railroad ran as far as Berlin, the base of supply was changed.

The lower country had so much grown that a new judicial circuit was created in 1854, including the counties of Adams, Waupacca, Waushara, Portage, Wood, Marathon, and Juneau, constituting the sixth judicial circuit of Wisconsin, and the Hon. George W. Cate was elected as judge thereof.

He held the first term in Marathon county in the month of February, 1855, and was continually elected without opposition, remaining on the bench until 1874, in which year he was elected a member of congress from the eighth congressional district, of which Marathon county was then a part.

This congressional district was heavily republican, and it was his own popularity which carried him through, but in the following election when party feeling ran high and party lines were closely drawn, he was defeated by a small majority. Before his election as judge he had served two terms with distinction as a member of the assembly and was one of the managers for the state in the impeachment trial of Judge Hubbell. Although a resident of Portage county he was personally very highly thought of by the people of Marathon county. He was a fine lawyer, a scholar, and as an advocate before a jury he had no superior in the state. He had come to the pinery when only nineteen years of age, a poor lad, and supported himself for a while as a common mill laborer, working on the construction of the Eau Clair dam. He reached a high old age and retained his mental faculties until the end, practicing his profession and died universally respected at Stevens Point in the spring of 1905.

The Chippewa Indians were all the while very numerous around Wausau, Mosinee, and Merrill, but did not molest the whites. They received their annuities at Wausau, which undoubtedly helped the trade in this place. Mail continued to arrive from Stevens Point, and there was a mail route established from Ontonagon to Wausau. There was the old Indian trail from Lake Superior to the portage, which was utilized. The mail was carried in sleds by dogs in the winter, but was discontinued in the summer, as then steamboats kept up commerce on Lake Superior. Later on towards the end of the fifties the trail was cut and widened to let a team through in the winter, and mail went there nearly regularly being drawn by ponies, and then called the pony express. It was discontinued when the railroad reached up in the northern peninsula.

There were stations so-called, one at Grand Father Falls, the next at Grand Mother, next at Pelican near Rhinelander, and from there to Lake View Dessert, and crossing the watershed, the route followed closely the course of the Ontanagon river.

CHAPTER IX.

First Farming Settlements—In the Present Towns of Berlin, Main, and Hamburg—The Pittsburg Settlers' Club—Marathon City and Town—Town of Stettin—Little Bull and the Irish Settlement—Knowlton—Keelerville—The Village of Forestville.

It has been shown that it was the majestic white pine forest on and along the Wisconsin river and its tributaries with its natural waterfalls easily harnessed by man, which attracted the first settlers to the Wisconsin valley and Marathon county, that farming was not given a thought by these men who came solely for the pine; that, indeed, for years they believed the soil to be wholly unproductive, the climate to severe, and the winters too long for the raising of agricultural crops; how their hopes of making a fortune by cutting the splendid pine which could be had, say, for nothing, and taking the lumber to market, were blasted by the expense of bringing the food stuffs up here and the still higher expense of running the lumber to market; how some of the pinery men had given up in despair and left. But many were still here; they had invested their little capital and could not leave without sacrificing not only that, but also the fruit of years of the hardest sort of labor, however little it may have been, performed under hardships which only the strongest constitution could survive.

But they saw the dawn of a new and better era after the county government was established and a united effort had been made to bring them in closer contact with civilization and market. They had also discovered by this time that the lands which they had believed unfit for cultivation would yield excellent crops when worked in husbandlike manner after the timber had been removed and the sun been given a chance to send its fructifying rays in the ground and awaken its dormant powers. Attempts at farming had already been made as mentioned in the foregoing chapter, but while the results exceeded all expectations, especially as they were made by mechanics more as a side line to their more congenial work in their regular profession or trade, they had no lasting beneficial effect other than to convince

people of the fertile character of the soil and a belief in the future progress of Marathon county because of the fitness of the soil for agricultural purposes.

The population in 1855 was still confined to the saw mill settlements where people at least lived in close proximity to each other which in some degree satisfied the yearning of the human heart for association with kindred beings and compensated them in part for the want of all reasonable comforts which they had to endure. It was not only the hard steady unaccustomed and monotonous work of making a farm in the unbroken forest, but the necessity of staying away for weeks and months from all other human society, shut out from all association with mankind which prevented the pinery people from going into the woods and clear the land for cultivation. This work of subjugating the wilderness and bring into a state of civilization was begun by the German farmers who arrived after 1855.

At that time Marathon county presented still the appearance of an unbroken forest. Only a sled road passable in the winter for teams existed between Merrill and Stevens Point, touching at the small settlement at Wausau, a little clearing at Mosinee and Knowlton with the small mill settlements at Eau Clair, Trappe and Pine rivers with another trail to Little Rib river from Wausau. The whole population in 1850 was 508, and the state census of 1855 gives the population as only 447, which evidently is not quite correct, although there was, if no decrease, only a very slight increase over the census of 1850. And all these people lived at and near the mills in the county, and outside of them there were not more than twenty small clearings on the immense area of 44 townships. The small clearings mentioned were unoccupied during most of the times. All the rest was wild, unoccupied in its natural state. What pine had been cut was all cut close to the rivers and hardly noticeable. Everywhere was forest, heavily timbered, dark, forbidding looking. No ray of the sun could pierce the heavy foliage of the hardwood and pine woods. The shadow was on the ground all during summer, and the snow which fell during winter lay there until the sun rose high in the month of April.

That was the condition of Marathon county in 1856 when the southern part of the state was being rapidly settled. No state in the Union had enjoyed so large a growth in so short a time as Wisconsin in the first ten years of its admission as a state. There was a boom for Wisconsin lands in the years from 1853 to 1858, partly caused by speculators in lands, but more so by actual settlers who soon discovered that the government had millions of acres from which any amount from forty acres to a whole section and more

could be selected and bought for $1.25 per acre, and land speculators after holding on for several years at a high price were glad to sell at reasonable figures.

The reaction in Germany following the stormy years of 1848 and 1849 induced emigration from that country. Many of these emigrants were highly educated people who found employment as teachers, journalists, and many being mechanics, found good paying employment in the several branches of industry; only a few of them took to farming. But they were good writers, and by their letters written to their friends at the old home, describing the free democratic life in this republic, the ease with which land could be acquired and an industrious man could become independent, gave an impetus to emigration of the most desirable character. Many came to Wisconsin, and the establishment of the United States land office at Stevens Point brought some of those seekers for land up in this part of the state.

It is a curious fact, however, that the first farm settlements in Marathon county were begun almost simultaneously from different quarters wholly independent and unconnected with each other, one having its origin in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, by a number of laboring men, and the other by farmer emigrants coming directly from Germany.

The first farmer emigrants coming to this county seems to have been one William Thiele, who came with his grown son and wife in 1856 and settled in Township 30, Range 6, now the town of Berlin. In the same year came the four brothers, Barteld, John, David, Gottlieb, and Frank, and a relative of theirs by the name of Roemer; they all took land in the present town of Main near what is now known as Taegeville. In the same year came John Kufahl and his brother Carl, Gottfriend Stubbe, Gottlieb Beilke, C. Schlueter, and Mollendorf. They all settled not very far from each other in the present towns of Berlin and Main from nine to twelve miles from Wausau. David Barteld was quite intelligent and a shrewd man in his way with a sense for business. Before coming to Marathon he had lived in the neighborhood of Madison, worked with the surveyors and familiarized himself with following section lines and locating section corners, and he was not slow to commercialize his capacity in locating his countrymen. The land had been surveyed only a short time before, and the blazes were fresh and could be followed easily by any woodsmen.

This John Barteld stayed on his farm for some years, even erected a distillery (it was when distilling was yet free), but the product was too raw even for uncultivated taste, and he gave it up. After some years he came to Wausau, opened a little grocery and boarding house on Clark's Island

immediately north of the bridge until his removal to the far West in the early seventies. William Thiele did some locating too, but Barteld having the good will of the land office, got the bulk of the trade. Of all the Bartelds there is ony one descendent now living on a farm in the neighborhood of the original settlement. Another family came from Germany in 1856. It was Carl Fehlhaber with his family, consisting of wife and four grown sons and two daughters. He went to Stevens Point, bought 320 acres located by Thiele, but the season being too late, he stayed with his family in a rented house on the Green Lake prairie during winter, coming up early in the spring of 1857 to make settlements. They came with their ox team from there to Wausau; it was early as soon as the snow was gone; the creeks and water courses were full, no bridges, only a trail for a road, and it took them two weeks to make the trip from Stevens Point to Wausau. They had to bridge the creeks, turn out of the road, cut new ones, but succeeded in reaching Wausau without great mishap. It was somewhat but not much better in reaching their land in Township 30, Range 6 E. There were ten strong willing hands and arms, for whom the woods had no terrors. They had their household and one cow with them. They went to work at once, made a brush tent for themselves, while the women slept in the canvass covered wagon, until the first rough shed was finished with a roof of birch bark. Next spring they brought the first sheep in their settlement. It seems that the cattle seemed to know instinctively that their safety depended upon their not straying far in the woods, they kept near the little clearing, and their bells could always be heard.

In the same years (1857) came August W. Schmidt, for many years a member of the county board and for twelve years register of deeds of Marathon county and later one of the directors of the German American Bank of Wausau; also Gottlieb Plish with a family of wife and two sons and five daughters, and Klinger, Anklamm, Hartel, and Aschbrenner, all with families, all direct from Germany, all settling in the town of Berlin.

In the same year (1857) there settled in the present town of Hamburg Carl Zastrow, August Borchardt, Stephen Juedes, and Carl Juedes, and later John Miller, and Fred Ziebell, the two last families in the present town of Halsey nearly thirty miles from Wausau, with no road from this place to any of the settlements. This locating was done by John Barteld, and it is said that in locating settlers he would spend several days showing them lands in order to enhance his compensation which was $5.00 per day, it being in his interest to spend more than one day in showing the lands.

The families of Millert and Ziebell probably experienced the hardest

luck of all new settlers. Their families were large, especially the Ziebells, and one of the big boys was constantly on the road, rather trail through the woods, carrying flour and groceries home, two days going and three days coming with a pack of fifty pounds on his back. Ziebell stayed three or four years on the farm, made quite a clearing, but the strain was too heavy, and he abandoned his land with all improvements made under the hardest sort of toil and wants, and his land was sold for taxes and lost. The family was game, however. The oldest son began life anew on eighty acres of land about seven miles from Wausau in the town of Main and became quite comfortable; the others came to Wausau where they acquired a competency. The youngest of the sons, fourteen years old when they went out there, August Ziebell, only lately sold out his grocery store in the McCrossen building.

John Millert, too, left his improved farm of fifteen acres which was sold for taxes, remained long as county land and was conveyed by the county with the 200,000 acres county lands to the Wisconsin valley as an inducement for the building of the road.

Another enterprising German, Charles Mante, erected a little farmer store near the present Lutheran church in the town of Main, west of the place known as the Armstrong farm, in 1856, where Herman Miller, afterwards member of the assembly, began his life career as clerk. He did a small business for some years, but when there was a lull in newcomers and the older comers had spent their money and needed credit, which he was unable to give, he sold out and left.

That was the beginning of the low or north German settlement in Marathon county. Most all men came directly to this county from Germany for the purpose of farming, and all of them, except a few like Bartelds, remained and succeeded in their undertaking. They became independent, fairly well to do, securing for themselves that competency in their old age which prompted them to leave home and friends to seek new and better homes in America.

A little earlier in point of time of the arrival of the north German settlers here, a colonization scheme was planned in the city of Pittsburg. It had its origin in a Catholic church society consisting in the main of workingmen and mechanics. They had labored for years in the rolling mills in that city and other trades; they saw that there was no likelihood for them while in employ to make provision for their old age, much less to give their children a start in life. They had heard of the good lands in Wisconsin and made up their minds to become farmers in the West. Knowing that they were going to an unsettled country, they desired to be as much as possible together, to help each other in cases of need. In order to accomplish

this end, they organized a settlers' club, each member agreeing to pay into the common treasury the sum of $110.00 with which to buy government land in one large complex, each member to receive in return therefore eighty acres of land and one village lot in the village to be laid out on said land, and three acres of land on the outside bordering on the village and called out lots. The land was to be drawn by lot by each member from the whole body of the land. This club organized in 1856, the same year that the first German farmer settlers came to Marathon county. They elected one Christmann, one Kalkenbeck, and John Kapp as a committee to proceed to Wisconsin to locate the land in compact form for the society. The committee arrived at Stevens Point and took up about three thousand acres for the use of the society in township 28, range 6 east and selected that portion on the west shore of Big Rib river, which was supposed to be navigable (which it was for logs and canoes only) and had the village of Marathon city laid out and platted.

In making that selection they very probably were influenced by what they undoubtedly heard in Stevens Point that there were mills in Wausau and at Mosinee not far from the proposed new village of Marathon City, and also that one hundred and sixty acres bordering on the proposed new village had already been entered and a farm made thereon by Joseph Dessert. These settlers knew they were going on timber lands and expected hard work ahead in clearing because they had seen the improved lands around Pittsburg which were originally timber lands, and a lumber industry carried on there on the Allegheny river, but they did not know that there was no road to their land nor from one place to the other.

In the spring of 1857 a number of colonists left Pittsburg for their new homes arriving by way of Berlin in Stevens Point, and there took the steamboat which ran for the first season from there to Mosinee. So far everything looked promising. But when they arrived at Mosinee, they were told that they could not reach their destination by any road nor by steamboat, that the only way to get there was by going through the woods or, what was recommended, by canoes. It was Mr. Joseph Dessert who was consulted, and being familiar with the descriptions of the land, gave them reliable information. That was the first surprise, but there were more and stronger ones for them in store. With the aid of a half-breed Indian and Indians, they embarked in canoes and were landed at the present site of Marathon City.

They were Robert Schilling, John Linder, Thomas Peternick, Joseph Haesle, Michael Bauer, Francis Tigges, and Anton Koester.

Some were single, some had families. They remained together for a while, putting up two temporary log huts in the proposed village, until to each was pointed out his particular land by a surveyor, then began the work of putting up huts on their own lands, meanwhile helping out each other. During the same season came George Vetter, George Lang, Joseph Seliger, and Vogedes, all club members, and a few others not members. Vogedes died the same year, and his death made a deep and lasting impression on the remaining ones. A few others not belonging to the club arrived, among them Mathias Halkowitz, who went as far as township 28, range 4, now the town of Wien, and Bernhard Hilber, who settled near Marathon City. Others came, and after finding themselves in an immense forest, without signs of civilization, such as roads, schools, churches, and the absence of all conveniences which seem an absolute necessity for cultured people, such as had the means to leave, left, returning in disgust. But those who had not the means, and most of them were in that condition, had no choice; they stayed and took up the fight for existence as best as they could.

More arrived the following year, among them Anthony Schilling, who had been a fireman on the Mississippi steamboats, plying the whole length of the father of the waters and tributaries; others who came during this year and remained were Joseph Schuster, a bachelor who taught school for many years in that community; John Stumm, another teacher, Peter Heil, John Lemmer, all from Pittsburg; and Charles Marquardt, Fred Haman, and William Garbrecht coming direct from Germany, and soon afterwards came Jacob Duerrstein, who settled in the town of Wien, so named because the first settler in that township, Math. Halkowitz had come from the city of Vienna (Wien). He had been a "ladies' tailor" in Vienna, and to exchange the needle for the ax and plow was not an easy matter for him.

That was the modest beginning of farming in Marathon county, from which sprang up the wealthy farming communities of today, which compare well with much older settlements in eastern and middle states.

These farmer pioneers had their trials, their hardships, their sufferings, their privations, for many years the coarsest of fare and garments; but the worst days of anxiety and fear, amounting almost to desperation, and not only of days but often of weeks, were experienced when sickness laid its paralyzing hand on a member and the family had to see the suffering of one of them without ability to alleviate the pain, there being no physician within ten or tens of miles without even a road to reach him, and in any event without the means to secure his attendance. And when death came as an angel of mercy to the stricken one and the wasted body was laid to rest, what

must have been the feelings of father or mother or children, raised in Christian communities when the body was interred without the last consolation of religion? How often under such circumstances may not the afflicted ones have cried out in the bitterness of their heart: "Oh, why did I come to this country?" It was a life hard enough for the strong and healthy ones. The rough cabin completed, the man had to go forth for provisions from fifteen to twenty-five miles, carrying it back on his back through trails over swamps hardly passable, leave his wife and children alone at home in the wilderness until he returned after an absence of two or three days, often more.

Returning with the necessities he had to go forth again to seek work to earn the means to sustain bare life which the gound did not give him until he had cleared and cultivated at least ten or fifteen acres, which took several years at best, often longer. They sought for and obtained work in the saw mills, in logging camps, going to the prairie in harvest time a hundred or more miles away, taking their pay in provisions, in anything offered; those that went harvesting brought back cattle taken in payment for work in those days when money was a rarity. For at least eight years their life was a continual struggle with nature against hardships of all sorts, which only the strongest constitutions and characters could conquer. When a settler had provision to last him for, say, four to six weeks, he could begin clearing; first to cut the underbrush; then chopped down the trees, a hundred or more to an acre, then cut the trees in lengths to fit them for the burning pile, then haul the logs together and roll them in piles, then burn the piles, keep rolling until everything was burned, and it was not an easy or quick job to burn big green basswood or hemlock logs or pines. It sounds like blasphemy today to speak of burning basswood, pine, and hemlock logs, but what else could be done if crops were to be raised? There was no sale for hardwood timber, it could not be floated, and it cost more to haul the very best pine logs ten miles to the mill than they were worth; in most instances it was impossible by reason of distance to haul even pine to the mill. The settlers' club desired to have the village ground cleared, and it was on Rib river. They were glad to give the standing pine, and it was splendid pine, too, to Mr. Joseph Dessert for the cutting and hauling it away. But Mr. Dessert was not unmindful of their wants. When the first church was built in Marathon City, he gave them all the lumber free of any charge, of course, at the mill yard. It sounds somtimes ridiculous to hear conservationalists, so-called, to lament the loss of timber in early days and speak reproachingly of the waste of wealth of timber. But if the country

had to wait for them to open the land for cultivation, it is safe to say that Marathon county would be today in its original wild state. And where was the damage? The cleared land produced crops every year, but there was only one crop in timber, and that had to be taken off to raise the crops without which the settlers could not exist. After the land was cleared, then came the planting among stumps, roots, and stones or rocks, which had to be piled together, too, and fence making also. Cattle were roaming free; in fact, all domestic animals were running at large picking their food in the woods. After cattle food, such as hay and straw, had given out in the spring, the cattle browsed on the young shoots of the fresh cut trees, not good for milking cows, but it kept them alive. Men and women wore home spun colored by boiling it in bark of hemlock or butternut shell.

But if the work of men was hard, the life of the pioneer women was harder still. They were the true helpmates of the men, helping in the clearing, piling the underbrush, sawing logs, handspiking them together and burning them, helping in the planting and harvesting, taking the little child out in the field wrapped in comforters and attending to the wants of the little ones during pauses in the field work.

The pioneer women as well as the men were heroes in their way. Many men and women might be mentioned by name as deserving of the lasting gratitude of later generations. They all made a mark for themselves; they opened a road for thousands to come after them who all profited by the sacrifices of them. Pioneer women were not given much to fear, least of all to hysterics. During the war it happened that the wife of a farmer and her mother, they being the only adult persons in the house, the farmer being with the army in the field, heard the squealing of the pig in the night, and they knew that in all probability a bear was attacking them in the pen. They could not afford to lose their best and only pig. The wife and her mother jumped out of bed, took no time to dress, did not look for a gun, with the handling of which they were probably not accustomed, but coming out of the house reached for handspikes always ready to roll logs, and made for the pig pen where their worst fears were realized. A black bear trying to make away with the pig. Without hesitation they belabored the bear with their handspikes to such good purpose that the surprised bruin dropped the pig and fled. The pig was torn and nearly dead, and not to lose it, they killed the pig, heated the kettle without waiting for the morning's dawn, dressed it and salted the meat to save as much as possible. How many men could have done better, how many would have done as much?

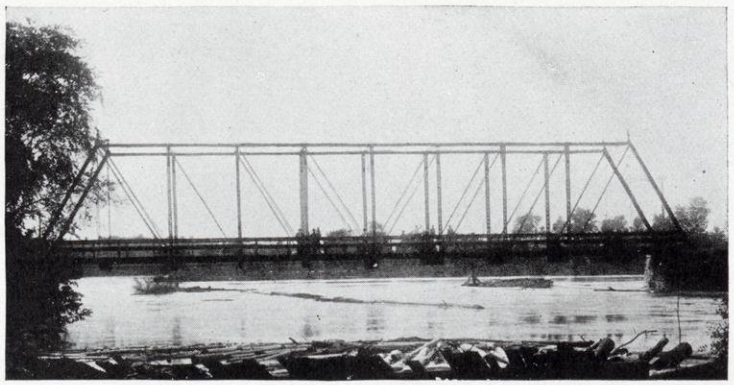
Matharon county is now one of the best counties in the state, containing

thousands of fine farms, well stocked, with all modern improvements, all farms occupied by its owner, each an independent and free citizen; there is not one renter to two hundred of farm owners in this county. Marathon county farmers are well to do, some are more wealthy than others, but for the staying qualities, for the endurance, for the grit and the frugality of these pioneers they might not enjoy the prosperity which is theirs today. The farmer pioneers all mentioned here by name were men of industry, men of character, of honor, of integrity and rectitude, who brought up families who still occupy the lands of their parents, and more besides, and are honored citizens of the state. It is due to those pioneers that some at least, the first ones be mentioned by name as persons whose examples are worthy of emulation and imitation. They were Christian men and women, with whom Christianity was not a mere profession or theory, but who practiced their faith in their every day life. As soon as their means permitted, they built houses of worship to bring up their children in Christian surroundings rather than in comfort; they had no schools for them for some years, being too scattered over a large territory, which made the building of schoolhouses impracticable; but they taught them respect for their elders, to give everybody his own. They needed neither criminal nor civil courts for their government, because they governed themselves with due regard for the rights of others. It is from this race of pioneers from which sprung the stock of sturdy, strong, patriotic and intelligent farming community which inhabits Marathon county. It was necessary to mention them first when speaking of Marathon county in this chapter, because Marathon county at that time, 1856, constituted only one organized town, the town of Marathon. What has been said of these men applies with equal force to the pioneers in other towns, the towns of Settin and Wausau, and the Irish settlement. They began settlement a little later, say one or two years; but they had to go through the same hardships and the same privations, only they were a little nearer to people, where they could get assistance in case of need, because the mill settlements in Wausau and Mosinee had grown, to which they were a little nearer in point of location.

The organization of the settlers' club in Pittsburg became, of course, known in that city, and real estate speculators were not slow to let a chance for making money out of real estate pass away from them. They purchased for a song land warrants issued to all honorable discharged soldiers of the Mexican war, and with these land warrants, which were taken for money at the United States land offices, purchased lands in Marathon county and sold it to prospective settlers.

BRIDGE OVER RIB RIVER, RIB FALLS, WIS.

SCENE ON RIB RIVER, MARATHON CITY, WIS.



SCENE ON RIB RIVER, MARATHON CITY, WIS.

By shrewd advertising, in which these lands, and especially the new settlement of the settlers' club was painted in rose colors, they succeeded in selling a large part; some people buying as an investment; some, though not many, came up and made settlement in the present towns of Cassell, Marathon and Wien, many of them going back after seeing the wilderness, only a few remained.

The settlers' club had laid out the village of Marathon City, and soon recorded the plat, as each of their members was entitled to one city lot, and three acres of the out lots, but the land was wild and unimproved, except for the few huts which the first pioneers had erected as a temporary shelter until their houses were built on their lands. They had laid out a square for a church, and one square as a public square, with a cemetery on the outlots. The speculators got hold of this plat, changed it for their purposes by showing thereon a fine church building and a town hall, and in the river they had a picture of a steamboat, a fine two-wheeler, in the act of going to the steamboat dock. This was done to make people believe that there was already a city, with a market and fair-sized population as a persuasive argument in selling the wild land.

Those that bought the land and held it for many years, paying the taxes thereon, were able in after years to get their money back with perhaps very little, if any, interest; many neglected to pay the taxes, and lost it thereby. When, after fifteen or twenty years, the settlement had largely grown and improved, the tax titles were attacked in court, in most cases by speculators, who had procured the original title for a few dollars, and were usually successful in having the tax title set aside.

It was this sort of legal business which kept the courts busy for a long time, until the abuse of the rights of the speculator claiming under the original title led the legislature to the enactment of the statutes of limitation, which, under a strict construction given by the courts, made an end of this sort of litigation, protecting at the same time the rights of minors.

It has been stated that all lands in Marthon county at the time of the appearance of the first settlers were government lands, not even surveyed, and the question may have arisen in the minds of many a reader, why did the settlers, especially the farmers, not enter the land under the homestead act? The answer is, that the homestead act did not exist at that time, and not until 1862; and three was no other way of getting land from the government except by purchase. Even after the act was passed, and when there was still much government land in this country, very little advantage was taken of this act, most settlers preferring to buy their land and hold it, inde-

pendent of the government. The territory in ranges 2 and 3, townships 26, 27, 28 and 29, remained wholly wild until the building of the Wisconsin Central Railroad in 1872, which had a large grant from the government for the building of the road, and then most of the settlers in that territory entered under the homestead act, and it was not until most of the government lands were sold, or entered, that the railroad was enabled to sell, except their splendid pine timber lands, which was sold to lumbermen.

FARM SETTLEMENT IN TOWN STETTIN.

The saw mill erected at Little Rib by Benjamin Single in 1845 cut out as much lumber in early days as any of the mills at Wausau, and gave employment to as many men. Later on it was rented to Perley Dodge and Gerry Judson, who operated it as partners in the latter fifties. This Dodge (not to be confounded with William Dodge, of Wausau) made probably one of the first farms in Marathon county, not personally but with hired help. He had eighty acres cleared, seeded mainly to grass, in the fifties, the farm being only about five miles northwest from the mill. The partner of P. Dodge got in some trouble or difficulty with Benjamin Single, and it is said that even a shot was fired at Benjamin Single, but whatever it was, the trouble was never aired in court or in public; but it had the effect of breaking up the partnership between Dodge and Judson, and Dodge departed, selling the farm to an employee of the mill, John Marquadt by name, to whom Benjamin Single advanced the purchase money. This was about 1860. Another working man at Rib mill, a native of Norway, had commenced to clear some land in the early fifties in section 30, now owned by Fred Roeder; he cut down nearly fifteen acres, but never cultivated it or lived on it, and sold it after he had removed from Marathon county in the latter part of the fifties. It was called the Norwegian farm. It grew up into brush and small trees, lay wild for about twelve years, when Caspar Traxel bought it, settled on it in 1868 and improved it.

The first real farmer settler who came to the present town of Stettin was John Artus, who had been working in the Wausau mills for some years, then bought eighty acres and moved upon the land in 1856, and made a farm. In the same year came the four brothers, Ferdinand, Carl, Christian and William Buttke, and their cousin, Carl Buttke II, followed by Gottlieb Wendorf in the next year, the brothers Kippke, Fred Kopplin, August Weinke, Carl Haasch, F. Sager, Carl Kickbusch, Daniel Radke, G. Kaatz, Carl Haasch, Carl Erdmann, Frederich Beilke, and J. Hildensperger. The year 1858,

Othmar Sauter and John Sauter, Michael Erdmann, and John Loy, Sr., to the same town. Nearly all of these men, or at least their sons, worked at times at the mill at Little Rib, which was not more than seven miles from the farthest farm mentioned.

The present town of Rib Falls, being township 29, range 5, was settled contemporaneously with Stettin, the brothers Wilde, August Heise, August Schroeder, coming there in 1856, followed by Carl Hanke and four or five other families in 1857. In speaking of the early settlers of the town of Stettin, John Wilberle and Vogedes must also be mentioned.

In 1861, Rev. A. F. H. Gebhard came to that settlement and organized the "Lutheran Trinity Congregation," which he served as pastor for over a quarter of a century. He was not only the pastor but the friend and advisor of his congregation, and much of the rise of the new settlement was due to his good counsel. He was not only the spiritual counsel of his flock, but their faithful advisor and helper in things temporal. The great influence for good which he exerted over the whole township, besides several missions in other towns, is attested by the fact that his congregation remained united in one to this day, over fifty years, the largest of any in a farming community in Marathon county. Not all settlers belonged to his church; there were some Catholic families, and a few adhering to the doctrines of the Methodist church, but the best of feeling always prevailed among all the settlers; they were always ready for mutual assistance, and there was none of the little misunderstandings among them which sometimes creep in, even among neighbors. Rev. Gebhard was later called upon and took charge of another congregation in Illinois; but he had spent the best years of his manhood here and his heart yearned for his old home and friends. He returned after a few years of absense to his farm and cultivated it, in the full enjoyment of all his mental and physical factulties, in spite of his years, and respected and beloved by young and old for the many noble qualities of his mind and heart.

The settlement in the town of Stettin soon became for years the most popular and flourishing one in the county.

TOWN OF WAUSAU.

The Mechanics Ridge settlement, the first in the county, has already been alluded to. It was a settlement made by mechanics, who carried on farming more as a sideline, and in course of time all sold out except James W. Nutter, after whom Nutterville is named, who closed his eyes on that farm in 1898. The first German farmers in town of Wausau appeared about 1859, and were

Carl Kunz, Frederick Schmutzler, followed by Fred Dumdei, and George and Martin Reinhard. Others came soon after them, but the growth of the settlement on the east side of Wausau was much slower than on the west. There was a prejudice against the eastern lands. First, all lands were supposed to be unfit for agricultural purposes; that prejudice died out slowly, as the farms on the west improved; but it still existed to the unsettled land on the eastern portion, and settlers coming to Marathon county naturally would go where there were already settlements, which was Main, Berlin, Stettin and Marathon City. The German settlers went into these towns where their countrymen were, with whom they could speak; while new Irish settlers went to the Irish settlement. The larger number of farmers did not go to the towns of Wausau and Easton, which was included in town Wausau, until after the close of the war, and then, after 1866, when there was a great immigration from Germany, many of whom went in the eastern settlement, including the present town of Texas.

It soon developed that there was no difference in the soil, and that one part of Marathon county was as good for farming as any other. This fact was more particularly established by the first colony fairs held in the county, which began in a very moderate way in 1867.

The old farm known as the Marshall farm, one of the first ones in this county, as well as the Hobart farm, joining the Marshall farm, have been mentioned. The Marshall farm became the property of William Swafe, who had first settled in the town of Berlin, but afterwards purchased and greatly improved the Marshall farm and made it one of the best in the county. The Hobart farm became the property of Ludwiz Zamzow after several conveyances.

LITTLE BULL FALLS AND THE IRISH SETTLEMENT.

The appropriation of the splendid and easily harnessed water power at Little Bulls Falls has already been referred to. It was made by Henry Merrill in 1840 and 1841, and the dam and mill was built in 1842, and probably in operation at that time. It was built by John L. Moore, not to be confounded with James L. Moore, whose mill was at Big Bull Falls. The mill property changed hands several times, until it came finally in the sole control and possession of Joseph Dessert in 1857 (who had been interested in it with some partners before), and remained in his possession; was later operated by the Joseph Dessert Lumber Company, until 1902, when the pine supply was exhausted, the mill dismantled, and the water power turns now the machinery of the Wausau Sulphite & Fibre Company in Mosinee.

The records of the United States land office show that lot 3 and "Little Bull Island" (so named on the official government plot) were entered by Henry Merrill at the Washington (D. C.) land office, October 5, 1840, and lot 4, by Henry Merrill on January 29, 1841. These lots and island included the water power at Mosinee, and not only were these lots entered later than the lots of the Big Bull water power, but while Merrill made the first entry, it is certain that it was not he, but J. L. Moor who built the dam and mill at Mosinee, and it is not likely that Moor would have done so unless he had either a lease or conveyance from Henry Merrill, of whom he afterwards purchased these lots and island.

In early days lumbermen who had their logs manufactured at Little Bull Falls had some advantage over lumbermen further above, because their lumber was rafted below that fall, and was ready to go out as soon as the river was free from ice, while lumber from above was detained often for days and weeks in case the river was too high for running through the falls there. Thus while fleets were held above Mosinee because of water being too high, the fleets below could go, and with the high stage were well on their way to and sometimes had reached the Mississippi before the fleets from above passed over the falls.

Then Mosinee was a little nearer the base of supplies, which was a great deal in point of economy. Nevertheless, the first owners of the mill had their trials and difficulties, too, their shares of failures, and when it passed finally in the sole control of Joseph Dessert, in 1857, it took him ten years of the hardest toil, strictest economy and keenest business sagacity, in spite of his approved integrity which gave him credit, to bring the business up to a point of prosperity. This mill did much sawing for other lumbermen, in consequence of which quite a settlement grew in and around the mill and a village. Joseph Dessert was fortunate in the choice of his assistants, and made it a point to attach his men to him and his plant.

One of the pioneers who came there and stayed with Joseph Dessert all during the remainder of his life, was a native American, Samuel Hinkley, who came in 1851. He was first employed in the mill, and soon worked himself up to the place of a foreman and trusted manager of all the outside business, until advanced age made his voluntary retirement congenial. In early youth he had been a sailor, and spent five years of his youth on the Atlantic ocean. He was deservedly popular with all the people, not excepting the ladies and children, always having a helping hand for them at church fairs, picnics, patriotic celebrations and sports. He saw to it that a liberty pole was not wanting in the village, and took good care that the flag was always floating at every proper occasion.

Another native born pioneer was H. A. Bean, familiarly called Judge Bean, who came in the early fifties, and was employed as bookkeeper by Mr. Dessert, in which position he remained until the end of his life, in 1880. He was well educated, which fact was early recognized by the people of Mosinee, who elected him town clerk when the town was first organized, in which office he was kept until his death, and frequently he served as justice of the peace. He was very good-natured but a little quaint in his ways, combining as justice of the peace the stern majesty of the law with dry humor of the eastern Yankee.

Another pioneer of Mosinee is Robert Freeman, a native of the north of Ireland, who emigrated in 1850, and located at Mosinee in 1851, bringing with him his wife and little child. He must be regarded as the first farmer in the Irish settlement, although he did not stay long on the land to make a farm, his choice of the land having proved rather unforunate. He then settled in the village, devoted himself to master the art of cruising, in which he became quite an expert; then turned his attention again to farming on an excellent 160-acre tract, through which flows a clear spring brook, which is known as Freeman's creek. Later on he engaged in lumbering, manufacturing and general mercantile business, and met with his success in all his undertakings. He disposed of all his other business and in later years returned to his first love, farming and raising fine stock. He is still hale and hearty, in spite of his age, and loves to speak and listen to the tales of olden times, with its hardships and occasional frolics.

O. E. Priest and his son came to Mosinee from New York, settling there in 1853, on land about four miles north of Mosinee. O. E. Priest enlisted in July 1861, served throughout the war, and was honorably discharged June 7, 1865, when he returned to the old place. He was in many of the hard-fought battles on the eastern peninsula, serving in the Potomac Army.

In very early days a village had been platted on the east side of the river, and a little tavern built there, which is still standing. Of course it was expected that a village should grow up there, but that hope, with many others, vanished. That tavern was one of the four prominent places on which one of the four notices for the first election in Marathon county was posted up. It was run by George Kollock, and sold by him in 1852 to Mr. William Blair. The village did not materialize; the travel for many years was very limited, and Mr. Blair had a hard time to make ends meet, although he and his worthy wife did their best to entertain travelers and make them comfortable. Other misfortunes came upon them. Mr. Blair was a patriotic citizen, and at Lincoln's first call he went to the front; was wounded at the

Battle of Shiloah and taken prisoner. After three months he was exchanged, still sick, taken to a hospital and there died, and was buried in the National cemetery at Chattanooga. Mrs. Blair was left alone, with three children and a small tavern on a roadside. She, like her husband, had come from Scotland, and had the tenacity and perseverance which distinguishes that race.

Like Spartan mother, she took care of her children, while at the same time she managed her tavern, which retained its fine reputation. Teamsters going to or coming from Stevens Point with supplies made it a point to either get at least one meal there or stay overnight. Under her management the business grew, Mrs. Blair having added some farm land to her possessions.

Mrs. Blair was one of the noble educated pioneer women of Marathon county. Of fine personal appearance, and endowed with rare intelligence and an inborn capacity for hotel management, looking after the comfort of her guests, often under the perplexing circumstances incident to pioneer life. She was sympathetic and charitable, always ready to assist where assistance was needful. The Indians were always more numerous around Mosinee than Wausau, and sometimes they would commit little thefts, and more often beg. Mrs. Blair had a way of dealing with them which made them respectful, and at the same time they held her high in esteem. She would treat them kindly, but kept them in proper reserve. Her tavern was not infrequently the visit of Wausau people when they wanted to enjoy a first class old-fashioned dance.

She prospered and had the satisfaction to see her children grow up, like her, respected and honored members of society.

David Roberts came to Mosinee in 1850, and for the first nine years worked as a pinery man in the camps and mills; then he engaged in lumbering for himself until 1882; then in general merchandise, in which he was quite successful. Like all pioneers, he was a man of good parts, serving his town and village in official capacities, also as postmaster, and did his full share to make his name one to be held in grateful memory.

F. L. Demars came as early as 1856, as a common laborer, from Canada; later tried farming, and since 1871 has kept a store in Mosinee. He has had his share of hard times, too, but enjoys the best of health in his ripe old age, with a comfortable competency well earned.

Another employee of Joseph Dessert who rose to an honorable position in the business world in the pinery, was J. R. Bruneau. He was a native of Canada, arriving at Mosinee in May, 1857, entered the employ of Joseph Dessert as bookkeeper and salesman in the store, remaining in that capacity

until 1866, when the opened a general store for himself, and later engaged in lumbering; but the confidential relation between himself and his former employer never changed. J. R. Bruneau was afterwards elected county treasurer of Marathon county, and several times reelected, and made an envious record in that office.

William Cuer, one of the earliest settlers in Mosinee, was for over thirty years the star pilot of Little Bull Falls. He ran more fleets over those falls than all other pilots combined, and with less damage; never a single man drowned on a piece run over Little Bull which was piloted by William Cuer.

William Gilbert, also a pioneer and highly respected citizen, was a successful pilot, running Little Bull. He had just put a fleet successfully through, when on the last rapids piece he was swept off the raft and drowned, on April 19, 1872.

It was but natural that the fine hardwood and farm lands within a few miles from Mosinee should in time attract attention.

People of different nations, when they go to a foreign country, will try to be with their countrymen. That is the reason why the north German settlers, who first settled in the present towns of Berlin and Main, attracted other north Germans; why in and around Marathon City southern Germans settled, the Pittsburg club being all from the southern part of Germany.

The splendid lands west of Mosinee, all vacant and wild, were first invaded by the Irish, and others followed, and thus it became in time the "Irish Settlement."

The pioneer farmer in that community was Thomas O'Connor. Before coming there he worked in a rolling mill in Wauwatosa, now part of Milwaukee. He had a family and, like the Pittsburg settlers, made up his mind that he could be more independent, and make better provisions for his family by making a farm than by continuing to work in the mill, with its uncertainties of laying off and the consequent failure of earnings, etc. He bought 160 acres in township 27, range 6; fine hardwood land, and the fact that it was all wild and unimproved for miles around did not deter him.

With a yoke of cattle and a wagon, he moved his family, consisting of wife and five children, the oldest ten, and the youngest less than one year, up north, coming to Mosinee in 1860, then cut out a road for nine miles to his land, and then commenced to start his farm. He was a stalwart man of six feet, not afraid of the hardest kind of work, but he too needed all the grit, the dogged perseverance and economy to carry him through the first years of farm life. He was held in the highest esteem by all his neighbors and acquaintances, often representing his town as chairman in the county

board, and he was elected member of assembly for the western district of Marathon county in 1890.

He was a man of sterling character, well educated, who could speak interestingly on many topics, especially farming, and his conversation was frequently interspersed with native Irish wit. After he had opened the road, others came, among them Felix McGuire, who had been working in Mosinee for many years; but it was the example of Thomas O'Connor who encouraged him to take up farming, and he too made a success. Others were Edward Fitzgerald and his brother, James Murrey, Timothy Kennedy and William Hayes and his sons, Patrick Burns, Garret Hughes, William Keefe and John Keefe. They all settled soon after Thomas O'Connor, but it must not be believed that they were all close together. The Irish settlement was stretched out over much territory, much like the German settlements. The "Irish Settlement," so-called, includes the area now covered by the present towns of Emmett, Mosinee, and Cleveland. All that was said of the pioneers of the towns of Berlin and Main and Marathon applies with equal force to the settlers in the Irish settlements, only they began a few years later. They occupy as fine a section of Marathon county as can be found anywhere, not only in the county, but in the state; and their farms are models of good husbandry.

KNOWLTON.

In 1853, a German family, consisting of Thomas Stark, father, and wife and his three sons, Anthony, Wendell and Alois, settled on land in the present village of Knowlton. They were the first comers, and being carpenters, they engaged in making shingles and hewed square timbers for a couple of seasons, which they rafted and floated down to points below.

A few years afterwards they built a steam mill, which was burned in 1870, and rebuilt and operated by them until the year 1899, when the timber was exhausted in the neighborhood. Each of the brothers also made a fine farm. Leonhard Guenther came from Beaver Dam, in the pinery, as early as 1849, working in mills and camps in the neighborhood, and having taken care of his earnings, he was able to purchase the tavern at Knowlton owned by J. X. Brands, immediately after his marriage in 1854 to a daughter of Thomas Stark. The tavern was called the Knowlton House, and after the completion of the Wausau and South Line road, did a splendid business, there being no more popular stopping place between Wausau and Stevens Point. Leonhard Guenther was the prince of a landlord, with an excellent wife to supervise the culinary department. At the completion of the Wis-

consin Valley Railroad to Wausau in 1874, this tavern, like all others on the road, lost much of the business, which was to be expected. Leonhard was at that time a member of the county board of Marathon county, and seeing that a railroad would be of immense benefit to the whole county, although it would, in the first instance, hurt his hotel business, nevertheless subordinated his own personal advantage to the advantage of the whole population, and gave his aid and influence to secure the building of the railroad. He then invested in some real estate in Wausau, intending to open a hotel at this place, but died before his plans materialized in Knowlton in May, 1876. The tavern still exists, with a spacious hall besides, which is the center for popular gatherings on festival occasions. His four sons, Charles, Anthony, Thomas and Leonhard, still live in Knowlton and are engaged in land and real estate, in commercial business and farming.

KEELERVILLE.

Bull Junior is a small stream which empties in the Wisconsin a little distance above the east end of the dam at Little Bull Falls. A short distance above its mouth it runs close to the high bank of the Wisconsin, then takes a sharp turn to the south and east before it empties finally in the main river. A shrewd native American by the name of Keeler cut a canal from where the stream flows nearest to the river, diverted its course, and in that way obtained a high fall, which he used to run a little saw mill as early as 1855. Mr. William Gouldsbury bought the property in 1862, rebuilt the mill, operated it until 1870, when he sold it to Sebastion Kronenwetter, who in turn operated until 1903, when sawing on this creek ended. This little settlement was called Keelerville, from its owner. Not long after the mill was first established a saloon was established too near the mill, which became the scene of a tragedy. An Indian was killed in a drunken fight, which for a time threatened the peace of the community.

THE EAU PLAIN MILL SETTLEMENT.

A little saw mill was built in section 13, township 26, range 5 E. by Andrew Weeks as early as 1849, who sold to his brother, John Weeks, in 1851. John Weeks enlarged the mill after circular saws were used, also run a shingle mill; both mills operated by steam as well as water until it burned in 1881, when it was not rebuilt, owing to the absence of railroad communication. For many years, like all other mills in the Wisconsin pinery,

all provisions had to be brought from Stevens Point and up the Eau Plain river nine miles above its mouth, by canoes, there being no other mode of communication.

John Weeks, nevertheless, made a success by his industry and economy; he was often elected as a member of the county board of Marathon county, and when the mill burned, he purchased the Owen Clark water power in Stevens Point, where he sawed the remaining part of his large pine holdings on the Eau Plain, which mill is still operated by his sons. Many years after the mill was located, John Weeks succeeded in getting a fine turnpike road to his mill from Dancy, the nearest railroad station on the Wisconsin Valley Railroad. He was one of the first Scandinavians arriving in the United States, as early as 1839. He died at Stevens Point on June 14, 1891.

FOREST VILLE.

Few people in Marathon county ever knew of that village; it was an example of the fever of real-estate speculation of the early days of Wisconsin. It covered the north ½ of the southwest ¼ and south ½ of the southwest ¼ and southwest ¼ of the southeast ¼ of section 23, township 26 north of range 8 east, and a fraction of lots 5, 6 and 7 of section 28 in the same town and range. It was platted by one W. G. Blair, John Phillips, John Dubay, and William Walton in June, 1857. Never a lot appears to have been sold, and the whole village was wiped out by tax sales. It is near the present village of Knowlton, and the owners no doubt had visions of high prices for city lots when they plotted it. The plot was acknowledged in Chicago, Illinois, from which fact the inference is drawn that Chicago parties had an interest in the land, but the name of J. B. Dubey disclosed an inhabitant of the neighborhood, it being the same J. B. Dubay heretofore mentioned as Indian trader, and owner of a little mill on the Eau Claire river.

CHAPTER X.

The First Newspaper—The Steamboat—New Arrivals at Wausau—County Orders—County Commissioners—Hard Times.

Under the circumstances mentioned in the foregoing chapter, it is not surprising that there was little increase in the population from 1850 to 1855, one would rather look for a decrease; but the hardest time had passed for the new settlement, and better times were in sight, although slowly coming. The boom for Wisconsin lands continued, and while in former years lands in the southern part of the state were sought by speculators, the demand shifted now to northern lands, and thousands of acres were sold weekly at the land office at Stevens Point, which were mainly taken for the timber by speculators. The influx of farmers in 1856 had given a wide advertisement to this county, and the inflation of currency in banknotes gave an impetus to the acquiring of real estate. Wausau, too, had its mention as a prosperous village, and people came here to engage in lumber trade.

The mail service had improved; instead of one, there was a three weekly service, mail arriving and going out three times a week.

The name of the postoffice of Little Bull had been changed to Mosinee. Lumber prices had been rising, selling as high as $18 a thousand in St. Louis. Mills had been improved and steam portable mills introduced, the first one by Dr. D. B. Wylie; next another one by M. Stafford; the four mills in Wausau now cut 100,000 feet daily, and all that with the increase of the farming population, had its good effect on business. The highway to Stevens Point had been cut out in places and was to be completed, and the general despondency following the first years immediately before and after the organization of the county gave way to a feeling of cheerfulness and security. Buildings were erected in Wausau, and the little pinery town assumed an air of thrift unknown theretofore.

And now, in 1857, the first weekly newspaper, *The Central Wisconsin,* made its appearance, a neat and sprightly sheet, with J. W. Chubbuck as founder and editor, who was endowed with a fine literary vein, and was a

keen observer. That event was duly celebrated with a banquet held in Forest Hall, where toasts were spoken and the festivities closed with grand dance. Some of the toasts announced and responded to are worthy of being mentioned, as throwing a light on the mental caliber of the pioneers, Dr. Gordon acting as toastmaster. The first toast proposed was:

"Our Chubbuck. May he entwine the rope of literature around the horns of the Big Bull and lead him out into the green fields of wealth and renown."

Second toast: "The Village of Wausau. May its great natural advantages be improved by art to the utmost extent, and where the forest pine now stands, may the spires of a city rise—the homes of thousands, and a great center of inland trade and commerce."

Third toast: "The Boys of the Pinery, the bones and sinews of Central and Northern Wisconsin. May they be worthy of the Pinery Girls."

In the local news of that paper of April 29th, 1857, a bit of news gives an index to the business of that time at Wausau, viz:

"The ice has gone out, six rafts of timber and three of lumber belonging two to Huntley of Boon county, Illinois, started out on Sunday; two fleets of W. D. McIndoe, two of Lymann, two of B. Barnes, two of Walrod and one of Doolittle."

The fleets may safely estimated to be of half a million feet each, if not more.

"Colonel Shuter sold village lots last week to the amount of $4,500.00.

"Dr. Gordon prepares the foundation of a building on Jefferson street, and William Bradford will build a house on 3d street" (where the Nicolls block now stands).

"The bank of the river above the falls is lined with rafts; the Scholfield mill, burned last fall, has been rebuilt and has a gang edger of 21 saws, which recently cut 21,000 feet in day time, and is the only gang edger in the county."

Another item, speaking of losses, says:

"Three men were drowned at Grand Rapids, two at the Clinton dam."

"Three rapids pieces belonging to J. G. Goodhue, above Little Bull, broke loose, became unmanageable and passed through the falls to destruction."

This news of men being drowned and lumber lost was nothing very rare, rather occurred every year, Little Bull on the whole exacting the most lives.

The Ontonagon mail service was always carried on under great difficulties. The mail was brought down from there and started up from here.

As may be imagined, the trip could not always be made on time, often was delayed by storms, and mail was detained; towards spring when the snow melted, the trail was not passable at all, and all mail was stopped.

A large amount of such mail was held at Wausau, and on the 20th day of May, 1857, the postmaster Thomas Single, contracted with Levy Flemming to carry the accumulated mail from here to Ontonagan for $300.

There were about fifteen sacks of mail, and Mr. Flemming started out with the help of another man by bark canoe up north. They made the journey together as far as Grandmother Falls, when in portaging Mr. Flemming lost his assistant and was forced to proceed alone. He started alone on his journey by water until he reached Eagle, then carried the mail over the divide afoot, going with one sack and coming back for another, until he had one-half of it again on the bank of a river; then with that half of the mail he went to Ontonagon; came for the rest to Eagle, and started again for Ontonagon. He deposited the last sack of mail on June 13th, then started for home. A trip like that, under the conditions as they were at the time, would seem like an impossibility today.

Another advertisement published in *The Central Wisconsin* in May, 1857, is now interesting reading:

"Daily line of Stages: between Wausau and Mosinee, connecting with the steamer 'Northerner,' leaves Wausau every morning, arriving at Mosinee in time to connect with the steamer at that place. Return will leave Mosinee on the arrival of the steamer; at Wausau at 6 o'clock in the evening."

Prices in 1857; at Wausau—Flour, $8.00 per barrel; pork, $37.00 per barrel; white sugar, 18 cents per lb.; brown sugar, 17 cents per lb.

The assessment for 1857 shows a large increase in property as against the former year, viz:

Number of acres assessed, 314,026; value	$ 934,277.00
Value of village lots	77,809.00
Value of personal property	236,140.00
Total	$1,248,226.00
As against valuation in 1851, which was	$ 92,000.00
In 1854, which was	227,252.00
In 1855, which was	301,743.00
In 1856, which was	486,134.00

The immense rise in the valuation can only be explained by the large amount of lands sold by the government, which thereby became taxable after being surveyed, in 1852 and 1853; but the rise in personal property is

explained on the much larger output of lumber and shingles, which was encouraged by the general demand for the same throughout the west, all along the Mississippi, and the inflation of currency by banknotes.

But the shadow of hard times became visible.

In the issue of September, 1857, of the *Central,* that paper says:

"Eastern papers report the failure of 75 banks."

In the spring of this year, B. Barnes, who was then still in possession and the owner of the mill which soon came into possession of B. G. Plumer, had, evidently in expectation of a continuance of "flush times," begun the erection of a new hotel on the corner of Main and Jackson streets. It was a mammoth building, 60 by 120 feet, three stories high, built of timber frame; the frame was up and the building enclosed, but it was never finished; Mr. Barnes got into financial difficulties and the timber was taken down by the contractor, John Brown, to save himself from loss.

During the boom of Wisconsin, from 1853 to 1857, many banks had started in Wisconsin and issued their notes, which passed current for money. Their notes were redeemable in coin only at their place of business; that is, where the bank was located. Two enterprising gentlemen by the name of Fox and Helms opened a bank at Eagle River, where there was already some logging done. The bank building is still standing, a log house, fallen down now, of course, and in ruins, on Eagle river, a short distance above the present city of Eagle River. That bank could safely rely on that not many of their notes would ever be presented for redemption in coin at that place, about seventy-five miles from Wausau, with no road from this place, say nothing of the communication to Wausau.

Nevertheless there was some progress in Wausau. In the following year, 1858-1859, the flour mill was built, to the great advantage of the pioneer farmers, who had to drive with their ox-teams to Plover for grinding their wheat or rye, or did what most of them did, ground the wheat in little hand mills.

The population had increased; Jacob Paff had opened another store, and a Mr. Hoffmann opened a tin and hardware store.

In the state election a larger vote was cast, with the following result: For governor, James B. Cross, Democrat, 210; for governor, Alexander Randall, Republican, 195; for member of assembly, Burton Millard, Republican, 204; for member of assembly, Thomas Hinton, Democrat, 167.

An event of supposed great importance occurred on the 8th day of April, 1858. The first steamboat arrived at Wausau. It landed on the east bank, which was then the main channel, a little south where now stands the Tre-

month House, or on what would be the end of Fourth street if it were continued to the river. The steamboat left Mosinee the afternoon before with about twenty tons of freight, and tied up at Eau Claire about sunset, not deeming it prudent to come further in the dark, the channel not having been decided upon at that time. High expectations were entertained from this new means of transportation, which were not realized, the boat only running for part of two seasons, the stage of water not being at all times sufficient, and there being not enough passenger traffic. The unloading at the low bank in Mosinee and carting freight over the hill to load again on the steamboat, and again unloading at the lower bank here after so short a trip, was not much inviting for heavy transport, especially after the road got better.

The steamboat between Stevens Point and Mosinee was longer in commission; in fact, made trips as late as 1866, when it was laid up for good.

Up to 1856 the whole county was organized as one town and governed under the township government, but now with the increase in population and taxable property, the county was divided in three towns, the county board creating the town of Wausau, the town of Eau Claire and the town of Mosinee, with territory as follows:

Town of Wausau to have township 28, ranges 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, and sections 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of township 28, range 8 east.

Town of Eau Clair to have township 28, range 8, except the four sections above, which were to belong to Wausau, and townships 28, 29 and 30, range 9 east, and town of Mosinee to have townships 26 and 27 from range 2 to range 9. In the December meeting of the same year the county board created the town of Jenny, consisting of townships 31, 32, 33 and 34 of ranges 5, 6, 7, and 8 and in a meeting on March , 1858, the town of Texas was established out of territory from the town of Jenny.

In the same meeting of the county board it was ordered to advertise for letting the contract for the clearing and fencing of the courthouse block.

On the 27th day of April, 1858, the new county board met for the first time with Milo Kelly of Eau Clair, Perley Dodge of Wausau, Joseph Dessert of Mosinee, Thomas Hinton of Texas and William Wilson of Jenny and Milo Kelly was elected as chairman.

The primitive condition of the county building appears from the following order of the board: "Ordered, that the chairman be authorized to procure the materials and employ some person to build a chimney in the county office."

The need of a poor farm seemed necessary, at so early a stage, for the county board purchased ninety acres from Thomas Hinton for $3,100. This

looks like a big price for those times, but the order specifies that the purchase price was to be paid in county orders, which were probably worth 60 cents, or less, on the dollar face value.

M. D. Corey had his home on the corner of Third and Jefferson streets, where the National Bank now stands, and east of the house he had a large cabinet-maker's shop, with a steam engine to furnish power. On the floor above the shop circuit court was held sometimes, and also a school. In 1858, N. Daniels came to Wausau and associated himself with Corey, and this shop was converted into a shingle mill, until it was destroyed by fire in 1866. H. Daniels built a new and larger steam mill on the west shore of the river, where Spruce street intersects First avenue, which was operated until 1877; this site was afterwards sold to McDonald and Dunbar Lumber Company in 1881, which was in operation until 1888, and subsequently burned down. The land is now owned by the Curtis and Yale Lumber Company.

R. E. Parcher arrived in 1858; first worked as a clerk in the drug store of Taylor & Ellis; soon purchased the interest of Ellis, and later that of Taylor; the drug store was situated in a part of a store standing where the Marathon County Bank now stands, the front part thereof being occupied as a postoffice, and the rear as a drug store.

B. G. Plumer and John Irwin had a vacant store on Main street, half way between Washington and Jackson streets, still standing, which R. E. Parcher purchased about 1862 or 1863, and opened his general merchandise business, combined with a drug department, and conducted it until about 1880, when he sold out.

August Kickbush arrived from Milwaukee in 1860, with a wagonload of merchandise, opened a store in a little shanty on Clarke's Island and soon thereafter acquired the Doolittle place on corner of Main and Washington streets, where he engaged in general merchandise business, becoming in a few years the leading merchant in the pinery.

A boarding house, styled the United States Hotel, had been erected towards the end of the decade closing with 1860, on Second street, between Washington and Jackson streets, which was rented and conducted by Sebastion Kronenwetter, until it burned in 1863 he losing his whole investment of personal property in the fire.

Nearly all business houses were on Main street and Second and Third streets, and from Forest to Washington street, excepting the postoffice, already referred to, and the Bank of Interior, opposite the courthouse; some dwelling houses and shanties further east and north; especially on Forest and Main streets. Shingle street had lost its importance by that time.

In 1860, there were the four large saw mills and one shingle mill in Wausau, and three portable mills from three to five miles from the village; three general stores, one drug store, and four lawyers and four physicians. Some farmers continued to arrive every year after the first settlers had come in 1856, but the influx of German emigrants practically ceased during the war between the states, followed by the wars on the continent in 1864 and 1866. By this time a very large part of the lands entered after their survey in 1852 and 1853 had become county lands for the nonpayment of taxes. Speculators had bought the lands, expecting quick sales, which did not materialize, and then failed to pay the taxes. The large amount of such lands sold for nonpayment of taxes can be estimated from the fact that as early as 1858 the county board engaged Asa Lawrence to make an abstract (probably only a list by description) of such lands, in order to keep them out of the tax rolls, for which service the county agreed to pay $700.

The salary of the county clerk was fixed at $350 for the term beginning January 1st, 1859; that of the district attorney at $300; other officers, including the county treasurer, received fees up to this time and for some years to come.

The town of Berlin was created in February, 1859, to consist of township 30, ranges 2 to 6 inclusive, and all of township 30, range 7 west of the Wisconsin river, the first election to be held at the house of John Kopplin, and at the first election held in April, 1859, William Drost was elected chairman.

At the same meeting the county board created the town of Marathon out of township 28, ranges 2 to 6 inclusive; also the town of Knowlton, out of township 28, ranges 8 and 9 and all of township 28, range 7 east of the Wisconsin river.

Francis Mitsch was the first chairman of the town of Marathon, and C. Washburn from the town of Knowlton. Perley Dodge, the county treasurer, vacated his office, going to Pike's Peak, and the county board elected J. A. Farnham to fill the vacancy, but in the next election, Charles Hoeflinger was elected for the first time as county treasurer.

A resolution passed by the county board July 8, 1861, throws some light on the paper money misery of those times. It reads: "That a committee of three be appointed to investigate in relation to discredited money in the hands of the county treasurer," and from orders of the county board at a later date, it seems that the difference or discount, whatever it was, was charged up to the treasurer, and he was directed to pay the same. Besides the mills mentioned, there was a number of smaller shops, blacksmiths, wagonmakers, and shoemakers.

George Ruder began building his brewery in 1860; had his first brew on the market in 1861; and five saloons administered to the wants of the population for a light stimulant. The hotels and boarding houses were filled to overflow in the spring by hundreds of men coming out of the logging camps, waiting to go rafting and running lumber out.

A village government became now a necessity; a charter was obtained in the session of the legislature of 1861, and by the election of officers in the same year, on April 8, 1861, Wausau became an incorporated village.

Its first officers were: F. A. Hoffmann, president of board of trustees; Charles A. Single, Jacob Paff, John Irwin, John C. Clarke, trustees; Thomas Single, clerk.

This John Irwin was one of the pinery pioneers; he was a millwright of exceptional ability, continuously employed either in building or remodeling mills, a thoroughly competent and honest man; sobor and industrious, his ability only rivalled by his modesty, a gentleman in speech and manners. He remained a bachelor and removed from Marathon county in 1880.

F. A. Hoffmann, the village president, kept a hardware store on the corner of Third and Washington streets, and at the time of his election had some interest in the *Central Wisconsin*. He must have been a reformer of the violent kind, to judge from his record in the county board, where he represented the village. At the first meeting of this board, in 1861, which consisted of himself, from the village of Wausau; Dr. I. E. Thayer, of the town of Wausau; William Cuer, of Mosinee; M. L. Winslow, of Knowlton; W. V. Lambereaux, of Weston; John Lemmer, of Marathon; C. Buttke, of Stettin; William Drost, of Berlin; J. E. Armstrong, of Texas, and Harrison Combs, of Jenny, being ten in number, if all present; he moved for a set of rules for the government of the county board in conducting the business, and being appointed as the committee to propose the rules, he reported a code consisting of twenty-nine sections, one among them, that all motions should be in writing, etc. These rules, besides a number of others relating to the duties of each and every county officer, were adopted before the board started to do any business, except electing a chairman. Page after page of the minutes of the proceedings is taken up with his motions, never failing to begin with the enacting clause: *"The board of supervisors of Marathon county do order and determine,"* and winding up with the stereotyped phrase: *"This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage."* To show what sort of a practical reformer he was, and how he attempted to cure some of the bad practices which seemed to have grown up, the following resolution is cited, which he introduced and which was passed in the first meeting of the board, to wit:

The board of supervistors of the county of Marathon do order and determine:

Sec. 1. That the chairman of the board appoint a committee of one to proceed to Milwaukee or such other place as he shall deem expedient and consult such lawyer of ability as he may decide in regard to the following questions as to their legality:

A. Is it legal for this county board to issue county orders payable at some specified time hereafter?

B. Is it legal for this county board to pay interest on such orders as mentioned in paragraph 1?

C. Is it legal for the county board to build the road to the north line of this state as provided in chapter 310 by paying the contractor in county orders, the county to take said lands as a reimbursement?

D. What is the remedy if the county officers do not obey orders of this board?

E. Can the credit system of the county treasurer and the clerk extended to land agents be stopped?

F. Is the county treasurer responsible for loss of any money deposited by him in a bank?

Sec. 2. Said committee so appointed shall also engage the services of such lawyer to defend all suits in which Marathon county may become a party and which may have already been instituted or may be instituted hereafter in consequence of bonds of said county, and that said lawyer shall defend and protect this county in all such cases.

Sec. 3. That the commissioner shall receive $100.00 in Marathon country orders, etc., to defray expenses of this trip and return the balance, if any, to the county.

Sec. 4. That the lawyer engaged to defend all such suits shall receive not more than $500.00 for his services in Marathon county orders, or so much less, as the committee shall decide to be paid, when the present case pending for the amount of $5,000 instituted by J. V. Peace is decided.

Sec. 5. The expense of such lawyer in coming to this county for the purpose of investigating such case to be paid by this county, provided it does not exceed $50.00.

The bonds referred to were bonds issued for the building of the Wausau and South Line Plank Road.

Of course Hoffmann was appointed as such committee, and he made his trip to Milwaukee and later reported, but as to what the report was, the record is silent. There were some lawyers here, and if he did not trust

them, there were good lawyers in Stevens Point, Plover, and Waupaca, and as to the bonds, the county could have really no defense. Some of the complaints against one or the other of the county officers may have had good foundation to rest upon; there might have been incompetency or carelessness in collecting taxes, but never anything come from this investigation. The reform movement left no impression.

In another resolution of J. A. Hoffman introduced November 13, 1861, and adpoted relating to settlement for delinquent taxes, leaving out the several preambles, the following appears:

"WHEREAS, Most of the lands, so bid in by the county in the years 1857-1858-1859 and 1860, have not been redeemed but the county orders issued for the purpose of settling with the towns have increased at a fearful rate so that their real value stands at this moment at one-half of their nominal value," etc., which is simply cited as an authorative admission that Marathon county orderse in 1861 were worth only fifty cents on the dollar.

The county had now been organized for ten years, and the question may arrive, why were county orders still at such a frightful discount? When the county began business as a municipality, it had no money, no property. The expenses were necessarily greater than the income, and at this time the county was substantially a wild territory as yet. Lands were not thought to be worth enough to redeem from tax sale, which went to the county in lieu of taxes, and there was no sale for them. The county had too much land, was land poor. There may have been other causes tending to keep county orders at a heavy discount. If there were, they were not discovered or remedied. Hoffmann may have acted from the best of motives, or it may have been otherwise.

The fact remains that as a reformer he was a failure, expecting too much from resolutions without work, and often self-denial, to see that they were executed.

Towns were organized and they, too, issued their orders without money in the treasury to pay them, which also were discounted; the only town making an exception was the town of Berlin, where through the efforts of their chairman, G. Plisch, and later Aug. W. Schmidt, no orders were issued unless there was money to pay, and people taking road contracts or other work for the town knew they would have to wait, and were satisfied to wait until tax paying time, when they were paid. The town thus receiving full value for work contracted, while when orders were issued with no money to pay that fact was always taken in consideration, and contracts were based upon a scale of depreciated currency. These orders circulated as money to

a limited extent in buying goods, etc., but the county and town was always a heavy loser by doing business along those lines. This condition of things remained nearly sixteen years longer, only to a lesser degree so far as the county was concerned, and the change will be duly noted when it came.

Hoffman was not re-elected. His store burned down the following year, and after running a tin shop for about two years longer, he removed from Marathon county.

In the same year (1861) the county was divided in three districts, each was to elect one commissioner at the general election, the three commissioners so elected to constitute the county board.

The first district included the towns of Jenny, Wausau, Texas, and the the village of Wausau.

The second district: Towns of Weston, Mosinee, and Knowlton.

The third district: Towns of Berlin, Stettin, and Marathon.

On January 13, 1862, the new county board met for the first time.

First district represented by Jacob Paff.

Second district represented by John Weeks.

Third district represented by Aug. W. Schmidt.

Before closing the narration of events which happened up to 1860 it may not be out of place here to cast a glance backwards on the general condition of the business in the pinery.

Joseph Dessert in his "Reminiscences" speaking this time said:

"The panic of 1857 was followed by the hard times of 1858 and by the spring of 1859 the outlook was very dark. Everybody was in debt and nobody could pay. In the spring of 1859, after a trip to the lower river markets, which was discouraging, everything looked blue, and he set his bookkeeper to work to see how the concern stood. He found that the firm owned $82,000.00 and had a large amount outstanding. Of this, thirteen thousand dollars was owing their store from laboring men and others in the neighborhood. They owed a large amount in Galena. Henry Corwith of that place was their principal creditor, the amount due him being about $25,000.00. After getting a full understanding Mr. Dessert suggested to his partner, Henry Cate, that he should send for his brother, George W. Cate (already referred to as the circuit judge). When he arrived the condition of affairs was explained, and Mr. Dessert told the Cates they could have the business if they would agree to pay the debts, and he (Dessert) would give up everything. He told them that he had worked there since 1849 with Henry Cate, and had besides his hard work put in about fifteen hundred dollars in money. George W. Cate advised his brother against

accepting the offer. He did not think he could ever get out of debt. When they reached this conclusion, Mr. Dessert took the opposite tack and said he would take the business on these terms and would undertake to pull it through. Practically Cate accepted the offer. Henry Cate had an outside partner in a mail and stage line between Mosinee and Stevens Point and had invested the firm's money in the team and outfit. Mr. Dessert allowed him that team, which was all he took out of the concern. Mr. Dessert then went to Galena and saw Mr. Corwith and stated to him the condition of affairs. Mr. Corwith did not think he could weather the storm, but Mr. Dessert insisted upon trying, and as Mr. Corwith could make nothing by forcing him, so he consented, and Mr. Dessert struggled along. Towards the end of the war and for some years after, lumber prices began to rise, and by 1870 he was well upon his feet, and ultimately paid off every obligation. This was not alone the condition of Joseph Dessert, but was the condition of every lumberman on the Wisconsin river with but slight variations, but not all weathered the storm; some went down in spite of their hard work to save themselves, in spite of all exertions made and privations endured. The only mill owner who seemed to be able to stand safely in these perilous business years, was William Scholfield of the Eau Clair mill. His mill and business had been safely operated by S. Hutchinson until 1856, while he was in practice as a physician in Stevens Point, and no doubt by his earnings in his profession was able to put his business on a firm foundation. Men working at this mill were always paid *promptly,* which is more than could be said of other concerns.

CHAPTER XI.

The Towns of the Wisconsin Central R. R. now M., St. P. & Sault St. Marie R. R. and First Settlements—Tax Exemptions of R. R. Lands—Town of Rietbrook—Athens in 1879—Settlements on the Extreme South, East and West—Incorporated Villages and R. R. Stations.

SETTLEMENT OF THE EXTREME WESTERN PART OF THE COUNTY.

Up to the year 1871 the territory in ranges 2 and 3 was yet wholly unsettled and wild; not a clearing, mill or road existed in that part. The farmers had gone in east and west from Mosinee, Wausau, and a few from Merrill not any further west, however, than range 4, so that for nearly eighteen miles from the east line of range 4 to the county line of the county the west line of range 2, there was an area of 10 townships, or a territory of 360 square miles in which no white man had yet set his foot with the intention of subduing wilderness.

In township 26, range 4, there existed a very small settlement, only a few families, the brothers Campbell, one Rozell, and one Beach, which was called the Campbell settlement after the brothers "Campbell," who had gone there from Weeks mill on the Eau Plain river; their beginning dates back to about 1868. These settlers have died or removed, and the last one of them known to be in Marathon county, Mr. Beach, died at the farm of his son in the town of Cleveland in 1912. The only outlet for these farmers was the saw mill of John Weeks, and from there up to Mosinee, or later to the railroad station Dancy.

The settlement of the present towns of Spencer, McMillan, Day Brighton, Hull, and Holeton began with the building of the Wisconsin Central R. R. in 1871 and 1872, the settlers following the track of the railroad, and slowly continuing their march in either direction, east and west from that line, into Marathon and Clark county, invading the present towns of Eau Plain, Frankfort, Bern, Johnson, and Halsey, in this county which at that time were attached to other towns.

The first train of cars ran into Stevens Point on the 15th day of November, 1871, but the construction crew had already cleared out and surveyed the right of way at that time as far as where the village of Unity is now situated. As soon as a trail was cut and the line surveyed, the fine government lands invited homesteaders and settlement. They were taken very slowly at first, because when taken under the homestead law, settlement and residence was required, and without any other highway or road than simply the surveyor's line for a railroad track, a homesteader had to brave all the hardships and absence of all comforts of pioneer life. The entrymen in this section were not emigrants, but native Americans, many of them honorably discharged soldiers of the Civil war who saw a chance to become land owners with a small outlay of money, but they improved the opporunity and were willing to brave the discomforts of forest life and hard work incident to the making of a farm in the wilderness. It is true, the railroad was running cars as far as Colby in the summer of 1872, but the trains were still construction trains; passenger service was subordinate to construction work, and consequently trains were not run on time table time, and while a person might travel as far as a railroad station, he was in the woods as soon as he had left the right of way of the road or the depot ground.

The first homestead entry (h. e.) in that territory was made by Ebenezer Lowe on September 6, 1871, in section 8, township 28, range 2 east in the present town of Hull and final proof made thereon 1873.

John Gardner made homestead entry September 11, 1871, in section 4, township 26, range 2 east, and final October 2, 1873.

Edgar Tenant made homestead entry on September 15, 1871, in section 30, township 26, range 2 east, and final proof October 2, 1873.

David B. Hull made homestead entry September 27, 1871, in section 20, township 28, range 2 east, in the present town of Hull, the town being given his name as the first actual settler, though the entry of Lowe precedes his by a few days.

Francis Parrot made homestead entry in section 30, township 27, range 2 east, October 30, 1871, and Edmond Creed and F. H. Darling made homestead entry each in section 6, township 27, range 2 east on November 1, 1871, the first two mentioned ones being the first actual settlers, having come there in the summer of 1871 and made settlement prior to entry in the land office.

George Holeton made homestead entry on November 18, 1871, and final proof on December 9, 1873, and being the first homesteader to hold land in his own name, the town was named in his honor the "Town of Holeton."

That was the beginning of the settlements in the towns of Spencer, Brighton, Hull, and Holeton with the present villages of Spencer, Unity, and Colby.

As already mentioned all these settlers and all those that came years after them had to cut their roads out to their lands through heavy woods, swamps or low marshy lands where no wagon could be used, only crotches or in the winter sleds. The timber in that section of the county was, if anything, even heavier and thicker than in the older towns and therefore harder to clear, although there was sooner a market for the pine because mills sprung up at nearly every railroad station.

Among other earlier settlers must be mentioned George Burnett who made homestead entry in section 6, township 27, range 2 east, November 19, 1872.

Henry Pradt, homestead entry made May 20, 1872, in section 14, township 29, range 2 east.

Namon Hodge, homestead entry made May 14, 1872, in section 28, township 29, range 1 east.

Theophile Bouciere, homestead entry made November 13, 1872, in section 2, township 28, range 2 east.

James Brown, homestead entry made April 27, 1872, in section 10, township 28, range 2 east.

Peter Beckins, homestead entry November 9, 1872, in section 18, township 28, range 2 east.

N. J. White, homestead entry April 1, 1873, in section 18, township 28, range 2 east.

W. L. Parkill, homestead entry May 3, 1873; Daniel Mahoney, homestead entry, November 10, 1873; Walter Pradt, homestead entry, November 1, 1873; Augustus Wilms, homestead entry April 21, 1873, in section 24, township 28, range 2 east.

Other pioneers are John K. Hayward who came to Spencer in 1873; C. K. Richardson, who came to the same place in 1875; to the town of Brighton came Alfred Cook in the summer of 1871 with a crew of men who cut out the road from Loyal Clark county to the railroad track to get men and material for the saw mill of D. J. Spaulding near Unity, and when that crew arrived they found nobody there but Ed. Creed and F. H. Darling on the ground where now stands the village of Unity, and one little log shanty which served as a boarding house for the working crew of the railroad.

In the year 1873 there settled at the village of Colby George Ghoca, who built the first store there, and the following year the hotel; H. J. Blanchard

who came the same year with George Ghoca, J. E. Borden, I. C. Gotchy, N. P. Peterson, J. W. Wicker and Frank Riplinger, and N. P. Peterson. George Ghoca played an important part in the new settlement. He was elected as sheriff in 1878, was a candidate for member of assembly in 1881 and defeated by John C. Clarke for fear that his election would be tantamount to an expression by the people of Marathon county that they were in favor of taking off a portion of Marathon county to form a new county with a part of Clark county.

All these farmer settlers took their land as near as possible to the railroad line, and while many of them entered their land at the land office in the year of 1871 when the railroad had not even reached Stevens Point, which place is at least forty miles from Spencer and fifty from Colby, still they had six months from date of entry to establish actual residence on their homestead, and it may safely be assumed that they waited until spring next before going with their families onto the land and establishing their homes thereon.

For some years following their settlements they had to go through the same experience of all pioneers in a new country, the same as the first settlers in the county. The influx of new settlers was very slow for the first six years; true, provisions could be brought up from Stevens Point by railroad to the stations, but freight was high and therefore goods purchased at the local stores were sold at the advanced price. But with the establishment of depots there came saw mills, and work could be had at the mills in the villages.

The Wisconsin Central railroad traverses and runs on the line of Marathon county for only twenty-four miles, yet in this short distance there were not fewer than six depots, to wit: Mannville, Spencer, Unity, Colby, Abbottsford, and Dorchester; there was a saw mill at Mannville owned by Curtis Mann; four smaller mills were at Spencer; one large one at Unity, owned by D. J. Spaulding, and some smaller mills further north, and a mill settlement at every mill. Spencer, Unity, and Colby were growing rapidly after a few years and had quite a population, much of which, however, especially in Spencer, was floating, or of the temporary kind. From Mannville nearly up to Unity the white pine predominated as standing timber and supplied the mills with raw material. Above Unity there was more of hardwood mixed with hemlock. All these mills ceased to exist after a run of from fifteen to twenty years, the D. J. Spaulding mill being the last to cease operation in 1894.

When the brothers McMillan came to the present town of McMillan in 1873, there was just one settler in township 26, range 3 east, by name of

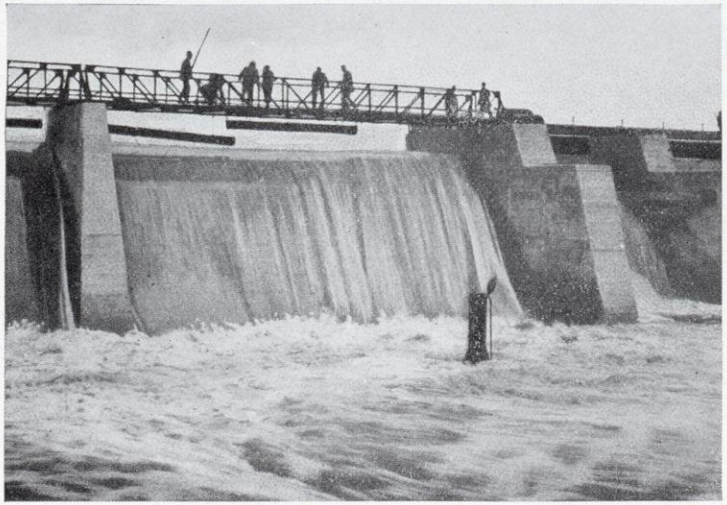
Thomas Woefle. He had come there in 1870 by way of the Campbell settlement, but his improvements were hardly worth mentioning. The McMillans found him when they looked over their land and for the location of a mill site, coming from Unity and following as much as practicable the course of the Eau Plain river. This Woefle committed suicide later, and nothing was ever heard of his family or where he had originally come from.

The McMillan brothers commenced building their mill in 1873 and had it in running order in 1874. It was rigged up with a band saw, the first in the pinery and also the first manufactured by the E. P. Allis Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin. A spur track was built from their mill to Mannville on the Wisconsin Central railroad, over which road the lumber was shipped. For the first years, up until about the year 1880, only pine was cut, but at that date commenced in a slow way the cutting of hardwood, which increased as the pine decreased.

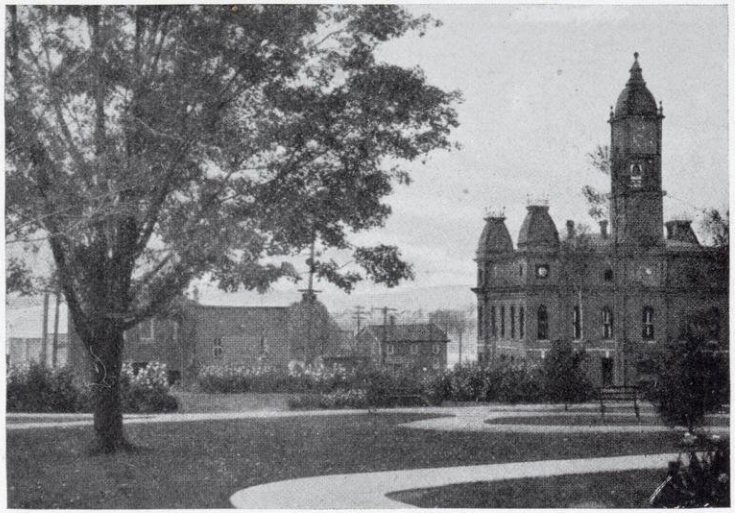
Hardwood was at that time very low in price, not much in demand. McMillan brothers sold 400,000 feet of basswood for $4.50 per thousand feet, half of the purchase price to be taken in woolen goods, the other half in money.

The best of red oak lumber, clear, twelve inches wide, brought in Milwaukee $17.00 per thousand feet at that time.

This mill was operated from 1874 until 1911 when it closed down for good. It was supplied with logs cut on land in the neighborhood not very distant from the mill, and one gets a good idea of the standing timber on those lands from the fact that this mill sawed on an average ten million per year for thirty-seven years, or 370 million feet of lumber, of all kinds, of course, including hemlock. Especially in later years, hemlock was the staple product. After the mill had begun operations farmers settled upon lands, and the town of McMillan has now a large number of fine cultivated farms. The township was soon thereafter set off from the town of Bergen and organized as a separate town. Only one large mill was operated above Unity, the mill of Angus Lamont about two miles south of Colby. Built in 1874 and operated from 1875 to 1896. But as the mills were going into operation more settlers came and moved eastward into Marathon and west into Clark county. The strongest farm settlement was in the town of Hull in which was located the village of Colby, and that town was the first newly organized town on the "line," meaning the boundary line of the county. The lumber industry employed many men on the "line;" it brought quick returns, and therefore was favorable to the new settlers. The population had so increased that for a number of years from 1877 to about 1898 there was a desire on



DAM AT MARATHON PAPER MILLS, WAUSAU, WIS.



SCENE IN LIBRARY PARK, WAUSAU, WIS.

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF WAUSAU, WIS.

the part of many of the people of the villages on the "line" to be set off from Marathon county and with some territory from Clark county establish a new county. This movement came nearest to realization in the session of the legislature in 1877. There was then no opposition to the creation of a new county, and a bill for the organization of one was ready to be favorably reported to both houses of the legislature and would have passed without doubt, had not the question of the location of the county seat cropped up as a disturbing factor at the most inopportune time for the scheme. Colby wanted the county seat. It had a plausible argument in its favor. It had the most settlers east and west for twelve miles; had the best buildings, and its population was not of the floating kind, there being no saw mills to swell the same; the lobby from Colby therefore insisted to have their village named in the bill as the county seat. This was objected to by Spencer and Unity, which insisted that the place of the county seat should be left to a vote of the people. If so left to the voters there was great danger that Colby would not be selected because Spencer with its four mill crews and another mill crew at Mannville south and the settled portion west in Clark county could outvote both Colby and Unity. When this dispute arose between the contestants for the county seat, the legislature with the silent acquiescence of the lobby from the "line" postponed the whole project to the next session. The project was kept alive for many years afterwards, but it never advanced so far as in the first attempt, and although bills were introduced in nearly every session thereafter, they never were favorably reported and died the death in the committee room.

It may be interesting to know why the first attempt found no opposition from the two members representing the counties of Marathon and Clark. The reason is not far to seek. By the first bill it was sought to take ranges 2 and 3 from Marathon only. At that time they were very sparsely settled; nearly all the land in that territory was either government or railroad land and yielded to taxes, the railroad lands being exempt from taxation. It was supposed that the territory was unprofitable to Marathon county. The question of division had not been agitated in the county, and the people were indifferent, did not care one way or the other. The members representing the counties of Marathon and Clark were of the opinion that expenses for roads, schools, and courts would be more than the territory would bring in taxes, and that it would be good policy to let this territory go. Other motives may also have influenced their course. But afterwards a strong current against any division of Marathon county set in and also in Clark county, and from that time on the project was doomed to failure. Any man who was offered

for member of assembly who was suspected to be in favor of division was invariably defeated, and in later years, after 1896 when Marshfield revived the project with the intention of being made a county seat, the people on the line opposed the scheme as strongly as those from any other part of the county. The extension of the Northwestern railroad from Wausau to Marshfield, the building of good roads, the railroad from Abbottsford to Athens which has outstripped the villages on the "line" in growth, and other influences have put a quietus on the whole project, which is not likely to be revived in the near future. Good roads are running in every direction from east to west, railroads and automobiles make now a trip to Wausau one of pleasure to be made in a few hours, where it formerly never took less than two, often three days, and the people inhabiting this territory are at this time as much opposed to a division as any other part of the county.

The advantage which the early settlers on the "line" had over the earliest settlers in Marathon county by being nearer a railroad line and a base of supplies was nearly if not all counterbalanced by the fact that most of the lands in the town in which they had located were exempted from taxation for many years to come. The Wisconsin Central railroad was a land grant road. By act of congress approved May 5, 1864, enacted through the efforts of Hon. Walter D. McIndoe, later amended so as to require the road to run through Marathon county, there was granted to such railroad "every alternate section of government land, designated by odd numbers for ten miles on each side of its line, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Portage City, Berlin, Doty's Island or Fond du Lac, to Bayfield, thence to Superior on Lake Superior;" and for any deficiency in the number of sections or acres of land lost to the railroad by pre-emption or settler's rights, the railroad had the right to select an equal amount of government land within twenty miles on either side of its line.

The lands so granted were by the legislature of the state of Wisconsin exempt for ten years, which exemption extended to the year of 1877, and by act of the legislature, chapter 21, laws of 1877, the lands were freed from taxation for three years more, or up to 1880. All the odd sections in the present towns of Spencer, Brighton, Hull, and Holeton for ten miles along on the railroad were thus made railroad lands and left untaxed, only such as were sold for the timber to lumbermen could come in the tax roll, and that was but an insignificant amount. On such lands the timber was removed as rapidly as possible and cut lands were almost deemed worthless at that time, yielding but an insignificant amount of tax. But the settlers had to make the roads, pay the tax for the maintenances of town and county gov-

ernment, build school houses, pay the wages of the teachers; in a word, keep schools going, and were thus forced to pay high taxes with which to improve or raise the value of the railroad lands which no tax could touch.

Some of the pioneers who, like D. B. Hull and George Holeton, made early final proof by having their time of service in the army during the war, deducted from the required period of five years of residence whereby their land became taxable as real estate, were almost swamped with taxes which threatened to eat up their homes.

Yet before the exemption of the railroad lands expired by operation of law in 1880, the Wisconsin Central railroad asked for another exemption of their lands for five years more and came very near obtaining the privilege from the legislature. The bill did pass the senate by a comfortably large majority, but was fortunately defeated in the assembly by the narrow margin of two or three votes. The credit for defeating this iniquitous act belongs mainly to Hon. John Ringle, who was in the assembly as member from Marathon county for the first term, powerfully aided by Hon. T. W. Spence of Fond du Lac and W. E. Carter of Platteville, Grant county. Mr. T. W. Spence was himself a land owner on the "line" and knew the injustice done to settlers by the exemption under which he as well as all other land owners suffered. He convinced Hon. W. E. Carter that the bill should not pass, and both of these men being influential leaders with the Republican majority in the assembly and Mr. John Ringle using all the influence he could bring to bear on the Democratic members, they succeeded in overcoming the powerful railroad lobby at Madison. After that was accomplished, the early settlers on the "line" had a breathing spell from heavy taxation which almost amounted to a confiscation of their property. And there was another advantage by the defeat of this measure. Since the land became taxable, the railroad was eager to sell the land rather than hold it, and consequently could not ask exorbitant prices for the same. Selling at a reasonable figure brought more actual settlers, farmers, to that region and in a few years population increased, clearings were made, and the new towns assumed the character of an agricultural country. In the same measure as the pine was cut, the timber sawed and carried away by the railroad, the farms increased in number and value, and the "line" towns are now as fine agricultural towns as the oldest ones in Marathon county.

The lumber industry on the "line" is ended; the pine all along the railroad is cut and shipped long ago, but there are now farms as finely cultivated, productive, and profitable as in any part of the county. The farm population, which was first without exception all native American, is now

mainly naturalized American emigrants, German, Polish, Austrian, and some Scandinavians. The native Americans were the first to come, but did not receive much succor. When the new emigrant settlers arrived, the older settlers sold out and mainly left, some went into the villages, some left for other fields, and only in few instances are the first settlers or their children on the original farms.

As the lands near the railroad were first taken up later settlers had to go further away from it, because there they found virgin timber, readily salable and lower prices for the land. That they had to make miles of road at their own expense or with their own labor, did not deter them, for they were willing to undergo that hardship which they knew they would conquer, and that their industry and thrift would make them independent. They have been sooner rewarded than their brothers in the further east of the county. All the western townships of Marathon county are now settled; they have good roads, good schools, churches, creameries, cheese factories, their little mills and factories and brick yards.

The town of Day was formed out of portions of the town of Bergen. The door to these settlements was Marshfield, a very small village in 1880. Up to 1877, emigration went north from Marshfield, then it turned eastward towards Rozellville. The old Campbell settlement has already been referred to, where a few families existed for a long time until the tide of immigration turned in their direction. Leonhard Schmidt came to Rozellville in 1877; early in 1878 came William Raschke and Andrew Daul, the latter erecting a small saw mill; also Peter Nicolay, Caspar Ably, Joseph Schmidt, Adam Zimmerman, John Derfus, John Holzmann, N. Benz, Louis Spindler, Jacob Reicher, N. Roehlinger, Math Folz, and Peter Riplinger. Joseph Schmidt, Adam Sturm, and John Brinkmann, came in the same year, the latter opening a store, and Kiefer came in 1879. The majority of these settlers came from the farms of southern Wisconsin, to whom the work of clearing land was familiar work, and they succeeded admirably in reducing the fine hardwood lands to farms in short time; but there were also some emigrants from Germany among them. It was with hardly an exception a German settlement.

They were mainly from the south and west of Germany, from Bavaria, Hesse, and the Rhine. The town of McMillan was settled about the same time, the population, however, being from the north of Germany, the brothers Schilling and Brand being among the first. In the course of twenty years these towns have undergone a great change. Many of the first settlers died, but their children still occupy the lands; some have sold out and removed, but everywhere are the signs of progress and prosperity. The settlement of

the towns of Riebrook and Halsey began in 1878. Fred Riebrook of the Milwaukee law firm of Johnson, Riebrook & Halsey colonized these towns mainly with settlers of the Polish nationality from Milwaukee. One of the first settlers in Riebrook was P. Theusz, the first chairman of the town, and Ludwig Findorf and L. Schwager, who kept tavern and was the first postmaster, the name of the postoffice being "Poniatowski."

About the same time or a little later came Fred Bradfish, who settled in township 29, range 5, east of Poniatowski, followed by other Germans, and in 1880 the town was already strong enough to demand and obtain recognition as an organized town. This new town was named Riebrook, and the first town election was held in the spring of 1881.

How slow migration was from the Wisconsin Central east is apparent from the fact that when Andrew Kreutzer bought land and settled in the forest, which spot afterwards became the village of Athens, in the year of 1879, there were at that time only two homesteaders, the brothers Olson, in township 30, range 3, and Charles Riemer, who had settled as early as 1858 on the east line of township 30, range 4, which had only one other farmer settler in that township, a relative, by the name of Charles Lindeberg.

A dam was put in across Rib river in the northeast quarter of township 30, range 4, in the latter part of the seventies, and a water mill run there for a few years by Gustavus Werlich, and lumber was rafted as in olden times and run out of the river to the Wisconsin and down, but the experiment proved too expensive and costly. Only a rapids piece could be run at a time from the northeast of township 30, range 4, on Rib river to the Wisconsin, passing two dams and the winding crooked course of the Rib.

Operations of this mill ceased about 1880 or 1881, and the erection and operation of that mill did not much advance the growth of the settlement. The eastern portion of Marathon county is attracting most settlers in later years, townships 28, 29, 30, in ranges 9 and 10. The G. D. Jones Land Company is doing most of the locating of farmers in that part of the county, the settlers being Hollanders, Germans, and Scandinavians. In the southeast portion in townships 26 and 27, ranges 9 and 10, the Holway Land Company has succeeded in getting the same class of actual settlers on lands, and at this time every portion of Marathon county is settled and improved by good roads from east to west, from north to south, although there is yet wild land enough for thousands of farms.

In all of the incorporated villages and railroad stations are stores with well supplied stocks of goods where a farmer can supply himself with needed goods without traveling far from home, all of these villages having railroad connections.

The incorporated villages in Marathon county and railroad stations are: Dancy, Knowlton, Mosinee, Rothschield, Scholfield, Brokaw, and Heights, all on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; then there are Norrie, Hatley, Ringle, Callon, Kelly, Marathon City, Edgar, Fenwood, Stratford, and McMillan on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and Athens, Milano, and Corinth on the Sault St. Mary Railroad, and Spencer, Unity, and Colby on the same railroad, and Eldron and Gallowa on a branch of the Northwestern railroad, branching off and running south from Eland Junction. In citing railroad stations, the flag stations have been omitted.

Thus were settled the utmost western parts of Marathon county, mainly from the railroad lines of the Wisconsin Central. Ranges 4 and 5 were settled from Wausau and Mosinee, and the extreme southeast, townships 26 and 27, ranges 9 and 10, were the last ones settled on, but they can now boast of as large a population as other towns, and more are coming in every year.

The town of Pike Lake, being township 26, range 10, was settled from Stevens Point about thirty years ago, the population being nearly all Polish, with a sprinkling of Bohemians and Germans. J. Milanowski and Gustav Baranowski were the first settlers in that town in which is situated the village of Bevant. The farmers in that town had no road to Wausau for a long time; if they wanted to come to the county seat, they had to travel by way of Stevens Point. But that has been remedied and two good highways connect Wausau now with that thriving settlement, one being the so-called Waupaca road and another one by way of the village of Hatley.

CHAPTER XII.

War Times—Indian Scare—Railroads and Railroad Litigation—The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company—The Wisconsin Valley Railroad Company—The Lake Shore & Western Railroad Company—The Passing of the Rivermen—Lincoln County Set Off.

WAR TIMES.

The presidential election of 1860 did not create much of a stir, although the political questions involved in that contest were and had been aired in the debating club existing at Wausau for more than a year. In these debates the Democrats had always the best, because they were always there in the greatest number. It is easy, too, to understand why men in the pinery, working hard for a living and without any of the comforts of life and settlers in the woods working day and night to keep the wolf from the door, did not give much thought to the wrongs of another race five hundred miles away. They had their own troubles, their own difficulties to solve, did not and could not give much time to politics, and they were almost cut off in their isolation from other parts of the United States. In the election of 1860 Lincoln received in Marathon county 219 votes to 481 for Stephen A. Douglas, Breckinridge had 4 and Bell 1 vote.

The votes by towns being as follows:

	Lincoln	Douglas	Breckinridge	Bell
Wausau	104	140	2	1
Jenny	25	20	...	...
Marathon	4	28	...	...
Mosinee	28	49	...	...
Knowlton	20	19	2	...
Weston	13	28	...	...
Stettin	3	54	...	...
Berlin	5	128	...	...
Texas	17	15	...	...

But when the crisis came, when the question was whether this country should remain as it was, one Union, or be broken up into fragments, when Abraham Lincoln called for 75,000 men and Stephen A. Douglas answered —not 75,000 but 300,000 men, the last dollar, the last drop of blood in defense of the Union, the Democrats of Marathon county were not behind their Republican brethren in upholding the starry emblem of the Union. The bombardment of Fort Sumter reverberated through the country, the echoes of it were heard at Wausau, and Silas S. Stoddard with his fife, and B. F. Luce with his drum announced the breaking out of the war, and the patriotic pinery men rallied in defense of our common country.

On the first day of May, 1861, Leander Swope came to Wausau from Pine river and was joined here by Burton Millard, Preston Lord, John Cooper, Charles Tracy, and Alphonse Poor and took the stage to Berlin, where they enlisted. The county board and afterwards the towns made some provision for assistance to those families where the father had enlisted.

No record of names was ever kept; at least none can be found to show who served in the army from Marathon county, but the archives of the state show that there served in the army from Marathon county soldiers as follows:

Recruits	143
Veterans	36
Distribution of excess	45
Drafted	62
Total	286

Distributed over the county, to wit:

Berlin	40
Jenny	27
Marathon	12
Stettin	22
Wausau	116
Easton	7
Knowlton	19
Mosinee	19
Texas	11
Weston	13

This is a very creditable showing for Marathon county, with only 705 votes of men of all ages, with one-third at least who had come but two or three years or less from Germany and were not yet citizens.

The soldiers of Marathon county served in the severely buffeted Army of the Potomac, in the Army of the Cumberland, they were with Sherman at Atlanta and through Georgia, with Thomas at Nashville, some even with the ill-fated expedition on the Red river under Banks. Burton Millard was the first to fall; others followed him and are buried on the southern battle fields; other carried honorable wounds to their graves; many did not return.

The following is a list of persons who enlisted from Marathon county and served during the war, far from being complete, but it contains all the names which could be collected after careful inquiry among survivors at this late day: Edw. Armstrong, S. Armstrong, William Averill, Fred Aschbrenner, —— Braatz, —— Brunow, M. H. Barnum, M. D. Brown, Carl Baerwald, Fred Baerwald, William Blair, B. Brabant, Robert Berry, D. P. Bentley, John Cooper, E. Christian, M. M. Charles, J. T. Callon, H. Calkins, Oscar Crampton, Thomas W. Clark, A. Carbono, Edw. Connors, Joseph Deresilie, William Deutsch, W. W. DeVoe, Stephen Durkee, Michael DeJardine, Joe Doud, William Ebert, Joseph Eschenbach, David Fulkerson, John Feltis, Levy Fleming, Aug. Glebke, Fred Gilham, B. Gilham, P. Gifford, William Gruetzmacher, H. B. Gardner, Tunis Guyette, Bazil Guyette, William Gilbert, Aug. Hoff, —— Horn, J. C. Hogarthy, S. Jahns, Edw. Knorr, Carl Kufahl, John Kufahl, Seb. Kirstein, Charles Klein, John Keefe, Jackson Keefe, Aug. Luedke, Ferdinand Luedke, J. W. Lawrence, B. F. Luce, Werley Luce, Preston Lord, Burton Millard, —— Mueller, J. Mollendorf, Charles Marquardt, Thomas McCormick, James Meservie, Joseph McEwen, Henry McLean, W. W. Mitchell, Peter Mitchell, Jr., Peter Mitchell, Sr., James Mitchell, Aug. Nass, Carl Neumann, Edw. Nass, Knute Nelson, Joseph Noiseaux, Ole Oleson, Elb. Parker, Alph. Poor, James Perry, A. Porter, Oswald Plisch, William Plautz, Aug. Prechel, Com. Perry, Jonathan Pierce, Ch. Poor, W. B. Philbreek, O. A. Priest, Stephen Pauquette, Louis Potter, Joseph Pasha, F. Rollenhagen, A. Rollenhagen, George Reinhard, Sam Radezke, —— Ruestow, Joseph Robbins, Amy Rancour, Eugene Roberts, C. Riemer, Leander Swope, F. Sobatke, William Sobatke, Fred Schmidt, Aug. Seefeld, Carl Staege, William Steidmann, Aug. Schroeder, James Sigafus, —— Shaughnessy, C. A. Single, R. Schilling, B. F. Single, Charles Tracy, F. Trantow, Napoleon Thayer, Andrew Tyrrell, Henry Tichnor, Fred Tyler, Moses Turner, D. B. Willard, John Whitmore, King Young.

The first year of the war brought the business nearly to a standstill, but it revived in the second year and advanced with every following year with rapid strides. Lumber was then in great demand on all points on the Mississippi, and brought good prices. Greenbacks had displaced state currency and

if they were at a discount, they were at the same discount at every point in the Union and always a legal tender at face value. The increased demand for lumber, with corresponding good prices, brought enlarged saw mills and improvements in the manufacture.

W. D. McIndoe was the first to replace his gang and muley saws with rotary saws, in the winter of 1862-1863, the first ones in the Wisconsin pinery. His example was soon followed, and in a few years every mill was operating with circle saws, which more than doubled the output of lumber. B. G. Plumer had succeeded B. Barnes in 1861 and acquired the Lyman mill in 1865, and both mills were running to their full capacity, Plumer operating his first mill, and the Lyman mill was rented to Brown and Fellows. The booms were extended to hold more logs, business was brisk generally for several years after the war, and an agitation for railroad connection began. At a public meeting in 1863 a delegation of five of the most prominent business men of Marathon county (John C. Clarke among them) was sent to Milwaukee to interview Alexander Mitchell, then the president or manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, to induce him to build that road from Berlin via Wautoma and Stevens Point to Wausau, and they were authorized to offer a bonus of $50,000 from business men of the county. Mitchell could not be convinced that there was business enough to warrant the expense, and gave no encouragement. Curiously enough, in speaking to him of freight, only such as would come to Wausau was mentioned, while freight from Wausau, such as lumber, was not mentioned at all. Evidently it was supposed that railroad transportation could not compete with the river route. Lumber had been rafted and sent down to the Mississippi so long by river that another mode of transportation was not even thought of at those times. Such is the force of custom and habit, which accommodates itself but slowly to great changes.

Meanwhile farming had progressed; some new settlers had come, not many, but there was an influx every year; the Wausau and South Line road had become fairly passable, houses and stores were being built and, in 1867, the lumber output alone in Wausau had increased to about twenty million feet. Roads in the farming settlements had been made and the farmers had already some of their produce to sell, all of which had formerly been imported at great expense.

The mills were doing a large amount of custom sawing for people who engaged in lumbering. Wages for rivermen were high, bowsmen getting from $150 to $175; talesmen from $100 to $125 per trip, which on an average was made between five and six weeks. Small shopkeepers, such as black-

smiths, shoemakers, carpenters, and many of the farmer sons made at least one trip out in the spring, coming back with money which, as a rule, was well invested. Formerly the raftsmen were nearly all transient men, who brought no money back to this country. In 1867 there were a number of portable mills near Wausau, one owned by Dr. Wylie and Judson; one by Wylie and Aucutt; one by John Grey, and one by M. Stafford, and R. P. Manson had erected a large stationary steam mill on the west shore of the Wisconsin, near the mouth of Rib river. The portable mills nearly all exploded after a time, with more or less loss of life or personal injuries; hardly one ran more than two seasons; but they were displaced by better mills. A bridge had been built across the Rib river at Marathon City in 1861, which was of immense benefit to the farmer community in that town and town of Wien.

The town of Easton was created in the March, 1865, meeting of the board of supervisors; the town of Main established in 1866, and the town of Wien in 1867. A good bridge was built across the Wisconsin river at the falls in 1866 by Adam Young and J. Dern, resting on a substantial pier, with a roof over the bridge, in old-country fashion.

On July 1, 1867, the contract for a courthouse was let to August Hett for $7,500, which was to be and was completed so as to accommodate the circuit court in the fall term of 1868. Up to this time the circuit court had been moved from place to place; the first term was held in a vacant bowling alley; then at a hotel; then at the second story of the shop of N. D. Corey, which was fixed up as a hall, and where also school was taught for a while; then at Forest Hall of C. A. Single, until it finally got into permanent quarters. Marathon county had now a courthouse and was beginning to feel its political importance.

Pine timber became valuable. The county had hundreds of thousands of acres of land, and was glad to sell the timber to receive something for stumpage.

On December 13, 1867, the county board fixed the price of pine stumpage at the following rates:

On tracts cutting 400,000 feet or more, within one mile from an outlet, $1.50 per 1,000 feet; on tracts cutting 100,000 to 400,000, same distance, $1.00 per 1,000 feet; on tracts cutting 300,000, and within two miles from an outlet, $1.00 per 1,000 feet; on tracts cutting from 100,000 to 300,000, within two miles, 75 cents per 1,000 feet, and for less, 65 cents per thousand.

In 1869, hardwood lands were sold by the county at 75 cents an acre; one third could be paid in county orders, which were still at a discount of from 25 to 30 per cent. But signs of advancements and culture were seen every-

where, and Marathon county saw now the glimmer of the dawn of prosperity.

In 1865, the *Wisconsin River Pilot* made its appearance in Wausau, a weekly newspaper, which always championed the public interests of Marathon county. It was founded and owned by Valentine Ringle, a practical newspaper man, and sold by him in 1884 to E. B. Thayer. It exists to this day in all its pristine vigor. It has never missed a publication, and has never wavered in its allegiance to the Democratic party. J. W. Chubbuck edited the *Pilot* for more than ten years. It was a sprightly paper, advocating the principles of the Democratic party.

THE INDIAN SCARE.

Marathon county had a touch of the Indian scare which swept over the state of Wisconsin, when thousands of farmers fled to the larger cities, following the Sioux war in Minnesota, which began with the terrible massacre of the people of New Ulm in the summer of 1862; but in Marathon county the panic was wholly confined to the village of Wausau. An incident happening near the village had caused some friction or unfriendly feeling between Indians and whites, and that, together with the more than ordinary number of Indians around the village, and the outbreak in Minnesota, caused apprehension of the possibility of a concerted movement of all Indians against the whites. A white woman complained that she had been assaulted while picking berries near the Wisconsin river by a young Chippewa, and claimed to have identified her assailant as the son of a certain chief or Indian headman. The sheriff with some assistants, visited several camps, and not finding the supposed culprit, demanded of the Indians that they should give him up for trial, asserting that they well knew his whereabouts. They indignantly claimed not to know where he kept himself and refused any assistance to capture him. That this occurrence left a sort of hostile feeling is evident.

The terrible news from Minnesota had recently reached the people here, and the whites feared for their safety. A meeting was consequently held at Ringle's Hall one evening to discuss the situation and prepare for a defense in case of an attack, although Mr. Aug. Kickbusch, who carried on quite a trade in furs with the Indians and knew many of them, gave it as his opinion that no harm was planned by them.

While debating was going on, an old man came running in the hall, nearly out of breath, with the exclamation, "They are coming down the river in canoes. I have seen their lights," which announcement stampeded the meeting, each man running home to arm himself. In a few minutes they met

again on some corner—(the populated part of the village being still very small) some armed with guns, some with axes, more with pitchforks, and one had a scythe, and a portion of them was sent down to the guardlock as an advance guard to reconnoiter.

When they reached the guardlock they found the Indians in two bark canoes, spearing for fish, having lights of course.

Another party went down Grand avenue as far as the brewery, intending to keep watch on a large Indian camp on the east side of the marsh, which then extended from there for half a mile north, without seeing anything to justify suspicion. The movements of the Indians were carefully watched the following day and at night, and a patrol was sent at night across the river as guards. They proceeded slowly and carefully through the thick brush and timber which covered the ground, when all at once they heard some suspicious noises, cracking of dry twigs and grunts, and while investigating, were all at once almost scared out of their wits by hearing a breaking and cracking through the bushes, and some pigs jumped across their path. The grunters had been disturbed in their quiet night repose and were fleeing from the disturbers.

Having discovered nothing more dangerous, they returned and reported, and Wausau had a sudden recovery from the scare. The panic did not affect the settlement at all; they evidently had heard nothing of any supposed outbreak, which again shows that news was traveling very slowly yet in Marathon county. The young Chippewa, however, whose misconduct, with its consequences, is said to have been the main cause of the feared Indian hostility, afterwards took service in the Union army.

OTHER INDIAN TROUBLES.

A fight with Indians, in which one of them was killed, occurred in October, 1866, at a saloon at Keelerville kept by a man by the name of Aaron Forbes.

A party of Indians came there in the evening, demanded whiskey and got it; then they wanted more, and got it, and got intoxicated and boisterous and wanted more, then were refused. The Indians then began demolishing the furniture, and the scared saloonkeeper ran for assistance to the mill boarding house of Mr. Gouldsbury. He returned with some of the men, ordered the Indians out, and upon their refusal, attempted to put them out. In the ensuing tussle and fight an Indian was killed (stabbed), which so aroused the Indians that the whites fled. The Indians proceeded to demolish counter and

bar and everything in the saloon—liquor and bottles included; but there was probably not much of a stock in the little place.

Next day the Indians demanded that the white man who had killed their brother should be given up, but he had fled, and a hunt for him proved fruitless. For awhile it looked as if the Indians were bent upon promiscuous revenge, but better counsel prevailed, and through influence of some of the white friends of the Indians, further trouble was happily averted. Public opinion was strongly against Forbes, who, it was said, had made it a practice to sell whiskey to the Indians, and he did not resume a business in Marathon county, but emigrated.

RAILROADS.

Railroads were now the topics of discussion, and when the Wisconsin Central began building its road from Doty's Island to Stevens Point, eventually to Ashland, a strong effort was made to have the railroad go to Ashland via Stevens Point and Wausau. By taking this route, the Central road would have lost a part of the land grant until it struck out west from Wausau again; but there were government lands yet in Marathon county, which in part would have reimbursed the road, besides getting all the traffic; but the men at the head of the Wisconsin Central were shortsighted and insisted they could not come to Wausau without extra compensation, but proposed running a spur from Stevens Point. They submitted an agreement, whereby the railroad agreed to build that road to Wausau, and give the county its common stock (worthless) in the amount of $250,000, in consideration of which Marathon county was to give $250,000 of its corporate bonds, payable in twenty years, with interest thereon at 10%—interest payable semi-annually, and besides furnish depot grounds at Mosinee and Wausau and right of way in Marathon county.

The bonds to be immediately issued after a favorable vote, to be deposited in "escrow" with a financial institution in New York or Boston, to be chosen by the Wisconsin Central Company, to be delivered by them to the railroad, after completion of the road to Wausau. A vote upon that proposition was taken on the 21st day of October, 1871. The village of Wausau voted almost unanimously in favor, there being only eleven votes cast against it, and also the towns on the proposed line of the road, while the vote in the farming communities was strongly against it.

The proposition to accept the railroad proposition was carried by about two hundred majority, mainly brought about by the vote in the village of

Wausau. The only person of prominence in the whole county opposed to the proposition was the Hon. W. C. Silverthorn, then district attorney, but his words fell on deaf ears in Wausau. With the farmers it was different. They remembered that county orders were still at a discount from 25 to 30%; that $12,500 interest payable every six months for twenty years would be a fearful drain on the resources of the county, saying nothing about the payment of the principal of $250,000 after twenty years, and besides securing the right of way and depot grounds. The hard common sense of these farmers rebelled against voting so large a debt, even then with no absolute certainty of getting the road without more sacrifices.

Consequently, when the proposition was carried, the town of Berlin, then the strongest farming community in the county, consulted Mr. Silverthorn, and as the result of that consultation, a suit was commenced by that town in the name of F. Sellin, Town Clerk, et al., and an injunction obtained in the circuit court of Winnebago county restraining the county authorities of Marathon county from issuing the bonds. These towns were later joined by five or six other towns. The case never came to a trial, the county not pressing for a trial, nor the Wisconsin Central Railroad. The road did not enter upon its work of building, evidently because no bonds being issued as yet, and it was doubtful whether they ever would be issued, and without a showing of a portion of the road built at least, the railroad company could not have much standing in a court; and perhaps, too, because the road could not get the money to build.

The case was adjourned over several terms, and in 1873, Mr. Silverthorn was elected a member of assembly. He procured the passage of an act, chap. 317, Laws of 1874, by which, among other provisions, any municipality having voted bonds in aid of a railroad, could under certain conditions vote again on the same proposition, and if the vote should be against granting aid, the former vote in favor of aid should thereby be rescinded.

This provision of the act was applicable to Marathon county and other municipalities similarly affected; the act was drawn up, in fact, to fit the condition of this county. Under this act a new election was held on June 13, 1874, and the proposition defeated by an almost unanimous vote. Thereupon and in order to remove any possible cloud or claim of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, arising out of the first vote, Mr. Silverthorn was instrumental in securing from the Wisconsin Central Railroad a disclaimer, which was filed and is recorded in the office of the county clerk of Marathon county, to wit:

COPY FROM THE RECORDS OF THE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE

"Whereas, the county of Marathon, by a vote of the people of said county in the year 1871, agreed to issue bonds of said county, to the Wis. Central Railroad Co. to the amount of $250,000, in payment of a like amount of the common stock of said company at par, and to furnish the right of way through said county with certain depot grounds, and whereas, the said bonds have never been issued by reason of injunction issued in certain suits dismissed and now pending, and the vote by which said agreement was entered into, having been rescinded under and by virtue of Chapter 317 of the general laws of the state of Wisconsin for the year 1874.

"Now therefore, the Wisconsin Central Railroad Co. hereby fully and completely disclaims and releases to the county of Marathon, all liabilities that may exist or that may have existed under said agreement, and this may be filed on record in the office of the county clerk of Marathon county for the purposes therein expressed.

"Dated at Madison, Wisconsin, February 25th, A. D. 1875.

"WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY [SEAL]
"By CHARLES L. COLBY,
"Vice President."

That disposed of the whole controversy for all times to come. All suits were withdrawn, each party paying its own costs, and Marathon county, not having been to any expenses, although defendant, by order of the county board, paid a small sum to the towns to help them pay their expenses, mainly attorney fees. The town of Berlin is entitled to the credit of having instituted the proceedings, and Mr. Silverthorn to the credit of having taken hold of a very unpopular case at the time, leaving his vindication to the future. He carried the controversy through successfully and his vindication came sooner than expected. Meanwhile railroad agitation had been kept up and negotiations had been begun with another embryo railroad, the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, to extend their line of road from Tomah and Grand Rapids to Wausau. This road connected at Tomah with the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and thereby furnished connections with a first-class railroad and other roads.

On the 3d day of March, 1873, by an order of the county board, a committee was appointed, consisting of C. A. Single, Leonhard Guenther, and Michael Baumann to confer with Messrs. Remington and Whyatt, the representatives of the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, then at Wausau, in relation to the extension of their line of road from Grand Rapids to Wausau and Merrill. A proposed contract was reported to the county board the next day and consideration thereof postponed until March 15th next, to feel the public pulse; but in anticipation of such a contract the county lands were withdrawn from sale.

On March 15, 1873, the county board met and after debate the agreement was somewhat changed and the following resolution adopted:

"Resolved, That the railroad contract between the Wisconsin Valley Railroad Company be, and the same is hereby accepted, and the chairman and clerk are hereby ordered to execute the same."

This resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes: C. A. Single, R. P. Manson, John Schneider, David Roberts, Michael Baumann, Leonhard Guenther, John Baesemann, Henry Wilde, John Kufahl, Fred Rollenhagen, and James Hobart.

Nays: John Weeks, Charles Sales, and Peter Stelz. The three negative votes coming from the towns of Bergen, Jenny, and Wausau.

The following is a copy of the contract entered into on that date:

RAILROAD CONTRACT

"This Indenture made and entered into this 15th day of March, A. D. 1873, by and between the Wisconsin Valley Railroad Company and the county of Marathon, Witnesseth;

"That for and in consideration of the agreement to be performed and kept on the part of the county of Marathon as hereinafter set forth, said Wisconsin Valley Railroad Company hereby promises and agrees to build, construct and operate a first class railroad with all necessary equipments, turnouts, culverts, bridges, stations and depots, from Centralia in the county of Wood to the city of Wausau in the county of Marathon, said railroad to be completed and the cars run over the same for ordinary railroad business from Centralia to the city of Wausau before the close of the year 1874;

"That there shall be a station on said railroad in range 6 or range 7 in township 26 and said line of railroad shall touch at a point and have a station within three-fourths of a mile of Little Bull Falls in the town of Mosinee and from said point on the most feasible and direct route to the city of Wausau aforesaid, and have a station and depot at said city of Wausau within three-fourths of a mile of the courthouse on the east side of the Wisconsin river, provided the right of way is furnished free to said company one hundred feet in width within and through the limits of said city. That active operations shall be commenced upon the building and construction of said line of railroad within ninety days from the date hereof and the work thereon shall thereupon be finished to completion to said city of Wausau from Centralia as aforesaid without cessation unless prevented by severity of weather and at all events with sufficient force and vigor to insure completion of said line within the time before mentioned. And upon the completion of said line of railroad as aforesaid the said railroad company shall issue to the said county of Marathon, 250 shares of the common stock of said company of $100 each, and being in the aggregate $25,000 of the capital stock of said railroad company and shall deliver to the said county full paid certificates thereof in due form, and for and in consideration of the premises the said county of Marathon hereby agrees to subscribe for and take the said shares of stock and to convey to the said Wisconsin Valley Railroad Company by ordinary form of quit claim deed all the right, title and interest which the said county may have in and to two hundred thousand (200,000) acres of county lands (so called) within said county as follows: Twenty-five thousand acres when said line of railroad shall be completed as aforesaid to the south line of said county of Marathon, as an advance for the line of road to be built and completed as aforesaid within the limits of said county; seventy-five thousand acres when said line of railroad shall be completed as aforesaid to the point before mentioned in the town of Mosinee as an advance for the line of road to be built and completed within the limits of said county, as aforesaid, and the balance of

one hundred thousand acres when said line of railroad is completed as aforesaid to the city of Wausau, in full for the building and completion of said line of railroad within the limits of said county of Marathon as aforesaid. And it is understood that there are now of said lands about one hundred and eighty thousand acres deeded to said county, with a large additional incoming list, sufficient to meet the obligations of this contract. But in case there should be a deficiency in the quantity of said lands, it is hereby further agreed and fully understood by the parties hereto that such deficiency shall be made up by the assignment on the part of said county to said railroad company of all the certificates of sale held by said county upon a sufficient quantity of lands within said county to make up such deficiency, and such lands shall be such as shall be soonest subject to deed. And it is further understood and agreed that said lands shall be from and after the 15th day of March, A. D. 1873, withdrawn from sale by said county and the same set apart for the purposes of this contract, and none of said lands are to be conveyed by said county to other parties. And it is understood and agreed that in case work on said line of railroad is not commenced within ninety days from the date hereof and the same prosecuted to completion as aforesaid the said county may consider the building of said line of railroad abandoned and the obligations of this contract of no effect otherwise of full force.

"And for the faithful performance hereof each of the parties hereto are firmly held and bound. In witness whereof this instrument is executed on behalf of said county by the undersigned county clerk and chairman of the board of supervisors under and by virtue of an order of said board of supervisors of the county of Marathon of even date herewith and in the presence of said board and by the undersigned vice president of said company at Wausau, Wisconsin, the day and year first above written.

"JOHN RINGLE, [SEAL]
"County Clerk of Marathon County, Wisconsin.
"D. B. WILLARD, [SEAL]
"Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors.
"H. W. REMINGTON, [SEAL]
"Vice President of the Wisconsin Valley Railroad Company.

"In presence of
"A. KICKBUSCH,
"C. H. MUELLER.
[SEAL OF COUNTY]

"STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY OF MARATHON.

"Be it remembered that on this 15th day of March, A. D. 1873, came before me John Ringle, as county clerk of the county of Marathon, and D. B. Willard as chairman of the board of supervisors of Marathon county, and H. W. Remington as vice president of the Wisconsin Valley Railroad Company to me known to be the persons and officers who executed and affixed their seals and the seal of the county board of supervisors to the foregoing instrument and acknowledged the execution and sealing of said instrument as therein set forth for the uses and purposes set forth in said instrument.

"W. C. SILVERTHORN,
"Court Commissioner, Marathon County, Wisconsin."

As another and further consideration for some particular purpose, the county voted $25,000 in tax certificates to the same company and received therefor $25,000 of its common stock; and besides, other aid was given by some individuals and towns through which the railroad passed, amounting to somewhere near $55,000. But the railroad was completed before the time fixed and the first train of cars came to Wausau on the 31st day of October, 1874. It was a gala day for Wausau and arrangements were made for a

grand celebration to be held on the 11th day of November, to which the people living on the southern end of the road were to be invited as guests of the people of Wausau. On that day a special free train came up from Tomah, bringing the guests, who were entertained by Wausau people with rides, banquets, and speeches. These were banquets at Music and Forest Hall, Mrs. Winkley and Mrs. Paradise having charge of the tables. The welcome address was made by Hon. W. C. Silverthorn, responded to by F. O. Whyatt, superintendent of the railroad, the whole affair being in charge of a committee of ladies of Wausau, to wit: Mrs. James McCrossen, Mrs. George McCrossen, Mrs. R. E. Parcher, Mrs. Henry French, Mrs. Mary B. Scholfield, Mrs. James Peters, Mrs. F. W. Morman, Mrs. J. Poranteau, Mrs. McKim, Mrs. James Armstrong, Mrs. L. Thayer, Mrs. Aug. Gotche, Mrs. D. Sullivan, Miss Kate Scholfield, Miss Lina Williams, Miss Mary J. Thompson, Miss Josie Thayer, Miss Nellie McCrossen, Miss Josie Bradford, Miss Nettie Meriam, Miss Ida Brightman, Miss Nellie Blair, Miss May Conolly, and Miss Mary Poor.

There were hundreds of guests for the first time in Wausau, and everyone left duly impressed with the hospitality of the city and best wishes for future prosperity.

It would seem extravagant at this day to give two hundred thousand acres of land for the building of a railroad, of which only about thirty miles were to be built in this county. But at the time of making the contract the lands were bringing little or no revenue; the title was deficient; they were not readily salable, or at best at one dollar per acre; they were liable to continual trespasses and stripping of valuable timbers, and were of course not taxable, increasing to that extent the taxes on lands which were taxable.

By conveying the land to the railroad, they became assessable and taxes had to be paid thereon. The new owner perfected the title and had a personal interest in selling them, thereby bringing more settlers into the county.

The contractors who built the road, one of which was J. M. Smith, took part of their pay in lands; Mr. J. M. Smith opened a land office here and widely and intelligently advertised these lands, bringing in many new settlers year after year, and encouraging them in every possible way, mainly by selling them the lands at low prices and giving them years and years of credit, until the land was paid from the earnings of the improvements and clearings made by them on the land. It is due mainly to the labors of J. M. Smith that the population increased in the decade from 1870 to 1880 as never before.

From the time the lands were conveyed to the railroad company, they became a continued source of revenue to the county, which increased from

year to year as the lands increased in value. Even the $25,000 tax certificates given to the railroad were not all thrown away. The county had received and owned $50,000 of the common stock of the railroad.

Lincoln county was set off from Marathon county in 1874, and under the terms of the settlement was entitled to and did receive $17,400 of that stock; the balance of $36,600 belonging to Marathon county, was sold to Thomas Scott at 52 cents on the dollar face value, on May 29, 1880, according to the minutes of the county board, the county realizing of that supposed worthless stock, the sum of $16,952.

After Marathon county had one railroad, it was not long before another one entered its boundaries. It was the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway, which, when building its main line to Ashland, built its road to Wausau from Eland Junction, without asking for any aid. It reached Wausau in the fall of 1880, and really caused more of the growth of Wausau, and the development of Marathon county than the Wisconsin Valley Railroad.

In 1890, the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western extended its line to Marshfield, and by way of inducement, all the county lands were deeded to that road, being about twenty thousand acres.

A logging railroad was built from Stratford into the town of Cleveland, which later incorporated as a railway corporation, and will reach Mosinee in no distant time.

The Wisconsin Central Railroad entered Marathon county, built its line west from Stevens Point, reaching Abbottsford about the year 1872. After leaving Marshfield it enters Marathon county, running nearly diagonal through township 26, range 2, to the village of Spencer, and then north on the boundary line between the counties of Marathon and Clark to Dorchester. At Abbottsford a spur runs to the village of Athens, a distance of about fifteen miles, giving Athens a railroad connection with the Central, now the Minneapolis & Sault St. Mary Railroad.

In 1881, the Wisconsin Valley Railroad extended its line north to Merrill and later as far north as Star Lake in Vilas county, Wisconsin.

THE PASSING OF THE RIVERMAN.

With the completion of the railroad to Wausau in the fall of 1874, and to Merrill in 1881, rafting and running of lumber on the river ceased and railroad transportation took its place. Lumber found new markets in the newly opened states of the west, Nebraska, the Dakotas, and in eastern points, some going as far as New York state. The railroads also opened a market

for the hardwood which was abundant in this county and theretofore been of no use, except a little for home consumption, and the burning of timber came to an end. The riverman had to look for other employment and became a figure of the past; but being used to hard work, easily accommodated himself to other spheres of work under new conditions.

The riverman was a picturesque character. His work, exciting, demanding quick judgment, often dangerous, hard at all times, with only occasional spells for rest, for weeks out of touch with any other associates than his co-rivermen on the fleets, made him loud-mouthed, rough-spoken, but only at very rare times indulging in a spree to sort of make up for the long intimate familiarity with river water, which kept him wet not only inside, but often outside from foot to head. There were thousands of them that went down annually, every spring and summer, and there must have been sometimes a bad character among them, as can be found in an equal number of men in every vocation of life; and from such an occasional bully or rowdy a false deduction was often made as to all others. As a rule they did not stand high in the estimation of the low river farmer, and were looked askance by the people of the low river towns, where a fleet sometimes tied up overnight. Yet they were better than their reputation. They committed no willful acts of depredation; molested no peaceful citizen, nor their property; enjoyed only at times in pranks or little mischief, which were often unduly magnified. Many of these boys were from the farms of this state and Illinois and Canada, and could milk cows as the best dairymaid. When a fleet was landed and cow bells were heard in the woods fringing the river, some of these boys would steal away from the fleet with a pail, one of the boys coax the cow to stand still while another relieved her of the precious fluid, and they were hailed as benefactors on their return by the crew. Sometimes a landing had to be made, and quick, too, when a proper place was found, and it happened that a green talesman, a sucker, hitched the line to an old fence post, and the raft would pull down fence post and part of the fence as well, to the consternation of the riverman as well as to the farmer, when he discovered the damage. On the other hand, the fleets furnished a good market for small farm products, which more than made up for all damage done. Rivermen were voracious eaters; they had to have strong food and plenty of it, and when a fleet passed a river town, the cook was always out looking for eggs and butter, and paid a good price for it. The boys, as a rule, had no money when they started out, and only in very pressing and exceptional cases would the pilot make any advances, nothing being due until the trip was ended. In Sauk City a fleet landed one night and some of the crew were determined to have a frolic and

some drinks; but being in the usual condition without money, they made the pilot advance them some shingles for money, which were duly charged to them. They took a bunch of shingles each man, proceeded to the next saloon and traded their shingles for drinks, without keeping a strict account of the drinks they had. When they wanted more they were informed they had their full share, and if more drinks were wanted, more shingles must be produced. Good-naturedly, they promised to get them; he that was acting as a foreman or leader, told some of the boys to go to the rafts to get them while he and others were waiting for them, playing cards to pass the time. In due time the boys returned with the shingles, went in at the front door, delivered them through the back door in the yard and had their fill, and departed in the best of spirits. When the saloonkeeper counted his bunches of shingles next day he found only the original consignment; they had, instead of going to the fleet for shingles, gone to the back yard on the outside, taken the shingles, carried them through the saloon and back again, and in that way balanced their account. It is not likely that the saloonkeeper was the loser thereby after all.

When on the Wisconsin the fleet started at the first glimpse of the dawn, and ran until dark. After landing and supper, the boys would sit around a fire, tell stories, when at times one would break out in the most ribald song, and when through, another would intonate "Father, dear father, come home with me now," or some similar touching sentimental song, the rest all joining in the chorus, and when completed, one after another would silently creep to his hard bunk, and drawing the grey blanket over his face, sink into deep sleep under the melancholy cry of the whippoorwill, until roused out by the loud "tile ut" of the pilot, repeated from raft to raft.

On the Mississippi the fleet ran day and night, unless a strong wind or storm made landing a necessity.

While as a rule the rivermen were rough in speech, especially when on the trip, they were good-natured and even tender-hearted. There was no shooting, no pistol cowboy practices on the river; their work made them interdependent on each other, and their common dangers and hardships bound them together, and often friendships were formed which lasted a lifetime. Years afterwards, even to this day, old rivermen, when they meet, love to speak of their experiences and adventures through which they passed on their trips. There were a number of pilots at Wausau which took fleets out and down the Mississippi, and only some of them can be mentioned. There was John C. Clarke, who was a pilot in the beginning of his career as lumberman, but quit when his lumber business increased, only on rare occasion running

lumber for others over Big Bull Fall; there were Edw. Nicolls, Orson Phelps, Louis Lenneville, A. Lee, who drowned at Little Bull; Joseph Latour, who shared the same fate; Ben Jones, A. B. Fitzer, William Beers, Joseph Hollis, and Peter Crochiere.

At every fall or rapids the rivermen had their favorite to whom they gave the particular honorable designation "Star Pilot."

Beginning above at Merrill, Charles and Henry Sales were the favorites; Leander Swope had the distinction of running more falls successfully than any other, for he took nearly all the lumber out from Pine river, and had to run it not only over Big Bull Fall, and all others, but get the lumber over six dams in Pine river before he landed it in the Wisconsin; at Wausau, Edw. Nicolls was the star pilot. When he ran rafts over the falls in the best stage of water, his piece carried always numerous passengers, female as well as male, who made the trip for the pleasure and excitement; when the stage was high, the bridge was lined with spectators, sometimes betting between themselves as to how few cribs would be stove in the passage. At Little Bull, as has already been said, William Cuer excelled. The last fleets taken out from Wausau were piloted by a young German, Charles Hagen, who made a fine record as a pilot, coming up here from Grand Rapids only a few years before the railroad, but then the time for rafting out lumber had nearly passed away, and he has the melancholy satisfaction of being the last of the renowned Wausau pilots.

LINCOLN COUNTY CREATED.

It has been stated that at the time of the creation of Marathon county there was no land surveyed in the whole county, except the few lots which were specially surveyed and the land sold in Washington, which were the lots bordering on the river, and with the fall and rapids constituted the water power in Wausau and Mosinee. The lands above township 31 were unsurveyed until after 1860, when surveying began, which was not completed until 1865, and these lands were first offered for public sale in October, 1866.

After some years much of it was sold and became subject to taxation, and the people north demanded a new county to develop the resources of the upper territory. This demand was justified and was heeded, and no opposition was made when a bill was introduced in the legislature for the creation of Lincoln county. By Chapter 128, Laws of 1874, the new county was created, an election ordered to be held in the fall of the same year; only for judicial purposes it was attached to Marathon county, simply because it had no place to hold

a term of court, which was quickly remedied, a courthouse being built in Merrill the next summer, and Lincoln county started out as a fullfledged county in the state. The new county included all the territory "in the county of Marathon lying north of the correction line on the south line of township numbered thirty-one (31) north." The new county had an area of about one hundred congressional townships, but has been cut down considerably by creation of new counties in the next twenty years.

Lincoln county elected its county officers and the following is a copy of the settlement made between the two counties, to wit:

SETTLEMENT WITH LINCOLN COUNTY, MADE JANUARY 18TH, 1875.

Resources of Marathon County.

Balance in treasury	$19,975.80
Value of tax certificates, on hand	18,000.00
Value of Poor Farm	2,000.00
Value of Courthouse and buildings	4,000.00
Value of Public Square	3,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	1,446.00
Total	$48,421.80

The Wisconsin Valley Railroad stock was left as an unsettled account of unknown value, as also the records of Marathon county.

Liabilities.

South Line and Plank Road bonds	$12,120.00
Outstanding county orders	39,218.11
Due to towns	3,003.54
Balance due on railroad contract	1,500.00
Bills presented and not yet allowed	2,862.50
Total	$58,720.65
Liabilities above resources	$10,298.85
Assessed against Lincoln county according to last assessment	3,706.85

and all unsettled accounts not presented to be settled on the same basis.

It was further stipulated that the amount assessed against Lincoln county shall become due and payable as follows:

April 1, 1876	$1,000.00
April 1, 1877	1,000.00
April 1, 1878	1,706.05

The above settlement was made by a committee of J. Paff, D. L. Plumer and A. W. Schmidt on the part of Marathon county, and Charles Sailes, H. A. Keyes, T. B. Mathews and Z. Space on the part of Lincoln county.

Attention is called to the resources and liabilities of the county, and especially to the amount of outstanding county orders, showing that the outstanding orders exceed the cash on hand just about 33%. The last installment due from Lincoln county was not paid until the time when Lincoln county demanded its share of the Wisconsin Valley Railroad stock, in 1881, when it was delivered upon payment of this last part of the amount found due upon settlement made in 1874.

CHAPTER XIII.

Timber left in 1875—Farm Development—Roads and Communications—Timber Lands in 1912—Schools—Courthouse and County Institutions—The Marathon County Agricultural Society—The Marathon County Bar.

MARATHON COUNTY.

After railroads had penetrated the county, the population increased speedily. Up to that time (1871) there was no settlement at all in ranges 2 and 3, in townships 26, 27, 28 and 29, and none as far north as Ashland; and the first settler in fact was the Wisconsin Central Railroad. It passed through a splendid timber county, and saw mills sprang up almost simultaneously with the road. From the mill settlements at Mannville, Spencer, and Unity, farmers went in east and west, making farms in Clark and Marathon counties. At Colby a farmer settlement sprang up, and the towns of Hull and Holton were the strongest farming communities in the extreme west of the county in the first years, there being a large amount of government lands which was taken up by homesteaders. They had to go through the same experience as the earliest pioneers, except that they were a little nearer to a base of supplies along all the railroad stations. Otherwise their work was as hard and their distress at times as severe as those of all pioneers. Like all others, they had to cut their roads for themselves; were deprived of all comforts for some years, but their compensation for braving the wilderness came sooner because they were nearer markets and a railroad to connect them with civilization. During the decade from 1870 to 1880 the county increased faster proportionately than before or after. The population in 1870 was 5,885, but in 1880 it was 17,121, having more than trebled; and it must be remembered that in 1874 all that part of Marathon county lying north of township 30, which had a population of over 800 in 1870, which is included in the census of 1870, was taken off from Marathon county and organized as Lincoln county.

In 1875 there was still an immense amount of standing timber in Marathon county, which was computed at that time by D. L. Plumer and John Ringle, from estimates received from the best and most reliable sources, as follows:

On the Central Railroad	200 million feet
On the Little Eau Pleine	200 million feet
On Rib River	75 million feet
On the Big Eau Pleine	100 million feet
On Little Eau Claire	100 million feet
On Big Eau Claire	150 million feet
On Big Plover	150 million feet
On Trappe	40 million feet
On Wisconsin	50 million feet

valued at the time at $1.50 per thousand feet, stumpage.

This estimate was based, of course, upon the best information obtainable, and included only the standing pine timber; but judging from the fact that pine lumber operations on these streams have been carried on until very recent years, it is safe to assume that it was rather an under than over estimate.

There is little pine, if any, left on these streams, but there are yet many million feet in this county standing among the hardwood timber, which is carefully saved and guarded by the owners, mostly farmers.

The saw mills have decreased, but other factories where wood is manufactured into smaller articles have increased; but the output of lumber is still very large, amounting to somewhere one hundred million or more in the county, mainly manufactured at Wausau, Scholfield and Stratford.

Some of the logs come still on the river route, but most are shipped in by rail from the north. In place of saw mills, paper mills have been built, and give employment to labor; veneer mills cut up the timber into less than one-sixteenth of an inch, where formerly lumber was sawed one and two inches thick. Sash and door factories work up the rough material into high priced articles, and iron factories furnish the mills with the machines and build bridges for export. All these factories will be mentioned later, when coming to each city, village or town. But most of all, the farming industry had developed to an extent never dreamed of before.

With the slightly diminished supply of pine came a demand for other woods; first for hemlock, which was regarded as almost worthless and gave the farmer the most trouble in burning; hemlock bark was being shipped to the tanneries of Milwaukee and La Crosse by thousands of cords every year, but much is now consumed at the large tannery at Wausau; after the bark was stripped off, the logs could be sold for a fair price at the mills, being at least salable, and in later years commanded a good price, especially compared with its former worthlessness; next basswood came in large demand, and after

1880 there was not a stick of timber that could not be sold at a mill, at a low price sometimes, but the burning had an end.

Every log was now worth something, and paid the farmer a fair compensation for clearing, where formerly he had to burn. Such being the case, the clearings became larger and larger; the country settled up; new villages sprang up; towns had to be divided, and new ones organized; agriculture advanced; new farm houses were being built; the old log house and barn disappeared and in its place came fine, comfortable frame, brick and even concrete houses, and large frame barns and stables. The many creameries and cheese factories created a demand for improved stock, and prosperity smiled upon the farmers of Marathon county. The ox as a draft animal is no longer to be seen anywhere; even the logging, rather skidding, is now done with horses. The German farmer, who is in the overwhelming majority in this county, getting fast Americanized, however, in this generation, did never take very kindly to ox driving; as soon as he had a farm large enough to keep a team of horses in feed, he took to horses; and it is a fact that no finer or better horses can be seen anywhere in the state. The German farmer loves his horses and takes care of them as if they were human beings, and they repay his kindness and care.

The progress of farm development from 1900 to 1910 is clearly indicated by the following statistics:

	1900.	1910.	Increase per cent.
Population	43,256	55,054	27
Number of farms	4,276	5,080	19
Acreage in farms	442,878	532,876	20
Acreage in improved farm land	145,060	184,153	27
Woodland on farms, acres	.....	236,444	...
Value of all farm property	$10,688,438	$25,293,638	136
Value of farm land	6,328,210	15,640,771	147
Value of buildings	2,253,170	5,611,400	149
Value of implements and machinery	497,820	1,273,612	156
Value of domestic animals	1,609,238	2,767,855	72
Value of farm land, per acre	14.29	29.35	106

The census of 1910 shows 5,080 farms in Marathon county, having an average of 105 acres. The general average is decreased by the number of small holdings of one or a few acres by workingmen on the outskirts of the cities and villages, which are counted as farms in the census, as otherwise the farms usually exceed 120 acres.

The best paying crops are winter wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn, peas, potatoes, vegetables, and hay. Of the latter, bluegrass, white and red clover are important. Bluegrass and clover spring up naturally and grow to perfection. Oats yields from 40 to 60 bushels per acre. Corn is now grown successfully. Wisconsin is as good an agricultural state as any of the middle west, and no county has better crops on an average than Marathon county. The following figures, taken from the yearbook of the United States department of agriculture for 1911, are convincing as to the excellent character of Wisconsin soils, and when in later years an effort was made by the Agricultural Society of Marathon county to make an exhibit at the State Fair at Madison, this county has been awarded first prize for its agricultural products in competition with all other counties in the state.

	Average Yield Per Acre.						
State	Barley, Bu.	Corn, Bu.	Oats, Bu.	Wheat, Bu.	Rye, Bu.	Potatoes, Bu.	Hay, Ton.
Illinois	27.8	34.5	31.2	15.5	17.6	85	1.35
Indiana	25.4	34.7	29.0	14.2	15.2	79	1.36
Iowa	25.6	32.3	29.5	14.6	18.0	82	1.55
Michigan	25.0	32.7	31.6	14.5	15.1	88	1.34
Minnesota	25.7	29.4	31.7	13.0	19.1	88	1.66
Missouri	21.9	28.6	23.4	13.4	14.8	81	1.28
Ohio	27.3	35.6	33.2	14.9	17.1	84	1.38
WISCONSIN	28.6	33.2	33.3	16.6	17.0	92	1.56

Marathon is preeminently the clover county of the state, and for this reason one of the foremost dairy regions in the state. With one-sixth of the cheese factories and one-half of the creameries, Wisconsin is the greatest dairy state in the Union, with an annual production valued approximately at eighty million dollars. Marathon county contributes a goodly portion to this immense total. There are more than thirty thousand milk cows in the county, from which 29 creameries and 64 cheese factories are supplied, which produce one and one-fourth million pounds of butter and two and one-half millions of cheese. There are fine herds of Guernsey and Holstein cows, but also short horns and Angus cattle are raised for beef. Bee culture is carried on and two thousand colonies of bees are busy gathering the nectar from the white clover and basswood and other blossoms. Excellent well water is found at depths from forty to sixty feet in the rock bottom, and there is an abundance of live springs and spring brooks.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATION.

The public roads are, with few exceptions, laid on section and one-fourth section lines, and all parts of the county are easily accessible. In the year 1912 the sum of $20,000 was expended for macadamizing roads, in addition to the usual expense for road repair. Macadam roads can be and are made cheap because the material is close at hand. There are now 1900 miles of road in the county, and 176 miles of railroads traverse it from north to south and east to west; 300 miles of telephone lines and 35 railroad stations with 31 rural routes serve 4,000 families, and the daily mail brings to the farmer the daily paper only a few hours later than the city resident. Nothing has done more to make farm life attractive than the telephone and rural delivery, to which will soon be added the parcel post.

Between one-half and one-third of the people live in cities and villages and are engaged in industrial pursuits, the rest in agriculture. This gives the farmer a good home market for all his products. More than half of the farms are clear of any incumbrance, and many farmers have bank deposits, while the indebtedness carried by others is less than one-third of the value of the property and with present prices for farm products will be wiped out in a few years.

When the county gave 200,000 acres of land to the Wisconsin Valley Railroad Company it was a good stroke of policy; it brought revenues where formerly were none. At that time the best of timber lands could be bought for from $3.00 to $6.00 per acre according to location, depending on the nearness of the city of Wausau, which was really the only market at that time.

The average value of improved farm land ranges from $30.00 to $100.00 per acre. Wild hardwood lands are selling from $15.00 to $25.00, and cut over lands with little timber on it, for from $8.00 to $15.00 per acre. Prices for wood and timber, liable to vary a little were as follows in 1911:

Cordwood, from $3.50 to $5.00 per cord.

Basswood excelsior bolts, $3.50 to $4.50 per cord of 96 cubic feet.

Hemlock logs, from $8.00 to $10.00 per 1,000 feet.

Rock elm logs, $10.00 to $12.00.

Oak, red or white, $25.00 to $35.00.

Birch and ash, $14.00 to $16.00.

Maple, $8.00 to $10.00,

and there is no likelihood for a drop in prices, rather an increase in the future.

Sleighing can be relied upon for from five to nine weeks every winter, which enables farmers to haul logs to mills and take lumber home on a sleigh

road, drawing a heavy load, saving thereby time and exertion of himself and team.

AMOUNT OF TIMBER LANDS.

The whole area of Marathon county in acres is.....		994,560
Lands in farms.....		532,876
Lands not in farms.....		461,684
Deducting one-fourth for cities, villages, railroad, right of way and land not covered with timber..		115,421
Leaves lands covered by timber not in farms.....	346,263 acres	
To which add lands in farms covered with timber..	236,444 acres	
Leaves land covered with timber in acres.....		582,707

These figures are taken from the agricultural census of the United States for 1910 and are pretty reliable. The land covered with timber is rather under than overestimated. The standing timber is still one of the great resources of the county, and the annual cut is nearly balanced by the new growth.

SCHOOLS.

The old log school houses have given way to frame buildings of modern type, with due regard to ventilation, comfort of pupils and sanitation. But one or two of the counties in the state pay a higher salary to the county superintendent, and towns and villages vie with each other to make their schools attractive and secure good teachers, and 9,000 pupils are in regular attendance.

Instruction is carried up to and including the eighth grade, and older or advanced pupils get a course of instruction equal to the ninth. Two-thirds of the schools have a term of eight months and all others nine. Within a short time all schools will be open nine months. The wages paid to rural teachers are a little better than the average in the state and range up to $60.00 per month. In 1811 the county districts received from the state school fund $2.69 for every child between four and twenty years of age. An equal amount is levied by the county at large, and the remainder must be provided by local district taxation. The schools are well distributed, the district so arranged that only in exceptional cases a child lives more than one and a half miles from the school house.

The flourishing condition of the rural schools is in a large measure due to

the zeal and vigor of the county superintendent, Mr. W. Pivernetz, who personally visits every school at least once in each year, and whose devotion to duty and ceaseless endeavor to raise the standard of education in Marathon county so as to equip the growing generation with the means to grapple successfully with the problems which will be theirs to solve in time, reflects credit upon himself as well as the communities which look upon him as their adviser and friend.

Besides the high school at Wausau there are five accredited high schools in the county, a county training school for teachers (the first in the state), a county school for agriculture and domestic science, the last two institutions being situated in the city of Wausau, to the maintenance of which the state contributes two-thirds and the county one-third of the expense.

Some of the parish schools rival the public schools in excellence and are evidently proof of the fact that church organizations are not only willing to maintain their own schools, but take pride in keeping them up to the standard of the public schools.

THE MARATHON COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

A true and correct illustration of this superb structure is shown on a page in this chapter. It is a spacious building with ample office accommodations for each county officer. It has yet some unoccupied rooms, but they will be found useful when the population of the county has increased to 100,000 or more. It is simple in style, chaste, almost severe, but on account of its fine proportions makes a pleasing impression. No attempt was made at art display, which so often results in a woeful compromise between the conflicting demands of real art and economy, when the means at hand are unequal to the demands of art, and a compromise between art and economy is made, usually disastrous in both directions. It may be said to be a fireproof building, each office being supplied with a large, absolutely fireproof vault, yet so constructed as to receive light and air from without, so that no artificial light is needed during day time. It is well ventilated and heated, and furnished with tasty practical furniture.

H. C. Koch, the Milwaukee architect, made the plans, and the contract for its erection was awarded to John Miller, contractor and builder of Wausau, as the lowest bidder, on the 13th day of November, 1890, for the sum of $51,800.00, which, however, did not include the heating apparatus.

Excavation was begun April 1, 1891, and the building completed and turned over to the county authorities May 10, 1892. A particular circum-

MARATHON COUNTY COURT HOUSE

TELEPHONE BUILDING AND POST OFFICE, WAUSAU, WIS.

stance worth mentioning is that there were only a few slight changes from the original plans, which were made with a corresponding slight increase in the contract price. The net cost of the building when completed and taken over by the county was a little less than $65,000.00, not including fees of committee and cost of plans. It stands as a monument to the skill and business capacity of its contractor who was able to erect that massive towering structure at so comparatively low a price, and yet was not a loser on the contract. The building of the court house convinced people that good substantial buildings could be erected at Wausau at as low a cost as anywhere in the state; that all building material is close at hand and as skilled workmen here as anywhere.

The First National Bank erected their splendid building in the same year, and from that time dates a building era in Wausau which far surpasses anything done in that line in former years.

The building committee having the charge and supervision of the court house during the process of its erection were John Ringle, John Kiefer, and Frank Fellows, and it must be said that that committee solved the problem put in their charge with credit to themselves and with high degree of intelligence and honor to the county. After several terms of court had been held it was found that the acoustics in the court room were defective, the room being too plain without enough breakers of sound, and too high. This was remedied by putting in a false ceiling about three feet lower than the original, and covering the plaster finish with coarse linen cloth to prevent an echo, since which change the acoustics are all that may be desired. After a use of nearly twenty years the hardwood floor on the lobby of the first floor and landing of the second floor was taken up and replaced by a tile floor, and a new heating plant installed. The court house is a credit to Marathon county, not the least of which is that every cent it costs was well earned and honestly accounted for.

THE MARATHON COUNTY JAIL

is located east of the depot ground of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad depot ground, about a half mile from the court house.

At the time this location was much criticised as being too far from the court house, but it is now seen that that criticism was unfounded. The building stands on two blocks of ground, fully isolated, has a well kept lawn, and with its fine cottage style has more the appearance of the residence of a well to do citizen than the place of detention of criminals and other persons. It has a number of steel lined cells to harbor dangerous prisoners, the cells

being 6½ by 8 feet, leading out to a corridor where detained persons may exercise. There are separate rooms for witnesses, for juvenile offenders, also one cell for persons under examination for insanity, and a bathroom and closet.

It is built to keep prisoners safely, no escape is possible when the sheriff or jailer uses ordinary care. At the same time it is comfortable, clean, and sanitary. It is so constructed as to keep persons of different sex completely apart, also juveniles.

The sheriff has his residence in the jail, and it is large enough to accommodate a good sized family.

There is a barn and stable built of brick on the same lot to be used in connection with the sheriff's work.

The contract for the building was let in December, 1899, and it was completed in 1900.

The entire cost of the jail was $35,000.00.

The mason and stone work was done by John Miller, and the steel jail work proper by the Pardy Jail Co., St. Louis, Mo.

The building committee in charge of the erection were: F. W. Genrich, A. L. Cook, A. F. Marquardt, Christ Franzen, and H. Ramthun.

THE MARATHON COUNTY ASYLUM FOR CHRONIC INSANE.

This meritorious institution was built upon the earnest request of L. Marchetti, who was at that time the county judge, under whose jurisdiction comes the adjudication of insanity and orders for their care in proper asylums. Humanitarian as well as economic considerations prompted him to urge the county board to this undertaking. After the county board had directed a committee to investigate asylums of this kind and the costs of maintenance and receiving a favorable report, the county board on the 22d day of March, 1893, ordered the building of the asylum and the issue of $80,000.00 bonds for the erection and completion of the same.

At the time of its erection it was a model of its kind, and so far as the building itself for the caring of the patients is concerned, it has needed no repairs or improvements to this date. It is conducted upon modern lines relating to the care and treatment of the inmates. There are no other restraints placed upon the patients than would be placed upon a similar large number of rational persons of different sex occupying the same building. They are managed by appealing to those qualities of mind and heart which still respond to a pathetic or kind touch; by constant endeavor to arouse the

slumbering faculties of the mind; by directing them to some useful occupation calculated to bring into action their mental as well as physical capacities; by teaching them to recognize in the superintendent and the matron their best friends and protectors. All holidays receive due attention, and no effort is spared to make them enjoyable. Thanksgiving is remembered by a turkey dinner; each patient receives a present at Christmas either from a friend or relative, or from the institution; the Fourth of July is duly celebrated each year, and everything within reason is done to make the lot of the patient comfortable.

The asylum is now in the eighteenth year of its existence and reflects honor upon Marathon county as well as upon the management. It ranks among the best institutions of its kind in the state. No better location could be found for it. It stands on the high bank of the Wisconsin river which affords excellent drainage; its surroundings are picturesque; it has immediately surrounding it 100 acres of land which is under cultivation, and more land in close proximity belonging to the asylum; the soil is a sandy loam easily worked and well adapted for cultivation of all crops with good husbandry. From a sanitary point of view nothing better could be desired. It is within three miles of the court house, easily accessible by visitors, physicians, and officers.

It was built in 18933-1894 on plans approved by the state board of control, and the original cost, including the building and the entire outfit of personal property within it, was $80,000.00, for which bonds bearing four per cent interest were issued payable in annual installments, the last payment to be after twenty years. No tax was ever levied to provide funds for the institution, the same being self-sustaining from the start. The land was purchased by the county at very reasonable figures, and the whole amount invested in land and personal property up to date with all improvements which have been made such as barns and other buildings, amounts to $116,000.00.

The building committee which had the letting of the contract and supervise the execution thereof, were F. T. Zentner, William F. Hewitt, F. W. Kickbusch, P. F. Curran, and E. Heath, to which was added as an honorable member the county judge Louis Marchetti.

The asylum and the management proved a success from the humanitarian point of view as well as from an economical one. Marathon county was and is large, and had then and now many chronic insane. These patients where transferred to this place where they can be often visited by relatives who may thus convince themselves that they have the best possible treatment.

So much for the humanitarian point of view. It is an economic affair, because it has brought a large surplus into the county treasury every year instead of being an item of expense. At the present time there are 173 inmates in the institution of both sexes.

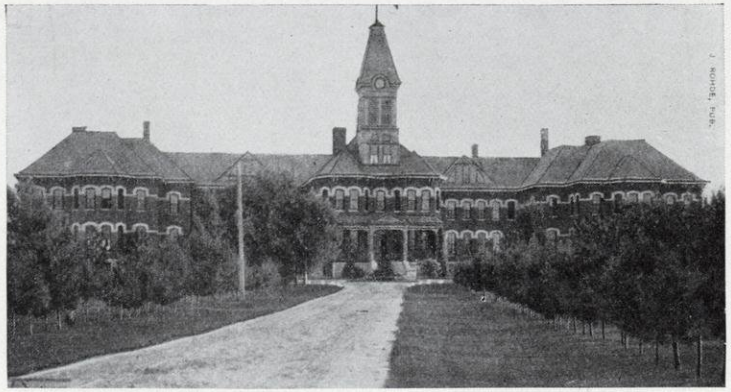
MARATHON COUNTY HOME AND HOSPITAL.

The eminently successful operation of the asylum induced the county board to locate the Home of the Poor on the same ground and put both institutions under the control of the asylum trustees. There are three of them, one to be elected every year for three years. A detention hospital is connected with the home, where alleged insane persons may be observed pending an investigation and examination. It serves also the purpose of treating very poor patients under certain conditions, and is also a maternity hospital. It was completed three years ago by Anderes & Son of Wausau, contractors and builders, to the full satisfaction of the county board. It will house sixty persons comfortably, one person to each room, and more in cases of necessity. It is modern in every respect, sanitary, and comfortable. At present there are thirty-one men and ten women inmates. One central heating plant in a separate building heats both asylum and home.

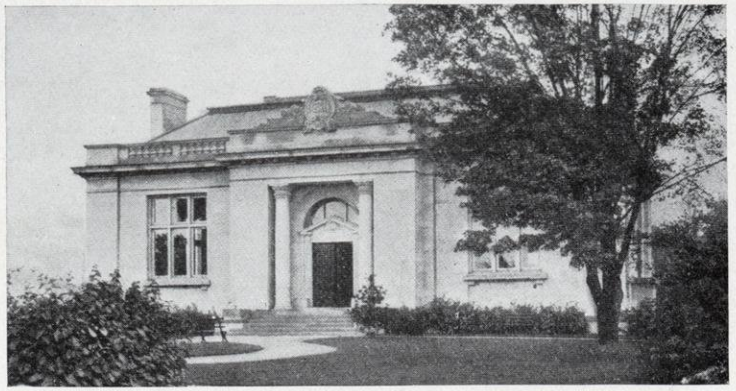
At and near the asylum and home there are 320 acres which are worked as a farm, on which all necessary foodstuffs except groceries, spices, and fish food for the use of both institutions is raised, mostly by the inmates under proper supervision and assistance. Three hundred and twenty acres more are located about seven miles away which is timber land and was purchased and is used as a woodlot. A herd of 48 milk cows, 20 head of young cattle, 16 draft horses, 100 pigs, and 250 chickens are kept on the farm besides 40 steers on an average, raised for slaughter, and all sorts of vegetables are cultivated for home consumption. There is a laundry building, a cold storage, an ice house, and all necessary stables, barns, and other buildings, in short, every building needed on a first-class farm. A stand for discoursing sweet music has been erected where on proper occasions the inmates enjoy a concert in the open air.

The asylum trustees for the last decade were Anton Mehl, president, Charles Craemer and Henry Vollhard, in place of Anton Mehl, who declined a re-election in 1912, Aug. F. Marquardt was elected, and Charles Craemer took the place as president.

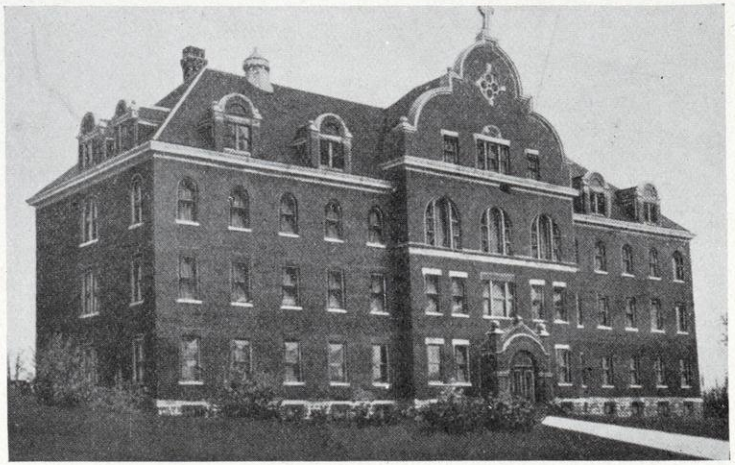
The home and hospital was built under the supervision of the committee of public property, to wit: John Manson, chairman; W. W. Thayer, Charles Zarnke, A. J. Cherney, and Herman Vetter.



MARATHON COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM



PUBLIC LIBRARY, WAUSAU, WIS.



ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, WAUSAU, WIS.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, WAUSAU, WIS.

The superintendent of the asylum and home and hospital is M. H. Duncan with his very estimable wife as matron. Mr. Duncan has been now superintendent since 1909, and the institutions have been conducted in a very satisfactory and creditable manner.

Dr. W. A. Ladwig is now the resident physician and visits both institutions daily and oftener, if necessary.

THE MARATHON COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS

was the first institution of this kind in the state. The object is expressed in its name, but it is more particularly the aim of the school to graduate teachers at home without the expense of going away to a state normal school, and thus attract pupils which could not afford to prepare themselves for the profession of teaching except by graduating them at home, and thus furnish a good supply of teachers for the great number of county district schools under proper training. By act of legislature, chapter 268, law of 1889, two counties in the state were empowered to found a county training school, and Marathon county was the first in the field to reap the benefits of that act.

An appropriation of $2,500.00 was immediately made by the county for the school, and the city of Wausau gave the use of the Humboldt school building to the school. On September 11, 1899, this school opened with twenty-two pupils, but the number increased so that in the fourth term there were forty-four, who took the advantages offered to prepare themselves for teaching.

The state paid one-half of the sum appropriated by the county, $1,250.00. In 1902 the county board made an appropriation for teaching agriculture and domestic economy, and had a separate building put up, immediately east of the fair grounds, at a cost of $20,000.00 for building and equipment, for the use of the training as well as the agricultural school. It stands on six acres of grounds, of which eight lots were donated by Mr. C. S. Curtis of Wausau. The teachers' training school has come up fully to the expectations of the founders. Through this school the county schools are furnished with a corps of competent teachers, particularly trained for such schools; as a consequence the standard of teaching is higher, better discipline is maintained, the school boards have become more interested than before and give the teacher every assistance, such as providing sanitary, good ventilated rooms, books, and instruments.

Every school is more or less what the principal teacher makes it, and it was fortunate for the Marathon County Training School to secure right at

the beginning two such excellent instructors as Prof. O. E. Wells, formerly state superintendent, and Miss Rosalia Bohrer as his assistant. They prepared the course of study, adhered to it, extended the curriculum from time to time, and have been able to turn out a corps of competent teachers, and the fruit of their labor is plainly seen in the higher education of the growing generation in the county. The fact that both Mr. Wells and Miss Bohrer have been able to work harmoniously side by side without interruption since the organization of the school in 1899, that they have conquered the prejudice with which the undertaking was first looked upon and have the full confidence not only of the board of trustees and pupils, but of the school boards generally throughout the county, is the best proof of their high standing as instructors and managers of this institution. A moral atmosphere pervades the training school; pupils are made to understand that they have duties to perform in return for the education which they receive. In the fall of 1908 it became necessary to engage another assistant, Miss Ellen McDonald, principal of the Oconto high school, who was since elected county superintendent of schools of Oconto county, and Miss Edith Hamaker has taken her place as assistant.

The School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy gives instruction in all sorts of work required to be done on the farm and such knowledge as every farmer needs. It teaches the boys to learn the composition of the soil upon which crops are to be raised; the due care of stock, of buildings, and machinery, and everything which the farmer needs to know in these days of scientific farming.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Girls are taught sewing and other hand work, cooking, house work, and the practical manner of housekeeping generally, which is so often neglected in our families of late. To give the women of the future that instruction which will enable her to conduct her household neat and at the same time on economic lines is, to the majority of them of more importance than accomplishments on the piano or similar studies in arts, which usually give the pupil no more than a very superficial knowledge of the art which is usually dropped when the stern realities of life make their demands upon the housewife.

The first instructor in the agricultural school was R. H. Johns, whose competency brought him soon a place as manager of a Pease canning factory at a higher price than as teacher; he was succeeded by Mr. Crosswait and for the last three years Mr. J. F. Kadonski has very successfully presided over that institution.

The School of Domestic Economy had an excellent teacher in the person of Miss Emma Conley, who has since been called to the state normal school at Oshkosh as teacher in the same branch, and her place has been ably filled by Miss Mary Ellis Brown.

The board of trustees of the training school are: A. L. Kreutzer, president; E. J. Benson, treasurer, and W.Pievernetz, county superintendent, as a member *ex officio*.

The board of trustees for the agricultural school are: Ben. Lang, president; Frank Chesak, treasurer, and W. Pievernetz, county superintendent, as a member *ex officio*.

Both of these schools, which exert much influence for good in their way, are the creation of A. L. Kreutzer, who was at the time of the enactment of the laws authorizing their organization a senator for the twenty-fifth senatorial district of Wisconsin, composed of Clark and Marathon counties. It was he who introduced the bills, urged and succeeded in their enactment, and advocated the immediate acceptance of the opportunity given the county by the acts, and as trustee from their very organization has taken much interest to keep the schools up to their high standard of efficiency. At first the state paid only one-half of the costs of maintenance, but by a later act, chapter 509, laws of 1905, also introduced by and enacted through Mr. Kreutzer's influence as a senator, the state now pays two-thirds of the expenses of the schools, which in later years have been $6,000.00 annually, but which this year are $7,000.00, of which the state pays two-thirds. These schools present a splendid opportunity for Marathon county boys and girls to equip themselves with the knowledge and the training which will enable them to shoulder the burdens of life and acquit themselves honorably in the discharge of the duties of American citizenship. If Senator Kreutzer had done nothing else than to secure for this county these two schools with state aid, he would be entitled to the thanks of the community.

THE MARATHON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Marathon County Agricultural Society was founded in 1867. Some previously made attempts for the organization of such a society failed for several reasons. Up to that time farming was yet in its infancy, all farm work was yet done by hand. The first threshing machine and separator was brought to the county by Charles Zastrow, of the town of Hamburg in 1866, though there were a few open cylinder threshers in use, which did not separate the kernel from the chaff. But many farmers still threshed by flail

up to 1870, especially new beginners, whose harvest was too small to justify the setting up of a thresher and separator. Nor were there many fanning mills. The grain was cleaned in the old-fashioned way by throwing it against the wind.

The first mowers and reapers were introduced in 1874, and the first harvester, a McCormick, in 1880. The ax, the sicle, the scythe, cradle, and hoe, besides plow and harrow were the only agricultural implements of the pioneer. Sometimes young farmers are heard talking like this, "If we should farm like our parents now, we could not make a living." That is true enough, but perhaps in a double sense. Could they farm like their fathers and make the headway which they made, clearing, then sowing and harvesting among stumps and rocks, with hoe and sicle and cradle threshing with the flail?

In the year 1867, two gentlemen pioneers saw the necessity of doing something to encourage agriculture, and as practical men they knew that the first condition was to have a place or spot, on which to hold agricultural fairs. And they organized the Marathon County Agricultural Society and deeded to the society for a nominal consideration the northwest ¼ of northwest ¼ of section 35 and northeast ¼ northeast ¼ of section 34 in township 29, range 7 east, for a fair ground. These gentlemen were B. G. Plumer and August Kickbusch, the deed bears date January 28, 1867. Other business men of Wausau. and even laboring men, helped in the clearing up, fencing, and improving the ground by laboring, or by giving lumber and nails.

In the course of years, buildings and barns were erected, a race track laid, and a grand stand put up, and everything done which is needed to give an exhibition of agricultural products, to bring fine live stock to the farmers' attention at home, and induce him to improve his stock.

Much good has been done of late years, although for the first twenty years the society had hard traveling to make ends meet.

The admission fee was only $5.00, which made the payer a life member and entitled him to free admission at all fairs during life. Only a few farmers joined, and even at this late day, the membership is almost exclusively confined to people living in the city of Wausau, with not to exceed thirty farmer members.

The grounds have been kept up by voluntary contributions by the people of the city of Wausau, and by an annual appropriation of the county board of $500.00 for premiums. The society has one of the finest grounds in the state, eighty acres, of which forty lie in the city limits. About fifty acres of cleared ground, occupied by buildings and race course; the other thirty acres are finely timbered land. Twenty acres were leased to the Wausau

Sharp Shooters' Society for 99 years, which has a fine club house and range, and Company G of the Third Regiment Wisconsin National Guard, has also their range on this twenty acre piece. These twenty acres, together with ten acres timber land under the control of the agricultural society, make a splendid natural park in the city.

The society is now nearly out of debt. It owes $1,000.00 spent for buildings and improvements, and one fair with good weather will clear the debt.

The following were the officers of the society for the year 1912: Charles Barwig, president; William F. Lemke, vice-president; E. C. Zimmerman, treasurer; J. D. Christie, secretary; and eleven trustees constitute the executive board.

The present trustees are: S. M. Quaw, A. J. Plowmann, E. C. Zimmerman, William Lemke, Frank Deichsel, G. A. Mills, Aug. F. Marquardt, John Kreutzer, C. A. Barwig, W. J. Brill, and J. D. Christie.

Of the original founders and members who joined the society in 1867, only about ten are still alive, their names appearing on the roll of membership. The others have gone to that bourn from whence no traveler returns.

LIST OF LIFE MEMBERS OF THE MARATHON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN 1912.

Adams, H., Wausau; date of joining, 1868.
Albers, W. W., Wausau; date of joining, 1892.
Alderson, W. A., Wausau; date of joining, 1892.
Alexander, Walter, Wausau; date of joining, 1892.
Anderes, Gottlieb, Wausau; date of joining, 1897.
Armstrong, Walter, Wausau; date of joining, 1868.
Baerwald, William, Wausau; date of joining, 1870.
Barnum, M. H., Minoqua; date of joining, 1870.
Barrett, C. C., Edgar; date of joining, 1903.
Baumann, R., Wausau; date of joining, 1870.
Bellis, M. G., Wausau; date of joining, 1897.
Benz, Aug., Wausau; date of joining, 1892.
Bird, C. B., Wausau; date of joining, 1903.
Brown, Neal, Wausau; date of joining, 1896.
Braatz, Aug., (Canada); date of joining, 1876.
Curtis, C. S., Wausau; date of joining, 1900.
Delaney, Patrick, Wausau; date of joining, 1884.
Dern, Anton, Wausau; date of joining, 1884.

DeVoe, W. W., Wausau; date of joining, 1870.
Dumdei, Fred, Town of Wausau; date of joining, 1883.
Dunbar, C. F., Wausau; date of joining, 1885.
Duncan, M. H., Wausau; date of joining, 1901.
Egeler, John, Wausau; date of joining, 1870.
Empter, J. F., Wausau; date of joining, 1900.
Freeman, Robert, Emmett; date of joining, 1900.
Gehrke, J. W., Cal.; date of joining, 1897.
Gensman, Jacob, Wausau; date of joining, 1867.
Gerbsch, Herman, Wausau; date of joining, 1886.
Gilbert, C. S., Wausau; date of joining, 1896.
Ghodes, Carl, Town of Texas; date of joining, 1893.
Gritzmacher, John, Wausau; date of joining, 1893.
Gorman, Dennis, Wausau; date of joining, 1895.
Gorman, P., Wausau; date of joining, 1895.
Hagen, Charles, Town of Easton; date of joining, 1886.
Harger, C. W., Wausau; date of joining, 1896.
Head, H. C., Antigo; date of joining, 1900.
Helke, Charles, Wausau; date of joining, 1895.
Helke, Gust., Town of Berlin; date of joining, 1895.
Heinmann, Ed., Wausau; date of joining, 1895.
Heinemann, Ben, Wausau; date of joining, 1900.
Heinemann, N., Wausau; date of joining, 1885.
Hewitt, William F., Schofield; date of joining, 1882.
Hunt, Peter, Wausau; date of joining, 1874.
Hurley, M. A., Wausau; date of joining, 1900.
Johnson, R. H., Wausau; date of joining, 1885.
Jones, G. D., Wausau; date of joining, 1900.
Kelly, Frank, Wausau; date of joining, 1896.
Kempt, James, Town of Texas; date of joining, 1868.
Kennedy, John, Town of Wausau; date of joining, 1901.
Keyes, H. A., Merrill; date of joining, 1867.
Keil, J. H., Wausau; date of joining, 1900.
Kickbusch, Robert, Wausau; date of joining, 1886.
Kiefer, John, Wausau; date of joining, 1884.
Kiefer, John L., Wausau; date of joining, 1896.
Kleinschmidt, C. A., Merrill; date of joining, 1871.
Kline, D. A., Merrill; date of joining, 1867.
Klein, George, Wausau; date of joining, 1903.

Koch, Earnst, Wausau; date of joining, 1899.
Kretlow, E. C., Wausau; date of joining, 1897.
Kreutzer, A. L., Wausau; date of joining, 1903.
Kronenwetter, Carl, Mosinee; date of joining, 1897.
Lamont, J. F., Wausau; date of joining, 1896.
Lehy, J. E., Wausau; date of joining, 1868.
Lemke, William, Naugart; date of joining, 1902.
Levenhagen, Fred, Wausau; date of joining, 1900.
Lipinski, Albert, Wausau; date of joining, 1897.
McCrossen, James, Pasadena; date of joining, 1870.
Manser, John, Wausau; date of joining, 1901.
Manson, J. N., Wausau; date of joining, 1900.
Marquardt, A. F., Wausau; date of joining, 1875.
Marchetti, Louis, Wausau; date of joining, 1883.
Meisekothen, Aug., Madison; date of joining, 1897.
Meuret, J. G., Scholfield; date of joining, 1893.
Miller, John, Wausau; date of joining, 1868.
Miller, Henry, Wausau; date of joining, 1882.
Miller, John W., Wausau; date of joining, 1895.
Miller, Herman, Wausau; date of joining, 1868.
Mitchel, W. W., Wausau; date of joining, 1869.
Morman, Fred, Wausau; date of joining, 1879.
Montgomery, James, Wausau; date of joining, 1885.
Mueller, Gust., Wausau; date of joining, 1896.
Murray, D. J., Wausau; date of joining, 1890.
Nicolls, Edw., Wausau; date of joining, 1868.
Paronto, Alfred, Kelly; date of joining, 1868.
Peters, Hugo, Wausau; date of joining, 1896.
Plumer, D. L., Wausau; date of joining, 1867.
Pradt, L. A., Wausau; date of joining, 1896.
Quaw, S. M., Wausau; date of joining, 1883.
Rick, George, Wausau; date of joining, 1900.
Ringle, John, Wausau; date of joining, 1874.
Ritter, Frank, Wausau; date of joining, 1896.
Rosenberry, M. B., Wausau; date of joining, 1903.
Sauerhering, D., Wausau; date of joining, 1892.
Schmidt, Robert, Wausau; date of joining, 1901.
Schmidt, William, Scholfield; date of joining, 1896.
Schmieden, Herman, Wausau; date of joining, 1870.

Schoeneberg, William, Wausau; date of joining, 1886.
Schubring, Fred T., Wausau; date of joining, 1870.
Silverthorn, W. C., Wausau; date of joining, 1867.
Slimmer, Jacob, Wausau; date of joining, 1900.
Smith, J. C., Wausau; date of joining, 1900.
Speer, E. V., Wausau; date of joining, 1900.
Stadler, Philip, Wausau; date of joining, 1900.
Stewart, H. C., Wausau; date of joining, 1903.
Stuhlfauth, George, Wausau; date of joining, 1903.
Talier, Louis, Wausau; date of joining, 1868.
Thayer, E. B., Wausau; date of joining, 1883.
Trevitt, A. W., Wausau; date of joining, 1890.
Ventzke, Fred, Wausau; date of joining, 1899.
Voigt, H. E., Hamburg; date of joining, 1895.
Vollhard, Henry, Marathon; date of joining, 1893.
Wendorf, Albert, Stettin; date of joining, 1867.
Wilson, William, (Washington); date of joining, 1867.
Winton, C. J., Minneapolis; date of joining, 1890.
Witter, H. E., Wausau; date of joining, 1893.
Witter, G. W., Wausau; date of joining, 1900.
Whitmore, J. T., Wausau; date of joining, 1893.
Young, Frank, Wausau; date of joining, 1892.
Zender, N. H., Wausau; date of joining, 1897.
Zentner, F. T., Manitowoc; date of joining, 1882.
Zimmerman, E. C., Manitowoc; date of joining, 1895.

Names after January 7, 1903:

Belanger, Ovid, Wausau; date of joining, 1903.
Cauley, Mich., Wausau; date of joining, 1903.
Cauley, William, Wausau; date of joining, 1903.
Callon, William, Wausau (1892); date of joining, 1903.
Collins, W. F., Wausau; date of joining, 1903.
Duncan, Roy, Wausau; date of joining, 1903.
Flieth, H. G., Wausau (1892); date of joining, 1903.
Farnham, George S., Wausau; date of joining, 1903.
Halder, Albert, Wausau; date of joining, 1903.
James, E. M., Wausau; date of joining, 1903.
Kollock, W. D., Wausau; date of joining, 1903.

Mills, G. A., Wausau; date of joining, 1903.
Means, P. O., Wausau (1892); date of joining, 1903.
Pinder, R. W., Duluth; date of joining, 1903.
Reiser, J. H., Wausau; date of joining, 1903.
Sexsmith, Lamar, Wausau; date of joining, 1903.
Slimmer, R. F., Wausau; date of joining, 1903.
Struck, Paul, Wausau; date of joining, 1903.
Wegner, Joseph, Wausau; date of joining, 1903.
Zahn, Otto, Wausau; date of joining, 1903.
Deichsel, Charles, Wausau (1890); date of joining,
Voigt, William A., Naugard; date of joining, 1900.
John, R. B., Antigo; date of joining, 1903.
Ruder, Henry, Wausau; date of joining, 1905.
Wilson, B. F., Wausau; date of joining, 1906.
Thompson, D. O., Athens; date of joining, 1906.
Willard, Lillie, Wausau; date of joining, 1907.
Mylrea, W. H., Wausau; date of joining, 1907.
Genrich, Fred, Wausau; date of joining, 1907.
Plowman, A. J., Wausau; date of joining, 1908.
Barwig, C. A., Wausau; date of joining, 1908.
Halder, H. H., Wausau; date of joining, 1908.
Reitbrock, A. C., Milwaukee; date of joining, 1908.
Klann, Milwaukee; date of joining, 1908.
Erbach, William L., Athens; date of joining, 1908.
Schmidt, Edwin F., Scholfield; date of joining, 1908.
LaCerte, I. A., Wausau; date of joining, 1908.
Wegner, C. H., Wausau; date of joining, 1908.
Schlueter, Herman, Marathon City; date of joining, 1908.
Reinke, Frank, Naugard; date of joining, 1908.
Dundei, Paul, Wausau R. R.; date of joining, 1908.
Brown, Gust., Town of Texas; date of joining, 1908.
Clark, Fred, Wausau; date of joining, 1908.
Edie, Mrs. James, Wausau; date of joining, 1908.
Felling, A. L., Wausau; date of joining, 1908.
Gamble, Joe, Wausau; date of joining, 1908.
Imm, Fred, Jr., Wausau; date of joining, 1908.
Mumm, A. W., Wausau; date of joining, 1908.
Nutter, J. H., Wausau; date of joining, 1908.
Patzer, Mrs. John, Wausau; date of joining, 1908.

Pierce, Mrs. F. H., Wausau; date of joining, 1908.
Ziebell, A. E., Wausau; date of joining, 1908.
Deichsel, Frank, Wausau; date of joining, 1909.
Chellis, William, Wausau; date of joining, 1909.
Nafz, Gust., Wausau; date of joining, 1910.
Single, Mrs. Susan V., Wausau; date of joining, 1910.
Mueller, Otto, Wausau; date of joining, 1910.
Weinkauf, Paul, Wausau; date of joining, 1910.
Lull, John, Wausau; date of joining, 1910.
DeVoe, Fred, Wausau; date of joining, 1910.
Barwig, Melvin, Wausau; date of joining, 1910.
Lemke, O. C., Wausau; date of joining, 1910.
Graft, John, Wausau; date of joining, 1910.
Marquardt, Aug., Jr., Wausau; date of joining, 1910.
Bean, J. J., Wausau; date of joining, 1910.
Albrecht, William, Jr., Wausau; date of joining, 1910.
Bock, A. A., Wausau; date of joining, 1910.
Zimmerman, Alfred, Wausau; date of joining, 1910.
Beilke, Henry A., Wausau; date of joining, 1911.
Schmidt, Aug. F., Wausau; date of joining, 1911.
Krueger, Otto, Wausau; date of joining, 1911.
Bean, E. E., Wausau; date of joining, 1911.
Joster, John, Wausau; date of joining, 1911.
Hoffmann, William, Wausau; date of joining, 1911.
Heil, Fred, Wausau; date of joining, 1911.
Hochtritt, E. A., Wausau; date of joining, 1911.
Amhaus, Herman, Wausau; date of joining, 1911.
Bean, G. W., Wausau; date of joining, 1911.
Holub, Adolph, Wausau; date of joining, 1911.
Parsch, Gust., Wausau; date of joining, 1911.
Morgan, F. A., Wausau; date of joining, 1911.
Prehn, A. W., Wausau; date of joining, 1911.
Marquardt, A. E., Wausau; date of joining, 1911.
Cook, L. H., Wausau; date of joining, 1911.
Christie, John D., Wausau; date of joining, 1911.
Ramthun, Herman, R. 2, Wausau; date of joining, 1912.
Gordon, W. W., R. 3, Wausau; date of joining, 1912.
Becker, Louis, Rothschield; date of joining, 1912.
Holzem, Jacob, R. 2, Wausau; date of joining, 1912.

Poeske, Aug., Wausau; date of joining, 1912.
Sawyer, C. S., Wausau; date of joining, 1912.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1913.

President, F. B. Wilson; vice-president, S. M. Quaw; secretary, J. D. Christie; treasurer, E. C. Zimmermann.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF MARATHON COUNTY, 1912-1913.

H. C. Eggebrecht, Town Frankfort, chairman.

Athens, village, J. W. Kreutzer.
Bergen, Fred Bower.
Berlin, W. F. Lemke.
Bern, Gust. Doering.
Brighton, J. H. Vogt.
Brokaw, village, George A. Runkel.
Cassel, F. X. Schilling.
Cleveland, Albert Naehring.
Colby, east ward, N. P. Peterson.
Day, John Etringer.
Easton, C. E. Bessert.
Eau Plaine, Herman Jeske.
Edgar, village, Justin Means.
Elderon, Frank Schulz.
Emmet, F. J. Krieg.
Fenwood, village, Ed. Protze.
Flieth, J. J. Bean.
Franzen, A. J. Torgerson.
Halsey, A. F. Hoge.
Hamburg, Frank Marth.
Harrison, R. W. Roberts.
Hewitt, Jacob Holzen.
Holton, Herman Hedrich.
Hull, Nick Kanter.
Johnson, John Junk.
Knowlton, A. Guenther.
Kronenwetter, Carl Kronenwetter.
Maine, F. C. Erdman.
Marathon, Carl Hilber.
Marathon, village, Aug. Ritger.
McMillan, William Schilling.
McMillan, village, A. E. Beebee.
Mosinee, G. W. Parker.
Mosinee, village, J. P. Kanter.
Norrie, H. C. Gowell.
Pike Lake, Roman Woijtasik.
Plover, Fred Thomas.
Rib Falls, Ernst Ringle.
Rietbrock, Alex Cichon.
Ringle, C. L. Wyatt.
Schofield, village, M. P. McCullough.
Spencer, F. C. Blankenburg.
Spencer, village, George Farrington.
Stettin, Carl Schewe.
Stratford, village, W. F. Goetz.
Texas, Robert Arendt.
Unity, village, Charles Creed.
Wausau, H. Ramthun.
Weston, J. D. Christie.
Wien, Martin Marquardt.
Wausau, 1st ward, F. J. Gaetzman; 2d ward, E. C. Kretlow; 3d ward, Fred E. Schroeder; 4th ward, M. W. Sweet; 5th ward, John Kiefer; 6th ward, W. A. Berger; 7th ward, F. W. Krause; 8th ward, Bernhard Krueger; 9th ward, Ernst Koch.

COUNTY OFFICERS, 1912-1914.

Municipal judge, Louis Marchetti; term, 1912-1916.
County judge, Clyde L. Warren; term, 1910-1914.
Sheriff, H. J. Abraham; term, 1913-1915.
District attorney, Edw. Gorman; term, 1913-1915.
Clerk circuit court, K. A. Beyreis; term, 1913-1915.
County clerk, Louis Cook; term, 1913-1915.
County treasurer, John Schirpke; term, 1913-1915.
County register of deeds, John Sell; term, 1913-1915.
County surveyor, William H. Gowan; term, 1913-1915.
County coroner, Dr. R. M. Frawley; term, 1913-1915.
County superintendent of schools, Wenzel Pivernitz; term, 1911-1913, and re-elected to 1915.

THE MARATHON COUNTY BAR.

Until Marathon county was organized in 1851, there is no trace or remembrance of the existence of any tribunal having any resemblance to a court of justice in the whole territory north of township 25, and before that event the territory had been attached to Dane county for judicial purposes. There is not a trace of a lawyer in Marathon county until 1851, when Hiram Calkins is mentioned as district attorney, which office he held for several terms. He was evidently appointed by the governor and took up his residence at or shortly before his appointment. Next appears William Kennedy, elected county judge and admitted to practice before the circuit court of the county in 1853, and the next attorney who came to Wausau and opened an office was Lyman Thayer, who came in 1853. Up to 1856 the following were the resident attorneys and in actual practice:

Hiram Calkins, William H. Kennedy, Lyman W. Thayer, M. M. Charles, Eli R. Chase, and M. H. Barnum.

Of these, William H. Kennedy died in 1859, and was soon followed to the grave by Lyman W. Thayer.

After 1860 and up to 1900 the following named gentlemen constituted the bar:

Hiram Calkins, Eli R. Chase, W. F. Terhune, M. H. Barnum, M. M. Charles, W. C. Silverthorn, J. P. West, E. L. Bump, M. A. Hurley, C. H. Mueller, B. W. James, H. S. Alban, C. V. Bardeen, R. C. Spooner, J. A. Kellogg, B. Ringle, C. F. Eldred, Louis Marchetti, J. McKay, T. C. Ryan, Neal

Brown, Louis A. Pradt, W. H. Mylrea, B. J. Pink, H. H. Grace, E. B. Lord, Alexander Craven, J. Livermoor, G. D. Jones, H. B. Huntington, C. B. Bird, A. L. Kreutzer, M. B. Rosenberry, F. E. Bump, W. V. Silverthorn, F. W. Genrich, John Okoneski, H. H. Manson, Otto Krueger, W. S. Williams, G. Heinemann, George C. Dickingson, G. I. Follett, and A. B. Barney.

After 1890 and up to 1912 the following additional attorneys took up their residence at Wausau and were in practice:

John B. Andrews, F. P. Regner, M. W. Sweet, C. L. Warren, Orlaf Anderson, C. T. Edgar, R. A. Edgar, Joseph W. Coates, J. P. Ford, E. P. Gorman, P. L. Halsey, J. P. Riley, O. L. Ringle, B. E. Smith, G. J. Leicht, Frank Markus, R. E. Puchner, A. W. Prehn, and Thomas H. Ryan.

Of these the following have removed from Marathon county at different dates:

Hiram Calkins, Eli R. Chase, J. P. West, W. F. Terhune, M. H. Barnum, C. V. Bardeen (elected judge of the supreme court), H. S. Alban, B. J. Pink, H. H. Grace, Otto Krueger, W. S. Williams, W. V. Silverthorn, George C. Dickingson, R. A. Edgar, and John B. Andrews.

And the following died at Wausau:

B. W. James, Alexander Craven, B. Ringle, J. A. Kellogg, M. M. Charles, C. F. Crosby, C. F. Eldred, John Livermoor, E. B. Lord, C. H. Mueller, E. L. Bump. T. C. Ryan, J. W. Coates, G. I. Follett, and A. B. Barney.

The following constitute the roll of attorneys and members of the Marathon county bar in the year 1912:

Orlaf Anderson, C. B. Bird, Neal Brown, F. E. Bump, C. T. Edgar, John P. Ford, F. W. Genrich, E. P. Gorman, H. B. Huntington, M. A. Hurley, P. L. Halsey, G. D. Jones, A. L. Kreutzer, G. J. Leicht, F. Markus, H. H. Manson, L. Marchetti, W. H. Mylrea, J. Okoneski, L. A. Pradt, A. W. Prehn, R. E. Puchner, F. P. Regner, J. P. Riley, O. L. Ringle, M. B. Rosenberry, T. C. Ryan, B. E. Smith, M. W. Sweet, C. L. Warren, F. H. Ryan, and G. N. Heinemann.

In ability and character, the Marathon county bar always stood well in the estimation of the State Bar Association, and many of the individual members took high rank as lawyers among the fraternity in the state. Some became distinguished in the halls of the legislature and others upon the bench.

Hon. W. C. Silverthorn was elected state senator for the 21st senatorial district; he was the candidate of the Democratic party in 1884 for attorney general, and in 1896 for governor of the state. He was appointed circuit judge by Governor Scofield in 1898, elected the same spring and reelected in 1904, and resigned the offce in the summer of 1908.

Hon. J. A. Kellogg was elected to the state senate in 1878. He died in the spring of 1884, was buried at Wausau, and later his body was removed and buried in La Crosse.

Hon. C. V. Bardeen was elected circuit judge of the newly created 16th judicial circuit of Wisconsin in 1891; reelected in 1897, and appointed by Governor Scofield as judge of the supreme court in 1898, and elected for the unexpired term of Justice Newman, and reelected and died at Madison, March 20, 1903.

W. H. Mylrea was elected attorney general in 1894, and reelected in 1896.

Neal Brown was elected to the assembly in 1890, and to the state senate in 1892, and received the primary nomination of his party (Democratic) for United States senator in 1898, and the vote of the Democratic minority in the legislature of 1903 for the same high office

L. A. Pradt was appointed as United States assistant attorney general in 1897, and reappointed in 1901.

A. L. Kreutzer was elected state senator of the district composed of Clark and Marathon counties in 1898, and reelected in 1902.

G. D. Jones was appointed regent of the State University by Governor Davidson in 1909 and reappointed in 1911 by Gov. Francis McGovern.

CHAPTER XIV.

Political History from the Organization of the County Until the Close of 1912.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

At the time of the organization of Wisconsin as a territory and its admission as a state in the Union, the Democratic party was at the height of its power in the United States. Under the lead of its statesmen, the country had enjoyed marvelous growth. By the Louisiana purchase under Thomas Jefferson the whole of the Mississippi and Missouri valley was acquired; Florida was ceded by Spain; Texas admitted as a state, and by the war with Mexico the boundaries of the Union were extended clear through this continent to the Pacific coast. The United States had become the greatest compact country in the world, and under its free institutions and its immense surplus of fruitful lands, the people were prosperous and contented. Wisconsin was the last state carved out of the old Northwest territory, admitted as a state in 1848. The majority of the people in Wisconsin, like the majority in all the northwestern states, adhered to that party. The policy of the newly admitted western states under its Democratic leaders was friendly to emigration, and it was but natural that these emigrants should range themselves on that side. These western states extended the rights of suffrage to the newcomers in a short time, and encouraged them to become citizens, which was in strong contrast with the policy of the New England and southern states. Indiana, for instance, required only a bona fide residence of six months, and other states one year, besides the declaration of the emigrant to become a citizen, to allow him to vote on all questions coming before the people.

It was undoubtedly this liberality towards emigrants which attracted European settlers and populated the West. The sudden growth of the North and West excited the jealousy of the narrow-minded minority, which pretended to scent danger to American institutions by extending the right of suffrage in so short time, and they organized a new party, called the "American Party," whose aim was to restrict office to native born Americans, and ex-

tend the right to vote only to such foreign born persons as resided within the United States for twenty-one years. The Democratic party at once took strong ground against the American party, called the "Know Nothing" party, while the Whig party was rather vacillating in their opposition to the demands of the American party, in consequence of which, the by far largest portion of the foreign born population became more closely attached to the Democratic party.

But at about the same time, the slavery problem began to cast its shadow over the Union and led to some desertions from its ranks. At about 1850, the Democratic party in Wisconsin had only a slight majority in the state, which it lost in 1851, when the Whig party elected their candidate, Farwell, by 507 votes over Upham, the Democratic candidate; but Farwell's election was the last triumph of the Whig party, which went out of existence, the bulk of that party going into the Republican party, which sprang into existence a few years afterwards.

In 1853 the Democratic party elected their candidate, Barstow, by a large vote over the combined vote of the Republicans and Whigs, but it was the last Democratic victory for twenty years in Wisconsin.

At the time of the first settlement of Marathon county, or at its organization, the population was nearly entirely native born, with only a sprinkling of Canadian and Irish, and the Democratic and Whig parties nearly balanced each other, the Whig party having a slight lead, unquestionably due to the influence of Walter D. McIndoe, aided by C. A. Single and his brothers.

The vote of Marathon county in early years for governor was:

1851—Upham, Democrat, received 94 votes.
1851—Farwell, Whig, received 113 votes.
1853—Barstow, Democrat, received 205 votes.
1853—Baird, Whig, received 208 votes.
1855—Barstow, Democrat, received 104 votes.
1855—Bashford, Republican, received 88 votes.
1857—Cross, Democrat, received 209 votes.
1857—Randall, Republican, received 197 votes.
1859—Hobart, Democrat, received 509 votes.
1859—Randall, Republican, received 206 votes.
1861—Ferguson, Democrat, received 403 votes.
1861—Randall, Republican, received 100 votes.
1863—Palmer, Democrat, received 403 votes.

1863—Lewis, Republican, received 107 votes.
1865—Hobart, Democrat, received 499 votes.
1865—Fairchield, Republican, received 112 votes.
1867—Tallmadge, Democrat, received 618 votes.
1867—Fairchield, Republican, received 90 votes.
1869—Robinson, Democrat, received 594 votes.
1869—Fairchield, Republican, received 131 votes.
1871—Doolittle, Democrat, received 780 votes.
1871—Washburn, Republican, received 218 votes.
1873—Taylor, Democrat, received 779 votes.
1873—Washburn, Republican, received 317 votes.
1875—Greeley (for President), Democrat, received 911 votes.
1875—Grant (for President), Republican, received 491 votes.

The vote of these years is interesting as showing the slow growth in population, aside from the political character, throwing a light on the condition and situation of the people.

The growth of the Democratic vote from 1855 was due to the appearance of new men from the East, especially R. P. Manson, B. G. Plumer and D. L. Plumer, and the new settlements in Marathon City, and the German emigrants. The settlers who founded Marathon City came from Pennsylvania, which was then Democratic; and while residing there, had a test of intolerance of the Know Nothing party, which forced them in the Democratic ranks, where they remained; and as the influx of German and Irish settlers increased, that party grew stronger from year to year in Marathon county; but it asserted itself only in the vote for state or presidential candidates, but not in the election of county officers. County officers, in the first fifteen years, were not remunerative, and consequently excited no strife. Then the population was so small, that everybody knew everybody, and the election of county officers was simply a question of personal friendship or personal preference.

It seems that up to 1860 there was no election machinery; a caucus was held, candidates nominated, but party lines were not drawn. But after 1860, with the growth of population and better pay for county officers, conventions for nomination of officers were held. In the first years of the existence of the county the pay for all officers, except treasurer, was $2.00 per day for actual service, the treasurer receiving fees as town treasurers do now. They were not required to keep open office at stated hours, but conducted their offices on the plan of town officers now. Up to 1854 the offices of county clerk, clerk of the circuit court and register of deeds were filled by the same

person, and he was probably in attendance in the county house most of the time during the day. Later, in 1856, the county clerk received a salary of $300 per annum.

Party conventions were called in the early sixties by the Democrats, as that party was in an overwhelming majority, and that ticket seems to have been opposed by independents, so-called. If people were not satisfied with the candidates nominated, they would induce others to run; and sometimes one or the other of these independents would be elected, which has become an impossibility under the present "incorporated character" of parties, which is claimed a great evolution to take the power from the bosses. But with the growth of the population, with halls for public meeting, with newspapers and chances for hearing good speeches on political topics, there came a stronger organization of political parties. In the fall of 1872, there was a Democratic convention held in the courthouse for the nomination of candidates in accordance with a call duly issued weeks before. There was a strife for the county offices, particularly for sheriff, treasurer, and county clerk; and when the convention was called to order and the delegates took their seats, the right of one of the delegates was challenged on the ground that he was a Republican, and as a supporter of U. S. Grant could not claim a seat in that convention. The delegate admitted the fact as to his political status, but claimed that this was only a convention for nominating county officers, which had nothing to do with politics. He was told that this was a Greeley convention, called as such; that only Greeley supporters would be permitted to nominate a county ticket, and that only candidates supporting Greeley would be nominated, and he was excluded from the convention. The delegate withdrew and, upon a statement made by another delegate that any other Grant supporter, if present as a delegate, should withdraw, two other delegates left the convention, stating that they were present in accordance with the older usage and custom, but if this was a Greeley convention pure and simple, they would withdraw, too, and feel under no obligation to support the ticket to be nominated by this convention.

A Republican convention was called thereupon and a Republican county ticket nominated; and from that time on political conventions were held, strict party ties were drawn more or less, and elections became more than ever before, a test of party strength.

The Democratic party was in the majority, and by organization and popular nominations, gained in numbers and strength, electing with two or three exceptions, every county officer up to 1892, its success being only slightly and temporarily interrupted by the Greenback party in 1877 and 1878.

The Democratic vote for Grover Cleveland in 1892 was 3,791, against 1,959 for Benjamin Harrison, which was the highwater mark of Democratic ascendency, from which it steadily declined, until the county could be fairly relied upon for substantial Republican majorities. But high as Cleveland's majority was, it was comparatively less than the vote for Samuel J. Tilden in 1876, who received 1,796 votes, against 668 for R. B. Hayes.

In the election contests from 1872 on, the Democrats had a superior organization. Hon. B. Ringle, county judge; Hon. W. C. Silverthorn, John C. Clarke and August Kickbusch were a quartet of strong and popular leaders, working in complete harmony, and Greeley received 911 to 491 votes for General Grant.

In 1874, Hon. George W. Cate was nominated for congress by the Democrats in the eighth congressional district, theretofore strongly Republican, and Cate was elected by a slight majority over his Republican opponent, the sitting member of congress, Hon. Alexander McDill; and in the campaign of 1876 the Democrats gave Tilden the unprecedented majority of 1,128, out of a total of 2,464.

C. H. Mueller was elected as district attorney in 1874, but failed of renomination in 1876, because of the active opposition to him by the gambling fraternity and their friends in high life, so-called. Rog. C. Spooner, who came to Wausau in 1875, was nominated in his place. The opposition to him centered on another young lawyer, Charles V. Bardeen, of Republican proclivities, who made a fine canvass as an independent candidate, but could not wholly overcome the tremendous Democratic majority.

R. C. Spooner was elected, took the office; but a few months afterwards his father, the venerable P. L. Spooner, insisted that he return to Madison, the father not approving of his son's surroundings. R. C. Spooner resigned, and the governor appointed C. V. Bardeen as his successor. This was the beginning of the fine professional career of C. V. Bardeen, who was, fifteen years later, elected circuit judge, then appointed as justice of the supreme court in 1898 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Alf. W. Newman, to which office he was elected, and died in Madison while a member of the supreme court, in 1908.

The decision of the electoral commission, by which R. B. Hayes was given the presidency, had a depressing effect upon many Democrats; they began to despair of future national success. The hard times caused by the money stringency following the contraction of the currency, preparatory to the resumption of specie payment, opened a fruitful field of agitation for the Greenback party. Business was depressed. Lumber had reached bottom

prices. Fleets of lumber, mill run; that is, lumber as it was sawed from the log, including the best grades of lumber, and no poor lumber at all, were sold in St. Louis from $10 to $15; some for even less, which was less than the original costs.

This condition of business continued until 1880, and the effect was that every small lumberman, who had run out a fleet of lumber in former years, or cut logs and had it sawed at the mill, expecting to sell the lumber at Wausau or other river points, was forced out of business, only a few of the larger manufacturers being able to stand up under the heavy losses. Of course the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad had come to Wausau in the fall of 1874, but the lumbermen had not yet found a market in the state west of the Mississippi, and were still more or less controlled by the market on the Mississippi river. Commercial houses in Wausau were forced into bankruptcy, and only a few of the strongest, and they only by stretching their credit to the utmost, survived the business crash which, beginning with the failure of Jay Cook in 1873, swept over the whole country.

This was the situation in 1877, when Samuel F. Carey came to Wausau in the summer and delivered an address in opposition to the resumption of specie payment, which he claimed was the cause of the financial disturbance and commercial depression. Carey was an orator; he was an actor, an artist, not a barn-stormer; he understood human nature; he could play upon the sentiments of his listeners, painting word pictures of the universal distress so vividly that his hearers could see the distress of others as they felt their own, and he completely captured the immense audience which had come to listen to him. The effect of his speech was instantaneous. A Greenback club was formed at once, which drew its members from all existing parties, including the few Prohibitionists, but most of the club members had formerly acted with the Democratic party.

The newly formed Greenback party in Wausau assisted M. H. Barnum in establishing a weekly paper devoted to their principles, the Torch of Liberty, and during the summer of 1878, M. H. Barnum founded also a German newspaper devoted to the same cause, the Watchman on the Wisconsin, which was edited by Henry Miller. The German paper ceased to be published soon after the election of 1878, but the material was purchased by Republican politicians in 1881, and the paper reissued under the name of Deutscher Pioneer, ably edited by one Koslowski, and still exists, being now owned by Paul Stolze.

The Torch, after a few years, became attached to the principles of the Republican party, and was later purchased by the Daily Record, a daily Republican sheet.

In the fall election for state officers, there were three tickets in the field. W. E. Smith, at the head of the Republican ticket; Judge Mallory, at the head of the Democratic, and E. P. Allis, at the head of the Greenback ticket, and, as usual, the Republican ticket in the state was elected. In Marathon county the Greenback party elected their candidate for assembly, F. W. Kickbusch, by a small majority, more on his own popularity, however, than on his party strength, Mallory receiving 755 votes to 746 for Allis and 301 for W. E. Smith.

This success encouraged the Greenback party to renewed exertions, and although an attempt was made by the leaders of the Democratic and Greenback parties in the congressional district to coalesce on member of congress and candidates for the legislature, the feeling between the old and new parties and some of its leaders, and the rank and file had become so bitter, as to make a coalition impossible. The Greenback party was led by men who stood well in the business community as, for instance, D. L. Plumer, August Kickbusch and his brother, F. W. Kickbusch, former Democrats; R. E. Parcher, James McCrosen and Conrad Althen, former Republicans, with M. H. Barnum, a fluent and ready speaker, as the orator, and they were greatly aided by Robert Schilling of Milwaukee, a very able and eloquent debator.

The election of 1878, when there was a member of congress to be elected, also a state senator for the 21st district, including Marathon county, and one member of the assembly, besides a county ticket, was the most bitter and heated contest ever carried on in Marathon county. Men who had been friends for years refused to speak or recognize each other on the street, because of having changed party affiliations; charges and counter charges without justifications were hurled at each other, and left sores which never healed. The Republicans put no county ticket in the field; they centered their energies upon the election of their candidate, T. C. Pound, for congress, and J. A. Kellogg for senator, and were successful in both instances, although the Democratic and Greenback conventions had combined on A. R. Barrows, of Chippewa Falls, for congress, and M. H. Wadleigh, of Stevens Point, for the senate. The candidates of the coalition would have been elected if the votes of the two parties could have been combined. But the bitter personal feeling of the rank and file and some of their leaders, and some fine political maneuvers of E. W. Keyes of Madison, who was a candidate for a seat in the United States senate, prevented a hearty combination. In that memorable campaign the bulk of the work on the part of the Democratic party fell upon younger men, Mr. John Ringle and Louis Marchetti, supported by J. C. Clarke and C. F. Eldred, an able and eloquent attorney of Wausau. The

Republican candidate for congress, T. C. Pound, was elected, and also Gen. J. A. Kellogg, as senator for 21st district of Wisconsin, the Greenback party electing George W. Ghoca, their candidate for sheriff; Henry Miller, county clerk, and A. W. Schmidt, for register of deeds; while the Democrats elected J. R. Bruneau for county treasurer; Hugo Peters, clerk of circuit court; William N. Allen, for county surveyor, and their candidate for member of assembly, John Ringle, against whom the Greenback party made a very strong fight.

By the virtual repeal of the resumption act in reissuing the redeemed greenbacks after the amount of the same had been contracted to 346 million dollars, by destroying 54 millions redeemed, and by the coinage of two million silver dollars per month under the Bland-Allison act of 1878, contraction of the currency ceased; it rather expanded slowly. Business began to revive in 1879, and much of the bitterness which had characterized political differences vanished.

1880.

The presidential election of 1880 was not exciting, but nevertheless the parties entered into the canvass with a vigor and determination to win. The Democrats nominated Hon. W. C. Silverthorn for member of congress of the eigth congressional district, which was overwhelmingly Republican. That party at that time had a good organization in Marathon county. They arranged for a mass meeting and barbecue to be held at the courthouse square in September. An immense concourse of people gathered in the afternoon, listening to the speeches of Gen. E. S. Bragg and Col. E. Juessen, a brother-in-law of Carl Schurz, who spoke in German. After the conclusion of the speeches, a wagon having a wide platform was being driven upon the square, gaily decorated, on which there was in sitting posture a roasted ox, with a number of trenchermen, who began cutting after the square was reached. The roasted animal was a heavy young steer, roasted in the whole in the foundry of the Murrey Manufacturing Company, under the care of Christ Oswald, who did the work as a labor of love. Other wagons came with bread and apples and there was a gay Democratic time.

In the evening Music Hall was crowded to its full capacity, where the same speakers addressed the meeting. During the speech of General Bragg at the courthouse, a telegram was received by him and read, saying that the state of Maine had gone Democratic, and there was unbounded enthusiasm, which never flagged during the campaign. The Republicans were not backwards. Soon after the Democratic barbecue they held one of their own on the

courthouse square, too, putting up a number of tents in which they served chicken and geese, and urged their farmer friends to partake of their hospitality. In the afternoon T. C. Pound made a speech, and a German speaker by the name of Koslowski entertained the audience. That was the opening of the Republican campaign, which was kept up by local speakers until the day before election; but there was shown more respect for the opinion of opponents than had been before. The Greenback party tried to keep up an organization through a club working for their presidential ticket, but aside from that they gave their strength to the Democratic ticket, which was made up of all the county officers elected two years ago, except sheriff, whose term is limited to two years and one term, and for which place the Democrats had nominated R. P. Manson, and old standby Democrat. General Hancock received 1,977 votes; Gen. J. A. Garfield received 1,025 votes; W. C. Silverthorn, for congress, received 2,198 votes; T. C. Pound, for congress, received 1,069 votes, and he was elected by the heavy Republican majorities in other counties. John Ringle was reelected member of assembly, and the whole Democratic county ticket was elected by substantially the same vote that Hancock received, and even higher; but the vote for General Weaver, the Greenback party candidate, was largely reduced from the vote of 1878.

In 1881, arrangements had been made by the people of Wausau for a more than usual solemn celebration of the Fourth of July. A speakers' tribune had been erected from out of the courthouse porch, speakers were appointed in time to prepare themselves for the occasion, and when the sun rose over the east hills everybody was ready to celebrate the day of our independence; to feel as one people, as members of one great family, and nourish the fire of patriotism; the sun rose clear, no threatening cloud could be seen on the horizon. Hundreds of farmers came to Wausau with their families to take part in the celebration. The courthouse square was crowded at about ten o'clock, when the exercises were to begin in the forenoon with music, and sports on the fairgrounds in the afternoon.

Just before the assemblage was to be called to order, Mr. M. A. Hurley approached the speakers' stand with a worn look in his face, holding a yellow telegram paper in his hand and waving for silence. The whole audience instinctively felt that some extraordinary announcement was about to be made, and a hush fell over the immense assemblage. With a few words of preparation, Mr. Hurley, his body shaking with emotion, then read the telegram just received, of the terrible shooting of the president, James A. Garfield, at the Washington railroad depot, following up the reading with a statement that from the nature of the wound there was little hope of recovery.

Judge Louis Marchetti made the same announcement in the German language. The effect produced was indescribable. Men's faces blanched, women cried, and the people who had come together in anticipation of a patriotic festival and frolic, quietly and mournfully wended their way home, with a heavy heart. The telegraph office was besieged in the afternoon for more dispatches, in the hope of getting news holding out hope for the president's life, and every ray, slight though, was gladly welcomed.

James A. Garfield's body was borne to the grave on the 26th day of September, 1881, and at the same time a solemn public service was held at the courthouse square, made more impressive by the part therein taken by the Hon. G. L. Park, circuit judge, who was visiting in Wausau at that time.

The year 1881 closed fairly prosperous to all classes of people in Marathon county. The best of feeling prevailed, which was shown when the flood of 1881 threatened to sweep away the guardlock, to the certain destruction of the three mills below, with all the many millions of feet of lumber in the yards, when hundreds of people volunteered their help in strengthening the same and erecting a levee or dam on its east side to prevent a break. Everybody then felt that the wiping out of these mills would be a calamity to everybody else, not only to the owners.

In the election for state officers in 1881, the Democratic candidate, N. D. Fratt, received 1,305; his opponent, Jer. Rusk, 690 votes, and Rusk was elected by a greatly reduced majority for governor of the state.

1882.

When the next election came around, the dissension in the Republican party forebode Democratic success. In that year the Democrats nominated Judge G. L. Park, of Portage county, for congress; John Ringle for senator of the 21st senatorial district of Wisconsin, and J. E. Leahy for member of assembly. These were exceptional strong nominations.

The Republican congressional convention was held at Wausau, and after a stormy session, and after charges of bribery of delegates were openly made, Isaac Stevenson received his first nomination for congress, against E. L. Brown, of Waupacca, and Charles M. Webb, of Wood county. Stevenson was little known outside of Marinette, Oconto and Shawano counties; his nomination left a bitter taste in the mouths of the supporters of Brown and Webb, while on the other hand the nomination of G. L. Park was hailed with acclamation by the Democrats.

By the census of 1880, Wisconsin had gained one member of congress,

and Marathon county was in the new ninth congressional district, which included sixteen counties, or nearly one-third of the entire state. It was organized as an absolute certain Republican district, but in the election G. L. Park received 12,518 votes, and Isaac Stevenson received 12,774 votes. Judge Park contested the election of Stevenson on the ground of fraud and corruption, especially for the casting of hundreds of illegal votes in Marinette county by men claimed to have come across the state line from Menominee, Michigan, on election day to cast their vote for Stevenson. There were many facts and circumstances to substantiate the claim. But Judge Park was a very sick man at the time of his nomination, more seriously sick than he himself suspected. The slight attempt of speaking during the canvass, which he made against the advise of his physicians and friends, had a bad effect on his health, and he was forced to suspend the canvass.

The new congress did not go into session until a year after the election, and meanwhile Judge Park's condition had become much worse, and he then knew that his days were counted; that his life would ebb away before his contest would be decided, although he knew, at least was satisfied that it would be decided in his favor, but he withdrew the contest to die in peace. He closed his eyes on the 4th day of June, 1884, only a few weeks after the withdrawal of his contest against Isaac Stevenson.

Judge Park had received in Marathon county, 2,493 votes; Isaac Stevenson, 896 votes; and John Ringle was elected senator over F. M. Guernsey by a majority of 375 votes in the counties of Marathon, Shawano and Waupacca, which then constituted the 21st senatorial district. The Democratic candidate for member of assembly, J. E. Leahy, was elected, and the whole Democratic county ticket was reelected, with John Werner as sheriff in place of R. P. Manson, who as sheriff, was by law ineligible for reelection.

In anticipation of a heated political campaign, R. H. Johnson, the owner and editor of the *Central Wisconsin,* the only Republican newspaper then in Marathon county, converted his paper in a daily in 1883, and engaged Arthur Dodge as editor. Dodge was a keen political writer, well versed in political warfare, and the *Central* was a by far better daily than the city could really afford, by which is meant that Mr. Johnson must have lost money in the venture. But he was postmaster at the time, and it may be that hope of political preferment was one of the leading motives in undertaking the costly change. The paper rendered yeoman service to Blaine and Logan in the campaign of 1884. Not to be outdone, Mr. E. B. Thayer, of the *Wausau Weekly Review,* purchased the old long-established *Pilot,* combined the two weekly papers, and issued a daily in 1884; so that Wausau had the convenience of

having two daily papers when it could hardly afford one. The *Daily Pilot* ceased soon after election, but the *Central* continued for a few months longer, but it too could not exist, and both were reduced to weekly editions.

The political events of 1884 were the most exciting in Marathon county. The lumber business at Wausau and in the whole Wisconsin valley had largely increased; factories had come, and with them a greatly enlarged population in cities as well as counties. The nomination of Blaine and Logan had been enthusiastically received by the Republicans, not less so than the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks by the Democrats. The Democrats were the first to open the campaign in an informal way by receiving with acclamation the returning delegates and the body of citizens which had attended the national convention at Chicago. Clubs were formed, local speakers were heard in every town and village, and both parties vied with each other in arranging for meetings.

Among the local speakers, M. A. Hurely and Neal Brown, the latter having come to Wausau as a practicing lawyer in 1880, took prominent part; with them was L. A. Pradt and W. H. Mylrea, young attorneys. L. A. Pradt had formerly resided in the town of Holeton and was well acquainted, especially on the "Line," and W. H. Mylrea had come to Wausau the previous year and was in partnership with C. V. Bardeen. Each of these men mentioned made his mark in the history of Marathon county, and even in a larger sense in after years. Of the business men who took a prominent part for Blaine and Logan was C. S. Curtis and J. E. Leahy, James McCrossen and A. Stewart. Curtis had come to Wausau in 1880 and erected his sash, door and blind factory, which under his management became the largest industrial concern in Wausau; J. E. Leahy was a great admirer of James G. Blaine, and in supporting him followed his own former inclinations. Another active worker in the Republican field was K. S. Markstrum, a young man who came from Sweden in 1874; a painter by trade, with a good school education, who took to politics like a duck to water. He was appointed deputy revenue collector in 1881. He spoke fluently English, German and Scandinavian, with an ability as a mixer which gave him a large personal acquaintance in the county. The Democrats succeeded in keeping up their organization with hard work and sacrifices. They felt the loss of J. E. Leahy and J. C. Clarke, who had sold out and commenced life anew on a tobacco plantation in Virginia.

B. G. Plumer, W. H. Knox, D. L. Plumer, F. W. Kickbusch and J. Gensman were the business men who took the most prominent part on the Democratic side, with John Ringle, District Attorney C. F. Eldred and Louis Marchetti looking after the organization.

It was a hurrah campaign from beginning to end. Torchlight processions were in vogue nearly every week for the last four weeks before election, each party vieing with the other in the number of torches carried. Rockets and red lights were much in evidence to arouse enthusiasm, but little argument. In first class speakers the Democrats easily overmatched the Republicans. The Blaine Club opened its campaign with a torchlight procession and a meeting in the splendid new opera house (since burned), with Lucius Fairchild a candidate for United States senator, as speaker; the Democrats replied with a bigger procession and ex-Senator James R. Doolittle as orator. His audience was much too large for the opera house and he spoke from the band stand at the courthouse square. Then the Republicans made much of Joseph Brucker, whom they had brought in the county to stump the German towns, who posed as a businessman, because he had a little excelsior mill in Medford. He, too, had a great torchlight procession in the city of Wausau, and spoke in the large skating rink, being introduced as the "silver tongued pinery boy," but the Democrats has no difficulty in replying with home-speakers. The Republicans held many meetings with the local talent addressing the voters, M. A. Hurley, Neil Brown and L. A. Pradt; but had only ex-Governor Fairchild and Colonel Goodwin from Milwaukee, while the Democrats had James R. Doolittle, Gen. E. S. Bragg and A. K. Delaney. Nevertheless the campaign was carried on without animosity, as appears from this incident: One evening there was a great Blaine procession; Scandinavian clubs and others from outside the city were in line, besides all city clubs. It was really a very well arranged affair; there were at least one thousand men in line marching in good order, with music and flags galore. Mr. Conrad Althen stood outside his store, on the sidewalk on Jackson street, to look it over, being himself in sympathy with it, and so were his clerks, all looking on, leaving the store empty. When the procession had passed and Mr. Althen returned to his office, he found to his great surprise that somebody had emptied his safe of the cash on hand, and in telling the story in a sort of laughing way, told it thus: Well, I went out to count the Republicans in line, and while I was gone, some d—— Democrat came in and counted my money. He was laughed at some more and told not to take so much interest in Republican processions, but should rather honor the Democrats with his attention. The best of it was, that he was in the habit, and done so that evening, to deposit all the cash received until 4 o'clock in the bank, so that there was only so much in the safe as was received after that time. Of course nobody thought the thief could ever be caught and he was not.

Isaac Stevenson was the Republican nominee for congress, and the Demo-

crats nominated James Meehan of Portage county, also a lumberman, in opposition to him. At the time of Meehan's nomination at Grand Rapids, there were two torchlight processions there, one for Cleveland and Hendricks and one for Blaine and Logan. A train of fourteen box cars, filled with torch bearers, went down to Grand Rapids to help their brethren of Wood county to make a show of strength against the combined Blaine and Logan clubs of Wood county, Stevens Point, Amherst and Plover. The Wausau clubs took all their campaign wagons along with them on a flat car, and also their gun to make noise, which they did not fail to do, and they did outnumber the other side.

At the Democratic meeting the speakers were John W. Cary, W. C. Silverthorn and C. F. Eldred. The Republican meeting was addressed by W. T. Price, a lumberman and good speaker, and member of congress from the adjoining eighth district.

There was a clash between the two processions which looked very serious for a minute or two, but they separated and no harm was done. Republican papers afterwards said that the Democratic torchlight procession had broke up the Republican meeting. But the fault was probably on both sides. W. C. Silverthorn was the Democratic candidate for attorney general, and was kept busy on the rostrum all over the state, but his name nevertheless materially strengthened the Democratic ticket in the county.

In the election, Marathon county gave the following vote:

To Cleveland and Hendricks	3,358
To Blaine and Logan	2,144
To James Meehan for congress	3,434
To Isaac Stevenson for congress	2,144

When Cleveland's election became assured on Thursday afternoon following election day, there was a huge bonfire half way up the east hill, which was still unoccupied at that time. The whole Democratic county ticket was elected with the exception of sheriff, for which office William Kickbusch, Republican, was chosen, all officers having been reelected, except B. J. Pink, who was nominated in place of C. F. Eldred for district attorney as a Democrat and elected.

There was a reaction in 1886. The bomb throwing on the Haymarket square in Chicago in May of that year and the so-called labor riots in Milwaukee about the same time had some influence in favor of the Republican ticket.

For governor, Gilbert M. Woodward, Democrat, received in Marathon county 2,608, and Governor Rusk 1,923 votes.

Isaac Stevenson was reelected over John Ringle to congress; and the county offices were divided between the parties, the Democrats electing: N. A. Healy, for sheriff; A. W. Schmidt, for register of deeds; Hugo Peters, clerk of circuit court; B. Gowan, surveyor, and Charles Quandt, coroner. The Republican candidates elected were: John W. Miller, county clerk; William Kickbusch, county treasurer, and W. H. Mylrea, district attorney. Henry Miller, Democrat, was elected as member of assembly.

President Cleveland's veto of the dependent pension bill, and his message recommending a reduction of the tariff gave the Republicans the issues for the next campaign.

There was some notable shifting in the voting population on the tariff issue in both parties, but the Grand Army of the Republic took strong ground against the president, and no doubt brought about his defeat. On the tariff issue the Democratic party in Marathon county gained a young attorney, who had already taken a prominent part in politics. It was Neal Brown, who declared for Cleveland and tariff reform, and became one of the staunchest advocates of his election. The Republicans brought up John F. Scanlan from Chicago to make the opening address in the opera house, and his speech was thought to have made much of an impression, especially on the citizens of Irish extraction, who were nearly all Democrats.

Neal Brown was chosen by the Democrats to reply at the same place without much delay. This meeting was the great Democratic demonstration in that campaign. The opera house was splendidly lighted, the stage was made a veritable exotic garden, the Hon. R. P. Manson, one of the most, if not the most popular lumbermen, was chosen to preside, and everything was done to make the first appearance of Neal Brown on the Democratic forum a memorable event. He was received with loud acclamation and his address was an excellent and eloquent presentation of the Democratic position on the tariff. Mr. Scanlan had quoted statistics until his hearers had got tired, as showing good and bad times under high and low tariff, and replying and referring to the same statistics, Mr. Brown said that according to Mr. Scanlan's notion, when whiskey was low in price times were good and when whiskey was high, times were bad, and it may be, said Mr. Brown, that these facts may have influenced Mr. Scanlan's notions as to what were good and bad times.

This good-natured sally at Mr. Scanlan's expense, as well as many other humorous references to Republican arguments, kept the whole house in excel-

lent humor, and the Democratic canvass had been very successfully inaugurated in 1888.

Cleveland received 3,358 votes to 2,144 for Harrison. The Republican nominee for congress, M. H. McCord, was elected over his Democratic competitor, General Early, of Chippewa county.

Under the new apportionment, Marathon county was divided in two assembly districts, and both districts went Democratic, electing Joseph Chessak from the first, and M. P. Beebe member of assembly of the second district.

For county officers the Democrats elected M. E. Manson for sheriff; Hugo Peters, clerk circuit court; A. W. Schmidt, register of deeds; P. F. Curran, surveyor, and Charles Quandt, coroner; C. F. Eldred, district attorney, and J. R. Bruneau, treasurer. Of the Republican candidates only John W. Miller for county clerk was elected.

1890.

There was a new issue in 1890 brought on by the disposition of Gov. W. D. Hoard not to make concessions to a popular demand for the repeal of the so-called Bennett Law. This act was passed by the legislature in 1889, and seemingly gave the state some sort of supervision over private and parochial schools, in the teaching of the English language. Such at least was the claim made by the religious denominations, having parochial schools, and they were quick to resent the interference of the state. It cannot be honestly denied, that the law squinted that way.

The Democratic party in their state convention declared for the repeal of the law, the Republican convention only for an amended act, thus making up the issue, which went into history as the "Little Red School House" campaign because the Republicans had taken up as their cry "For the little red house," meaning the public schools, and the Democrats as their answer, "For all the schools."

When the votes were counted, the election turned out a veritable landslide to the Democratic party. George W. Peck, Democrat, was elected governor over W. D. Hoard, Republican, by a plurality of 28,320. Both houses of the legislature had a Democratic majority, and William F. Vilas was chosen by them as senator in place of John C. Spooner whose term expired Thomas Lynch was elected member of congress for the ninth congressional district over M. H. McCord, the sitting member.

In Marathon county George W. Peck received 3,500 votes; W. D. Hoard, 1,391 votes; Thomas Lynch, Democrat, 3,426 votes; M. H. McCord, Repub-

lican, 1,490 votes, and the Democrats also elected Thomas O'Connor and Neal Brown as members of the assembly and their whole county ticket with little varying majorities, to wit: August Martin, sheriff; William J. Gehrke, county clerk; J. C. Berg, county treasurer; C. F. Eldred, district attorney; Edward C. Kretlow, register of deeds; Hugo Peters, clerk circuit court; P. C. Werle, surveyor; Charles Quandt, coroner, and F. A. Strupp, school superintendent.

The Democratic party was then well entrenched not only in the solid South, but in the northern states as well and looked confidently forward to the next presidential election.

1892.

That year marks the high tide of Democratic ascendency in state and nation, from which it steadily declined. The dissensions in the Republican party continued under President Harrison; the McKinley tariff act, the attempt to pass the force bill, so-called, the Sherman Silver Purchase Act, which satisfied neither the bi-metallists nor the gold standard men, with the final breach between Harrison and James G. Blaine plainly showed that there was no complete unity in that party.

Simultaneously with the passage of the Bennett law, in Wisconsin, similar laws were enacted in some western states, for instance, in Illinois and Ohio, which were repealed when the Democrats came into power on the pledge to repeal these laws, which established a friendly feeling between the leaders of that party and the religious denominations having parochial schools, which asserted itself in the presidential election nearly to the same extent as it had in the state elections of 1890, although the national leaders of the Democratic party insisted that it was the position of the Democratic party on the tariff solely and alone, which gave them their victories in 1890, and they felt confident that the people would sustain them to the same extent in 1892.

In Wisconsin as well as in Illinois and Ohio, the Democratic party was in possession of the state governments. In Wisconsin the administration of Gov. George W. Peck was very commendable. It had carried out its promise in repealing the obnoxious Bennett law; it had carried through the supreme court to a successful conclusion its cases against the former state treasurers for the return to the state of the interests paid to them by banks on state deposits which they kept as their own. It had thereby established the principle that interests on state money deposited in banks belonged to the state. The amount recovered by the state from the last two state treas-

urers amouned to something like $300,000 alone. Taxes were reduced, and the state was growing in population and wealth. Under those circumstances the state Democracy entered into the compaign of 1892 with the full confidence of holding its strength, in which it was not disappointed.

It had good leaders in Senator William F. Vilas and Gen. Edw. S. Bragg, who was as popular as Senator Vilas, even more so by the older members of the party. A United States senator in place of Philitus Sawyer was to be elected by the next legislature, which gave particular zest to the Democrats to carry the state, and General Bragg was supposed to be the logical candidate for the place as the foremost Democratic statesman next or as the equal to Vilas. There was a spirited canvass, the Republicans nominating Col. J. C. Spooner much against his will for governor, who made a strong canvass against great odds, and was defeated, but left at least his party united for the future.

The vote in Marathon county was:

For Grover Cleveland	3,791
For Benjamin Harrison	1,959
For Thomas Lynch, M. C	3,761
For Myron H. McCord, M. C	1,937
For Governor Peck	3,820
For John C. Spooner, Republican candidate for governor	1,901

Thomas Lynch was re-elected to congress, as well as the Democratic state ticket, both assembly districts in Marathon county were carried by the Democrats, electing A. B. Barney of Spencer and John Ringle of Wausau, as also the entire Democratic county ticket, to wit: Adolph Salzmann, sheriff; William J. Gehrke, county clerk; J. C. Berg, county treasurer; C. F. Eldred, district attorney; Edward C. Kretlow, register of deeds; Hugo Peters, clerk of circuit court; P. C. Werle, county surveyor; Charles Quandt, coroner, and F. Strupp, school superintendent.

The election for United States senator did not pass off as wished by the rank and file of the Democrats. Gen. E. S. Bragg received the most votes in the caucus, but lacked a majority, Alexander Mitchell of Milwaukee being a strong competitor, with Col. J. H. Knight of Ashland a third candidate.

Senator Brown and Assemblyman John Ringle voted in the caucus for Colonel Knight, seeing that their votes could not give Bragg a majority and in the hope that by staying with the third candidate they would prevail upon

their co-supporters to go to General Bragg when the general break-up would come. But the deadlock lasted a long time, and when the final break-up came, Messrs. Brown and Ringle voted for Bragg, even when they saw his defeat staring them in the face. The other member from Marathon county had consistently voted for Mitchell against the strongly expressed wish of not only the Democrats of the county, but the people without regard of party as well. Alexander Mitchell was in Milwaukee a very popular man; he had generously spent large amounts of money for charitable and humanitarian purposes, which was rightly or wrongly construed against him, inasmuch as he had not done much else to endear him to the party. He was elected through the efforts of a lobby from Milwaukee in his favor, and charges of corrupting the vote of members of the assembly and senators were made, but no proof was ever offered on that score. Nevertheless it gave the Republican party a chance to hurl the cry of corruption upon their opponents 1894.

In 1893 a financial panic not unlike the panic of 1873 paralyzed business. It is not within the scope of this book to attempt to analyze the causes of the disturbance, but the fact must be mentioned. It began with the failure of the great banking house of Baring Brothers in London in previous years, had spread over Europe and South America and made itself felt in this country.

The distress following in the wake of this panic was not near so severe in Wausau as in other parts, especially in the crowded factory and tenement districts of the country, and farmers were less affected than any other class. It is true that lumber shipments ceased entirely for a while; that mills were shut up for a time; that many men were consequently out of employment; but municipal works undertaken at that time here at Wausau in that period tempered to some extent the rigors which otherwise would have been more seriously felt.

The party in power was of course held responsible for the business stagnation, and the year 1894 witnessed a complete political revolution in Marathon county as well as everywhere else. The Democratic party seemed to be swept out of existence in the nation. It had elected 244 members to the house of representatives in 1892, but in 1894 only 104, and these almost without exception from the Southern states. The Democratic majority in Marathon county was nearly wiped out.

The administration of George W. Peck in the state was a splendid success. It had in final judgments for the benefit of the people in money and judgments, which were absolutely good, the sum of a little over $600.000,

all against ex-treasurers for interests on bank deposits which these treasurers had received from the banks and kept. It had been honest and economic and was free from bossism. But it had to suffer for the business depression, together with the national government.

George W. Peck, Democrat, for governor received in Marathon county, 3,272 votes; William Upham, Republican, for governor, received in Marathon county, 3,049 votes; Thomas Lynch, Democrat, for congress, received in Marathon county, 2,765 votes; and Alexander Stewart, Republican, for congress, received in Marathon county, 3,557 votes and was elected the first member of congress from Marathon county since Walter D. McIndoe. It is a curious fact that Alexander Stewart after the death of W. D. McIndoe succeeded to his mill property and also to congress, which latter event, however, took place twenty-two years after McIndoe's death.

The eastern assembly district of Marathon county elected George Werheim, Republican, and the western district, Robert Plish, Democrat; the county officers were divided between the two parties, the Republicans electing their candidates for district attorney, A. L. Kreutzer; Theo. Beste, for sheriff; Gustav Braeger, for county clerk; and the Democrats, Carl Paff, for county treasurer; Edward C. Kretlow, for register; Hugo Peters, for clerk of circuit court, and John F. Lamont, for school superintendent; Dr. D. Sauerhering, coroner, and William N. Allen, county surveyor.

Another Wausau citizen was elected to an important state office, William H. Mylrea, for attorney-general of Wisconsin.

In canvassing the county A. L. Kreutzer took a prominent part and laid the foundation for his fine public career.

The county clerk, Gust. Braeger, died soon after election, and the county board filled the vacant place by electing William Gehrke, who had been defeated in the election.

1896.

In the years from 1894 to 1896 business had revived to some extent, but was still far from being satisfactory. The Wilson tariff bill had been passed, and manufacturers were almost a unit in naming it as the cause of the hard times. Others laid it to the financial condition, especially to the contraction of the currency, which undoubtedly had taken place under Cleveland's administration, and the unconditional repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and it was apparent that both of the great political

parties were divided among themselves on the great issue of remonitizing silver. No question since the Civil war had so taken hold of the people and divided them. The conventions of the great parties were followed with the utmost interest, and their platforms were eagerly applauded or condemned, as people chose one side or the other. It was the hottest contest since 1876, only more intense in feeling, and for a long time William J. Bryan seemed to have a long lead on the Republican candidate, William McKinley.

The presidential contest in Marathon county was excited as everywhere else, and there were defections from the party here as elsewhere, which for a long time seemed to be wholly balanced by accessions from the other party. The older Democrats stood faithfully by Bryan's colors, they were in fact bi-metallists before the convention, and jubilant with the work of the same, and while they felt the loss of some of their former friends, they were materially assisted in the canvass by former Senator J. E. Leahy, who made a number of speeches for Bryan. The great debate between "Horr and Harvey" was distributed in thousands of circulars all over the county, and had its effect. The prospect for the Democratic ticket seemed bright until two weeks before election when it began to pale, and it became apparent that there was a strong resistless undercurrent against Bryan, and when the vote was counted, it turned out that Marathon county for the first time since its existence had given a Republican majority for president, small though it was. William McKinley received 3,958 votes; William J. Bryan, 3,829 votes; Alexander Stewart for congress, 4,095 votes; William O'Keefe, his competitor, 3,768 votes; but the Democrats saved the majority of county officers out of the general wreck, electing Karl Kronenwetter for sheriff, Carl Paff for county treasurer, William J. Gehrke for county clerk, Edward C. Kretlow for register, William N. Allen for county surveyor, and Dr. D. Sauerhering for coroner, while the Republicans elected A. L. Kreutzer, district attorney and A. A. Bock, clerk circuit court.

The candidate for governor on the Democratic ticket this year was W. C. Silverthorn of Marathon county, who made a splendid canvass of the whole state, running nearly 4,000 votes ahead of William J. Bryan, and he carried Marathon county by 530 majority over Edward Scofield, a splendid home endorsement for the Democratic candidate.

Both assembly districts went Republican, chosing Henry M. Thompson in the western district and M. H. Barnum in the eastern district of Marathon county.

1898.

Republican ascendency continued; the Spanish-American war broke out, and while the war itself was not popular in this county, still there was a feeling that the administration should be supported. Marathon county, through its militia, Company G of the Third Regiment, Wisconsin National Guard, took an honorable part in the war, which will be referred to later under the chapter of "The City of Wausau."

The election passed off rather dull with the following result in this county: For governor, Edw. Scofield, Republican, received 3,068 votes; N. W. Sawyer, Democrat, received 2,765 votes; for congress, Alexander Stewart, Republican, received 3,217 votes; W. W. Ruggles, Democrat, received 2,723 votes. Both assembly districts were carried by the Republicans, electing G. E. Vandercook for the western and Herman Miller for the eastern district; the county officers elected were Thomas Malone for sheriff; H. H. Manson for district attorney, William J. Gehrke for county clerk, Edward C. Kretlow for register, all Democrats, and Anton Mehl county treasurer, A. A. Bock clerk circuit court, and W. C. Dickens coroner, Republicans.

A. L. Kreutzer, Republican, was nominated for state senator of the twenty-fifth senatorial district, composed of the counties of Clark and Marathon, receiving 5,314 votes to 3,708 votes for his opponent, R. B. Salter, Democrat.

At this time business had revived; the effects of the panic were passing away, labor found ready employment with a tendency of a rise in wages, not the least caused by the large number of young husky men and workers who had joined the army.

1900.

When the political conventions for presidential nominations were held, mills and factories in Wausau were running full time, the people were satisfied with existing conditions, and McKinley's re-election was only a question of majorities. The war in the Philippine Islands was still going on, and William J. Bryan's declaration in favor of the independence of a Philippine republic did not strengthen him before the people.

In the election the vote of Marathon county was: For president, William McKinley, 4,717 votes; for president, William J. Bryan, 3,768 votes; for governor, Robert M. LaFollette, Republican, 4,480 votes; for governor, Louis G. Bohmrich, Democrat, 4,018 votes; for member of congress, W. E. Brown, Republican, 4,635 votes; for member of congress, E. Schweppe.

Democrat. 3,866 votes. Both assembly districts of Marathon county elected Republicans, A. L. Cook and Herman Miller, and the Republicans elected the following county officers: A. F. Marquardt, sheriff; Anton Mehl, county treasurer; W. J. Kregel, county clerk; A. A. Bock, clerk circuit court; R. H. Brown, county surveyor; W. C. Dickens, coroner; the only successful Democratic candidates were Fred W. Genrich, district attorney, and Edward C. Kretlow, register of deeds.

1902.

There was no change of any consequence in 1902, except the usual lighter vote in off years, so-called. For governor, R. M. LaFollette, Republican, received 3,745 votes; Dave S. Rose, Democrat, 3,657 votes; for congress, W. E. Brown, Republican, 3,749 votes; Burt Williams, Democrat, 3,515 votes. The eastern assembly district elected Herman Miller, Republican, but the western district went Democratic, electing Willis F. LaDu, and the county offices were again divided between the two parties, to wit: W. R. Chellis, Republican, sheriff; W. J. Kregel, Republican, county clerk; A. A. Bock, Republican, clerk circuit court; Fred W. Kitzki, Republican, coroner; and Edward C. Kretlow, Democrat, register; J. C. Heinrichs, Democrat, county treasurer; William H. Gowan, Democrat, county surveyor; Fred W. Genrich, Democrat, district attorney, and John F. Lamont, Democrat, school superintendent.

The term of State Senator A. L. Kreutzer had expired and a convention was held at Wausau for the twenty-fifth congressional district of Wisconsin. The delegates from Clark county strongly opposed the re-nomination of Senator Kreutzer, not on any particular ground, but merely because they claimed that Senator Kreutzer having had one term and he being from Marathon county, it was the turn of Clark county to name one of their citizens for this place, and they even threatened a bolt if their claim was not recognized. There was a little more than this claim of right on behalf of Clark county behind that opposition. Sen. A. L. Kreutzer had not been a blind follower of Governor LaFollette, but exercised his right as legislator to follow his conviction in matters not strictly party affairs. His course was not at all times wholly pleasing to the governor, who acted dictatorially and demanded unconditional obedience from all Republicans. In Clark county the followers of the governor held unlimited sway, and they no doubt believed that by the nomination of one of their own politicians they would rise high in the esteem and favor of the governor. But Senator Kreutzer's course had been quite satisfactory to the people of both counties; he had proved himself a very

acceptable legislator and senator and was not afraid to go before the people upon his record. He was nominated, the delegates of Marathon county standing faithfully by him, and made the canvass, carrying both counties, although the Democrats had nominated a candidate from Clark county in the expectation of making gains in that county.

The result of the election was quite a vindication for Senator Kreutzer. He received in Marathon county 4,058 votes; in Clark county, 2,622 votes, against his competitor, Mulvey, who received in Marathon county 3,256 votes and in Clark county, 1,638 votes, giving Senator Kreutzer a majority of 1,786 in the two counties.

1904.

The Republican party got stronger and stronger in county as well as in state and nation, as shown by the following vote in 1904: For president, Theodore Roosevelt, Republican, 6,144 votes; A. B. Parker, Democrat, 3,225 votes; for governor, R. M. LaFollette, Republican, 4,782 votes; George W. Peck, Democrat, 4,566 votes; for member of congress, W. E. Brown, Republican, 5,695 votes; W. M. Ruggles, Democrat, 3,645 votes. Both assembly districts in Marathon county elected Republicans, Fred Prehn from the western and A. F. Marquardt from the eastern district, and the Republican party succeeded for the first time in electing every man on the county ticket, to wit: F. F. Damon, sheriff; William R. Chellis, register of deeds; R. H. Juedes, county treasurer; John King, county clerk; F. E. Bump, district attorney; A. A. Bock, clerk circuit court; R. H. Brown, county surveyor; W. C. Dickens, coroner. That year was the high tide of Republican ascendency; it never reached so high a vote as in that election.

1906.

There was a great falling off in the vote in the state election, as shown by the following figures: For governor, James O. Davidson, Republican, received 3,696 votes; John A. Aylward, Democrat, 3,435 votes; for member of congress, E. A. Morse, Republican, 3,920 votes; D. D. Conway, Democrat, 3,151 votes. But the Democrats regained the western assembly district, electing Nicholas Schmidt member of assembly, while Aug. F. Marquardt, Republican, was re-elected in the eastern district.

The twenty-fifth senatorial district elected S. M. Marsh of Clark county in place of Sen. A. L. Kreutzer, whose term had expired and who was not a candidate. Of county officers the Republicans elected William R. Chellis

register of deeds; John King, county clerk; R. H. Juedes, county treasurer; A. A. Bock, clerk circuit court; R. H. Brown, county surveyor, and W. C. Dickens, coroner, while the Democrats succeeded with their candidates for district attorney, F. P. Regner, and Frank O'Connor, sheriff.

In this year for the first time all officers were nominated by direct primary, which law had been passed in the last term of Governor LaFollette, who made the passage of this act a question of party loyalty and thereby succeeded in engrafting it upon the statutes of Wisconsin. But it failed by far in remedying all the political and social ills of the state, and the governor himself had occasion to oppose his party candidates nominated in accordance with this very act. An amendment which even he could not force through a very obliging and willing legislature, providing for a second choice, was passed under the reign of Gov. Francis McGovern, but it only had the effect of muddling up the situation still more.

It was pointed out as an argument against the primary law that under this act the poor man would have no chance to be nominated against a wealthy man, and this contention was fully proven when Isaac Stevenson received the popular nomination for United States senator after an expenditure of over $100,000, and as a remedy the "corrupt practice act" was passed, intended to put a barrier to the ertravagant use of money.

As to primary nomination so far as Marathon county is concerned, it may be safely said that if the main object of the act was to bring out the people to make their choice, it was not as good as the old caucus system was. There were at least three times as many people attending caucuses and electing delegates than there were votes cast in the primary. It is clear that the people took more interest in the old caucus system than they do now in the primaries, but time may bring the change.

1908.

In this year Gov. R. M. LaFollette was a candidate for the presidency and held the organization of the Republican party in the hollow of his hand; only delegates friendly to support his nomination were recommended to the voters and had the support of the regular state organization; delegates for William Taft were opposed with all the vigor and determination of a remorseless triumphant party machinery. Among the few who had the temerity to offer themselves as delegates for William H. Taft was Walter Alexander of Wausau with Theo. W. Brazeau, a state senator from Wood county as a running mate. The whole power of the state administration

which included an organization in every county was thrown against the two men. Brazeau was not entirely a novice in politics, having been through several elections before, but Walter Alexander was for the first time in his life a candidate for popular suffrage, and that on the unpopular side, too. Up to this time he had given his whole time to business, especially that of the Stewart Lumber Company, only helping some particular friend at times, for instance, when Alexander Stewart was a candidate for congress, but he had at all times been a consistent Republican and a supporter of that party.

To be a candidate for an office was a new experience for him, but he went into the canvass with an enthusiasm born of his conviction to be on the right side; he was one of the pioneers though young in years, and favorably known throughout the Wisconsin valley in business circles as well as to the pinery boys or laborig men and farmers. It is doing only common justice to Walter Alexander to say that he had the respect and good will of the people generally, and he had the honor and satisfaction of being elected on his own personal strength. His running mate, Theo. Brazeau, had not the same personal strength as Mr. Alexander and failed, thus giving W. Alexander the distinction of being elected as the only Taft delegate from Wisconsin.

The vote in Marathon county in 1898 was: For president, William H. Taft, Republican, 5,228 votes; William J. Bryan, Democrat, 4,722 votes; for governor, J. O. Davidson, Republican, 5,089 votes; John A. Aylward, Democrat, 4,804 votes; for member of congress, E. A. Morse, Republican, 5,239 votes; Wells M. Ruggles, Democrat, 4,656 votes; for member of assembly, first district, Nicholas Schmidt, Democrat, 2,490 votes; A. E. Beebe, Republican, 2,070; second district, A. F. Marquardt, Republican, 2,763 votes; A. J. Plowman, Democrat, 2,070 votes.

The Republicans elected their candidates: For county clerk, John King; county treasurer, Herman Vetter; register of deeds, William R. Chellis; clerk circuit court, A. A. Bock; county surveyor, R. H. Brown, and coroner, W. C. Dickens, and the Democrats their candidate: For sheriff, John Sell, and district attorney, F. P. Regner.

1910.—This was an off year, so-called, and the election caused no commotion at all. The factional disputes in the national Republican party, which had been patched up with some difficulty in later years, became more acute, and while not manifesting themselves in open opposition to the party nominees asserted themselves by tens of thousands of voters staying away from the polls, some quietly voting with the opposition; but the factional differences in the Democratic party and discouraged by the many

defeats which the party had suffered, prevented it from gaining that ascendency in the state which it might have reached under a strong leadership and united effort. The result was a large falling off in the Republican vote, with a perceptible gain in the Democratic vote.

The result in Marathon county was: For governor, Adolph N. Schmitz, Democrat, 4,087 votes; Francis McGovern, Republican, 2,952 votes; for member of congress, John F. Lamont, Democrat, 4,255 votes; E. A. Morse, Republican, 2,833 votes; for member of assembly, first district, Nicholas Schmidt, Democrat, 2,010 votes; first district, N. G. Tank, Republican, 1,185 votes; second district, A. J. Plowman, Democrat, 2,134 votes; A. F. Marquardt, Republican, 1,683 votes. The Democrats also elected all their county officers, excepting only county clerk, to wit: Frank O'Connor, sheriff; John Schirpke, county treasurer; John Sell, register of deeds; Kurth Beyreis, clerk of circuit court; William H. Gowan, county surveyor; F. P. Regner, district attorney, and Edw. E. Schulze, coroner; and the Republicans, John King, county clerk.

W. W. Albers was the Democratice nominee for senator of the twenty-fifth senatorial district, opposed by Dr. N. G. Daniels of Marathon county, the Republican nominee. This district was the same as in former years, and the vote for senator in Marathon county was:

For W. W. Albers	4,299 votes
For Daniels	2,849 votes
In Clark county—	
For Albers	777 votes
For W. D. Daniels	2,033 votes

which clearly shows that the defeat of the Republican candidate was brought about by the factional differences in the Republican party.

1912—The preliminaries to the Republican convention of 1912 so far as Wisconsin was concerned were exceedingly dull and one sided. Sen, R. M. LaFollette still held undisputed sway over his party, and he could safely leave the state to be taken care of in his interest by his numerous lieutenants, while he canvassed other states for delegates. But while there was a perfect quiet in this state, matters had taken on a wholly different aspect in the nation.

The beginning of the first session of congress evidenced the existence of two factions in the Republican party striving for supremacy and drifting further apart every day, plainly indicating that a day of complete rupture was soon at hand. The personally conducted canvass for delegates to the

national convention by Colonel Roosevelt and President Taft was to say the least, distasteful to the American people. The rivalry between the Democratic candidates was active, but not venomous, just enough to give a zest to the canvass. There was some strife between the adherence of Champ Clark and Woodrow Wilson in this congressional district, which resulted in the election of Edward C. Kretlow of Wausau and A. G. Pankow of Marshfield as Clark delegates over their opponents, E. B. Thayer and R. B. Goggins of Wood county, who had no particular choice except that they were not bound to vote for Clark. The Republican delegates were A. W. Prehn of Wausau and E. E. Winkins of Marshfield, pledged with the whole delegation to Senator La Follette. At the Republican convention A. W. Prehn with ten others voted for the Roosevelt candidate for temporary chairman, the governor of Wisconsin, thereby earning the enmity of the senator and his adherents.

The rivalry between Taft and Roosevelt widened after the convention, and the sequel to that convention and the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt as the candidate of a third, "the Progressive party," is too fresh in the minds of the people to need any discussion. In the national Democratic convention at Baltimore, Woodrow Wilson, governor of New Jersey, was nominated through the powerful influence of William J. Bryan, and with his running mate, Thomas R. Marshall, governor of Indiana, a ticket was completed, which gave entire satisfaction to the Democratic party. There were less sores left after the convention had finished its work than is usually the case. The sting of defeat of Clark after he had received a majority, but lacking the required two-thirds was lessened by the assurance that his election to congress and re-election as speaker of the house of representatives was a foregone conclusion. The heated words spoken by William J. Bryan and hurled back at him by the attacked delegates made honors easy between the affected persons, and the party went into the campaign with a united front as it had not done since 1892.

But there was no enthusiasm, no shouting, no heated controversies. State and county officers were nominated, and they made their canvass. Political meetings were many but not largely attended. The Democrats in this part of the country were unable to secure a speaker of national reputation and renown, and the brunt of the campaign had to be borne wholly by their own speakers. On the other hand Governor McGovern personally canvassed the county in his own interest. Congressman McKinley, a very eloquent speaker, gave an address in favor of President Taft, Congressman Lenroot in favor of Theodore Roosevelt. Senator LaFollette delivered a long address

in favor of ———— he did not say. He was very severe on Theodore Roosevelt, spoke rather disrespectfully of President Taft, and thereby indirectly contributed to the election of Woodrow Wilson.

Although many of the Republicans throughout the state threatened dire vengeance on Governor McGovern, who had declared for Theodore Roosevelt after receiving and accepting the Republican nomination, still the threat did not materialize to any alarming extent, and Francis McGovern received a small majority in the state over Judge Karel, his Democratic opponent, and was elected in spite of the fact that Milwaukee county, the home of both candidates, gave Karel the unprecedented majority of 15,000 votes.

The Democratic nomination for congress in the eighth congressional district was given to A. J. Plowman, who had represented the second district of Marathon county in an able and conspicuous manner in the legislature of 1911. His Republican opponent was Senator Brown of Waupaca county, a lawyer by profession, who had the immense advantage over his opponent of a majority in this district of 3,920 on the light vote of 1910 and a majority of 9,552 in the vote of 1908. Nevertheless, the Democratice candidate, A. J. Plowman, bravely and unflinchingly carried the forlorn hope of the Democracy, making a splendid canvass against overwhelming odds. In the election he received in Marathon county 4,310 votes and his opponent, E. E. Brown, received 3,690 votes.

The result of the election brought many surprises. Wilson and Marshall carried Wisconsin by a big plurality, Marathon county giving them 4,443 votes; to William H. Taft, 3,033 votes; to Theodore Roosevelt, 1,274 votes; to E. V. Debs, Socialist, 597 votes; Francis McGovern received 3,865 votes; J. C. Karel received 4,374 votes.

The first assembly district elected for member of assembly, Francis A. Schilling, Republican, and the second district, Oscar Ringle, Democrat.

The Democratic candidate, Judge Karel, made his canvass on a platform demanding the repeal of the income tax law, which Gov. Francis E, McGovern favored. It is now an open secret that the tax commission recommends not less than twenty-nine amendments to this law, and when so amended, as is most likely the case, its putative father will hardly be able to recognize the child. Still the cry that the income tax reached only the rich and made them pay, helping the poor, served its purposes. In the election of county officers, honors were divided, the Democrats electing H. J. Abraham for sheriff; John Sell, register of deeds; Kurth Beyreis, clerk of the circuit court; John Schirpke, county treasurer; R. M. Frawley, coroner, and William N. Gowan, surveyor; the Republicans elected Edward Gorman for district attorney and Louis H. Cook for county clerk.

The Socialist vote in the county increased from 275 for E. V. Debs in 1908 to 597 for their candidate.

As to woman suffrage Marathon county voted 6,446 noes and 1,924 ayes.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

This officer was formerly elected in the fall with the state ticket.

Up to the year 1882 the election for state officers were held in uneven years, and national election in even years, but by an amendment to the state constitution passed in 1882, the election for all state and national officers were ordered to be held in the same year, making elections bi-annual and in even numbered years. Under the old law the county superintendent was elected in the uneven years, then with the state and national election in the fall. He was the only county officer of Marathon county whose election up to 1884 was held in uneven years, and the persons who held the office in Marathon county were M. D. Coursey, a lumberman, then Jacob J. Hoffmann, a Lutheran minister for the years 1866 and 1867, when he removed from this county. He was followed by Rev. Thomas Green, who held this office from 1868 to January, 1885; he was succeeded by Ludwig Findorf, who was county superintendent for one term from January, 1885, to January, 1887.

J. P. Briggs was elected to succeed him and held the office for one term, from 1887 to 1889.

F. A. Strupp was elected as school superintendent and held the office from January, 1889, to January, 1895. In the year 1894 John F. Lamont was elected and re-elected four times and held the office until the law was changed so that the elections for school superintendents were held in the spring uninfluenced by political considerations. Declining to be a candidate for another term he was succeeded by J. F. Farrell, who was elected for two terms, was succeeded by W. Pivernetz, who is now holding his second term which will expire July 1, 1913, the term of school superintendent beginning and ending on that date.*

M. D. Coursey was really the first county superintendent, as up to that time the county was governed under the town school system.

JUDGES OF COURTS OF RECORDS.

From the organization of the state the elections of all judges were fixed to be held in the spring election at the time with the election of town officers.

*He was re-elected in 1913.

The spring election was and is known yet as "town meeting day" because on that day the town officers must make report to the assembled town electors; town taxes are levied by the people themselves on that meeting, and the term "town meeting" has a fixed legalized meaning.

The election of judges was set for that day to keep the judiciary out of political elections and judges out of political entanglements. There were frequently contested judicial elections, but the candidates were either independent candidates nominated by the bar, or upon calls from the people, but never were they nominated on a party ticket, at least so far as circuit judges and justices of the supreme court were involved. The nearest to a party nomination in opposition to a sitting justice of the supreme court was in 1895, when Judge George Clementson of Lancaster was a candidate in opposition to Justice Winslow, and was supported by a political committee of Milwaukee county, but it did not succeed. It has been the universal rule in this state to keep judges who have proved themselves learned and upright men, in their places during good behavior, and the state has been the gainer by that policy.

At the time of the organization of this county, it was attached to the third judicial circuit of Wisconsin, which included all the territory north of Dane county, with Judge Charles H. Larrabee as circuit judge. He held several terms of court at Wausau, but either because there was no court house or no pressing business, the terms were only for one day at a time, and for over one year there was no term at all.

When the seventh judicial circuit was established in 1854, George W. Cate was elected circuit judge and held the office until the end of the year 1874, when he resigned, having been elected member of congress in the fall of that year. He was succeeded as circuit judge by Gilbert L. Park who held the office until his death in 1884.

After the death of Judge G. L. Park, Charles M. Webb was chosen circuit judge and re-elected until his death in August, 1911, but when the sixteenth judicial circuit was established in 1891, including Marathon county, Charles V. Bardeen was elected as judge and afterwards was appointed and elected to fill the place on the supreme court made vacant by the death of Justice Newman. W. C. Silverthorn succeeded Judge Bardeen from 1898 to 1908 when he resigned, and A. H. Reid was elected and now presides over the circuit court.

COUNTY JUDGES.

The first county judge of Marathon county was William H. Kennedy, from 1851 to 1859; he was succeeded by Hiram Calkins, who held the office for three years, then was succeeded by C. Graham for one year. From 1864 to the end of the year 1881, B. Ringle was county judge, and he in turn was succeeded by Louis Marchetti, whose last term would have expired in January, 1894, but who resigned before the completion of his term. John J. Sherman was elected county judge in 1893 and took the unexpired term of his predecessor, but removed from the county at New Year, 1894, and resigned and Henry Miller was appointed for his unexpired term and elected judge from January 1, 1895, to the expiration of his last term in December, 1909. He was succeeded by Clyde L. Warren, who was elected in the spring of 1909, and his term will expire January, 1914, the term of the county judge beginning on the first Monday in January after election.

The municipal court of Marathon county was created by statute in the session of the legislature of 1878, the act amended the session of 1879, by which act the jurisdiction was raised, giving that court the same jurisdiction as a justice of the peace, except that the amount in controversy instead of $200.00, as in justice court, was raised to $500.00, besides giving the municipal court exclusive jurisdiction of all cases arising under the ordinances of the ctiy of Wausau.

In the year 1905 the municipal court was made a court of record, giving it all the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, and over all cases arising under the ordinances of the city of Wausau, and jurisdiction in suits at law and equity where the amount in controversy does not exceed the sum of $25.-000, and jurisdiction in all criminal cases except murder.

Louis Marchetti was elected as municipal judge in the spring of 1904 and re-elected since; his present term will expire in May, 1916.

The election returns since 1896 show a total change of party strength in this county, more so than in most other counties in the state, a greater change in favor of the Republican party; in fact, than on an average throughout the nation. What was the cause of this change?

The main cause lies in the fact that this county has become the manufacturing center of the Wisconsin valley; that manufacturers, as a rule, and in Marathon county with hardly an exception, are with the Republican party, because in favor of a high protective tariff. Then the hard times from 1893 to 1898 were laid rightly or wrongly at the door of the Democratic party, as being caused by the Wilson tariff.

The younger growing generation naturally ranged itself with the winning side, and the successive defeats from 1894 to 1910 disheartened many Democrats, and they staid away from the polls. The younger generation of Democrats had an uphill contest ever since 1896, when a number of old influential leaders opposed Bryan. Most of them returned in 1900, but they could not bring back their following.

In later years the speaker canvassing the county in the interest of the Democratic party and its candidates were younger men, notably F. W. Genrich and F. P. Regner, the latter canvassing the county thoroughly since 1906. They were assisted in the last few years by J. F. Lamont, J. P. Coates, John Ford, and R. E. Puchner. On the Republican side A. L. Kreutzer, F. E. Bump, C. B. Bird, M. B. Rosenberry were a quartet of eloquent speakers with C. S. Curtis and A. W. Trevitt and John Oskoneski assisting, but they have not been heard since 1908. Anton Mehl has been the stand by Republican German speaker in this county, addressing meetings more or less in every campaign, with Edw. Gorman and A. W. Prehn, especially in 1910 and 1912.

Neal Brown has not been heard in this county since 1902, although he made a state canvass in 1908. The last speaker of national reputation heard in Marathon county was ex-Gov. J. P. Altgeld in 1900 and Judson M. Harman in 1904. The Republicans had Sen. R. M. LaFollette speak here in 1902 and 1912.

Marathon county has been governed by honest, patriotic men since its organization. No scandals have ever darkened its history. As a rule, its officers were honest, efficient in the discharge of their duties, and accommodating, some more than others. A few, very few, have been found short in their accounts when the office was turned over to the successor, but in every instance the county was reimbursed, and in only one instance were the bondsmen the losers, and that not to a large amount.

It may be said in passing that those that proved unfaithful were not known as strong, active partisans, and either party had its share of unfaithful public servants. Especially is it gratifying and to the credit of the county board, which holds the purse strings of the county, that in all those matters over which this body has large and discretionary powers, in the building of public buildings, bridges, and highways, no spot can be found to darken the fair record of Marathon county.

This chapter cannot be closed without mentioning at least two of the county officers for particular conspicuous service.

One of them is Mr. John Ringle who was elected as a very young man

to the office of county clerk in 1872 and twice re-elected. The office kept by him, the books are a model of its kind, especially the important tax abstracts and tax sale books. But that alone would not recommend him to any particular mention. At the close of his third term he was elected as a member of the assembly for the session of 1879. It was in that session in his first term, too, that he met and defeated the powerful Wisconsin Central Railroad lobby, who had obtained another five years' exemption bill from taxes for their lands through the senate, and they felt confident and assured of passing it through the assembly. The real manager of that railroad, a powerful Republican politician, Charles L. Colby, was at Madison to attend personally to the passage of the measure. A tyro in politics would have accomplished nothing against him. But Mr. Ringle understood how to combat lobby, and after a hard fight and without calling upon the county for any assistance in the way of home support or home lobby, he killed the iniquitous measure. The only help he had was from a friend who hurriedly circulated throughout the county a number of remonstrances which were signed by thousands of people and forwarded to Madison. Still in those days petitions and remonstrances had not much weight in the legislature, but nevertheless it gave the member a weapon in hand to work.

In the same session, also single handed, he defeated the bill to divide the county. This is surely a record to be proud of. When there was a great danger of a smallpox epidemic in 1874, he urged the city council to purchase from the county for the sum of $40.00 the forty acres of land which the city bought and now owns on the southwest side, for the site of an isolation hospital. He had to urge it strong, because at that time it was thought to be too far away. Now it is one of the most valuable possessions of the city. Will be made into a fine park before long.

Another gentleman who needs be mentioned especially is J. R. Bruneau, who died in harness close at the end of his term as county treasurer. As has been said in another place, his first election in the year 1898 was the most stubbornly contested; he took charge of the office in 1879. Any one who read the former chapters may have been surprised to learn of the discount on county orders in this now wealthy county. County orders sold at fifty cents on the dollar. Yes, for years. Towards the close of the sixties orders had come to about sixty-five and seventy cents, and at the close of the term of F. W. Kickbusch orders had advanced to eighty and eighty-five cents, and may even have touched par, when presented at tax paying time.

With the advent of J. R. Bruneau this discount vanished at once. County orders were cashed and have been ever since. How was it accomplished?

By Mr. Bruneau not only acting as treaurer, as holder of the funds, but in the capacity of comptroller as well. When he saw the funds dwindle, he called the attention of the county board to the state of finances. By his books he could tell day after day what the balances were in the different funds. He convinced the members that it was more profitable for the county to borrow money when needed at the rate of 6 or even 7 per cent a year, being 2 per cent for three months, than letting orders go to protest and a discount. He "taught" the county board to keep expenses within the income of the county.

From the time that orders were cashed, the county contracted on a cash basis; its business was sought by contractors and merchants; the county saved thousands of dollars year after year by his acting in the double capacity of treasurer and comptroller.

J. R. Bruneau was elected and three times re-elected and declined the fifth nomination. After he was out of the office for two years, he submitted under pressure from party friends to another nomination and was elected. He had accepted under misgivings, pleading ill health as an excuse or rather justification for declining further service.

Time proved that his health was not as strong as might have been wished, and he peremptorily refused another nomination, saying that he would be happy when his term would be ended. It ended sooner than expected from sudden failure of the heart. He died without previous warning a few weeks before the end of his term. His office was turned over to his successor immediately after the funeral, with every account and fund and cash in the best of order. No man has given more faithful service, and no one was more accommodating or more efficient in public life than J. R. Bruneau.

The election of Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall marks the beginning of a new era in American politics. The feeling engendered by the Civil war and the color line is wiped out. If the Spanish-American war had no other good results, it had at least that result. There is now a united country. Economical and sociological problems will divide the people South as well as North. Wilson enters upon the administration with the hearty good will of the people, including his opponents, and if he can rise to the heights of statesmanship and be able to control and unify the conflicting elements in his own party, the country will enter upon an era of prosperity as no other country in the world.

CHAPTER XV.

Senators and Members of Assembly.

SENATORS AND MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

For purposes of legislation, the state is divided into 33 senatorial and 100 assembly districts, which should be nearly equal in point of population. The southern part of the state being first settled and populated when the northern half was yet a wilderness, this portion of the state was for a long time attached to other counties as a part of a senatorial or assembly district, which other counties exerted a controlling influence in the nomination and election of senators and members of assembly, especially senators. The first state senator elected from Marathon county was W. C. Silverthorn, elected in 1874. As the county became stronger in votes other parts of the senatorial district found it necessary to give more attention to this part of the district by taking candidates from Marathon county. Up to the year 1883 the sessions of the legislature were held every year, but by an amendment to the constitution adopted in 1881, the sessions were made bi-annually and the term of a senator fixed for four years, or two sessions.

This county was represented in the senate by the following gentlemen from Marathon county: W. C. Silverthorn, Democrat, 1875-1876; J. A. Kellogg, Republican, 1879-1880; Charles F. Crosby, Republican, 1881-1882.

The sessions from now on were bi-annually and the term of the senator was four years. John Ringle, Democrat, 1883-1885; J. E. Leahy, Republican, 1887-1889; Neal Brown, Democrat, 1893-1895; A. L. Kreutzer, Republican, 1899-1901-1903-1905; W. W. Albers, Democrat, 1911-1913.

Members of assembly: Walter D. McIndoe, Whig, 1850-1854-1855; Burton Millard, Republican, 1858; B. Ringle, Democrat, 1861-1872-1875-76-77; B. G. Plumer, 1866; C. Hoeflinger, Democrat, 1862-1870; W. C. Silverthorn, Democrat, 1868-1874; R. P. Manson, Democrat, 1871; D. L. Plumer, Democrat, 1873; F. W. Kickbusch, G. B., 1878; John Ringle, Democrat, 1879-1880-1881-1893; John C. Clarke, Democrat, 1882; J. E. Leahy, Democrat, 1883.

From this time on the sessions are bi-annually: S. Kronenvetter, Democrat, 1885; Henry Miller, Democrat, 1887.

At this time the county was divided into two assembly districts: District No. 1, including the territory west of the Wisconsin river except the city of Wausau and being numbered district No. 1. All the territory east of the Wisconsin river and including the city of Wausau was numbered district No. 2. Joseph Chesek, first district, Democrat, 1889; M. P. Beebe, second district, Democrat, 1889; Thomas O'Connor, first district, Democrat, 1891; Neil Brown, second district, Democrat, 1891; A. B. Barney, first district, Democrat, 1893; John Ringle, second district, Democrat, 1893; Robert Plisch, first district, Democrat, 1895; George Werheim, second district, Republican, 1895; H. M. Thompson, first district, Republican, 1897; M. H. Barnum, second district, Republican, 1897; G. E. Vandercook, first district, Republican, 1899; George Werheim, second district, Republican, 1899; Alfred Cook, first district, Republican, 1901; Herman Miller, second district, Republican, 1901; Willis LaDue, first district, Democrat, 1903; Herman Miller, second district, Republican, 1903; Fred Prehn, first district, Republican, 1905; A. F. Marquardt, second district, Republican, 1905; Nicholas Schmidt, first district, Democrat, 1907; A. F. Marquardt, second district, Republican, 1907; Nicholas Schmidt, first district, Democrat, 1909; A. F, Marquardt, second district, Republican, 1909; Nicholas Schmidt, first district, Democrat 1911; A. J. Plowman, second district, Democrat, 1911; Francis F. Schilling, first district, Republican, 1913; Oscar Ringle, second district, Democrat 1913.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF SENATORS AND MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

JOHN A. KELLOGG.

Senator John A. Kellogg was born in Bethany, Wain county, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1828. In 1840 his parents removed to Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin. He studied law in Madison and was admitted to the bar in Sauk county, Wisconsin, in 1857, where he commenced the practice of his profession. He enlisted in 1861, was made first lieutenant in Company K, Sixth Wisconsin Infantry; reached the grade of Colonel December 10, 1864, and was assigned to the command of the so-called "Iron Brigade," in the absence of Gen. E. S. Bragg, was made brevetted brigadier general for meritorius service April 9, 1866, with rank from April 19, 1865. He served in the Potomac army from the beginning of the war until the Battle of the Wilder-

ness, when he was wounded, left on the field, and taken prisoner May 5, 1864. After several unsuccessful attempts he succeeded in escaping and reached the federal lines at Calhoun, Georgia, October 26, 1864. He was United States pension agent for the La Crosse, Wisconsin, district, from 1866 until 1875, when he resigned and removed with his family to Wausau to practice his profession. He was an able lawyer, and until his death was a partner of C. V. Bardeen under the firm name of Kellogg & Bardeen. From the time of his residence at Wausau, he became prominent in political circles and a leader of the Republican party. He was elected as a Republican senator over M. H. Wadleigh (Democrat) of the twenty-first senatorial district, being then composed of Marathon county and Portage county. Gen. J. A. Kellogg was a generous hearted, patriotic citizen; politically he belonged to the radical wing of the Republican party. He died at Wausau in the early part of 1884 and was buried with the honors of an Odd Fellow by Wausau Lodge 215, of which he had been an honored and faithful member.

CHARLES F. CROSBY.

Charles F. Crosby was born in the town of Waterloo, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, December 12, 1847. His boyhood days were spent in Adams county, Wisconsin. He was educated in Bronson and Kilbourn institutes, pursuing a collegiate course. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1870; went to Minnesota in 1871, and while there was elected to the office of district attorney, county judge, and member of assembly. He came to Wausau in 1875, entered into the practice of law with B. W. James under the firm name of James & Crosby; was elected as district attorney in 1878 as a candidate of the Greenback party, and to the state senate in 1880 as a Republican. At the resignation of H. S. Alban as municipal judge of Marathon county caused by changing his residence to Rhinelander, Oneida county, Mr. Crosby was appointed as successor to Judge Alban, in January, 1888, which office he held until his death on the first day of December, 1889. C. F. Crosby made a host of friends during his short sojourn in Marathon county by his affability and generous good nature. He was buried with Masonic honors at Wausau.

BURTON MILLARD.

Burton Millard has been mentioned as one of the pioneers of Wausau; he was a millwright by trade, and on his coming to Wausau, opened a shop

on the property still owned by his children on Third and Washington and Fourth streets. He was young and unmarried as most pioneers, but exchanged the state of single blessedness and became a faithful benedict by marrying Miss Harriette Crown in 1854. He was one of the few pioneers who had some means when he arrived, not sufficient to engage in large enterprises, but sufficient to assist where he saw a little help would do good and could be safely advanced. His popularity is attested by the fact that he was elected as a Whig and Republican in the county which gave a majority for other Democratic candidates, against another popular candidate and Democrat, Thomas Hinton. When the war broke out, B. Millard enlisted with the first batch from Marathon county in 1861, and was shot by the enemy, in the last days of April, 1862, at Lee's Mill, Virginia, while on picket duty, dying almost instantly—the first man killed from Marathon county. His esteemed widow later married Dr. T. W. Smith, and is still living, enjoying good health. Besides his widow, he left three sons: Albert, Arthur and Paul, and a daughter, Henriette.

SEBASTIAN KRONENWETTER.

Sebastian Kronenwetter was born January 20, 1833, in Wuertemberg, Germany; received a good common school education and emigrated to the United States, where he worked in the pineries of Pennsylvania; he was married to Miss Mary Biry, in St. Mary, Elk county, Pennsylvania. He migrated to Wisconsin in 1857, first settling in Mosinee; then kept a boarding house for some time and came to Wausau, where he conducted the United States Hotel, already referred hereinbefore, for two years, when it burned down, leaving him penniless. Undaunted by his hard luck, he returned to Mosinee; working, laboring and saving, and after two years began logging on a small scale with good success. In the decade from 1865 to 1870 his logging operations were carried on on Scotch creek, and while successful in a general way, still he was handicapped again by twice failing to get his logs out of the creek in the spring and into the Rib river by reason of an insufficient freshet. He purchased the Gouldsbury (Keelerville) mill in 1870 and removed there with his family, where he carried on the lumber business until his death, on April 27, 1902. A man of honor and strict integrity, generous hearted, always responding to the appeals of the worthy needy, and accommodating almost to a fault, he was held in the highest esteem by his numerous friends and acquaintances. For ten years he was a member of the county board and its chairman in 1880. As a public officer he was honest and fear-

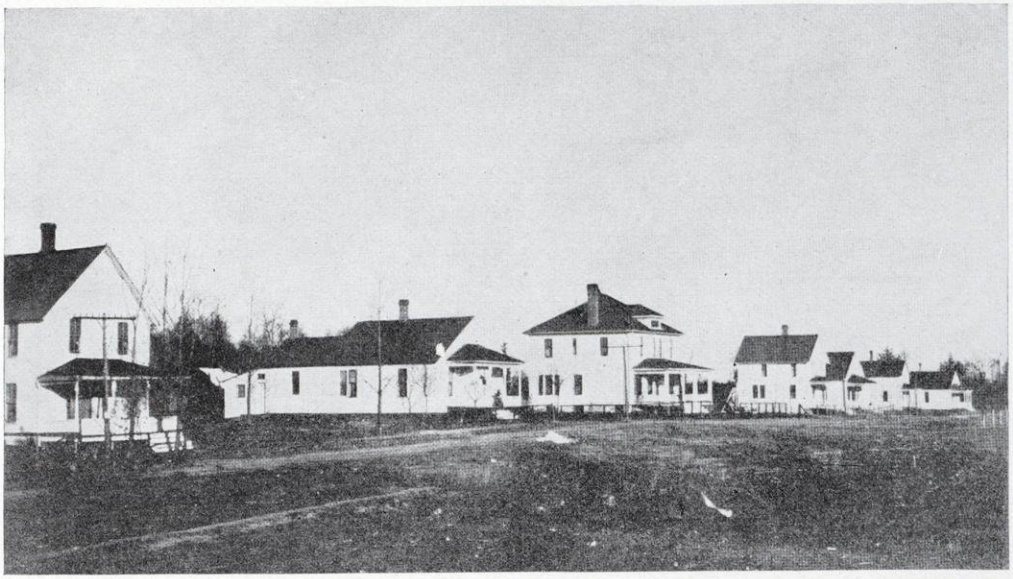
less in the discharge of his duties, and enjoyed alike the esteem of opponents as well as friends. He was a worthy and influenthial member of the Catholic church. A patriotic American citizen in the best sense, he loved good German customs and manners, and was a friend of German societies. His widow and his children, Mrs. Helen Lutz, Karl, George, Mrs. Clara Wirth, Henry, Mrs. May Kretlow and Mrs. Anna O'Connor, survive him.

HENRY MILLER.

Henry Miller was born in Langgoens, Hesse, Darmstadt, Germany, February 19, 1849. He received a good common school education in Germany; was then apprenticed to a merchant to learn bookkeeping and the mercantile trade. He emigrated in 1868, and settled first in Belfast, Alleghany county, New York; later in Friendship, New York, where he was married to Helen A. Mathews, a native of that town. He engaged in teaching; came with his family to Wausau in 1872, and taught school for three years. In 1875 he was elected city clerk of Wausau, reelected in 1876 and 1877. In 1878 he was editor of the *Waechter am Wisconsin,* a weekly newspaper printed in the German language, founded in the interest of the Greenback party. In 1878 he was elected county clerk as a candidate of the Greenback ticket, and reelected as a Democrat in 1880, 1882 and 1884. He was the candidate of the Democratic party for member of assembly in 1886 and elected by a good majority over his Republican opponent. In 1892 he was elected municipal judge, to which office he was reelected and served until 1904, when he declined to be a candidate. On the resignation and removal from Marathon county of J. J. Sherman, county judge, he was appointed to fill the vacancy, and reelected until 1909. He has filled every office in a highly satisfactory manner, and his urbane manners, his attention to duties and his impartial discharge of duties made him respected among the members of the bar and the people. He is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, the A. F. and A. M. He was foreman of the volunteer fire department of Wausau from 1880 to 1881, an association which worked hard and faithfully and voluntarily, i. e., without compensation. He is also a member of the "Sons of Herman" and was the grand master of that order. His family consists of wife and four children, Harry, Leon, Nina and Amy.

JOSEPH CHESAK.

Joseph Chesak was born in Pilsen, Bohemia, Austria, on December 8, 1854; his father emigrated to Wisconsin and settled in the town of Trenton,



RESIDENCE STREET IN EDGAR, WIS.

WAUSAU GAS CO.'S OFFICE AND GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Washington county, when Joseph was three years of age. He received the common school education in that town, and later took a course in the Spencerian College at Milwaukee. He engaged in mercantile business and hotel-keeping and held the office of town clerk for the last three years in that town, before his migration to Marathon county in 1881. It was at the time that J. M. Smith and Fred Rietbrook, through intelligent and judicious advertising brought many new settlers to Marathon county, mainly in the present town of Rietbrook, the majority being Polish people coming from Milwaukee. Mr. Chesak built a store and engaged in general merchandise business; was appointed postmaster, the postoffice being named "Poniatowski." When he arrived there, some roads had already been opened, but they were new and impassable at times; the settlers were all beginners and poor, of course, and it took a long time and hard work to make a farm. However, Mr. Chesak had faith in the industry and honesty of these hard-working, frugal beginners, and assisted them to the best of his ability by extending credit to them, and was their advisor in a general way. The fact that he could speak four languages made his store the center of intelligence in that community. He was elected and reelected town clerk for years, and school treasurer and justice of the peace. His faith in the new country and the people was fully justified by events. His business was carried on under some difficulties first, he having to bring his merchandise from Wausau out by wagon or sleigh over poor country roads, take all sorts of farm produce in exchange and carry them in the same way to Wausau and market them; but the settlement grew, the farms became larger, and his business too grew up to big dimensions and brought him prosperity and honors.

When his sons had grown up, he turned his business in Poniatowski over to them, and with his two brothers, John and Frank, built and still operates a saw mill and engaged in general lumber business in the village of Athens, where he took up his residence. He is also interested in the Athens Bank. He has done his full share in the upbuilding of that part of Marathon county, and can look back with contentment upon his achievements. Affable, kind and courteous, he is an excellent companion and enjoys society and is held in the highest esteem by the people of that section and his many acquaintances throughout the county.

M. P. BEEBE.

M. P. Beebe was born in Pottersville, New York, and came to Wausau when it was in its infancy, in 1852; was a millwright by trade and was busy as such in the mills in and around Wausau, and in 1862 took up his residence

and charge of the Pine River mill under his brother-in-law, Edw. Armstrong. The mill passed into the possession of John L. Davies in 1868, but Mr. Beebe was retained as general manager of the sawing and logging department until 1877, when he returned to Wausau and engaged in the lumber business on his own account. He associated himself with J. E. Leahy and they built the saw mill now known as the Mortinson and Stone mill. Mr. Beebe withdrew from the concern in 1890, and took a homestead near Minocqua, on the so-called "Water Reserve Lands," Vilas county, where he kept a summer resort on Tomahawk lake, well patronized by Wausau people. He sold his resort in the year 1900, and returned to Wausau, where he died October 27th, 1901.

M. P. Beebe had many noble qualities of mind and heart; he was confiding and trustworthy, but suffered losses by relying on representations of men who betrayed his confidence. With his employees he was always on the best of terms and deservedly popular with all classes of people. He left only a moderate competency for his wife, who did not long survive him, and one child, a son, now in business in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

THOMAS O'CONNOR

has been mentioned as the pioneer settler of the town of Mosinee, or rather the Irish settlement. He was born in Kings county, Ireland, on December 21, 1815. He emigrated to the United States in 1846 and settled in Pennsylvania, where he worked in the rolling mills for several years; then went to Michigan, continuing in the same occupation. In 1856 he came to Wauwatosa, now Milwaukee, working in the same occupation, but seeing no future for him and for his family in that employment, he concluded to take up farming. From his meager earnings in the rolling mills he had saved up a little money, which he invested in one hundred and twenty acres of land in Marathon county. It has already been told how he cut out a road to his land for nine miles from Mosinee, Little Bull at that time. For many years he lived alone in the wilderness with his family, until some settlers arrived in the neighborhood. He had his full share of privations and hard luck as, for instance: In the winter from 1870 to 1871 there was an unusual fall of snow, even for this part of the state; it lay from four to five feet high in the woods, and logging had to stop when the last storm came, about the middle of March. Mr. O'Connor was then still living in the log house, 16 by 24 feet in extent, with his wife and nine children, when six of them were taken down with scarlet fever at the same time; and the nearest neighbor, Joseph Free-

men, full one mile off. He had Dr. Root from Stevens Point to attend to his sick children, who came once or twice a week on horseback to see them. It was a trip of thirty-five miles to make for the doctor, and there was little or no communication with neighbors. All the children recovered fully, with no trace of sickness afterwards. The good constitution of their parents and good nursing and care evidently more than medicine brought them through. It is another instance that the pioneers were a strong and healthy race, or they and their children could not have survived the hardships incident to pioneer life. Mr. O'Connor was a splendid specimen of manhood; he was a little over six feet tall, strongly knit and muscular. He took to farming as if he had done nothing else in his life, and his farm soon became the model farm in the settlement. He was seventy-five years of age when nominated to the assembly, but hale and hearty, and canvassed his district actively like a young man. He was known by every man, woman and child in the Irish settlement, and loved and respected by all. He died December 15, 1901, surviving his wife by about one year, and left five children to mourn his death: Maria Freeman, Edw. O'Connor, Frank O'Connor, Christopher O'Connor and Thomas O'Connor. The last one mentioned died January 25, 1911.

A. B. BARNEY.

A. B. Barney was born at Mayville, Dodge county, Wisconsin, June 2, 1835; attended the public school of his native town, one term at the Whitewater Normal School, and for a short time the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, then studied law in the office of A. K. Delaney in Mayville; was admitted to the bar in 1878 and removed to Spencer, Marathon county, after his admission, where he practiced his profession and dealt some in real estate. He had natural ability, but found no opportunity in the little village to make a mark in his profession, his law business being confined nearly entirely to justice court practice. He died in 1910, having been at different times in the last years of his life an inmate of the state hospital at Winnebago, Wisconsin. He left no family.

ROBERT PLISCH.

Robert Plisch was born in Silesia, Austria, April 7, 1845. His father emigrated to the United States in 1856, coming directly to Marathon county, where he settled in the town of Berlin, and where the family has ever since resided. Robert Plisch had attended school diligently in the old country and

eagerly availed himself of every oportunity which the early schools of the town of Berlin offered. Before he was twenty-one he passed a teacher's examination and taught school in the winter months, working on his father's farm in the summer, but attending lectures and reading books to cultivate his mind. When he took his father's farm over about 1880, he dropped teaching and devoted himself wholly to agriculture and working the fine 160-acre farm in the town of Berlin. He has a good herd of milk cows and was one of the first farmers who saw that the dairy business was best adapted to Marathon county. For eight years he was chairman of the town board of the town of Berlin, and also a member of the executive board of the Marathon County Agricultural Society. He was instrumental in having a cheese factory located on one acre of his farm, which does excellent and profitable business—profitable to the factory as well as the farms in the neighborhood. Being a pioneer settler, he saw the county emerge out of the wilderness to its present fine agricultural condition, and is familiar with the needs of the county as well as the towns. He married Miss Augusta Mathwig, and twelve children are living to bless their union.

GEORGE WERHEIM.

George Werheim in another of the sturdy race of the pioneers of Marathon county. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, January 6, 1834, and received his education in the common schools of that little country, which had probably the best school system at that time in all Germany. He emigrated to the United States in 1852, worked in New York and Chicago, and came to Wausau in 1855, a carpenter and joiner by trade. The early frame buildings were all joined—timber frame and only boards were nailed. The joining together of the frames was a job which required great accuracy, and it was George Werheim's reputation this his frames always fitted. Many of the old houses and buildings are his work. In 1872 he associated himself with F. W. Kickbusch, under the firm name of Werheim & Kickbusch, and they built the first sash, door and blind factory in Wausau, a little north of where now stands the Northern Milling Company. The partnership continued successfully until 1880, when it was dissolved by agreement, Mr. Kickbusch carrying on the business alone, and Mr. Werheim building another similar factory on Third street. Later on he organized the Werheim Manufacturing Company, under which name the business was carried on until 1911, when George Werheim sold his interest therein and the business is now carried on under firm name of J. M. Kuebler Company. Mr. Werheim held many

offices in Wausau and acquitted himself honorably of the trust confided in him. He was city treasurer four terms, village trustee, alderman, under sheriff, and three times the candidate of the Republican party for the assembly and twice elected. He enjoyed the confidence of the Wausau people to a high degree; he had no superior in his profession as builder; personally, his joviality, coupled with his personal honesty, made him a favorite in Wausau. When the drift was strongly with the Democratic party in 1884, he was nominated by the Republicans for member of assembly, and defeated after making a very creditable canvass, running three hundred votes ahead of the presidential ticket. He was elected to the assembly as a Republican in 1895 and 1899.

HENRY M. THOMPSON.

Henry M. Thompson was born in Dover, Maine, December 20, 1861; was educated in Milwaukee public schools and Milnor Hall, Gambia, Ohio. He came to Wisconsin in 1868; resided in Milwaukee until 1888, and was a clerk in the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company Bank from 1882 to 1888. On March 1, 1888, he was married to Stella Dessert, and then took up his residence at Mosinee, and with Louis Dessert, a nephew of Joseph Dessert, attended to the large lumber interest of the Dessert Lumber Company, in which he took a share. He was elected supervisor of the village of Mosinee in the years from 1891 to 1897, and was elected a member of assembly as a Republican by a slight majority over his Democratic opponent.

Henry M. Thompson belongs to the younger generation, which made its influence felt in Marathon county. His stay in Marathon county was of short duration. When the timber owned by the Dessert Lumber Company was all cut in 1902, the mill ceased operations, was dismantled, and Mr. Thompson removed to Milwaukee.

M. H. BARNUM.

M. H. Barnum led a long and varied life. He was a native of Syracuse, New York, born March 14, 1834. After spending a little over a year in Rosendale, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, he came to Wausau in 1857, and for a while managed a mill boarding house. He conducted religious services in the Methodist church; was admitted to practice law, and for a little over a decade practiced this, his profession, at the same time running the river, and at least on one occasion piloted out a fleet. He at one time had a furniture store and shop on McClellan street. He left Wausau to look up another location, but returned after a short absence and edited the *Wis-*

consin River Pilot for two years; then, in 1877, founded a paper of his own, *The Torch of Liberty,* of which he was the editor and manager until he sold it in 1894. It was first advocating the principles of the Greenback party, but after a few years became a stalwart Republican newspaper. He enlisted in the Civil war from 1861 to December 2, 1862, serving in the Potomac Army; participated in the siege of Yorktown, the battle of Williamsburg, and the seven days' fighting before Richmond. About 1897 he took up a homestead in Vilas county and opened a summer resort on Lake Shisheb-ogama, a short distance west from Minocqua. M. H. Barnum was a fluent speaker and his knowledge of the ways, feelings and manners of the pinery boys made him a valuable adjunct in the political battles in the ninth and later the tenth congressional district. He was married in New York December 6, 1854, to Phoeba T. Reynolds, who with their six children, Charles, Ada Gearhard, May Barry, William, Mark H., and Bessie, survive him. He died at Wausau July 31, 1904.

GILBERT E. VANDERCOOK.

Gilbert E. Vandercook was born at Newberg, Washington county, Wisconsin, and after receiving a common school education, entered the county printing office and served an apprenticeship. He edited several papers in northern Wisconsin, one of which was the *Spencer Tribune,* in Spencer, in Marathon county; was appointed chief clerk in the state department at Madison in 1895, and afterwards assistant secretary of state. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1896. He had severed his connection with the *Spencer Tribune* when he went to Madison, but still claimed a residence there, it was said for political purposes. Certain it is, that after his election as member of assembly he never returned to Spencer to reside there, which gives color to the charge that his claim of residence was a fictitious one. He was employed in the *Milwaukee Sentinel* after the assembly adjourned and reported for Chicago papers at the same time, and held high rank as a newspaper writer.

ALFRED COOK.

Alfred Cook was born in Lloyd Town, Canada, West, October 4, 1850; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1854, settling on a farm in Calumet county, where he attended high school in Fond du Lac. He came to Marathon county, bought land and cleared a farm, giving some attention to lumber business while the timber on that part of the county traversed by the Wis-

consin Central Railroad lasted. He is still farming, devoting himself to stock raising. He has been postmaster in the village of Unity, chairman of the town board of the town of Brighton, and also supervisor of the village of Unity, which municipalities he represented in the county board of Marathon county. He is one of the pioneer settlers of the western part of the county, coming to Unity as the right of way was being cut out, and when only one little shanty stood at the site of Unity, which had been built only a few weeks before to give shelter to the workmen on the railroad. He was a Republican, but claiming to be an independent and acting independently, he was nominated by the Democrats and elected over his Republican opponent, G. E. Vandercook, whose claim of residence in the county was looked upon as a spurious one and only made for political purposes.

HERMAN MILLER.

Herman Miller must be classed among the pioneers of Marathon county. He was born in Pommerania, Prussia; received a high school education, and emigrated to the United States in 1856, coming to Marathon county in the fall of the same year, where he served as clerk in the little country store of Charles Mante, opened a short time before, which was situated about one mile west from the Armstrong farm, in the present town of Main. This store has already been mentioned as being opened when the first farmer settlers came to the county, and that after a few years it had to close for want of business.

Herman Miller then came to Wausau, where he worked as occasion offered, either as a clerk or in a mill. He made shingles, bought them and sold them down on the Mississippi. When the town of Wausau was established with the village included, he was elected the first town clerk of the town, the polling place at that time being "Poor's House," on the west side of the river. He was elected register of deeds in 1865, and reelected in 1867 and 1869; was chairman of the county board in 1876 and held many other minor offices, such as member of the village board, supervisor, which last place he held for more than ten years in succession. He also kept a general store, and dealt in lumber during the years from 1867 to 1880. He was appointed assistant supervisor of the census for the eighth congressional district of Wisconsin in 1900. In the decade from 1890 to 1900 he erected the spacious Delmonico Hotel and conducted it for a few years, but the times were not propitious and he sold it at a great sacrifice. He has since been elected three times in succession for assessor for the city of Wausau and

twice for member of assembly. Herman Miller was an enterprising, hard working man; personally honest, he met with many misfortunes in business, but he was honored for his grit and perseverance, with which he overcame adversities which would have discouraged almost any other man. Like most pioneers, it was not his good fortune to acquire wealth, but he did his share in upbuilding the country.

WILLIS F. LA DU.

Willis F. La Du was born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, on July 2, 1856, and belongs to the second generation of Marathon county. He came with his parents to Marathon county in 1866; they settled in Mosinee in that year and have ever since resided there. His father, Edward La Du, wrote a history of the village of Mosinee, which materially assisted this writer in citing old history. Willis F. La Du received the common school education at that place, but broadened his mind by reading and studying books after school years. He engaged in mercantile business in Mosinee in 1880, which he still conducts in a flourishing state. For some time, from 1888 to 1900, he engaged also in logging and lumbering. He took much interest in bringing the comforts of city life to his native village, and was elected vice president of the Marathon County Telephone Company; he was chairman of the town of Bergen for 1888-89-90; also president of the village of Mosinee in 1900, and postmaster from 1904 to 1908. Mr. La Du has been a consistent Democrat through all the years since he became of voting age, and it was only his hard work and personal popularity, based upon his good work done as an officer in his village and in the county board, and his personal worth as a citizen, which gave him his majority for member of assembly when he was elected. He held many other minor offices and was a delegate to every Democratic county or state convention since 1886.

FRED PREHN.

Fred Prehn was born in the city of Manitowac, Wisconsin, on the 5th day of May, 1860, and brought up on a farm, and after graduating from the common school, attended high school in the city of Manitowoc; he then learned the trade of harnessmaker and saddler and after coming to Marathon county in 1881, established a harnessmaker shop in Marathon City, to which after a few years he added a hardware and furniture store. He was appointed postmaster under the Harrison administration in 1889 and held the office until 1893. He was village president for three years; for two years a mem-

ber of the county board, and for three years a member of the village school board. His large store building caught fire in 1905, and building, together with contents of hardware and furniture, was a complete loss, with only an insurance of $5,000, which did not cover one-fourth of the loss. But Mr. Prehn was undaunted by his hard luck, and carried on his business with his son in another store at Marathon City. He also owns a farm of two hundred and forty acres in Jackson county, Wisconsin; stands well as a business man and citizen and is working hard to recoup his loss. His first wife died, leaving him two children, and he has five children by his second wife, a Miss Erdmann, of Settin, Marathon county, and also an adopted child.

NICOLAS SCHMIDT.

Nicholas Schmidt was born in Germany on the 8th day of November, 1860, where he received the common school education for which that country is noted. While learning the trade of a machinist he attended an evening school to make up for his deficiency of a high school education. He traveled extensively in Europe, working at his trade before he emigrated to the United States in 1880, settling first at Chicago, where he worked five years at his trade, and again attended evening school to acquire the English language. An injury received in the line of duty in his profession forced him to seek other employment, and for the next six years he was busy in the flour, feed, coal and wood business, dealing also some in real estate. He bought the Marathon City Brewery, reorganized it as a corporation and was made its president. He took up his residence in Marathon City soon afterwards and managed the business himself. He served the village as member of the board of trustees for five years, is president of the State Bank of Marathon City, and has been elected three times as member of assembly in succession from the first district. His strict attention to his legislative duties, his personal courtesy and gentlemanly bearing, his sense of fairness and justice endeared him to his party friends and gave him a large circle of acquainances throughout the state, which resulted in his nomination for the office of state treasurer on the Democratic ticket in 1912.

AUGUST F. MARQUARDT.

August F. Marquardt was born at Bandekow, Pommern, Germany, January 8th, 1850, and came to the United States in 1866, settling at Wausau on the 1st day of July. For many years he was engaged in logging, lumbering

and teaming, in mercantile operations and contracting. He owns now a fine farm in the northwestern part of the city of Wausau. He is a director of the Citizens State Bank of Wausau; has represented the ninth ward in the city council for eighteen years; was president of the common council from 1900-1901; was a member of the county board for sixteen years; president of the Marathon County Agricultural Society for two years, and vice president of the State Agricultural Society in 1899; was elected by the common council as member of the board of water commission May 1, 1905, for a term of three years; was appointed as a member of the park board of Wausau for a term of five years; was elected sheriff of Marathon county in the fall of 1900; and was elected as member of assembly in 1904-1906 and 1908, and was appointed by the governor as member of the national river and harbor convention sitting at Washington, District of Columbia, in 1912. From the time of his appearance at Wausau up to the present time, he was hard working and an industrious man, shrinking from no hardship in the way of honest labor. He settled upon his farm in 1876 and has continually resided thereon, and with the sole exception of two years while attending to the duties of sheriff, has cultivated it himself, bringing up the land to a high degree of cultivation. He has behind himself a life of honest toil and activity such as few people can boast of, and he can now enjoy in contentment the fruit of his labor of former years.

ARTHUR J. PLOWMAN.

Arthur J. Plowman was born in Waupacca county October 28, 1872; reared on a farm and is a graduate of the high school of the city of Waupacca. He came to the town of Eldron, Marathon county, in 1897, and has since resided there, farming, cattle raising and logging. He has been very active in promoting the rise of that section of the country from a pinery slashing to a flourishing farmer settlement. His work in that respect is highly appreciated by the people of that community, as is shown by his election for thirteen consecutive years as school district clerk, and four years chairman of the town. He owns a herd of as fine Guernsey cows as any in the state, and is treasurer of the Marathon County Breeders Association. He is president of the Eland State Bank, president of the Eldron Light & Power Company, president and treasurer of the Eldron Telephone Company, and treasurer of the Eldron Cooperative Creamery Company. He was chairman of the county board in 1910. His general information as to the needs of the newly settled parts of the state, and his sound views on state affairs gave

him a prominent place in the assembly and recommended him so much to the voters of the eighth congressional district that they have given him without any effort on his part, the Democratic nomination for member of congress in 1912, which district includes Marathon county, Shawano county, Wood county, Portage county, Waupacca county and Washara county. Mr. Plowman is a man of striking personality and well informed on any of the subjects which now attract public attention.

FRANCIS X. SCHILLING.

Francis X. Schilling, member of assembly for the first district of Marathon county in 1912 (session 1913), was born in Marathon county on April 26th, 1868, and belongs to the second generation of citizens of Marathon county. His father, Anthony Schilling, who is still alive and enjoying old age in good health, was one of the original members of the Pittsburg settlers club, coming to settle in Marathon county in 1858. Francis Schilling is a product of the Marathon county country schools. When he was twenty-one years of age he had saved enough of his earnings to buy himself eighty acres of good wild hardwood land and went to work to make himself a farm. By industry and intelligent farming he was able to increase his holdings to a land complex of two hundred acres, a large part of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and the rest is fine hardwood timber land. He is held in the highest confidence by the people of his town as is shown by the fact that he was elected continually justice of the peace since he became twenty-one years of age, held the office of town treasurer for ten years, then the office of chairman of his town of twelve years continually, during which time he was elected three times as chairman of the board of supervisors of Marathon county from 1907 to 1910. He is president of the Marathon City Telephone Company and secretary of the Central Creamery Company of the town of Marathon, both cooperative associations; also treasurer of the Germania U. G., a mutual sick benefit society, with main office in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He was married to Miss Kathie Deininger of Marathon county, and their union is blessed with seven children. Mr. F. X. Schilling is a Republican, belonging to the so-called progressive wing of that party.

OSCAR RINGLE.

Oscar Ringle, member of assembly elect from the second district of Marathon county, was born at Wausau, Wisconsin, on the 12th day of April,

1878; he is a son of John Ringle, at present mayor of Wausau, and his wife, Auguste Engel. He graduated from the Wausau High School in 1896, then entered the University of Wisconsin, attending the College of Letters and Science for two years, then the College of Law for three years, graduating in 1901. Having received his diploma, he entered the law office of W. H. Mylrea at Wausau, practicing his profession for one year, then formed a partnership with Frank P. Regner for the practice of law under the firm name of Regner & Ringle, which firm has built up an enviable reputation and good practice. He was a candidate for the first time before the people and was elected as a Democrat in the district which had for the last sixteen years given Republican majorities, except only in 1910. Mr. O. Ringle was married to Miss Clara Baesemann of Marathon county on the 21st day of November, 1910, and a daughter, Dorothea, was born to them September 28th, 1911.

[Biographical sketches of state senators and members of assembly not given in this chapter, will appear under other proper headings.]

CHAPTER XVI.

Population of Marathon County According to Federal Census, and Population by Towns—Roster of County Officers from the Organization of the County to 1912 to 1914.

The population of Marathon county up to the year 1870 is given by the county as a whole, because there are no figures at hand which show the population by towns. There was no organized city in Marathon county until 1872, and only the towns of Berlin, Knowlton, Maine, Marathon, Mosinee, Stettin, Texas, Wausau, Wien and Weston, and Jenny.

County.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1875.
Marathon County	....	489	2,892	5,885	10,111

In the population of 1870 the town of Jenny is included. This town at that time covered nearly all the territory afterwards included in the county of Lincoln, which was detached from Marathon county and organized as a separate county in the session of the legislature in 1874. The county officers for Lincoln county were elected at the general election in the fall of 1874. The town of Jenny had a population of 895 when detached from Marathon county, which is given in the census report of 1875 as the population of the county of Lincoln. The town of Jenny included the whole of Lincoln county at the time of its organization, but soon thereafter the village of Jenny was organized as a city under the name of the city of Merrill (known as Jenny Bull at the time of the settlement of the Wisconsin valley).

POPULATION OF MARATHON COUNTY, 1875.

By towns and wards, according to the state census:

Towns.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Bergen	109	50	159
Berlin	585	539	1,124
Brighton	359	223	582

Hull	373	298	671
Knowlton	135	129	264
Maine	414	351	765
Marathon	232	235	467
Mosinee	307	238	545
Stettin	479	430	909
Texas	159	119	278
Wausau	439	385	824
Wausau City	1,560	1,260	2,820
Wien	110	114	224
Weston	264	215	479
Total	5,525	4,586	10,111

POPULATION OF MARATHON COUNTY, 1880.

Towns.		Population.
Bergen		450
Berlin		1,000
Brighton		726
Easton		186
Hamburg		563
Holton		749
Hull		461
Knowlton		379
Maine		880
Marathon		871
Mosinee, including Mosinee village		882
Mosinee village alone	201	
Rib Falls		574
Rietbrock		409
Spencer		1,091
Stettin		684
Texas		458
Wausau		1,061
Wausau, city		4,277
Wein		452
Weston		968
Total		17,121

POPULATION OF MARATHON COUNTY, 1890.

Marathon County—Population, 30,369.		
Bergen, including Emmett		616
Berlin, including Hamburg, 693		1,776
Brighton		686
Cleveland (see Frankfort)		
Day, including McMillan		1,255
Easton, including Wausau town, 1,378		1,620
Eau Pleine (see Frankfort)		
Eldron, including Norrie		585
Emmett (see Bergen)		
Frankfort, including Wien, Eau Pleine and Cleveland		1,284
Halsey		654
Hamburg (see Berlin)		
Harrison, including Texas		1,146
Holeton		760
Hull		893
Johnson, including Reitbrock, 717		1,030
Knowlton (see Kronenwetter)		
Kronenwetter, including Knowlton, Pike Lake, 542		1,139
Maine		1,178
Marathon, including Marathon City, village		1,438
McMillan (see Day)		
Mosinee, including village		626
Norrie (see Eldron)		
Pike Lake (see Kronenwetter)		
Rib Falls (see Stettin)		
Rietbrock (see Johnson)		
Spencer, including village, 526, and Manville		1,018
Stettin, including Rib Falls, 672		1,636
Texas (see Harrison)		
Wausau (see Easton)		
Wausau City—		
1st ward	1,349	
2d ward	1,165	
3d ward	1,101	
4th ward	967	
5th ward	1,831	
6th ward	1,845	

7th ward	1,095—9,253
Weston	1,776
Wien (see Frankfort)	
Total	30,369

POPULATION OF MARATHON COUNTY, 1900, 1910.

Towns, Cities and Villages.	United States Census,		Increase * Decrease — in 1910 as compared with 1900,	
	1900.	1910.	Number.	Per cent.
Athens, village [1]	....	904	....	....
Bergen [2]	552	654	....	....
Berlin	1,078	1,005	—73	—6.77
Bern [3]	....	408	....	....
Brighton [4]	599	444	*99	*16.53
Brokaw, village [5]	....	458	....	....
Cassel	1,034	1,165	*131	*12.67
Cleveland [6]	1,060	689	*392	*36.98
Colby, city, east ward.	213	252	*39	*18.31
Day [7]	821	1,053	....	....
Easton	987	865	—122	—12.36
Eau Pleine	735	758	*23	*3.13
Edgar, village	478	746	*268	*56.07
Elderon [8]	568	779	*478	*84.15
Emmett [9]	786	894	....	....
Fenwood, village [10]	....	220	....	....
Flieth [11]	....	397	....	....
Frankfort	568	685	*117	*20.60
Franzen [8]	....	267	....	....

[1] Incorporated from part of Halsey town and made independent in 1903.

[2] Parts of Day and Mosinee towns annexed in 1909.

[3] Organized from part of Halsey in 1904.

[4] Unity village incorporated from part of Brighton town and made independent in 1906.

[5] Brokaw village incorporated from part of Texas town and made independent in 1906.

[6] Stratford village incorporated from part of Cleveland town and made independent in 1910.

[7] Part annexed to Bergen in 1909.

[8] Franzen town organized from part of Elderon town in 1904.

[9] Part annexed to Mosinee town in 1909.

[10] Fenwood village incorporated from part of Wien town and made independent in 1907.

[11] Organized from part of Weston town in 1906.

Towns, Cities and Villages.	United States Census, 1900.	1910.	Increase * Decrease— in 1910 as compared with 1900, Number,	Per cent.
Halsey [12]	1,231	643	....	....
Hamburg	891	985	*94	*10.55
Harrison	211	399	*188	*89.10
Hewitt	287	463	*176	*61.32
Holton	1,022	1,298	*276	*27.01
Hull	796	1,096	*300	*37.69
Johnson	587	901	*314	*53.49
Knowlton	435	592	*157	*36.09
Kronenwetter	434	570	*136	*31.34
McMillan	852	1,063	*211	*24.77
McMillan, village	200	130	—70	—35.00
Maine	1,119	1,145	*26	*2.32
Marathon	678	857	*179	*26.40
Marathon, village	528	656	*128	*24.24
Mosinee [13]	371	441	....	....
Mosinee, village.	657	482	—175	—26.64
Norrie	770	1,147	*377	*48.96
Pike Lake	1,022	1,322	*300	*29.35
Plover	302	542	*240	*79.47
Rib Falls	771	942	*171	*22.18
Rietbrock	1,016	1,118	*102	*10.04
Ringle [14]	....	560	....	....
Schofield, village [15]	....	889	....	....
Spencer [16]	841	760	*281	*33.41
Spencer, village [16]	....	362	....	....
Stettin	1,110	1,153	*43	*3.87
Stratford, village [18]	....	763	....	....
Texas [17]	1,081	1,024	*401	*37.10

[12] Parts taken to form Athens village and Bern town in 1903 and 1904, respectively.

[13] Part annexed to Bergen town in 1909; part of Emmet town annexed in 1909.

[14] Organized from part of Weston town in 1905.

[15] Incorporated from part of Weston town and made independent in 1904.

[16] Spencer village incorporated from part of Spencer town and made independent in 1904.

[17] Brokaw village incorporated from part of Texas town and made independent in 1906.

[18] Stratford village incorporated from part of Cleveland town and made independent in 1910.

Towns, Cities and Villages.	United States Census, in 1910 as compared with 1900, 1900.	1910.	Increase * Decrease— Number,	Per cent.
Unity, village (part of) [19]	....	254	....	....
Wausau City	12,354	16,560	*4,206	*34.05
Ward 1	1,574	2,128		
Ward 2	1,252	1,440		
Ward 3	1,149	1,255		
Ward 4	1,045	1,113		
Ward 5	1,527	2,585		
Ward 6	1,362	1,877		
Ward 7	1,421	2,539		
Ward 8	1,515	2,088		
Ward 9	1,509	1,535		
Wausau	1,109	1,134	*25	*2.25
Wien [20]	965	741	—4	— .41
Weston [21]	2,137	1,419	....	....
Total	43,256	55,054	*11,788	*27.27

ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICERS FROM 1850 TO 1914.

1850, Spring—John Wiggington, sheriff; Joshua Fox. clerk of circuit court; Joshua Fox, county clerk; Joshua Fox, register of deeds.

1850, Fall—Charles Single, sheriff; John G. Corey, clerk of circuit court; John G. Corey, county clerk; John G. Corey, register of deeds.

1851—Charles Single, sheriff; Asa Lawrence, clerk of circuit court; Asa Lawrence, county clerk; Asa Lawrence, register of deeds.

1852-3—Thomas Hinton, sheriff; Asa Lawrence, clerk of circuit court; N. D. Corey, county clerk; no choice for register of deeds.

[19] Unity village incorporated from part of Brighton town and made independent in 1906.
[20] Fenwood village incorporated from part of Wien town and made independent in 1907.
[21] Parts taken to form Schofield village and Ringle and Flieth towns in 1904, 1905, and 1906, respectively.

1854-5—Burton Millard, sheriff; Asa Lawrence, clerk of circuit court; Asa Lawrence, county clerk; L. M. Thayer, register of deeds.

1856-7—Garry L. Judson, sheriff; Asa Lawrence, clerk of circuit court; Asa Lawrence, county clerk; Thomas Single, register of deeds.

1858-9—John C. Clarke, sheriff; Rufus P. Manson, clerk of circuit court; Rufus P. Manson, county clerk; Lyman W. Thayer, register of deeds.

1860-1—Uriah E. Maine, sheriff; Rufus P. Manson, clerk of circuit court; Rufus P. Manson, county clerk; J. H. Babcock, register of deeds.

1862—Uriah E. Maine, sheriff; Rufus P. Manson, clerk of circuit court; Rufus P. Manson, county clerk; J. H. Babcock, register of deeds.

1863—M. Stafford, sheriff; William S. Purdy, clerk of circuit court; Rufus P. Manson, county clerk; J. H. Babcock, register of deeds.

1864—M. Stafford, sheriff; J. W. Chubbuck, clerk of circuit court; Rufus P. Manson, county clerk; J. H. Babcock, register of deeds.

1865—E. M. Mott, sheriff; J. W. Chubbuck, clerk of circuit court; B. Ringle, county clerk; Herman Miller, register of deeds.

1866—E. M. Mott, sheriff; J. W. Chubbuck, clerk of circuit court; B. Ringle, county clerk; Herman Miller, register of deeds.

1867—W. Wilson, sheriff; J. W. Chubbuck, clerk of circuit court; B. Ringle, county clerk; Herman Miller, register of deeds.

1868—W. Wilson, sheriff; J. W. Chubbuck, clerk of circuit court; B. Ringle, county clerk; Herman Miller, register of deeds.

1869-70—Joseph Barnard, sheriff; J. W. Chubbuck, clerk of circuit court; B. Ringle, county clerk; Herman Miller, register of deeds.

1871—William Homrig, sheriff; J. W. Chubbuck, clerk of circuit court; Jacob Paff, county clerk; John Patzer, register of deeds.

1872—William Homrig, sheriff; J. W. Chubbuck, clerk of circuit court; Jacob Paff, county clerk; John Patzer, register of deeds.

1873—O. Phelps, sheriff; J. W. Chubbuck, clerk of circuit court; John Ringle, county clerk; John Patzer, register of deeds.

1874—O. Phelps, sheriff; J. W. Chubbuck, clerk of circuit court; John Ringle, county clerk; John Patzer, register of deeds.

1875—R. P. Manson, sheriff; Louis Marchetti, clerk of circuit court; John Ringle, county clerk; John Patzer, register of deeds.

1876—R. P. Manson, sheriff; Louis Marchetti, clerk of circuit court; John Ringle, county clerk; John Patzer, register of deeds.

1877—Orson Phelps, sheriff; Louis Marchetti, clerk of circuit court; John Ringle, county clerk; John Patzer, register of deeds.

1878—Orson Phelps, sheriff; *Hugo Peters, clerk of circuit court; John Ringle, county clerk; John Patzer, register of deeds.

1879—G. W. Ghoca, sheriff; Hugo Peters, clerk of circuit court; Henry Miller, county clerk; A. W. Schmidt, register of deeds.

1880—G. W. Ghoca, sheriff; Hugo Peters, clerk of circuit court; Henry Miller, county clerk; A. W. Schmidt, register of deeds.

1881-82—R. P. Manson, sheriff; Hugo Peters, clerk of circuit court; Henry Miller, county clerk; A. W. Schmidt, register of deeds.

1883-84—John Werner, sheriff; Hugo Peters, clerk of circuit court; Henry Miller, county clerk; A. W. Schmidt, register of deeds.

1885-86—William Kickbusch, sheriff; Hugo Peters, clerk of circuit court; Henry Miller, county clerk; A. W. Schmidt, register of deeds.

1887-88—N. A. Healy sheriff; Hugo Peters, clerk of circuit court; John W. Miller, county clerk; A. W. Schmidt, register of deeds.

1889-90—M. E. Manson, sheriff; Hugo Peters, clerk of circuit court; John W. Miller, county clerk; A. W. Schmidt, register of deeds.

1891-92—Aug. Martin, sheriff; Hugo Peters, clerk of circuit court; William Gehrke, county clerk; E. C. Kretlow, register of deeds.

1893-94—A. Salzmann, sheriff; Hugo Peters, clerk of circuit court; William Gehrke, county clerk; E. C. Kretlow, register of deeds.

1895-96—Theo. Beste, sheriff; Hugo Peters, clerk of circuit court; *Gust. Braeger and William J. Gehrke, county clerk; E. C. Kretlow, register of deeds.

1897-98—Carl Kronenwetter, sheriff; A. A. Bock, clerk of circuit court; William J. Gehrke, county clerk; E. C. Kretlow, register of deeds.

1899-1900—Thomas Malone, sheriff; A. A. Bock, clerk of circuit court; William J. Gehrke, county clerk; E. C. Kretlow, register of deeds.

1901-02—Aug. F. Marquardt, sheriff; A. A. Bock, clerk of circuit court; William J. Kregel, county clerk; E. C. Kretlow, register of deeds.

1903-04—W. H. Chellis, sheriff; A. A. Bock, clerk of circuit court; William J. Kregel, county clerk; E. C. Kretlow, register of deeds.

1905-06—F. F. Damon, sheriff; A. A. Bock, clerk of circuit court; John King, county clerk; W. R. Chellis, register of deeds.

1907-08—Frank O'Connor, sheriff; A. A. Bock, clerk of circuit court; John King, county clerk; W. R. Chellis, register of deeds.

1909-10—John Sell, sheriff; A. A. Bock, clerk of circuit court; John King, county clerk; W. R. Chellis, register of deeds.

*Hugo Peters was appointed in the place of Louis Marchetti, who resigned.

* Gust. Braeger died and Wm. J. Gehrke was elected by the county board.

1911-12—Frank O'Connor, sheriff; Kurt A. Beyreis, clerk of circuit court; John King, county clerk; John Sell, register of deeds.

1913-14—H. J. Abraham, sheriff; Kurt A. Beyreis, clerk of circuit court; Louis H. Cook, county clerk; John Sell, register of deeds.

1850, Spring—John Stackhouse, treasurer; Henry C. Goodrich, county surveyor; Timothy Soper, coroner; John Q. A. Roollins, district attorney.

1850—Morris Walrod, treasurer; Henry C. Goodrich, county surveyor; Timothy Soper, coroner.

1851—Reuben M. Welch, treasurer; Henry C. Goodrich, county surveyor; Timothy Soper, coroner; Hiram Calkins, district attorney.

1852-53—Charles C. Wilson, treasurer; Asa Lawrence, county surveyor; Joseph Barnard, coroner; Hiram Calkins, district attorney.

1854-55—Charles C. Wilson, treasurer; Asa Lawrence, county surveyor; James E. Armstrong, coroner; Hiram Calkins, district attorney.

1856-57—James E. Armstrong, treasurer; Asa Lawrence, county surveyor; Burton Millard, coroner; Eli R. Chase, district attorney.

1858-59—Perley Dodge, *C. Hoeflinger, treasurer; Uriah E, Maine, county surveyor; Jacob Paff, coroner; M. H. Barnum, district attorney.

1860-61—C. Hoeflinger, treasurer; William Hendrick, county surveyor; H. H. Lawrence, coroner; Eli R. Chase, district attorney.

1862—C. Hoeflinger, treasurer; William Hendrick, county surveyor; H. H. Lawrence, coroner; Eli R. Chase, district attorney.

1863—Jacob Paff, treasurer; D. L. Plumer, county surveyor; H. H. Lawrence, coroner; W. F. Terhune, district attorney.

1864—Jacob Paff, treasurer; D. L. Plumer, county surveyor; H. H. Lawrence, coroner; J. P. West, district attorney.

1865—C. Hoeflinger, treasurer; D. L. Plumer, county surveyor; H. H. Lawrence, coroner; W. C. Silverthorn, district attorney.

1866—C. Hoeflinger, treasurer; D. L. Plumer, county surveyor; H. H. Lawrence, coroner; W. C. Silverthorn, district attorney.

1867—C. Hoeflinger, treasurer; C. W. Nutter, county surveyor; G. Plisch, coroner; W. C. Silverthorn, district attorney.

1868-69—C. Hoeflinger, treasurer; C. W. Nutter, county surveyor; G. Plisch, coroner; W. C. Silverthorn, district attorney.

1870—C. Hoeflinger, treasurer; D. L. Plumer, county surveyor; G. W. Casterlein, coroner; W. C. Silverthorn, district attorney.

*Appointed to fill vacancy caused by Perley Dodge ceasing to be an inhabitant of the state.

1871—C. Hoeflinger, treasurer; D. L. Plumer, county surveyor; James Barnard, coroner; J. P. West, district attorney.

1872—C. Hoeflinger, treasurer; D. L. Plumer, county surveyor; James Barnard, coroner; M. H. Barnum, district attorney.

1873—C. Hoeflinger, treasurer; G. Sturdevant, county surveyor; C. Bernhard, coroner; E. L. Bump, district attorney.

1874—C. Hoeflinger, treasurer; G. Sturdevant, county surveyor; C. Bernhard, coroner; E. L. Bump, district attorney.

1875—F. W. Kickbusch, treasurer; Joseph McEwen, county surveyor; Henry Dern, coroner; C. H. Mueller, district attorney.

1876—F. W. Kickbusch, treasurer; Joseph McEwen, county surveyor; Henry Dern, coroner; C. H. Mueller, district attorney.

1877—F. W. Kickbusch, treasurer; C. W. Nutter, county surveyor; George Werheim, coroner; R. C. Spooner, district attorney.

1878—F. W. Kickbusch, treasurer; C. W. Nutter, county surveyor; George Werheim, coroner; C. F. Crosby, district attorney.

1879—J. R. Bruneau, treasurer; William Allen, county surveyor; Fred Neu, coroner; C. F. Crosby, district attorney.

1880—J. R. Bruneau, treasurer; William Allen, county surveyor; Fred Neu, coroner; C. F. Eldred, district attorney.

1881-82—J. R. Bruneau, treasurer; William Allen, county surveyor; Fred Neu, coroner; C. F. Eldred, district attorney.

1883-84—J. R. Bruneau, treasurer; William Allen, county surveyor; C. Bernhardt, coroner; C. F. Eldred, district attorney.

1885-86—J. R. Bruneau, treasurer; B. C. Gowan, county surveyor; Ernst Schultz, coroner; B. J. Pink, district attorney.

1887-88—William Kickbusch, treasurer; B. Gowan, county surveyor; Charles Quandt, coroner; W. W. Mylrea, district attorney.

1889-90—J. R. Bruneau, treasurer; P. F. Curran, county surveyor; Charles Quandt, coroner; C. F. Eldred, district attorney.

1891-92—J. C. Berg, treasurer; P. C. Werle, county surveyor; Charles Quandt, coroner; C. F. Eldred, district attorney.

1893-94—J. C. Berg, treasurer; P. C. Werle, county surveyor; D. Sauerhering, coroner; C. F. Eldred, district attorney.

1895-96—Carl Paff, treasurer; William N. Allen, county surveyor; D. Sauerhering, coroner; A. L. Kreutzer, district attorney.

1897-98—Carl Paff, treasurer; William N. Allen, county surveyor; D. Sauerhering, coroner; A. L. Kreutzer, district attorney.

1899-1900—Anton Mehl, treasurer; William N. Allen, county surveyor; W. C. Dickens, coroner; H. H. Manson, district attorney.

1901-02—Anton Mehl, treasurer; R. H. Brown, county surveyor; W. C. Dickens, coroner; F. W. Genrich, district attorney.

1903-04—J. C. Hinrichs, treasurer; William H. Gowan, county surveyor; F. W. Kitzke, coroner; F. W. Genrich, district attorney.

1905-06—R. H. Juedes, treasurer; R. H. Brown, county surveyor; W. C. Dickens, coroner; F. B. Bump, district attorney.

1907-08—R. H. Juedes, treasurer; R. H. Brown, county surveyor; W. C. Dickens, coroner; F. P. Regner, district attorney.

1909-10—Herman Vetter, treasurer; R. H. Brown, county surveyor; W. C. Dickens, coroner; F. P. Regner, district attorney.

1911-12—John Schirpke, treasurer; William H. Gowan, county surveyor; Ed. C. Schulze, coroner; E. P. Gorman, district attorney.

1913-14—John Schirpke, treasurer; William H. Gowan, county surveyor; R. M. Frawley, coroner; E. P. Gorman, district attorney (appointed).

1850—No record in 1850 of county judge nor of county superintendent of schools up to 1865; schools seem to have been conducted under a town system.

1851—William H. Kennedy, county judge; schools seem to have been conducted under a town system.

1852-53—William H. Kennedy, county judge; schools seem to have been conducted under a town system.

1854-55—William H. Kennedy, county judge; schools seem to have been conducted under a town system.

1856-57—William H. Kennedy, county judge; schools seem to have been conducted under a town system.

1858-59—William H. Kennedy, county judge; schools seem to have been conducted under a town system.

1860-61—Hiram Calkins, county judge; schools seem to have been conducted under a town system.

1862—Hiram Calkins, county judge; schools seem to have been conducted under a town system.

1863—C. Graham, county judge; schools seem to have been conducted under a town system.

1864—B. Ringle, county judge; schools seem to have been conducted under a town system.

1865—B. Ringle, county judge; Mat. DeCourcey, county superintendent.

1866—B. Ringle, county judge; Jacob J. Hoffman, county superintendent.

1867—B. Ringle, county judge; Jacob J. Hoffman, county superintendent.

1868-69—B. Ringle, county judge; Thomas Greene, county superintendent.

1870—B. Ringle, county judge; Thomas Greene, county superintendent.

1871—B. Ringle, county judge; Thomas Greene, county superintendent.

1872—B. Ringle, county judge; Thomas Greene, county superintendent.

1873—B. Ringle, county judge; Thomas Greene, county superintendent.

1874—B. Ringle, county judge; Thomas Greene, county superintendent.

1875—B. Ringle, county judge; Thomas Greene, county superintendent.

1876—B. Ringle, county judge; Thomas Greene, county superintendent.

1877—B. Ringle, county judge; Thomas Greene, county superintendent.

1878—B. Ringle, county judge; Thomas Greene, county superintendent.

1879—B. Ringle, county judge; Thomas Greene, county superintendent.

1880—B. Ringle, county judge; Thomas Greene, county superintendent.

1881-82—B. Ringle, county judge; Thomas Greene, county superintendent.

1883-84—Louis Marchetti, county judge; Thomas Greene, county superintendent.

1885-86—Louis Marchetti, county judge; Ludwig Findorf, county superintendent.

1887-88—Louis Marchetti, county judge; J. P. Briggs, county superintendent.

1889-90—Louis Marchetti, county judge; F. A. Strupp, county superintendent.

1891-92—Louis Marchetti, county judge; F. A. Strupp, county superintendent.

1893-94—Louis Marchetti, county judge (resigned); F. A. Strupp, county superintendent.

Louis Marchetti, municipal judge, 1878-1885; H. S. Albon, 1885-88 and resigned; C. F. Crosby, January, 1889, December, 1889, died; John C. Clarke, appointed, 1890-91; Henry Miller, 1892-1904.

1893—J. J. Sherman (appointed), county judge; Henry Miller municipal judge, served till 1904. At this time the jurisdiction of the municipal court was extended, the court raised to a court of record, and Louis Marchetti was elected judge in 1904 and re-elected in 1908 and 1912.

1894-98—Henry Miller, county judge; 1895-96—J. F. Lamont, county superintendent.

1898-1902—Henry Miller, county judge; 1897-98, J. F. Lamont, county superintendent.

1902-06—Henry Miller, county judge; 1899-1900, J. F. Lamont, county superintendent.

1906-10—Henry Miller, county judge; 1901-02—J. F. Lamont, county superintendent.

1910-14—Clyde L. Warren, county judge; 1903-04, J. F. Lamont, county superintendent.

1905-06—J. F. Farrell, county superintendent.

1907-08—J. F. Farrell, county superintendent.

1909-10—W. Pivernitz, county superintendent.

1911-12—W. Pivernitz, county superintendent.

CHAPTER XVII.

The City of Wausau—As It Was as a Village from 1861 to 1872—Its Officers—Historical Events—The Flood of 1866—Fires—Wausau Fire Company No. 1—Music Hall—Dramatic Clubs—The Social Life.

THE CITY OF WAUSAU.

The city of Wausau is practically in the center of Marathon county, as the county is in the center of the state. It covers an area of 6½ square miles, being three miles from north to south, two miles from east to west, with an additional half section of land on the southeast side of the parallelogram. The Wisconsin river traverses it from north to south, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. From the southeast corner of McIndoe park, the width of the city is exactly one mile east and one mile west. The city is finely located in the valley of the river; there are few, if any, cities which have so nice or picturesque a location. The river banks are high, keeping the stream within its shores, even at high floods. It spreads out for nearly a mile on each side of the river over a plateau, then the gradually rising hills encircle it like a garland on the east and west.

Many elegant residences and buildings are scattered over the hillsides; the eye rests with pleasure on these elevations with their beautiful soft verdure in the summer, with swelling fields of golden grain, mixed with green fields of corn in the distance, with the placid sheet of water of Lake Wausau in the center, while the dark green of the needle trees which crown the crest of the hillsides when the ground is covered with snow make it a beautiful landscape in the winter.

To the southwest, only two miles from the city limits, Rib Mountain, covered with dark green foliage during the whole year, rises gradually from the shores of the Rib and Wisconsin rivers to a height of 1,841 feet above the level of the sea, the highest elevation in the state.

Standing on the top of the eastern hills at the end of Franklin or McIntosh street, or on the town line road, or on the end of Callon or Elm street on the west, the landscape presents an admirable view, and in the early

fall when the leaves begin to turn, the beauty of the scenery must be seen and felt, because the pen fails to do justice to its magnificence.

The dam at the Rothschield paper mill creates a very large reservoir, called Lake Wausau, which when cleaned out of the unsightly flood trash, which will be done in a short time, gives a fine chance for water sports, boating, yachting, and fishing, allowing steam or gasoline boats to run up to and land on the shores of the river at Wausau.

The city is built up in compact form from the center. The original plat as laid out by the founder, W. D. McIndoe, is still the center in every direction, with the court house as the heart, with fine substantial business blocks fronting it on every side: the banks, Hotel Bellis, McCrossen Block, the Federal Building with the post and United States land offices, the Wisconsin Valley Trust Company, and offices of the gas company. Other substantial and fairly fireproof buildings stretch in every direction, from the court house north to the spacious and elegant quarters of the Young Men's Christian Association building and the Methodist church and the majestic St James church, and south to the city hall, interspersed with the Nicolls, Livingston, Gensman, Kickbusch, Ruder, the Paff, Baumann, and Mueller buildings, and west to the Widmer College and the McIndoe park and public library, covering almost the entire original plat from Main to Fifth and from Forest to Franklin street, which territory is rightly included in the fire limits of Wausau. In good substantial buildings which have a claim to architectural beauty this city compares favorably with any of its size, and many much larger ones.

Three bridges span the river, the so-called Leahy and Beebe bridge, in the north, the Falls bridge in the center, and Stroller's bridge on the south, so called presumably because of the picturesque walk to and from the same, which invites promenading in the cool river breeze after a hot summer day.

The growth of Wausau has been slow, very slow, indeed, comparing it with the mushroom-like growth of some railroad towns, but unlike many others, it has been permanent.

It owes its growth not to railroads, nor to the speculative spirit of foreign capitalists, but to its natural advantages and its pioneers, foremost of all to Walter D. McIndoe, who better than anyone else foresaw its great future, but whose life was cut short by fate, before his high, but reasonable, expectations could be realized.

This city and county is only 200 miles from Milwaukee and less than 300 miles from Chicago, soon the center of the population of the United States; the next generation will see the whole county occupied by prosperous

farmers and hear the hum of industry throughout the River valley with electricity as the motive power, and who can fail to foresee a still greater future for Wausau? The city is easily accessible from all parts of the county, with its 40,000 people who live outside of its borders now, on thousands of profitable farms and in industrial villages, and who all have more or less business to transact at the county seat.

It has large, comfortable hotels and a hospitable people, who take pride in entertaining visitors and visiting societies, and Wausau has become the convention city of this state next to Milwaukee.

From the time that the first railroad struck Wausau in 1874, the city has entertained guests by the hundreds, and as early as 1887, the state turn "fest" was held here, where over 1,000 visitors were cared for for three days. The next year brought here the grand lodge of the I. O. O. F., and since that time not a year has passed but what some association or society held the annual session of its grand body or annual picnic in this place. Mercantile travelers make it a point to so regulate their trips as to spend the Sunday at Wausau in preference to any other place except home, because of hotel accommodations and sociability.

The business men of Wausau, its manufacturers and merchants, live here, which makes them equally interested in the welfare of the city with the workingmen. By far the largest majority of our laboring men own their homes; many of their residences are models of family dwellings, combining comfort with sanitation, having water service, electric or gas light and bath room. A reasonably low street car service brings them to the mill or factory, giving quick and restful transportation from and to their homes where the distance is too far to be traveled comfortably afoot.

With good schools, play grounds, with parks and a good water supply and lighting system, with street cars to places of amusements, Wausau has all the advantages of a modern city without the drawbacks of a congested population in overcrowded tenement houses and districts. A modern hospital, excellently conducted by the Sisters of the Divine Savior, with a staff of eminent physicians and surgeons and carefully trained and educated nurses, provides home treatment at low rates for the unfortunate sick. The men who conduct large business enterprises in Wausau have learned the lesson that there is virtue in co-operation, in working together for each other. The large capital invested in mills and undertakings is nearly all furnished by people who live here, not by any one man or by a few men, but by the association of many, which brings not only the means together for conducting the enterprise, but also the business capacity, the mental energy, and

the combined wisdom flowing from the experience of them all, which leads to success, divides the gain among many, and distributes the losses to lighten the burden. Business men in Wausau have ceased to quarrel, have ceased to look upon a rival as an enemy, and have adopted as their motto: "In union there is strength." Only on that hypothesis can be explained the erection of the Brokaw, the Rothschield, and the Mosinee paper mills, the growth of other industrial concerns which started with a small capital a few years ago, the alteration of the immense water power of the fall at Wausau, much of which passed down stream unused, into an immense volume of an electric current which furnishes power and light to factories and the household.

Social amenities are not neglected, intellectual life is fostered, recreation is furnished for the mind as well as for the body. For more than a score of years, the Ladies' Literary Society has provided a winter lecture course entertaining as well as instructive. The university extension lecture courses on American history, on popular astronomy, and on literature have been heard, and the excellent travelogues of Colonel Sanford; two of the foremost women of America, Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, have appeared on the rostrum, and lectures by Will Carlton, Theo. Tilton, Colonel Watterson, Rev. Nugent, and William J. Bryan (the last one under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association) were provided for our people. The best of music has been brought here to entrance our music loving population. The first opera house, a jewel of its kind, unfortunately destroyed by fire, was opened by the Emma Abbott Company with two evening performances and a matinee, and in the same house was heard Camilla Urso, the unparalleled mistress of the violin of her time and the great masters of the bow, Remeniy and Jacob Reuter. Lulu Jane Abercrombie, the renowned American prima donna, sang here often in the high school quartet and her first operatic role as Arline in the "Bohemian Girl," which opened the way to her to the operatic stage, upon which she has a triumphant career, and F. W. Kickbusch winning laurels as the national American baritone. The German singing societies, notably the "Liederkranz," has brought here twice the "Sängerfest" of the northern district of Wisconsin with its choir of hundreds of male voices and Gust. Mueller of Wausau acting as conductor of the combined choirs. Christoph Bach, the master conductor and composer of the West, has been heard here with his symphony orchestra.

It was always the pride of Wausau to have good schools; its temples of learning are supplied with proper apparatus and improved furniture; its staff of teachers is competent, and Supt. Silas B. Tobey and his predecessor, Carl Mathie, a Wausau man born and bred, have worked in season and out

of season to raise the standard of education, and in this labor were supported by the board of education, which in its personnel is with no other change in the last ten years except such as death has brought, and which has aided superintendent, teachers, pupils and parents to the best of their ability.

The different men's clubs and societies, the Merchant Association, the Ladies' Literary Club, Tuesday Musical Club and Singing Societies, notably the "Liederkranz," not to forget two orchestras and brass bands, all combine to make Wausau a city of commercial importance where the industrious man can make a living, and where it can be made attractive and pleasant, removing as much as possible the dullness caused by a life of labor without intellectual refreshment and recreation.

A great number of edifices with lofty spires pointing to the sky, some grand in appearance, are evidence that the people here believe in the doctrines of Christianity and endeavor to practice its teachings.

But it was not always thus. The present appearance of Wausau is the growth of over sixty years, counting only from the organization of Marathon county as a political entity in 1850, remembering, however, that the pinery here was invaded in 1839 and saw mills existed and had their beginning in 1840. The slowness of the growth of Wausau in the first twenty years from 1840 to 1860 is apparent from the vote cast for president in the last year mentioned, which was only 247 in the whole town of Wausau, which included the village, the Little Rib mill settlement, and the farmers in the present town of Wausau.

From the time of the organization as a village in 1861 up to 1867, there was some growth, of course, but the old original buildings were then still standing, only a few new ones, mainly little houses or shanties, were added.

The whole population was still depending on work for the four mills, the cutting, hauling, and driving of logs to the mills, running the lumber to market, and the few workers in the original trades, the blacksmiths, wagon and sleigh makers and shoemakers, without which business could not exist.

The following is a fairly accurate pen picture of Wausau in 1867, as it appeared to an observer:

On Clarke's Island was situated J. C. Clarke's saw mill and boarding house, a very primitive building, occupied also by Clarke's family; on the north side of the road coming up the hill from the slough bridge, was the blacksmith shop and residence of Charles Klein, one of the original Pittsburg settlers; he sold his shop to Otto Schochow in the fall of that year, and moved back to Marathon City; next to him was the house and shoemaker shop of Charles Wiskow, next a grocery and saloon kept by a Braun; fur-

ther north lived the widow of Gottlieb Gritzmacher with her family, and still further north was the farmers' boarding house and stable, kept by Christlieb Berwald, an excellent stopping place, where farmers could eat their lunch and get a cup of coffee for five cents, paying ten cents for stable money. A very light cheap bridge connected Clarke's Island with McIndoe Island. At the end of the dam was the flour mill of Thayer & Corey and on the little island above the dam was the residence of N. Thayer; this house was broken up and washed away by the flood of 1881 with all the top ground, leaving the bare rock exposed, on which stands now the cooper shop of the McEachron Mill Company. At the road (it was not a street) from Main street to the slough bridge, which was down a very steep hill, there was on the north side of the road the blacksmith shop of Frank Mathie, next the wagon shop of August Lemke, then the blacksmith shop of John Schneider. On the south side of the road was a barn and stable owned by W. D. McIndoe and the wagon shop of Louis Storch. On the east side of Shingle street were two houses, both owned by John Schneider, one occupied by him, and one by a Norwegian by the name of Andrew Iverson, and on the west side of the street were the three houses occupied by Louis Storch, William Berwald, and Fred Berwald.

On Plumer's Island were the two mills owned by B. G. Plumer, one supplied by water power from the mill pond by a conductor, which mill was operated by Brown & Fellows until 1869; the other mill was operated by B. G. Plumer until his death in 1886. Each mill had its boarding house for the mill hands, and the Plumer boarding house was in charge of Mrs. Aug. Gotchy, a kind, good soul, whose culinary skill was high above par, who set a table for the men unexcelled even at the Forest House. The property line between the Plumer and McIndoe was marked by a tight board fence; close to the fence and in close proximity to the Plumer boarding house was the boarding house for the McIndoe mill hands, in charge of Augustus Gotchy, with a gate between them.

The fence extended down to the river and was used as a backing to the rafting shanties of the two mills, which were of the simplest kind, where rivermen slept while rafting the lumber. Of course, people having homes at Wausau slept at home.

On Plumer's Island sloping down from the boarding house to the river, was a vegetable garden in fine cultivation with two shanties, one occupied by John Miller, the other by Fred Schultz, both for years employees in Plumer's mill. A little to the north where now the St. Paul railroad track strikes Plumer's Island, was a log house with a little space of ground surrounding

it and fenced with slabs, the home of the widow Philbrick, mother of W. B. Philbrick. This house was unceremoniously torn down in 1874 when the big high rock which blocked the track was blasted out of the way to make room for the railroad track.

Main street was then the principal street and remained so for several years more; it was called the Jenny road, being at that time the only road leading out from Wausau to the north and the supply road for Jenny and the camps above. On the south end was the McIndoe mill, still in operation by the Heineman Lumber Company now, and a road from there down to the flat where there were two houses, one occupied by J. Meuret and his family, and the other by the parents of August Kickbusch and their daughter Caroline, dec. Radant. North from the mill was the large store building of W. D. McIndoe. The road was four rods wide and as high on the west as on the east, the biggest part of it used as a piling ground for oar stems, spring poles, and grubs.

Crossing Washington street (or road rather), there was the Lake Superior House (John Le Messurier), the biggest hotel at that time in town, then came the residences of W. D. McIndoe, and Hugh McIndoe. On the next corner was the B. Whitacre house, and further up on the same side lived John Peters, William Gowan, August Hett, and then a house owned by Judge Ringle and one by C. A. Single. Beginning on the other side south, there was the Riverside Hotel, the Jolly saloon across the street on the corner (office building now), next was the saloon building then owned by William Ziemer and his half brother Ziebell, who were also loggers, next was the R. E. Parcher store, next the little hardware store and warehouse of Kickbusch Brothers, the upper story being occupied by F. W. Kickbusch and family; next was the store building of Aug. Kickbusch. All these buildings from Riverside Hotel up were in existence for some years and are still standing, and with the mills in close proximity the principal shops and stores on this, the only road north to the camps, it is easy to see that the business was concentrated on Main street between Washington and Jackson streets.

The corner of Main and Washington streets opposite the Kickbusch store was unoccupied, but north towards Jefferson street were two little houses still standing owned by the Stackhouse estate, one occupied by the heirs and one by Charles Clarke, and a house on the corner, occupied by H. L. Wheeler; across Jefferson street was the home of M. Stafford, next the house of Dr. George E. Clark, then a vacant space, and on the further corner of Scott street was the house of Fred Tyler on the lots now occupied by the

Anderes Hotel and other buildings. Further north lived the widow of Thomas Single, then two other small houses, one of the occupied by Alexander Stewart and wife beyond McClellan street; then a house owned by Dan. Sullivan, next the house of Fred Neu and across from him the house of Dr. Wylie; still further north a house or shanty occupied by William Homrig. That was as far north as Franklin street, and there were no more buildings on either side; the road then slanted down to Stiensfield creek, crossed it and ran to Merrill, Grandfather, and incidentally as far as Eagle river.

At Stienfield creek vacated Indian tepees were quite numerous. There were also two Indian graves, marked by poles indicating that Wausau was a sort of regular camping ground for the Chippewa tribe.

On the south side of Forest srteet, beginning at the west end were the houses of James Single, E. B. Stoddard, and Thomas Youles, the city hall ground was vacant, then the house of Mrs. Lyman Thayer on corner of Fourth street; across Fourth street was the house of Cyrus Strobridge (owned by Schuetz estate now), who was in business at that time in Merrill; next was the house occupied by Mrs. Gross, a midwife, then were three shanties, one of them occupied by Dahlmann and one by Charles Cramer; the road then turned diagonally through the last block and connected with Grand avenue more than one block further south than at present. On corner of Grand avenue was the house of Mich. Lemere, and on the next lot east, lived Peter Crochier, a river man and pilot.

There were two small buildings on the alley running south of Forest street from Second up to Fourth street; on the end of Fourth street lived Carl Hoeflinger, and across from him was the house of D. W. Fellows, still standing. Fourth street was not open further than to the alley just mentioned.

On the end of Fifth street was the little building put up in the same spring by C. H. Mueller and next to him in the alley another little one owned and occupied by Julius Quade.

On the north side of Forest street beginning on the west was a blacksmith shop of Hinton, then crossing Second street, there was the home now occupied by Charles Wagner. This house is one of the oldest with the exception of the Stackhouse buildings, probably the oldest now standing in Wausau, and was quite pretensious at the time it was built, about 1852. It was erected by Kraft & Wilson for Taylor, the brother of Mrs. W. D. McIndoe, but it seems he did not occupy it, at least, but a very short time if he did. Going east passing the Forest House there was vacant ground,

until one came to the home of Conrad Bernhard on corner of Fourth, next the little house of Heppner, then the Seim boarding house, then the houses of Mrs. Haase and Levy Gennett, on corner of Fifth; on the other corner were the houses of F. H. Morman, next that of Tuttle and a house occupied by J. W. Chubbuck; further east were some small buildings, one of them occupied by old man Ziebell who had abandoned his farm in township 30, range 4 east, after making quite an improvement thereon. On the south side of Jackson street was the house of Mrs. Thomas Hinton, the Mich. Duffy grocery store, the Winkley House and Forest Hall, then across the street was the little tinner's shop of John Egeler, then the residence and hall of Judge Ringle (now occupied by O. C. Callies), further east the house of A. Lee; and some shanties further east towards the edge of the marsh. In Fifth street, nearly opposite the Northern Hotel, was the cabinet shop of Joseph Hildensperger.

On the north side of Jackson street beginning on the west, was the saloon of Joseph Noiseaux, on the next block the house and barber shop of Ch. Poor, next the Winkley House barn, next the house and store of Jacob Paff on corner of Third and Jackson; on the next block was the Althen store, the butcher shop of John Merklein, next the Henry Dern saloon, next the B. William saloon on corner of Fourth; on the next block east was the house of Aug. Lemke, and next the house of Mrs. Adam and her son John Adam, which was the last one on this side.

On south side of Washington street was the barn of August Kickbusch, on corner of Second the one-story store of William Barteld, next the Frank Wartman building, next one of John Dern, next Charles Woessner's clothing store and tailor shop, and on the corner the office building of George W. Casterline, fronting Third street. Across on the corner was a one-story store occupied by August Engel as a watch repair and gunsmith shop, and on the other corner was the house of Gerry Judson, part of it now attached to the Washington Hotel. Further east were some shanties, but Christian Osswald commenced the erection of his bakery shop the following year.

On the north side of Washington street was the barn of the Lake Superior house, on the corner of Second was the house of John Cramer, next the residence and shop of Ernst Felling, next the little toy store and house of Jacob Kolter and parents, and on the two lots up to Third street stood the house of Frank Mathie. Across from him was the house of Dr. Smith, now on Fourth street, and the rest of the block on this street was vacant, and so was the next block, until near Fifth street, where there was the

house of Mrs. Henry Paff, who furnished the yeast for the housewives, and next was the St. Paul church.

Only a few shanties were east from the church towards the marsh.

On Jefferson street, coming from Main street, was the house of J. Burns (now Fingerhut), the house of Bradford on corner of Third street, Corey's house on Third and Jefferson and the Slosson house on corner of Fourth and Jefferson, with some shanties further east, occupied by the brothers George and Jacob Stelz, who had removed to Wausau from a farm in the town of Stettin a few years before.

On the north side of Jefferson street beginning west, was the house of George G. Green and another small building near the corner of Third; the court house block was unfenced, and Herman Miller's house occupied the place where the gas company building and opera house now stand.

On Scott street were no buildings at all until Third street was reached, where George Lawrence had a building on the site of the Bellis House, and where the McCrossen store now stands, was a building owned by Slosson; well towards Fourth street was the home of Ely R. Chase and the postoffice. This postoffice building was later removed to Main street and served as an office for W. D. McIndoe and the Stewart Lumber Company and was later moved to Second street near Forest street.

Where the Federal building now stands, was the house of W. Wilson, occupied by him until the site was chosen for the present postoffice. On McClellan street lived J. Dobbly, Louis Lenneville, and next to him was the St. John's Episcopal church, and opposite the church the residence of R. P. Manson, one of the most prominent buildings at the time. On Second street from the south, was the house of Ernst Schultz, next one belonging to Luedke, both shoemakers, and further north passing Scott street, lived Mich. Rouseau; also Shaughnessy which place is now owned by P. O. Means; further north was the house of William Dodge.

On Third street was the Forest House, the Paff store already mentioned, the hardware store, and the tin shop of Richard Baumann, the Casterline and Bradford buildings already referred to, and opposite the court house was a one and one-half story building, "the Bank of the Interior," owned by J. A. Farnham. On the east side of Third street was the Forest House barn, in the next block north the grocery and lumbermen's supply store of E. M. Mott and Herman Miller, the J. Gensman's residence and shoe shop, which is now on Second street; on the corner was the August Engle watchmaker's shop already referred to, and on the corner of McClellan street was the home of Babcock. No buildings at all were on Fifth street.

There were other small houses and shanties scattered through this territory here and there; the streets were not graded, and only in the business portion of the village had the stumps been removed; very few and narrow sidewalks existed. The end of Washington street at the Kickbusch store and Main street were much higher than at present, the slough bridge was much lower than now, and consequently so steep a descent down as to make it impossible for one team to haul up a heavy load. On Washington street was a well near the sidewalk at Kolter's toy store, which was well patronized by the neighborhood. This is mentioned only to show the rural character of the streets at that time.

In the northern end of the town as far north as Grant street lived John Haines, Benjamin Thomas, and Lawyer J. P. West.

W. C. Silverthorn, district attorney, occupied the second story of the Strobridge building on Fourth and Forest streets. On Grand avenue was the house of Mich. Le Mere, one block further south the house of Lamereaux (Edee estate), and still further south the house of M. Walrad; then came the property of Plumer and Walton, unplatted, and cultivated by B. G. Plumer as a farm.

The Ruder brewery was the only building on the west side of Grand avenue and a saloon with a small dance hall was standing in Columbia Park with the residence of Edw. Kretlow, father of Ed. C. Kretlow, who had come from Milwaukee to take charge of the newly organized Wausau concert band and teach and conduct its practices. That park was and remained for thirty years and upwards, the recreation ground of the working population of Wausau.

Opposite the Brewery park was the house of Adam Young, whose business was to haul freight from points below.

The marsh stretched out from a little south of McIntosh street to somewhere up to Franklin street and extended west to Seventh, and in the spring even to Sixth street. The roads leading out from Wausau were the Jenny road, the road to Little Rib, Stettin, and Marathon, the road on the west side through the town of Main to Berlin, the Whiskey road, so-called, branching off from the Jenny road at the three-mile boom, a corderoy road across the marsh at the head of Jackson street and slanting up east hill to the settlement in Wausau and Easton; the town line road to Eau Clair and Hogarthy, the south line road to Mosinee, and a road branching off at Scholfield to the Kelly mills. No other streets except on the original plat had been platted, and only half of them were worked; for instance, Fourth street east of the court house had only a wagon track winding around the stumps.

On the west side of the river were two or three shanties close to the river bank, and further down was a house on the Kennedy farm (now Chellis), then occupied by the widow of Judge Kennedy who had married Peter Gifford, a saw filer, and the place became known as the Gifford place; the forty acres owned by the Aug. Kickbusch estate, was in a good state of cultivation, owned at the time by John Kopplin and sold to Aug. Kickbusch in this year, and Anton Schuetz had commenced clearing on his farm on the hill joining the Kickbusch place.

On the road leading north in the settlement, there was the H. Daniel's shingle mill, the house of Mrs. Poor, and a farmer by the name of Hoffmann, father of William Hoffmann, who with his sons engaged some in logging. Up towards the north, on the west side of the road, the land where now are located the fields of John Egeler, the fields enclosing the George Jung slaughter house, the S. M. Quaw and Herman Hartel farm, and other well cultivated smaller tracts, was termed the "Brand," meaning burned district. The timber had been cut, then a high wind threw down the remaining trees, the fire ran through and gave it a desolate appearance; the whole tract was supposed to be sterile and worthless.

To summarize: There were in Wausau in 1867—The original four saw mills, seven general merchandise stores, one hardware store, one toy store, four blacksmith shops, three wagonmaker shops, four shoemaker shops, three hotels, and one boarding house, and seven saloons.

The hotels and boarding houses were crowded except in midwinter and midsummer.

The lumbermen in business at Wausau were: First the mill owners W. D. McIndoe, B. G. Plumer, John C. Clark, and Brown & Fellows, J. and A. Stewart, R. P. Manson, Kickbusch Brothers, R. E. Parcher, Lawrence & Peters, Mich. Stafford, Jacob Paff, and Herman Miller.

Of the men who operated portable mills D. B. Wylie and Gerry Judson only lived in Wausau. J. D. Gray lived at Scholfield, and so did William Callon, and the brothers William P. and N. T. Kelly operated two mills on Eau Clair river and resided there.

The Trappe mill was operated by M. D. Courcey, the Pine river mill by Ed. Armstrong, and the mill in Jenny by Combs and Andrews. William McIntosh had a mill on Sandy creek. The mill on Little Rib owned by B. Single sawed a large amount of lumber annually for years yet to come.

The Scholfield mill probably cut the largest amount of lumber about that time, doing a large amount of custom sawing under the management of D. B. Willard. Nearly all the trade from these mills came from Wausau.

J. E. Leahy had come to Wausau in 1866 and commenced logging operations in 1867 and lived at the Forest House until his marriage in 1872 to Miss M. D. McCrossen.

The question may arise in the minds of some readers: Where did the hundreds of river men stop or sleep until the lumber was rafted and was on its way down stream? Many of these young men came after the ice had gone out and rafting had commenced; they slept in the rafting shanties at each mill in bunks until the fleet started down, when they made room for others. Wausau was the place where they congregated, and from here they went to the mills at other points, to Scholfield, to Kelly, to Little Rib, Big Rib and Trapp, Pine, and Jenny, and to the points in the Wisconsin where the lumber sawed at the portable mills was piled or stacked.

The capacity of the mills after the introduction of circular saws had immensely increased, still it was small when compared to the output of a modern mill.

In 1867 the largest output on record in one day's run of twelve hours less the time consumed for dinner, was a little over 30,000 feet, and was made in Plumer's mill, but it was only made by selecting the best of logs from the crop of good, fine logs at hand, and much of it was sawed into 1½ and 2 inch stuff.

The small capacity of early mills accounts for the holding out of the pine supply as long as it did; and only the best of logs were taken; such as showed some ring rot, and punk knot were left in the woods on the ground to rot. And it cannot be said that it was willfully wasted. Such were left in the woods simply because to cut, haul, drive, and saw them would have entailed actual loss to the lumbermen. No such loss occurred later with better prices for lumber and cheaper and better transportation facilities, but in early years this loss was unavoidable. With the great number of young men, especially in the spring, street brawls were not uncommon, but had no serious consequences; such crimes as shooting and stabbing did not occur. Indeed the carrying of a pistol was very uncommon. Women and girls were safe from molestation as much and more so than now, the dude or masher was an unknown being.

Mail arrived daily, but the roads left much to be desired. It often happened that passengers had to walk a distance where the horses could only get through with the empty stage, or over a hill, or lift it out of the mire.

The village marshal kept, or attempted to keep order. Indians were still numerous, but inoffensive. No gambling or sporting house existed, and the community was a peaceable one. Mills stopped running during the

day on Sundays, but not rafting, when the freshet was on. The churches having regular services on Sunday were the Methodist church, the St. John's Episcopal, and the St. Paul's Lutheran church.

Business conditions in the year 1867 were exceptionally good. Lumber brought good prices and cash pay. Mills prepared for a greater output, and the mill owners for an enlargement of the boom to hold the greater quantity of logs, which was expected to be manufactured next season. B. G. Plumer, with the keen foresight which was characteristic of him, had obtained the Baetz Island, and the land adjoining the river for the boomage of his logs, and in the coming winter he put in the piers and the Baetz Island boom, which while put in for his own use, nevertheless were of immense advantage to the other mill owners, in that it at least doubled the capacity of the boom, besides making a safe boom, able to withstand high freshets easily. Another event occurring in that year, needs mentioning.

Mr. August Kickbusch, the senior member of the firm of Kickbusch Brothers, was another one of the business men who saw the advantage which this county offered to the industrious poor man, who was willing to undertake the cultivation of the land, in other words, go farming. In the spring of that year, he made a trip to his old home in Pommerania, a province in the kingdom of Prussia. He had left his home just about ten years before, a comparatively poor man, and when he returned, a wealthy man, his coming created a mild sensation. In speaking of this country, he had to tell only the truth without exaggeration, to induce many people to emigrate and cast their lot with the new country. He was able to assure them that they could find employment at paying wages, and could with their earnings purchase good land and become independent men, and being willing to work, a great many took his advice and came to Marathon county.

He did not spend much time in Germany, having to hurry home to give his attention to the firm's business, and returned about the end of June. A number of families came with him, among them, John Marquart and wife, August Laabs and wife, Carl Goetsch, John Grochow, John Bartz, Henry Hintz, Ludwig Marth, Otto Schochow, Ferdinand Kickbusch and family, Ferdinand Laabs, August Buss and wife, and August Borchardt and sister, and some young unmarried men and women.

They made their home first in Wausau, but most of them took up land after one or two years and became prosperous farmers. But they were only the first ones of the large emigration of low Germans which followed them year after year until about 1880, and which built up the towns of Main, Berlin, Stettin, Wausau, Easton, and Hamburg.

The first settlement in Wausau, which was the first settlement in Marathon county when it was part of Portage county, has already been referred to, and how the growth of the village made it necessary to organize a village government, which was effected in the spring of the year 1861.

The principal village officers were:

1861—F. A. Hoffmann, president of board of trustees; Thomas Single, village clerk.

1862—B. Ringle, president of board of trustees; Thomas Single, village clerk.

1863—B. Ringle, president of board of trustees; M. H. Barnum, village clerk.

1864—R. P. Manson, president of board of trustees; M. H. Barnum, village clerk.

1865—Aug. Kickbusch, president of board of trustees; William Wilson, village clerk.

1866—Aug. Kickbusch, president of board of trustees; R. P. Manson, village clerk.

1867—Jacob Paff, president of board of trustees; J. W. Chubbuck, village clerk.

1868—Jacob Paff, president of board of trustees; J. W. Chubbuck, village clerk.

1869—Jacob Paff, president of board of trustees; J. W. Chubbuck, village clerk.

1870—C. Hoeflinger, president of board of trustees; J. W. Chubbuck, village clerk.

1871—C. Hoeflinger, president of board of trustees; J. W. Chubbuck, village clerk.

All these names were familiar as the names of old residents at the time, except F. A. Hoffmann, whose career was rather meteoric and not lasting. The proceedings of the county board mentioned in a former chapter show him as the power in that body for a space of time at least. Thomas Single was one of the four brothers Single, who were among the first comers into this county.

In the last years of the war and after its close, the lumber business was profitable, mill owners made improvements to increase the capacity of their mills, and there was a general good and secure feeling as to the future. Lumber was in demand and advances on lumber in piles could be procured before it was rafted. Nevertheless some unforeseen events occurred from time to time which retarded any sudden advance in prosperity.

In April, 1866, there was a high freshet which swept away the bridge (at the falls), went over the guardlock, and people living on Shingle street removed with their goods in time to escape destruction. The east end of the guardlock was swept away, the wall of water coming down washed out the street, tore away the pier under the slough bridge and also the conductor between the Clarke and Plumer's mill, a part of Clarke's mill, and some lumber and logs. The carrying away of part of the dam of the mill pond between the Clarke and Plumer mill delayed all mills in their work until the damage was repaired and gave rise to some hard feeling between the owners, it being claimed that repairing the damage was unduly delayed.

During the summer and until the bridge at the falls was rebuilt, a communication with the western settlements was established by running a ferry boat from the eddy above the dam to McIndoe's Island, which was connected with a light bridge with Clarke's Island. To raise some cash, needed for the building of the bridge at the falls, the county board ordered an issue of county orders, sufficient to realize at a sale of them the sum of $1,000.00, the orders not to be sold for less than seventy-five cents on the dollar at their face value.

When the county board fixed that value on county orders, it could not be expected they would bring more, and they did not.

The portable mills closed sawing in April, 1866, with an output estimated at 16 million feet.

No calamity of any kind befell Wausau in 1867 and 1868; but in 1869 a fire consumed the built-up portion of the north side of Washington street between Second and Third streets. It broke out in the night time in the house of John Cramer on corner of Second street, and with only water pails to fight, it spread to the next, the residence and harness shop of Ernst Felling, then to the residence and toy store of Jacob Kolter, then to Kolter's music hall, the finest hall then in Wausau, completed in the fall of 1868, and threatened to fire the house of Frank Mathie, which was saved by tearing down the addition nearest the burning music hall and keeping wet blankets on the roof of the main building. The buildings on the south side of the street, the residence of F. Wartman, the house of John Dern, and the house and store of Charles Woessner were saved by the same methods, nearly the whole population being in line from the river up to handle water in pails to the fire.

All these buildings were substantially new buildings, especially music hall, which was quite a pretentious one for the time, and as the insurance companies in which they were insured turned out wholly or partly insolvent,

the loss was severely felt by the owners; but with pioneer grit they all went at once to work to rebuild.

The fire was an object lesson to the people, which the village board was not slow to comprehend. The night of the fire was still, hardly any air stirring, else had there been only a moderate wind, increased by the heat of the flames, all the portion of the village within the sweep of the wind would have been swept clear by the fire. A hand engine was promptly purchased, which arrived on the 22d day of July, 1869, which was named "W. D. McIndoe" by the village board. No holiday was proclaimed on the day of its arrival, but there was an impromptu celebration nevertheless.

Wausau Fire Company No. 1 was already organized, and this company with that hand engine, for nearly twenty years worked voluntarily, that is, without any pay, attending meetings, fire practices and working at fires, protecting the property of the citizens from heavy losses, and on more than one occasion saved the village from destruction. It proved its efficiency in the same year when on October 8th, the Clarke mill caught fire in the night time, and in spite of the immense inflammable material in and all around it, through the efforts of the fire company, aided, of course, by the citizens, the conflagration was confined to the mill proper, no other building or lumber piles being consumed. B. G. Plumer, whose property was in greatest danger, gave to the Wausau company a silver speaking tube as a memorial of good service. Another instance was the burning down of the large Forest Hotel, a three-story building, standing close to Forest Hall and the Winkley House, on the 2d day of August, 1878. In spite of heat and falling sparks, the fire was limited to the Forest House, and the adjoining buildings escaped destruction, although not more than twenty feet distant from the burning one. The streets from Main up to Fourth between Forest and Washington streets had then been built up very compact with only two or three exceptions, all light frame buildings, and more than one had caught fire and burned down, and in each instance the fire was confined to the burning building, a record of which any regularly paid company might justly be proud.

The engine house with an alarm bell stood first on the southeast corner of the Court House square; in 1880 it was removed on the corner one block further east. When fire broke out somebody ran to the engine house, rang the bell, the firemen dropping everything in hand, ran to the engine house, pulled out the engine and two hose carts, each with five hundred feet of hose and hurried to the fire. In most cases the fire could be reached with hose from the shore of the slough or from platforms erected on convenient places on those shores; later cisterns were built at the intersection of streets

to furnish water. No time was lost waiting for horses, the fire company always responding promptly. This engine house is now the property of Mr. Charles Burke on Scott street and used by him as a barn and stable.

The following named gentlemen were foremen at different times of this fire company, but it is barely possible that one or two names may have been overlooked, the names being cited from memory, the records of the company having been lost. The first foreman was George Werheim; others were: B. G. Plumer, W. C. Silverthorn, Jacob Paff, F. W. Kickbusch, Valentine Ringle, C. H. Mueller, Henry Miller, and Louis Marchetti.

During the whole of its existence, excepting only the first two years, Mr. August Lemke was hose captain, and no man ever rendered more efficient and patriotic service than he. When he died in February, 1901, the survivors of the extinct company, feeling that such a mark of respect was due to his memory, assembled, and under the lead of Louis Marchetti, the last foreman of the company, escorted his remains to the grave.*

Before the casket was lowered Judge Marchetti said:

"We stand at the bier of a dear friend, whom we have known long and well. With him is gone from our midst another of those generous, daring and whole souled pioneers, who have opened up a wilderness for thousands of people to follow them, who profiting by their toil, have found homes and comfort, and happiness, and many of them even wealth. Few men are living yet, who, like the deceased, have seen Wausau grow from a mere trading post to its present proud position among the sisterhood of cities of our proud state. Nearly his whole life was spent here, from early youth to his ripe old age. His life was an open book that everybody could read.

"At his bier the injunction to speak only good of the dead becomes useless for there is nothing else to say. No man could ever say that August Lemke did him wrong, not even in thought, much less in deed. In his prime of life, his body was that of a giant, yet his soul was that of a child, harmless, guileless, innocent. He never harbored malice, never knew what it was. Like all human beings, he had his joys and his sorrows, but he was never boastful in his success, never bitter in his grief.

"He was an intensely loyal and patriotic citizen. He loved his family and brought up his children to be honest, useful citizens, not drones in society. Next to his family he loved this city, and gave his best thoughts and many months and even years of his life to the service of this community without

* After the inauguration of the water works, the hand engine was sold to the village of Athens, where it is still doing as good work as ever.

pecuniary compensation. Who is there that has done more than that; how many are there that have done as much as that?

"For twenty years or more he was an active fireman in the voluntary fire department and second in command during the whole time, his modesty preventing him from taking first place, which he would have filled with credit to himself and benefit to the community.

"Often have we seen him surrounded by smoke and flame drenched through and through in the cold of a winter night, and never flinch. He never sent a man to a place of danger where he would not go himself. He served his city and county well in other places, but he was one of those silent, modest men, who would rather shun than seek publicity. It all the more becomes the duty of those who knew him well to speak of his many merits at his grave and point out to the younger generation that they might well emulate the example of our honored friend. August Lemke was a thorough disciple of Christ. His life was regulated by the rule 'As you would that others should do unto you, do you even so unto them.'

"Like most other pioneers he did not accumulate great wealth; he does not leave riches to his children, but something of more value than that; he leaves behind him a name honored and beloved for good acts and deeds done in life, for his civic virtues, for his spotless character, for his unflinching integrity, and a name which will be remembered in the history of Wausau along with those other good and noble men who have gone before him, and with those who will soon follow him, as the founders of our city.

"Let us now reverently and tenderly return his earthly remains to mother earth, and may he rest and sleep sweetly in her bosom, like a child in its mother's arm, until the day of resurrection."

Of the many saw mills erected between 1840 and 1850 the B. Single mill on Little Rib was the first to quit operations. It burned down in 1871 and was not rebuilt.

In the winter of 1871 there was established the first public library. A number of gentlemen contributing to the purchase of books, adopting a constitution by which the society was named "Pine Knot Literary Club." The books were kept for some years in the office of the "Wisconsin River Pilot," and later given in charge of the "Ladies' Literary Club" and became the nucleus around which grew up the Wausau Public Library. The founders of this club were W. C. Silverthorn, John Ringle, Valentine Ringle, D. L. Plumer, Orson Phelps, John Patzer, and a few more.

In 1871 a lumber pile on J. C. Clarke's yard, standing close to the river, caught fire, communicating it to another pile, but by the prompt arrival of

the fire company aided by the mill crew, the fire was put out without doing much damage.

Jacob Kolter had now erected and completed a building on the corner of Washington and Third street called music hall, a large two-story building covering the entire lot 120x60 feet. On the first floor were two stores, fronting Washington street, the corner store occupied as a drug store, the next one was occupied as the banking house of Silverthorn & Plumer. On the north side of the building was a saloon, and above the saloon was a dining room, the saloon and dining room being separated from the stores and the hall on the second floor above the stores, by the stairway, landing, and ticket office.

That hall was the scene of many festivities and celebrations. Theatricals, lectures, concerts, political meetings, and society dances were held in that hall for a score of years, reflecting the social, intellectual, and political life of Wausau. The hall was hardly completed with stage and some scenery, when an amateur theatrical club gave some performances, with Mrs. Dr. Wylie as leading lady, Miss Mary Jane Coulthurst as ingenue and other ladies, and W. H. Barnum, Charles W. Nutter and George Lenneville as the main support of the venture. The leading lady had all the qualifications of a great actress, but the club was shortlived; after a few good performances it broke up.

A little later the German Dramatic Club began its career and for many years entertained the German-speaking population with its performances in melodrama, tragedy, and farce, and it may be truthfully said that their acting was often superior to the performances of some of the wandering troups that come with great pretensions and big advertisements. In the German club, Mrs. H. J. Lohmar was the leading lady; she had the mimic, the verve, the correct pronunciation and appearance of a great actress. Her "Jane Eyre" was a piece of great acting, both as the poor, oppressed orphan and the great lady.

Mrs. P. A. Riebe acted the parts of the ingenue, supported by the Misses Caroline and Louise Ringle, and others. Dr. P. A. Riebe was equally at home in comedy as in tragedy, while J. W. Miller played the villain to perfection. When Riebe sang his song, in the "Songs of the Musician," and J. W. Miller acted the part of the respectable innkeeper, who, caught as a poacher, treacherously kills the game warden and is tortured by his conscience into his grave, when at last he confesses, a hush fell over the assemblage and many eyes were moist.

H. J. Lohmar, as the loving young man, would have been perfection had he better memorized his lines and relied less on his extemporizing. Many

others assisted, but they cannot all be named. In later years B. Riebe took the place of P. A. Riebe, but the void left by the removal of Mrs. Lohmar was never filled.

There was a Choral Society, too, in the seventies, and they gave the oratorio "Esther" in costume, with Miss Alice Bradford in the title role, which she sang in fine voice and good effect.

Will Carleton recited his poems in that hall, and lectures on popular astronomy followed. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony both lectured in Music Hall, and a few words on the apppearance and lecture of these, probably the most noted American women on the lecture platform, may not be inappropriate.

The name of Cady Stanton was not unknown even in the pinery, and attracted a full house, more probably from curiosity to see her, than from any sympathy with her work. It was on a Saturday evening and the hall fairly well filled. As she walked up to the stage, an elderly, grandmotherly looking woman, simple and very becomingly dressed, all eyes were fixed on her. Without much of an exordium, she started on her subject, "Women's Rights," in a clear, conversational tone that could plainly be heard everywhere, her pronunciation being slow and very distinct, and in a very short time the audience gave her their closest attention. Speaking of the advance made by the movement, she spoke a little reprovingly of the young reporters, "Hardly dry behind their ears," who in former years referred to her and her co-workers as the cackling geese; she did not fail to weave into her lecture some humorous episodes, even when the joke was on her; as, for instance, when she told of how she and other ladies of her inclination had made up a purse to enable a bright boy to make his way through college, to become a minister, and after having graduated with honors, having received his degree and having been ordained, was invited by the ladies to preach his first sermon in their church; how the church was filled by a pious assemblage to listen to the words of the new minister; how after the introductory hymn was sung, the young minister mounted the pulpit, opened the good book and read from the epistle of St. Paul: "Let the women be silent in the congregation," and made that the text for his sermon in the spirit of St. Paul. "And," said Mrs. Stanton, with a sly twinkle in her eyes, "we women made up our mind right then and there, never to pay for the education of another boy to the ministry in that denomination." Speaking of her experience before legislative committees and political conventions, she told how she appeared in behalf of her co-workers before the committee on resolutions of the national Republican convention in 1864, which gave Abraham Lincoln his second nomination, and

asked for the incorporation of a woman's suffrage plank; how the committee graciously permitted her to address them, and after having spoken but a short time, was impatiently interrupted by the chairman, Horace Greeley, with the tart remark, "Madam, the ballot goes with the bayonet," and her instant reply: "Very well, Mr. Greeley, I have furnished two substitutes to fight for me, my two sons; how many have you?" which was rather a little unkind on Greeley, he having no son. At the end of her lecture she announced that on Sunday afternoon she would speak at a church (Universalist) and in the evening again in this hall on another subject. Sunday night Music Hall was crowded to its full capacity, even all available standing room was taken up.

Mrs. Stanton took up for her subject, "Domestic relations; husband and wife; parent and child," and treated it in a masterful way. And she could speak with authority on these subjects, for hers was a most happy household, and she was in position to give advise; and the whole large audience was in complete sympathy with her discourse, she having so enraptured it, that not one was seen to leave the hall during the whole lecture of full two hours' duration.

The following winter Susan B. Anthony delivered her great lecture, "Woman wants bread, not the ballot," to a large appreciative audience; the idea carried out, of course was, the ballot is a means to earn the bread, having particular reference to the army of women working in industrial pursuits and factories. Like Cady Stanton, she appeared plain and simply dressed, though in good taste; and she, too, was eargerly listened to by the assemblage. When she feelingly mentioned the oppression that women were frequently subjected to in factories, and the starvation wages received by them, her face lit up and gave her a commanding appearance. She laid bare existing wrongs; and no doubt it is through the labor of these two women that many abuses have been corrected in later years, though it was done without resorting to woman suffrage. Susan B. Anthony was a really eloquent woman, and some of her utterances will not suffer in comparison to be placed side by side with the best of American oratory.

There were also the travelogues of Colonel Sanford, unrivaled as a word painter. Leaving the port of New York, he took his audience over the old continent, showing and explaining the great historical sights there to be seen, and never failed to close with a peroration of the grandeur, political and geographical, of our own country, the east, and of his own home, the beautiful Mississippi valley.

There were other lectures, concerts, Abby Carrington and others of her and of a higher class, and there were the political meetings with good speakers.

It was in Music Hall that H. S. Alban made his first political speech here in reply to a speech made by Gen. E. S. Bragg, and his appearance on the rostrum was a most pleasing surprise to his friends, because he showed himself not only as an able speaker, but as one who was a student of political affairs. And there was the joint debate between Thomas W. Nichols and Robert Schilling on the greenback question.

Many of the entertainments given in Music Hall came up in excellence to any given in the opera house at later dates. That hall was, of course, the scene of all society dances, concerts by the singing societies, the Harmony and later the Liederkranz, and lastly the meeting place of the social German society, "Frohsinn," the best interpretation of which would be "good cheer."

The decline of Music Hall began with the opening of the Opera House, which was much larger and better equipped. During the last years of its existence it was not improved; on the contrary, even repairs were neglected, and when J. M. Smith and C. J. Winton became the owners and existing leases expired, it was torn down, because the realty on that corner would warrant the erection of a new and better building. On its place now stands the Livingston block, the finest commercial emporium in the city.

Nevertheless the satisfaction felt by the tearing down of this building in the expectation of something worthier of the time and place was not wholly without some regret. It was in this building that the firm of Silverthorn and Plumer, although having done a brokerage business before, started out as a full fledged banking house; after this firm had put up a building of their own on the land owned by the Millard estate, J. M. Smith occupied their former quarters as a real-estate office, from which Marathon county was populated as never before.

Around Music Hall clustered many of the most pleasing, humorous and enjoyable memories of the past; it seemed as if with the demolishment of Music Hall went down the good old Wausau of olden times, to make room for the new. When built in 1870, and completed in 1871, it was the best and largest public building, and in a quarter of a century it was no longer good enough for the times. So passes the glory of the world, and how many of the buildings which are today the pride of Wausau may still be so in fifty years?

Why take so much space in writing about old Music Hall? Because there was the focus of the social and intellectual and political life from the beginning of the city, in distinction from the village, and these references serve to give an illustration as to what that life really was.

From 1861 to 1871 the village had enjoyed an unexampled, thereofore unknown growth. Several additions had been platted and the village stretched out south, east and north; more than two hundred buildings had been added in a few years, and the time had come to organize a city government.

CHAPTER XVIII.

City of Wausau, Continued—The Times from 1872 to 1879.

A CITY CHARTER.

was obtained in 1872 and sections 36, 25, 26, and 35, in township 29, range 7 east, were set off as a city.

The territory is four square miles in extent, exactly one mile in each direction from the northwest corner of Main and Washington streets, yet the settled portion covered only a part. The marsh still existed, one corderoy road at Jackson street crossed it, but during the summer Henriette street was opened and a road cut out, from the end of which a corderoy road was built to connect with McIntosh street, which was also made passable.

No new buildings had been added on the west side to those already mentioned, but good residence buildings were put up on Fourth and Fifth streets as far north as Franklin, and south on Grand avenue as far as the breweries.

At the presidential election in 1872, the total number of votes cast in the city was 425.

The charter election was held on the first Tuesday in April and resulted in the election of August Kickbusch as mayor.

With its organization as a city, the great work of improvements began, which has been continued ever since, more prominent in some years than in others, but never at a standstill.

Street grading was undertaken; a new bridge across the slough was built much higher above the water than the old one, and the street to the bridge from Main street west was filled in from three to five feet in some places to reduce its steepness. About three thousand dollars was spent in that year on street improvements alone, which was a large sum at that time, but it was a paying investment.

The inauguration of Mr. Kickbusch was quite a solemn affair, and evidenced the fact that the officers as well as the people were conscious that a change had taken place in their political status, which deserved special observance.

The outgoing village board was in session, presided over by Carl Hoeflinger, its president, when the mayor and new city council appeared in the meeting room of the engine house, which served as a village and city hall for many years. Mr. Hoeflinger then made a short address, referring to the changed condition, congratulated the people upon the advancement and the mayor and aldermen upon their election, and then the old village board vacated their chairs, and the city council took their places.

The council was called to order, the mayor delivered his inaugural, brimful of good common sense, and the new government was installed and proceeded to business. The administration of August Kickbusch was a great credit to the city, which took a decided step towards municipal progress, and gracefully and successfully passed through the metamorphose from village to city.

Two years afterwards he was again elected as mayor, and in 1889 was appointed by President Harrison as receiver of the United States land office at Wausau. The duties of this office were not congenial to him and he voluntarily retired in 1891, for the following reasons, which reflected credit upon his character:

On the 20th day of December, 1890, there were made subject to homestead entry about 200,000 acres of land, situated in Lincoln, Vilas and Oneida counties, which had theretofore been withdrawn for entry and settlement, and much of it was valuable pine land. These facts, and that the lands became subject to homestead entry on that day, had been very widely advertised and described as worth thousands of dollars each 80-acre tract, and consequently thousands of people came to Wausau from all parts of the United States to take up these lands under the homestead act. On the afternoon of the 18th day of December some ten to twelve men were seen running to the window in the courthouse, where according to advertisement publicly made by the register and receiver of the United States land office, the applications for homestead entry would be received on December 20, 1890, from 9 o'clock A. M.; and in less than an hour hundreds of applicants were standing in a line from that window to the street east, and across the sidewalk, with many hundreds of others on the courthouse square, coming too late. It took three and part of the fourth day to dispose of these applicants one after another, who were waiting out there in the cold all during these days, standing up or squatting on the snow and freezing, while hundreds of others hastened to the lands to take possession of them by settlement, as the legal phrase is, immediately after midnight of December 19, 1890, and thousands of others left the city, disgusted by being fooled to come hundreds and some over one thousand miles for a homestead, at great expense and with no certainty of being able to get one.

The men who went to the land after midnight of December 19, 1890, claimed a preference right over the men who filed their application and paid for their entry at the land office, and contested the rights of the filers (the men who filed for their land at the land office) to the lands. Mr. Kickbusch was not a lawyer and not familiar with land office practice, but he had a strongly developed sense of what was right and what was wrong. There was a difference of opinion even among lawyers as to who should have the preference right, the men who filed or the men who settled after midnight.

These conflicting claims had to be settled first of the local land office by suits, called contests. When hundreds of contests were brought by the settlers who had no papers from the land office, against the filers, who had the papers, and August Kickbusch was given to understand by the register of the land office, who had been in office for sixteen years and who was familiar with the United States land laws, that all things being equal, the settler had the best right to the land and the filer would lose it, Mr. Kickbusch said: "No, that is not right. I have taken from these filers their money and they have stood there in line for days and frozen, and now I should decide against them? That I will not do, even if it is the law; rather than do that I will resign," and he did resign before the first contest was brought on for a hearing. He followed the dictates of his conscience, preferring to resign the high office than do that which he deemed a wrong.

His name has often been mentioned as one of the pioneer businessmen in former chapters; many years his general store was the largest commercial house in Wausau, and he also dealt in lumber. He was a keen judge of human nature, but warm-hearted and accommodating. Always ready to help his countrymen, not only with his counsel, but with giving credit when others refused, he was deservedly popular with all classes of people. For years he was one of the most powerful political factors in Marathon county, first as a Democrat, then as a member of the Greenback party; later still, as a Republican until his death, in May, 1904, which caused widespread mourning. He was the founder of the Aug. Kickbusch Wholesale Grocery Company, and one of the directors of the First National Bank of Wausau from its organization until his death, and also a director in the Ruder Brewery Company.

In 1873 Jacob Paff was elected mayor, under whose administration another important problem concerning the future development of the city came up for solution. The annual agricultural products of Marathon county were then far from supplying the home demand, and as the farming industry at that time practically ended on the north line of township 30 the deficiency had to be hauled up from the nearest railroad station, which was still Stevens

Point, while the export of lumber depended on the caprices of the Wisconsin river.

The first railroad was secured in this year, though not finished until 1874, and the mayor of Wausau, Jacob Paff, was an important personage in inducing the Wisconsin Valley Railroad to enter Wausau.

In this year was also made the contract for the first large schoolhouse, the first brick building in Wausau, heated by hot air, the Humbolt Schoolhouse, slightly enlarged since that time. The contract price was $18,000, and L. S. Hayne, a stranger, was the contractor, but when it was completed it came to $24,000. To pay for this building, Wausau bonded itself for the first time, issuing $10,000 in bonds and paying 10 per cent interest thereon.

The high rate of interest paid on these bonds issued by a city who had no other indebtedness at all at that time, shows another instance of the prevailing scarcity of money at that time.

Buildings nevertheless increased; over one hundred houses were erected that year.

Jacob Paff was one of the earliest German settlers in Wausau; he came about 1851, and for seven years worked as a carpenter and cabinetmaker, having a shop on Jackson street, later built a store on Jackson and Third streets, where he carried on a general merchandise business and also engaged in lumbering. He demonstrated his belief in the permanency of Wausau by erected its first solid brick building, where his first store building stood, and following it up with the building of more brick stores on Third street, which made it the principal business street in the city. He was one of the founders of the First National Bank and its vice-president from the time of its organization until his death, on the 6th day of May, 1895, often acting as president.

Much of the prosperity of this bank was due to the confidence which the people of all classes of society had in his business capacity and personal integrity, for he at all times enjoyed the respect and esteem of the business world and the people generally.

He was county clerk of Marathon county, and for more than a decade one of the principal merchants and lumbermen of Wausau.

In 1874 August Kickbusch was again called upon to preside over the destinies of Wausau. The Wisconsin Valley Railroad was expected to reach Wausau, and he having taken a prominent part in the conferences which culminated in the contract for the building of that road, it was thought proper that he should be the official head to welcome the iron horse. The day of the arrival of the first train was duly celebrated, as has already been related.

In this year were finished the fine residences of N. T. Kelly, Mrs. M. B.

Scholfield, William Callon and many others. The Marathon County Bank erected its first solid brick building, (since torn down and replaced with its present structure) and James McCrossen built his big store on corner of Scott and Third streets.

Lincoln county, with one hundred townships, was set off from Marathon county in the legislative session of 1874.

The total vote in the fall election for the highest office voted for in that year, member of congress, in the city of Wausau, was 592.

The election of 1875 brought Mr. Carl Hoeflinger to the head of city officers. Wausau's growth had been comparatively rapid during the two previous years; streets had been laid out and graded, the new school house completed and was used, but it was soon discovered that instead of answering the needs of many years yet to come, it was just comfortably answering present needs and no more.

The railroad had brought many people, among whom were those that always follow railroad building and extensions; people whose acquisitions is of doubtful value to any place, and sometimes even a positive damage. The booms had been extended, lumber output largely increased, and Wausau became the center of the lumber industry on the Wisconsin river, which it has maintained to this day.

Merrill was then, and remained without a railroad until 1881. It had no large boom to hold logs; the Scott & Andrews mill the only mill there, boomed most of their logs in Prairie river. Only a few boarding houses were in Merrill, and the many hundreds of men who worked in the large number of camps in Lincoln county and all camps above Wausau, all came down here to be paid off, many remained here to go on the log drives after the river opened and returned again after the driving, or with the drive to Wausau. Wausau was their headquarters, as they called it, filling every hotel and boarding house to overflowing during the spring and early summer months, and had their earnings to spend. There were places willing to lighten them of their burden, even watching out for them, having runners to show them the sights, runners to show them to places where Dame Fortune might smile upon them, and incidentally relieve them of their hard-earned winter wages.

The police force consisted of a marshal and one night watchman, reenforced for a couple of months in the spring by a special policeman. The fire department consisted of the unpaid voluntary fire company, with the hand engine, assisted by the hook and ladder company, also volunteers. There was enough for the mayor to do in those days, especially if one was inclined to be more than mayor in name only, or limit his official authority to the presidency

over the city council. Mr. Hoeflinger was conscious that, although there was no salary attached to the office, still some duties were to be performed, not of a pleasing nature, or in connection with the merely administrative affairs of the city, but duties onerous and unpleasant, but he did not shrink from performing them.

Wausau being then on the end of a railroad line, and the last place of importance on the Wisconsin river, had a very large floating population, sometimes as many as a thousand, who spent a large part of their earnings here. It had assumed somewhat the airs and complexion of a frontier town, which in fact it was, and shady characters plied their trade almost everywhere. Livery rigs, whose occupants delighted in gaudy colored and highly scented dresses, paraded the streets. inviting the unsophisticated pinery boy to make acquaintance with the world, rather demi-monde. Mayor Hoeflinger undertook the heroic task of cleaning out the city. He made no pompous declaration of what he was going to do, did not begin this work by a bugle blast. He went at it in a most primitive way. One night he called to his aid his faithful adlatus, the city marshal, George Stelz, and—Harun al Raschid-like—they made a tour of the suspected parlors of Dame Fortune. No arrests were made on the spot, but next day it was said on the street that the mayor had delivered himself of some forceful speeches in some places. Some arrests followed and a number of business men in the wet goods line gave bond for their appearance in circuit court. After some terms of court these cases were forgotten, but the mayor's bold appearance as a social reformer had a good effect for more than his own term of office. Some of the professionals left the town, the bunco steerer disappeared, and the olfactory nerves of the pinery boys were no longer termpted on the streets by the odors of musk or patchoulie with which the air seemingly had theretofore been impregnated. Wausau assumed its normal condition; legitimate enterprises prospered; the building of fine residences, especially in the northeastern part, continued, mainly the work of a new architect and builder, John Mercer, who had come to Wausau in 1872. The N. T. Kelly residence was his first work here, which to this day is one of the finest residence buildings in the city, and many others are of his conception and plans.

At this time the city began to spread out across the river, but nevertheless the hard times beginning with the fall of the banking house of Jay Cook begun to be felt in Wausau. Its effect had been retarded somewhat by the building of the railroad to Wausau in 1874, but lumber had fallen in price, collections were slow, and the municipality began to feel the downward trend of affairs about this time.

Mr. Hoeflinger did his best to keep city expenses down to a proper limit, but he could not prevent a large return of unpaid taxes, which in those days, at least so far as personal property tax was concerned, was nearly a clear loss. He was glad to relinquish the cares of office and devote himself to his private business as a real estate and insurance man.

Carl Hoeflinger came to Wausau in 1860, and was county treasurer from 1865 to 1873; he occupied the chair as editor of the *Wausau Wochenblatt* when it was founded, and at different times thereafter, being a fluent and racy writer in both the German and English languages. Alone and unaided by any society or organization, he organized and led the first procession on Memorial Day in honor of the departed soldiers of the Civil war, furnishing with a lavish hand, from his own garden, all the flowers for the occasion. The ceremony fell in disuse after this first procession, to be revived after many years by Cutler Post, G. A. R., at Wausau. C. Hoeflinger was a man of attractive qualities of mind and heart, always popular, generous almost to a fault. He died a victim to that dread disease, consumption, on the 21st day of September, 1880, only forty-eight years of age.

The office of mayor was purely an honorary one until lately, but there never was a dearth of candidates, many citizens not only being willing, but glad to serve their fellow citizens in that capacity, though they had to go through the ordeal of an election and take the chances of defeat at the polls. They considered it an honor to be the candidate of a portion of the people, the candidate of their party, and next to the honor of being elected, stood the honor of being defeated; at least that was the view taken by people in earlier days, and they brought forward good men in each instance, the community being the gainer by it.

The choice for mayor in 1876 was B. Ringle, who was then and had been for years, the county judge of this county. The election was very animated, not only as to mayor, but for every office from mayor down. The political parties were drawing the lines and marshaling their forces preparatory for the presidential contest of 1876, and each party put forward their best and most popular man.

Such men as D. L. Plumer and R. E. Parcher were contestants for the office of supervisor of the Third ward, which included all the territory north of Washington and east of Main street. Both of these men were excellent citizens, their reputation for competency, integrity and local patriotism as well established as now, but curiously enough their nomination, instead of bringing forth unanimous rejoicing, brought forth only bitter denunciations from their respective partisans. It was Archbishop Whatley who said that

in a heated political contest it could easily be proven that Abel had killed Cain, and the truth of this remark was proven by the heated disputes of the partisans of these candidates.

The Republicans were bound to elect their candidate; the Democrats felt they could not afford to have their candidate defeated, and other wards took more interest in the election of the Third ward than in their own. When on the night of the election, D. L. Plumer emerged with a majority of three votes out of the contest there was a sigh of relief among Democrats, and the Republicans were satisfied, feeling that they had done their whole duty by their candidate.

The election in this year, including the presidential election of 1876, was the last one in which these two gentlemen were found in opposite camps. The exigency of politics brought them together in less than two years, and from that time on until the death of R. E. Parcher, they trained together in business and pretty much in the same political camp.

The administration of Mayor B. Ringle continued the established policy of street improvements, and in general kept a watchful eye on the interests of the city. But business was getting duller and duller, prices were still falling, and as taxes were bearing hard on the people the expenses of the city were curtailed as much as possible. Still one work worth mentioning was undertaken. The city had been spreading out and homes were erected all along and close up to the edges of the marsh. The miasma arising from this stagnant pool caused much sickness, especially among children, with an appalling death rate.

The drainage of this marsh was undertaken by digging a ditch at the southwest end of the marsh leading to a plank culvert, which ran underground through the property of Adam Young and P. B. McKellar, and underground across Grand avenue into the ravine which comes up to Grand avenue at Columbia park, leading to the river. That ditch and culvert served its purpose for a time, lowering the height of the pond and narrowing its limits, but in the nature of things could only be of a temporary character.

The pool on William's flat in the first ward, was also partially trained and the sanitary condition was greatly improved, though the cause was not wholly removed.

Few men, if any, filled the office of mayor who devoted more time to its interests and had more executive ability, a more thorough understanding and knowledge of municipal affairs. B. Ringle had been county clerk of Marathon county for six years, had served it five times as representative in the legislature and was county judge from 1864 until his death, on the 27th day of

October, 1881. He was familiar with the needs of the city as well as the county.

When he took the office of county clerk, and found the county owing the state $20,000 for taxes, a very large sum in those days, when money brought one and one-half or two per cent interest per month, and lands were considered a burden, he was the originator and, with the aid of his intimate friend, Senator E. L. Brawn of Waupaca, succeeding in enacting a law by which the state accepted forty thousand acres of tax title land in cancellation of this debt.

These lands were sold by the state for 75 cents an acre soon afterwards, and thereby again returned to the assessment rolls, increasing to that extent the taxable property of the county. For this act Mr. B. Ringle received high praise from all parties at that time.

In his private life, as well as in his official capacity, he was a man of unimpeachable integrity, plain-spoken in language, going always directly to the point, never deceiving friend or foe with phrases of doubtful import or double meaning. He was a powerful factor in shaping the destinies of Marathon county and the city of Wausau, and politically exerted more influence soon after his coming to Wausau than any other man. He was a native of the Palatine, Germany, where he was educated and worked in some minor official capacity. He emigrated to this county in 1846, and came directly to Wisconsin, settling first in Germantown, Washington county, but two years later took up farm life in the town of Herman, Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he remained until the spring of 1859, when he came to Wausau. He was postmaster, chairman and justice of the peace in Dodge county, and familiar with town, village and county government when he came to Wausau. The numerous German settlers who came to Marathon county about that time and settled in the new towns, consulted him more than any one of the lawyers then here on town organization and the like, because he could speak their language, explain the meaning of the law and instruct them in their duties. They found him a reliable and willing advisor, and that in connection with his sturdy and honest character accounted for the strong political influence which he exerted until his death.

The census of 1875 and the presidential vote of 1876 showed a large gain over the previous years. Nevertheless business was suffering more and more, there was a disposition to find fault with the government of nation, state and municipality, and whenever a mayor had served his one-year term, he asked for no other, but was glad to retire and leave the thankless job to some other person.

In 1877 J. C. Clarke became mayor and the council which was elected

with him was conspicuous in more than one sense, than any of its predecessors. Not only was the mayor one of the largest businessmen of the city, but so were most of the supervisors, who under the old charter were also members of the city council. There were B. G. Plumer, from the first ward; Jacob Paff, from the second; Carl Hoeflinger, from the fourth, and Alex Stewart, from the newly created fifth ward. They found an empty treasury, empty because a large amount of taxes was returned as unpaid, and in those days the county treasurer did not pay the delinquent taxes on the return to him of the tax rolls. It took an order of the county board requiring him to do so after the tax sale, at which the county was usually the only bidder, and then county orders were issued to the city or towns for unpaid taxes. In 1877 the city had no less than $4,000 in county orders for unpaid taxes, but these county orders were not par, but stood at a discount of from 20 to 25 per cent. Of course the city kept these orders in the treasury expecting to pay the county taxes for the ensuing year, and tried to get along with the license money which was not to exceed $50 a year where it is now $200 until the next tax paying time.

There was not much change for improvements, and the best that could be done was to keep streets and bridges in some kind of repair. There was then no money for such luxuries as street lights or street crossings.

Still the administration managed to run the city without going into debt, and they had to exercise much wisdom in accomplishing it. The hard times had struck Wausau with full force; many men were out of employment, and wages were at low ebb. Yet one ray of hope penetrated the dark outlook. The Wisconsin Valley Railroad opened a real estate office at Wausau in Music Hall building, and put J. M. Smith in charge of the business. He as principal contractor of the building of the road had taken a large interest in that land in part payment and was directly interested in the sale; it was said at the time that he had a half interest. Certain it is that after a few years he purchased the interest of the railroad in the land, and owned it himself with his co-partner Thompson. In the spring of 1875 he made his first trip through the settled portion with a view of examining the land as to fertility of the soil and its adaption for farming. The season was unusually late that year, and he found the growing crops decidedly backwards and felt rather blue over the prospect of realizing much out of the land. About two months later he made the same trip again, and was then surprised to see the waving fields of grain and thick fields of timothy which greeted his astonished gaze. He knew then that his interest in the lands would turn out much better than expected, and he lost no time in endeavoring to get actual settlers. He adver-

tised liberally, but judiciously, spending thousands of dollars in making known the agricultural richness of Marathon county, establishing a number of branch offices, and had hundreds of little frames made, boxes, in which the grains produced in Marathon county were exhibited, which were distributed at railroad stations and on all points liable to attract the attention of prospective purchasers. His energetic work began to tell in 1877; there was a large influx of strangers who settled on these lands, and they had to purchase their home and farm supplies at Wausau, as their nearest market. Their trade not only enlivened the extremely dull season somewhat, but held out great hopes for the future.

He was very successful in bringing settlers to this county, selling lands at reasonably low rates, even for that time and by giving such liberal terms as to payments that even the poorest was enabled to obtain a home; provided he would be industrious and honest. Nearly every one of these settlers became a well to do farmer, and to J. M. Smith's push and energy, and his honorable and fair dealing with the parties to whom he sold, was due much of the growth of agriculture in this county, and a corresponding growth of Wausau as an industrial and manufacturing center. This immigration helped Wausau over the worst of the hard times in 1877, and the careful management of city affairs saved it from running into debt.

The end of Mayor Clarke's administration was remarkable by the beginning of suits against city and county with a view of the cancellation of taxes which were sought to be declared illegal. This controversy was hurtful to the city more than to the county, but both passed out of it with no more damage than a black eye, for the time being, figuratively speaking, but the after effect was rather beneficial in that assessors were brought about to a better understanding and realization of their duties.

J. C. Clarke had often been mentioned as pioneer lumberman who came as a boy to Wausau in 1845. He was harder pressed than any other of the mill owners at Wausau during the time from 1874 to 1879, but he held up his head and succeeded in saving his property when other lumbermen went down. Fortune began smiling on him after 1879, and he was on the road to prosperity, when he sold out his mill property and standing pine to the McDonald Brother Company, a corporation in 1882, retaining only a respectable minority of the shares. But being used to the full and unrestricted control of his large business for so many years, which he was no longer allowed to exercise after the new corporation had taken possession, he sold his remaining interest in the following year and looked around for a new field of labor. In an evil hour he invested in a tobacco plantation in Virginia, and what it

was that could induce him, a Wisconsin pioneer lumberman, to go down into old Virginia among the Southern planters with whom he could not have anything in common, remained a mystery to his friends until the end of his life. The venture turned out a complete failure and so was his next venture of farming in the state of New Jersey. He returned to Wausau after a few years, then took up a homestead near Bradley on the Sault St. Mary Railroad, cleared the title to some of his propertly at and near Tomahawk City, which was then being founded by a Mr. Bradley, and succeeded in getting means enough to build himself a decent and respectable home, the only property which descended to his children. He was an energetic and hard worker all his life; came as a boy of fourteen years into the pinery without any acquaintances or friends; he understood the lumber business thoroughly, and in his younger days was sought as a pilot, particularly to run Big Bull. He was honest and warm hearted, but he could not always read the signs of the times; his first error was in selling out at a time when remaining a few more years in sole control of his property would have brought him a little fortune; but his greatest error was his venture in going into the plantation country of Virginia which came nigh ruining him financially. When he returned, however, he was the same John C. Clarke, undaunted by reverses, beginning life anew, and to the end of his days had the respect and good will of all his many old friends and acquaintances.

He was sheriff of Marathon county in 1859 and 1860, and many years a very influential member of the county board. He was elected to the assembly in 1881, and was a very creditable representative. While in the legislature, it happened that the railroad construction company which was building the railroad from the city of Eau Claire to Superior City went into bankruptcy and the state was forced by sheer humanity to send provisions up the line of the road to save the working people of that road from starvation.

John C. Clarke with a few other honorable and far seeing members desired the state to take the land grant given for the building of the road and build and operate the railroad itself. That land grant was worth more than it cost to build and equip the railroad, but for the state to take the grant, as it had a perfect right to do, and get the railroad substantially for nothing and still have valuable land was, in the opinion of the great majority of the legislature at that time, looking too much towards socialism, and the grant was given to the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, which built the new line and organized it as the Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad.

There was a sequel to that land grant. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad also sought to get that grant, and the competition of these

railroads endangered the success of either and worked indirectly in favor of the scheme of John C. Clarke and a few of his friends, who wanted the state to take over the grant and build the railroad itself.

Under the circumstances the two railroads made common cause; the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company withdrew, leaving the field clear to Chicago & Northwestern Railroad under a secret agreement, letting the last mentioned railroad take the grant, and build the road, about 62 miles in length, in consideration of which the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad should have a one-fourth interest in the lands granted, and be allowed to run their trains over the newly built road on very favorable terms and other very important and valuable concessions.

When the Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad had obtained that grant, had built the road and operated it, it refused to stand by the bargain made with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, claiming that the contract was void as against public policy. In the litigation which followed the breach of the contract, the Omaha road made that their defense, and the supreme court could not but adopt the same view. In the language of later days, this agreement was "a gentleman's agreement" ("rogue" would be a better term), which is binding on gentlemen without any aid of courts, just as gambling debts are called "debts of honor" because no court in the world will enforce them, and in this instance the Omaha road did not play the part of the gentleman with the gentleman on the other side. In strict course of justice, the successful railroad should have been also deprived of the grant or the benefits derived from it, because obtained under a corrupt bargain.

See 75 Wis. 225, and Sec. 4482 R. S., cited by court.

Such and similar agreements of and between railroads and favored corporations and large shippers, and actions of this sort, have brought about the hostile feeling against railroads which manifested itself in unfriendly legislation in late years, under which railroading is suffering to some extent at this time, but for which they themselves are largely responsible.

Since his return to Wausau, John C. Clarke was elected justice of the peace, re-elected from term to term, and he died at the age of seventy-six years, after a comparatively short illness. The last years of his life were spent fairly comfortably at his home on Franklin street, a modest, unpretentious but neat little house. He was a native of north Wales and came as boy with some emigrant friends to Dane county in June, 1845, from where he wandered up in the Wisconsin pinery in the same year, a poor, friendless boy, and stayed here all his life, with the exception of the few years spent in Virginia and New Jersey after he sold out in 1883 before his return back home.

CHAPTER XIX.

The City of Wausau from 1878-1912-3.

D. L. PLUMER.

Up to the year 1878 the majority of voters in Wausau were attached to the Democratic party. Officers were nominated by political conventions, but while there was opposition in the election, the Democratic party succeeded in electing the head of the village or city government without interruption, and also most of the minor officers, and the village trustees or the city council. The government was honest though a party government, no charges of graft were ever made, much less discovered or sustained, nor did any defalcation of public funds occur.

But in the spring of 1878 there came a change. It was brought about by the organization and growth of the Greenback party, which had drawn its strength so much from the Democratic party that when the Greenback party nominated a city ticket in 1878 with D. L. Plumer, a prominent formed Democrat at the head, the Democrats put up no ticket in opposition, but left it to the Republican party alone to put up the opposition ticket. The Republican party thus challenged, nominated a straight party ticket, which was defeated, and Mr. D. L. Plumer and the whole Greenback ticket was elected by a big majority. Mr. R. E. Parcher was elected on the Greenback ticket for assessor.

D. L. Plumer was no novice in city government, and with a competent council he did all that could be done to steer the city clear of the bars and cliffs which threatened the municipality. It was a time when tax litigation was rampant. A fe wsuits had already been commenced in the winter of 1877-78 to cancel taxes, and towards spring they multiplied. A decision of the highest court in the state seemed an inducement to fight taxes. In one day not less than twenty actions were served upon Mayor Plumer. The treasury was at low ebb, and the outlook for a betterment was not flattering. But in matters of litigation of this kind the mayor was of an unyielding disposition, and by his holding out against all settlements or compromises with

litigants, and the city and county attorneys working together in harness and digging deep into old musty law books, they found a hole through which to escape, and at the end of the year the city had obtained favorable decisions in most cases, escaping with no more damage than a discolored eye. From that time on, too, there was more attention paid to assessments, and on the whole, taking into account the after effect, the tax litigation did no lasting harm to the city, though it crippled it for a while.

D. L. Plumer refused to be a candidate at the end of his term, but three years later was again chosen to head the city government.

Under those circumstances there was a little chance for great improvements of a municipal character, but it was glory enough to have passed safely between the Scylla and Charybdis of litigation and an empty treasury. When Mr. Plumer turned city affairs over to his successor at the expiration of his first term, the taxes were collected, and the treasury was relieved from its former prostrate condition.

J. E. LEAHY.

J. E. Leahy was elected mayor in 1879 and re-elected in 1880 and 1881. His three years of service mark the beginning of a new era for Wausau. Times began to mend; the resumption of specie payment was an accomplished fact; the contraction of the currency had ceased, and the beginning of a period of expansion had set in. Business revived with advancing prices. These and other causes helped to mark the three years of Mayor Leahy's incumbency of office as a return of flush times of Wausau. In the summer of 1879 the Wisconsin Valley Railroad (now Chicago, Michigan & St. Paul) extended its line to Merrill, and the large crew of men engaged in that work were paid off at Wausau. In 1880, the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway (now the Chicago & Northwestern) reached the city, which gave it an impetus, such as it had never enjoyed before. The Clark, Johnson & Co. saw mill (now the Barker & Stewart mill) was built in 1880 and was in full operation in 1881, and in this year was also commenced the erection of the factory of Curtis Bros. & Co. (now Curtis & Yale) and the Dunbar & McDonald mill, which burned down in July, 1885. The Murray Foundry works made a large addition to its already great establishment, and everybody was busy.

The location of the depot of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway in B. Williams' addition made it necessary to fill in the street down the hill to make it less steep and fit to haul freight over. It was an expensive work and left the road still deep enough to make hauling of freight very expensive and tiresome. The Northwestern railway felt the necessity of a different

depot location, and when it extended its line west, it bought the property on which the freight depot is now located, and the city donated it a strip off the west side of Main street to make ample room for freight carriers and easy approach into the business part of the city. In these years was also begun the improvement of streets by planking the gutters to facilitate the surface drainage, and the putting down of street crossings. The steam fire engine was purchased in 1880, and that was the commencement of the transition from the voluntary fire department to the paid department which, however, was not completed for several years thereafter.

In 1880 and 1881 occurred the highest floods known to the earliest settlers. During the summer of 1880 the railroad traffic between Wausau and Stevens Point was interrupted by the flood for two weeks, and as the highway south was also overflowed, especially between Mosinee and Wausau, and at other places, too, and there being no other means of communication, there was for some days no communication at all with the outside world.

When the traffic was thus interrupted by the flood between Wausau and Stevens Point, it so happened that Mr. John Ringle was a delegate to the national Democratic convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, and had he waited for the flood to subside, he would have been too late for the opening of the convention and maybe too late altogether. Determined to be on time, he and W. C. Silverthorn, who accompanied him, put their suit cases in a skiff and made the journey from Wausau to Stevens Point on the high, roaring Wisconsin, stopping one night at Mosinee, portaging their boat over the falls, and arriving next day in Stevens Point where they took the railroad. It was not a very pleasant trip for two gentlemen not accustomed to that sort of travel, but it was a duty which the delegate would not shirk, and his friend was patriotic enough to stay with him and share the duty and the danger.

Another flood occurred in the fall of the same year, though without doing much damage. The highest flood known on the Wisconsin up to that time occurred in the last days of September, 1881, when the river rose to a height of 14½ feet above low water mark. During this last flood the upper boom broke and sixty million feet of logs came rushing down in a heap against the big round piers on the lower divide. These piers stopped the first powerful rush, and then the logs formed an immense jam, which helped to relieve the mighty pressure and kept the logs confined in the boom. During the night hundreds of men and all available teams were hauling rock on the guardlock to weigh it down, but in the forenoon the water overflowed the embankment from the top, which also showed leakage below. To stop the leakage and the overflow of the bank became of the utmost necessity, for had a break occurred

between the lock and the bank, the rush of the water would have swept the lock away in an instant, and the mills and mill yards full of lumber below would have been carried away.

J. M. Smith voluntarily directed the work of stopping the leakage and making the embankment from the guardlock to and over the railroad track. Under his intelligent and cool management it was accomplished successfully. His long and varied experience as a railroad builder was worth a great deal to the lumbermen below and to Wausau at that time. It was an exciting moment when, while a score of men were at work on the eastern portion of the lock, that work formed of timber squares and filled with rock, suddenly moved between three and four feet down stream, and while everybody was jumping for life to reach the bank expecting a breakage, it suddenly came to a stop again. The ground timbers had struck a solid rock which gave it the required force of resistance. A number of lives were saved by this timely stoppage.

The strengthening of the east wing of the guardlock by backing it against the pressure from above was undertaken by B. G. Plumer, who personally took the place of greatest danger and accomplished his purpose.

The outlet to drain the marsh had become clogged up so as to let no water flow through the culvert, and the creeks from the east side and the water from the east hill filled the low ground of the marsh to overflow, converting it into a lake, so that at Mr. Young's place on Grand avenue it overflowed the street and ran in the ravine south of the Columbia Park. It is said that some person wishing to prevent the water from rising in the marsh and overflowing the near buildings, dug a ditch across the road to facilitate the flow of water. If that was his purpose he succeeded admirably. As soon as the water began flowing it commenced to wash out and in a couple of hours it had made a tear in the street about forty feet wide and twenty-four feet deep through which the water rushed with a tremendous velocity. The house of P. B. McKellar stood on the east side of Grand avenue some few feet from the street. The water tore a great ravine washing away the land from underneath the house, part of which tumbled down in the ditch, and the house was substantially destroyed. The ditch so created by the washing away, served as a complete drainage of the marsh; the large quantity of sand and dirt swept into the river and created a bar, plugging the free course of the river, since which time the river changed its channel and the largest portion flows now in the two western channels of the river. Afterwards a brick sewer was laid in that ditch, intending to carry off the water to the river. The break in the street was spanned by a bridge, but afterwards sufficient ground was had

nearby, mainly from macadamizing of Grand avenue, to fill the break in the road again when the bridge was taken up, and the street was again its original width.

There was more or less damage done to streets, but that was quickly repaired, and when Mr. Leahy turned the city over to his successor, the injurious effects of the flood had all disappeared. The city, too, had largely grown in population, but the growth was more marked on the west side of the river than on the east side.

Mr. Leahy was a student at the state university when the war broke out, but left school and entered the Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry as a volunteer, advancing to the grade of captain of Company E before the war closed. He came to Wausau in 1866 and engaged in lumbering, operating mainly on Trappe river, until in company with M. P. Beebe he built the Leahy & Beebe saw mill in 1882 and operated it until 1890, when the partnership was dissolved, and the mill shortly afterwards sold. It is now owned and operated by the Jacob Mortenson Lumber Company.

J. E. Leahy was elected to the state assembly in 1882 and to the senate in 1886. While engaged in lumbering there was no man more popular with his employes. He was liberal in his views, fair in the treatment of his men and in business affairs, and clean in his private character, and these qualities, coupled with a fine education, enabled him to give the city an eminently successful administration. J. E. Leahy has always taken much interest in political affairs, and as late as 1896 was an effective campaign speaker in Marathon county, his support being eagerly sought by the contending parties. His views on the coinage question made him a supporter of William J. Bryan, and since that time he has been in sympathy with advanced progressive legislation without becoming a radical. Although retired from active business, he still resides here and takes great interest in everything that is of advantage to the city.

By the census of 1880 the population of Wausau was 4,272, as against 2,820 in 1875.

D. L. PLUMER.

D. L. Plumer was again elected mayor in 1882, re-elected in 1883, and much progress was made in these two years. School houses were built and enlarged, the first steel bridge built across the Wisconsin river over the falls at an expense of nearly $20,000, also the pile bridge constructed at the north end (both built in 1882), cisterns dug for fire protection, and all that without going into debt. The two sections which were added to the city on the north

had become largely settled, as well as Dunbar's and Marquardt's additions on the west side, and those were years of great municipal activity.

Mr. Plumer was always a strong believer in the permanency of Wausau and at all times diligent in advancing its interest. With Mr. W. H. Knox and James McCrossen he founded the Wausau Lumber Company in 1879, which company erected and kept in operation its mill located at the mouth of Stinchfield creek until it burned in May, 1889.

For many years he was county surveyor of Marathon county, and as county surveyor he more than any other man became familiar with the lands and resources of Marathon county.

As early as 1866 he entered into partnership with W. C. Silverthorn, doing a brokerage business with the well known Milwaukee banking house of Marshall & Isley as co-respondent, and in 1868, with George Silverthorn as another co-partner, started out in a regular banking business under the firm name of Silverthorn & Plumer. From a small beginning it grew to quite large dimensions, and at the request of many of the business men of Wausau, who desired to take an interest in the bank, it organized as the First National Bank of Wausau in 1880, electing D. L. Plumer as president of the bank which office he has since continuously occupied.

He is one of the pioneers, coming from his native state, New Hampshire, to Wausau in 1857, and being a civil engineer and surveyor, he soon became thoroughly familiar with the resources of the middle and northern part of Wisconsin.

As a surveyor his services were much in demand in former years, and it was he who made the first preliminary survey for the Wisconsin Central Railroad at their urgent request, from Unity to Bayfield.

His business capacity and sound financial management as president of the bank stood the crucial test, when, by his foresight, prudence, and business tact he brought the First National Bank of Wausau successfully over the financial storms of 1893 when bank after bank tumbled down, and people pale with anxiety asked themselves day after day the question: "What next?" In these times the president, D. L. Plumer, was behind the counter day after day, meeting every caller with a pleasant smile, paying out cheerfully the time deposits called for by anxious depositors, before they were due—mostly working men and farmers—but keeping on fortifying the cash reserve, and in less than one month the panicky feeling of this class of depositors was changed to a feeling of utmost confidence, while other large banks outside of Wausau were still going down or still battling for months on the brink of destruction.

D. L. Plumer is one of Wausau's most liberal minded citizens, not only

in ideas or words, but also when it comes to show liberality by deeds. While chief stockholder of the Wausau Gas Light and Coke Company and its president, he has twice enlarged the plant to satisfy the demand for gas for illuminating as well as for heating purposes, and erected a fine tasty office building for the use of the company. He sold the gas works in 1905 and has since given his entire time to the business of the First National bank. He is also president of the Northern Chief Iron Company, the mines being located on the Gogebic Range, Wisconsin.

For a period of over a quarter of a century, D. L. Plumer has served the people of Marathon county and of Wausau in many capacities, as county surveyor, supervisor in the county board, and as its chairman, and as member of assembly for the county, and four years as mayor of Wausau, and in every position he has conducted himself so as to reflect credit upon his constituency and honor upon himself.

He has been a consistent Democrat all his life, even while training a short time with the Greenback party. He was a regent of the University of Wisconsin from 1891 to 1895, and was elected delegate at large to the national Democratic convention at Kansas City in 1900. His residence is the finest in Wausau; the First National bank building is the largest and finest business block in Wausau, and the Gas Light and Coke Company building, erected by D. L. Plumer is another solid and tasty business building, which all give evidence of D. L. Plumer's perseverance in upbuilding the city of Wausau.

Wausau was now growing rapidly, and with the increase of building and population arose the question of water supply for domestic purposes and for fire protection. Prior to 1884 the granting of a franchise to a private corporation was voted down, and in 1884 the people decided by a large affirmative vote in favor of the municipal ownership of a system of waterworks, and Mr. John Ringle was elected mayor.

JOHN RINGLE.

The construction of such a system was no small undertaking. The project was new, and opinions as to the kind of power and the source of supply were as varied as the hues of the rainbow. Nor was the council a unit on the question of city ownership. But under the instigation of the mayor the project was taken up, was thoroughly investigated and, after careful planning and reviewing fairly accurate estimates of the probable costs, bids were invited, opened, read, and the meeting of the council adjourned for two weeks without action. It did not look very rosy for the success of the project at

that time. When the first meeting was held, Mr. Ringle was in attendance in the senate, but he hurried home and a special meeting was called, at which he presided. He was in favor of the construction and his influence helped to carry the measure through, which was done in the last days in the month of January, 1885. There were several bids, but finally the bid from the Holly Manufacturing Company at Lockport, New York, was accepted, their price being $110,500, and the contract for the construction awarded to them finally by a nearly unanimous vote.

To Mr. John Ringle's administration belongs the credit of having inaugurated this greatest public improvement, which is still the pride of the city. Many cities, as, for instance, Oshkosh, Appleton, Ashland, and others, gave a franchise for the construction of water works to a private corporation at about the same time that Wausau constructed its municipal works, and every one of the cities regretted ever to have allowed the sale of water to pass out of its control. If Mr. J. Ringle had done nothing else than to secure the people of Wausau the absolute control of its municipal water works, he would be entitled for that alone to the grateful remembrance of the people. The works were to be paid in bonds to the amount of $90,000 and cash $20,000. These works have proved a blessing to Wausau, although at this time and for some years last past, the supply has deteriorated, but the remedy has been found, a new supply provided, which will bring it back to its original purity, tastiness, and crystal clearness. This matter will be treated later under the title "water works." Not only are the rates here lower than in any other city, not excluding those who also have municipal plants, but they have brought a net surplus to the city for a number of years, which last year was $10,000 over and above operating expenses, besides giving ample fire protection.

The administration also contracted for the building of the first city hall at the foot of Washington street, for $10,200, but in this price was not included the cost of the tower, which was an extra contract, after Mr. B. G. Plumer and August Kickbusch had made a gift to the city of the tower clock. There was also the contract let for lighting the city with gas in the place of kerosene lamps, at the anuunal cost of $25 per light.

The proceedings of the council also show that in the same year a saloon license was revoked by an unanimous vote of the council because of gambling, having been carried on on the premises by card sharps, who made it their business to fleece unwary visitors.

J. Ringle declined a re-nomination, and during the summer of 1885, accompanied by his wife, made a trip to his father's old home in Germany, visiting places of interest, and the baths at Carlsbad.

R. P. MANSON.

It fell to the lot of R. P. Manson, who was elected mayor in 1885 and re-elected in 1886, to see that the work contracted for by the previous administration was faithfully executed, and while Mr. Ringle is entitled to praise for planning and contracting, to Mr. R. P. Manson belongs the credit of accomplishing it. The contract for the construction of the water works system did not include the sinking of the supply well, and that additional work added another expense of $4,500 to the entire first cost. The work of laying the mains, building of the pumping station, etc., was completed in the fall of 1885, and after a thorough test, the works were accepted. It kept the administration busy during that summer, and between the ordinary work and the extra work thrown on the mayor in this uncommonly busy season, in which not only the water works, but the first city hall was built and completed, the mayor had his head and hands occupied with city affairs. The money had to be provided, too, for payment, which was not one of the least troubles which the administration had to meet and conquer. But all difficulties were met and overcome, and at the end of his term of office, Mr. Manson has the satisfaction of seeing the city advanced as it had never advanced before in two short years. And he was hampered, too, by partisan politics creeping into the city council of a very unpleasant character. It happened that the city council in the first year of his administration was exactly equally divided, one-half belonging to one, and the other half to the other national party, with the mayor having the casting vote.

It was well for the city that he was a man too old and too wise to let little politics disturb the even tenor of his way. He mapped out a line of policy for the interests of the city, as shown by results, and he was able to carry all his measures through because he commanded the undivided support of his party friends at least, even though he was nearly always opposed by the other party until towards the latter part of the year, when the petty opposition and sparring for some supposed political or personal advantage ceased.

He was glad to relinquish the cares of the office at the end of the second term, carrying with him into private life the highest regard and esteem of the people of Wausau, irrespective of party.

R. P. Manson also belonged to the group of pioneers, coming to Wau-

sau in the spring of 1851, being then twenty years of age, from his native state, New Hampshire. He was elected county clerk and held the office from 1858 to 1864. The court house was then a small one-story frame building (no court was ever held, only the county offices were located therein), which was moved down on Maine street, opposite the August Kickbusch second store, when the second court house building was completed, where it burned down late in the seventies, being then used as a saloon. Mr. Manson not only was county clerk, but most of the time also acted for the treasurer and sometimes for the clerk of court in those days.

He was prompt in the discharge of his duties and very affable in his treatment of the many farmers who came to the court house for advice in town matters or private affairs, and the old settlers with most of whom he came in contact in his position, always held him in the highest regard for the patience and attention with which he listened to their tales, with their limited knowledge of the English language, until he understood what they wanted and then made them understand him in reply. He was twice elected sheriff and once member of the assembly. He, too, took to logging and lumbering soon after he came to Wausau, and for a number of years operated a steam mill on Rib river, and in 1883 built a saw mill in the city which burned down in 1902. Mr. R. P. Manson died on the 19th day of February, 1897, being sixty-seven years of age.

He was a man of strict integrity in his business as well as private affairs; no man stood higher in the estimation of the people of Marathon county for his amiable characteristics, his candor, and goodness of heart.

Politically he adhered to the Democratic party, and to his influence was due in a large measure the united front which that party preserved decade after decade, until 1896, when new issues made a break, and led to new alignments.

R. P. Mason belonged to the Masonic order, being a member of Forest Lodge F. and A. M., and Wausau Chapter 31, R. A. M., and St. Omer Commandery 19, K. T.

The census of 1885 showed the population of Wausau to be 8,810, a gain of over 4,277 over 1880, a gain of over one hundred per cent in five years.

ANTON MEHL.

Anton Mehl was elected to succeed Mr. R. P. Manson in 1887. With the exception of one year's service as alderman during the Leahy administration, this was the first office which he held, and as a public man he was nearly an

unknown quantity, outside of the circle of his intimate friends. Until elected to this office, he had strictly attended to his business as a dealer in boots and shoes, beginning in a small way, and working up a large trade by clean, honorable business methods. Occasionally he had assisted some particular personal friend politically, but rather in a quiet, unostentatious way. He had come to Wausau from Germany in 1872, and did not belong to the pioneer class. His acquaintance was not very large, but all his acquaintances were also his friends. There was much speculation after his election as to whether he would turn out to be a competent chief executive, and not a few persons expressed their fears that he would prove a failure. All these doubting Thomases were happily disappointed. Mr. Mehl took hold of city affairs with a strong hand and justified not only the high opinions of his friends, but by his open and straightforward course disarmed all adverse criticism. In the discharge of his duties he displayed that rugged common sense without which no success is possible.

In the last three years prior to his election, large enterprises were carried out, which had taxed the resources of the city to a more than ordinary degree, and economy in public expenditure became a public virtue. Considering the time when Mr. Mehl was elected, after such great expenses had been incurred, which had to be in part settled for during his one year's incumbency, it was a great accomplishment to clean up the floating indebtedness without neglecting the usual work of keeping the city clean and streets and bridges in repair, as well as providing for tuition of the ever-increasing young Wausau. It became necessary at times for the mayor to check aldermanic extravagance, which he did without fear or favor. An ordinance was passed granting an exclusive franchise for an electric power and lighting plant, which he vetoed, and in which he was sustained on reconsideration of the ordinance.

About that time the city had begun to attract the attention of the state and the state turner festival was held here, which brought five hundred active turners and their friends to Wausau. This was the first of the large gatherings of societies, of which Wausau has had a good many since, and which have given the city a reputation throughout the state as a convention city second to none except Milwaukee.

Mr. Mehl was elected county treasurer of Marathon county in 1898 and reelected in 1900, and at the end of his term of office the county board unanimously passed a resolution, recommending his bookkeeping as a model of neatness and accuracy. After his retirement from office he made a trip to his old home in Germany for his health and returned restored in strength and with a greater love for Wausau, if such a thing were possible, than ever before.

When the National German Alliance was organized a few years ago throughout the United States as a means to keep alive the knowledge of the German language in the native born Americans of German descent, and also to guard against legislation to enforce virtues upon the individual which he can have or acquire only by force of character, he was elected as president of the Wausau branch of the society. He has always been in sympathy with every move which has for its object liberality in thought and action and advancement in education. Broad minded, claiming for himself the right to think and act independently in political as well as social affairs, he is fair and candid enough to freely concede the same right to everybody else.

Formerly adhering to the Republican party, he has acted in later years entirely independent in political affairs, following only the dictates of his conscience, and throwing his influence to that side which in his judgment best promotes the interest of the great masses. He is well read in history and familiar with the works of the great German authors. He is a native of Rhenish Prussia and barely of age when the German-Franco war broke out; he served with his regiment throughout the whole of that epoch making war, emigrating to the United States the year after peace was declared.

E. C. ZIMMERMANN.

E. C. Zimmermann succeeded Anton Mehl as mayor, having been elected in 1888 and reelected in 1889, and while economy was still the watchword, this administration already began to look to a greater Wausau. The market square and site for a fire engine house was purchased at a very reasonable price; the engine house was built, the fire alarm system established and the Washington school house built for high school use at a cost of $11,400, not including the furnishing. The unsatisfactory condition of the streets received attention and the question of sewerage was taken up, a plan adopted and a contract let for laying sewers on Second and Third streets from Forest street to Franklin; on Fourth street from Forest to McIndoe street; on Franklin street from Seventh street west to the Wisconsin river; on Warren and McIndoe streets from Sixth to Fourth street, and on Grant street from Seventh street to Fourth street. The work of constructing the sewer system was left to the incoming administration, but the outgoing one had taken care to provide the means. The city was financially on the high road of prosperity, there being but $8,000 debts outside the water works bonds, which debt of $8,000 was payable in four years at the rate of $2,000 each year. That debt was contracted to obtain the money for the building of the Wash-

ington high school, and the new administration was not hampered for funds when it took charge after Mr. Zimmermann's terms had expired.

The two years of his administration were prosperous years for Wausau. The saw mills and factories were in full operation, and a larger number of men were employed than ever before. Many new business houses were erected in these two years, notably on Third street.

The city steadily increased in population and a large number of residences were built, mainly on the north and west side. This increase in business and population was the effect of the extension of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad to Wausau, which opened a larger market for the products of the northern forests, gave better railroad connections and facilities, and consequently increased the manufacture of lumber and other products. Another measure which was a large factor in the increase of business in Wausau was the enlargement and extension of the boom northward for six miles. The dam at Brokaw was built by the Boom Company for the purpose of creating slack water above for the dividing of the logs, so as to be able to supply the steam mills on the banks of the river above the falls, which had been erected since 1879. The booming capacity after the year last mentioned was 150 million feet, which amount was sawed with little variations annually after 1881 up to and including 1890, after which the lumber output gradually decreased, while other manufactured products increased.

After 1880 there were the following large saw mills running, naming them in the order of their location above the falls: The Dunbar mill, the Leahy & Beebe mill, the R. P. Manson mill, the L. S. Cohn mill, later Stewart & Parcher mill, on the west shore, and the Wausau Lumber Company mill below the mouth of Stiensfield creek.

Mr. Zimmermann's administration was remarkable also for the good order prevailing during his term of office, no crime of any magnitude having been committed during his two terms and the city otherwise enjoying peace, comfort, and security in spite of the strong floating population.

E. C. Zimmermann came from Eau Claire City in 1878, a very young man, and opened a fire insurance office, which business he had followed in Eau Claire. Soon after his coming here he formed a partnership for carrying on the same business with H. L. Wheeler, who was in the same line. Before he was elected mayor he served two years as supervisor in the administration of R. P. Manson, under whose guidance he proved an apt pupil, and his nomination and election were a fit recognition of his excellent services rendered to both city and county government. While serving as supervisor

he was made chairman of the county board, and in that position had occasion to show his capacity for presiding over a large deliberate body of men and dispatching public business. Unlike his predecessors he was not a businessman engaging a large number of workingmen, nor a merchant doing business on a large capital, and his election was due to his merits as a public man only. Like all his predecessors, he was glad when his term expired, giving his whole time to his insurance business, when, knowing his capacity for business and integrity, as well as his large and favorable acquaintance in city and county, the Marathon County Bank, successor to the Bank of the Interior, the oldest banking institution in Wausau, offered him the place of cashier of the bank, which offer he accepted and which place he still holds. Having retired from public life for fourteen years, he was again called upon to take the reins as mayor of Wausau, in 1904.

GUSTAV MUELLER.

Previous to his election as mayor in 1890, Mr. Gustav Mueller held no public office whatever. While he took interest enough in politics to cast his vote regularly at every recurring election and sometimes even at a caucus, he was rather averse to office holding and preferred the freedom of private life. His nomination was a surprise to him, and it took some persuasion to make him stand as a candidate. Nevertheless municipal affairs were no sealed book to him, because he was a studious reader and close observer as well, though he preferred the reading of the "Scientific American" to the congressional record or political speeches. He applied himself to his task as executive with the enthusiastic vigor which the constantly growing demands of the city demanded, and took good care to secure for the city a fair return for all money expended.

The water works system was largely extended, and the work of laying a sewer system, contracted for by the outgoing administration, was accomplished. This was the first main sewer, running from the foot of Third street to Franklin street and emptying in the river at the foot of that street. This was no small drain on the finances of the city, but it was done without borrowing. The city was kept uncommonly clean, which was much to the credit of the mayor, considering that there was not a single paved or macadamized block in existence, and all drainage was surface drainage over muddy or sandy streets. The steel bridge spanning the slough to the Chicago & Northwestern Railway depot was contracted, and the money for its payment was in the treasury before the construction work was begun. The

administration of Mr. Mueller left no debts nor unpaid bills to its successor, but a well filled treasury, having over $12,000 in cash in the general fund.

In the year 1890 Wausau harbored more people for three or four days than it ever did before or since. In that year the opening of the water reserve lands, so-called, for entry at the United States land office at Wausau, which was to take place on December 20th, at 9 o'clock A. M., and which event was heralded throughout the United States, brought many thousand people here, willing to secure a good quarter section of land under the homestead law for $14.00. There were men from the East, South, and North, and some even from the West as far as the Missouri river. For this particular occasion the land office was held in the northwest corner of the old court house, and applicants had to stand outside and hand their applications in, one after another through the window. In the afternoon of the 18th day of December a long line of applicants had formed from the window clear to Fourth street, and thousands of others wanted their places. It was an exciting time. The hotels and boarding houses were unable to provide room or beds for the multitude and the saloons were kept open and people slept on benches and chairs and on the floor. But these strangers behaved admirably, in spite of highly colored sensational dispatches sent to Chicago dailies predicting all sorts of riot and even bloodshed. There were only a few uniformed police officers, and about a score of special officers were appointed. These officers were selected with care, for their good sense and cool temper, and they preserved excellent order. No intoxicated persons were seen on the streets, no fights or altercations occurred, and not a single arrest was made. For the sake of security, however, and at the request of the citizens, the mayor called on the militia to do police duty on the morning of the 20th; the militia promptly responded, and the day so much dreaded by some timid people passed off as if nothing unusual was transpiring. When the thousands who found no place in the line saw that at best not more than sixty applications could be received and disposed of on the first day, and many less in the days to come, and when they learned that about one thousand applications would take all the land, and that only a small part had desirable timber on it and was nearly entirely unsuitable for farming purposes, they took the trains and left faster than they had come, and on Sunday, the 21st of December, the largest part of them had left; only those remained here who had been in the line.

Gustav Mueller came to Wausau in 1867, without any friends or relatives here, a young man of twenty years of age. He was educated for the profession of teaching at home, which in the old country includes instruction in music, to which art he is still greatly devoted.

Coming to Wausau, he was employed in the store of August Kickbusch, and later in the store of Otto Sigrist, successor to Herman Miller. While in the employ of August Kickbusch he and another clerk in that store, Charles Quandt, became fast friends, and in 1870 they formed a partnership and opened a shoe store in Wausau on Third street, which at that time had become the principal business street. This partnership existed until the death of his partner, who was succeeded in the business by his widow.

In his official position as mayor Gustav Mueller was wholly unselfish and patriotic, having no axes to grind, no portion of the city to favor at the expense of the other.

Soon after his coming to Wausau, he became a leader in German circles, taking a prominent part in their social affairs, and has been repeatedly and justly honored by being put at the head of the best and longest established German societies.

The United States census of 1890 gives the population of Wausau as 9,253, a gain of over 100 per cent since 1880.

R. E. PARCHER.

With the election of Mr. R. E. Parcher as mayor in 1891, and his reelection in 1892 and 1893, there was inaugurated a new era, a new municipal policy in Wausau. The establishment of water works and sewers had brought many people to Wausau, who remained here after these works were in the main completed, but the mills and factories did not keep pace with the increased supply of men willing to work and depending upon their labor for their support. More factories, even with municipal aid, became the war cry. Mr. Parcher had been for a generation in business as merchant, lumberman, real estate man, manager of the Wausau boom, and he was heart and soul in this new movement. Some factories were established with slight municipal aid, which are doing a large business still, employing hundreds of men. Only one, and that the one in which the city took a large amount of stock, voting aid directly, and which started up as a chair factory, proved a failure. But the loss which the city suffered by the depreciation of its stock was largely compensated for by the factory going into private hands and being operated and known as Curtis' factory No. 2, which employs more men and pays out more money in wages than was ever thought the chair factory would.

During the three years of Mr. Parcher's mayoralty, there were established besides the chair factory, the Wausau Novelty Works, the Wausau

Box Factory, two excelsior mills, one quartz mill, and one veneer mill, the latter being one of the largest of its kind in the United States, all of which are in operation, and others have come since. Some of those first established received small aid in cash, others by a grant of the factory site, and as these works prospered, new ones came without any aid. The building of residences followed the activity of the mills and factories, and the city opened up new streets in all directions. The high bridge (so called because it crosses over the railroad track), connecting the island directly with Scott street, was erected, which induced the building of business blocks on Scott and north of Scott on Third street; water mains and the sewer system were extended, and the last work done was the letting of a contract for paving Third street with cedar blocks, which was the first pavement in Wausau, but this work itself was commenced under a new administration.

It was the standing complaint of Wausau people that mill sites along the Wisconsin river, which were in demand soon after the St. Paul railroad reached Wausau, were held at exorbitant prices by the non-resident owner, Andrew Warren, and that his grossly exacting demands prevented capitalists from locating here, who located and built establishments in Merrill. There is no doubt but that some very desirable establishments were lost to Wausau because of unreasonable high prices for sites, to the detriment of the city as well as to the land owner himself. When Mr. Parcher was mayor a chance presented itself to the city to buy lot 1, sections 24, 29, 7, containing 57 acres, and lot 1, sections 23, 29, 7, containing about 20 acres, for the price of $1,200, and with the keen foresight which was ever characteristic of him, he urged the city to make the purchase and keep the land for factory sites, to be given away to bona fide industrial establishments. Some of it was given away while Mr. Parcher was mayor, and some since, but the city still owns about 55 acres and its value has increased tenfold. These lots offer a splendid location for anchoring of a natatorium in the Wisconsin river.

R. E. Parcher was a native of the Green Mountain state; he came to Wausau in 1858, and, like all pioneers, worked his way up from the bottom, beginning life at Wausau as a clerk in a drug store, buying the stock of his principal the following year and adding a stock of general merchandise, soon becoming one of the leading merchants in Wausau. Like all other business men, he engaged in logging and lumbering. When the Wausau Boom Company was organized in 1874, he became the president of the corporation, and the extension and enlargement of the Wausau Boom upon which so much depended for the future growth of this city was carried out successfully under his supervision.

At a public meeting held at the public library the 14th day of November, 1911, addresses were made as to his worth as a citizen, as a friend and public officer by his old friends; one of them, Judge Marchetti, said, in part:

"His name and means were connected with nearly every business venture since that time (1874); they either had what was often the case, his financial assistance, or at least his friendly support. Wherever you look you will find evidences of his activity in nearly every branch of industry. His influence in business extended far beyond the limits of Wausau and Marathon county. Like all pioneers he commenced with meager means; but his integrity brought him credit which he never misused, but he was not afraid to lend to men starting in business when their industry, ability, and honesty merited his confidence.

"He was charitable, but when he gave, he gave as a gentleman in silence, without ostentation; he was neighborly and accommodating, never jealous of the success of others, too broad minded to permit the spirit of envy to darken his soul.

"I have said that he was charitable and intended to honor his memory by confining myself to the simple statement of fact in accordance with his well known aversion of having his own acts on this field talked about; but he made one gift which came so unexpectedly in aid of a very deserving institution at a most opportune time, that it once became a matter of general but grateful notoriety, and not to mention it would seem like a studied effort on my part to belittle its importance from more than one point of view.

"I refer to his gift of $5,000 to the St. Mary's hospital of this city. What institution could be more worthy of his liberality? Conducted by the Sisters of Mercy who have voluntarily taken upon themselves the vow of poverty, whose life is devoted to the service of those upon whom sickness has laid its paralyzing hand, where is there a place more worthy of human and and sympathy?

"He well knew that the sisterhood derives no personal benefit from his gift; that they in their self-chosen poverty have no personal needs; that they perform their unremitting toil in obedience to Him, who said, 'Whatever ye do unto the humblest or lowest among ye, ye have done unto me;' he knew that the gift so made to them in name, was made to suffering humanity, and so it was intended.

"I feel at liberty to mention it, too, because I know that the sisters are barred from their presence here by the rules of their order, as otherwise they would be glad to express here in some form their pious remembrance of R. E. Parcher in behalf of the poor and friendless whose trustees they are,

but they with a grateful heart will never forget his kindness and timely help, which enabled them without limiting their field of labor, to continue in their mission of ministering to the sick and afflicted, and failing to restore health, with tender hands comfort the dying in their physical suffering and bring hope and consolation to the despairing in spirit in their last hours on earth.

"The making of this gift is convincing proof of Mr. Parcher's consciousness of, and performance of the obligation which rests upon wealth to make good and proper use of the opportunities which wealth carries in its train. Wealth brings noble opportunities, and competence is a proper object of pursuit; but wealth and competence may be bought at too high a price. Wealth has no moral attribute. It is not money, but the love of money, which is the root of all evil. It is the relation between wealth and the mind and the character of the possessor, which is the essential thing, and to R. E. Parcher's honor it must be said that he understood and acted in accordance with this great truth in life."

After the expiration of his last term as mayor, R. E. Parcher held no other office; in fact, his whole official life was limited to one year as postmaster of Wausau from April, 1868, to June, 1869, a one-year term as assessor, and three years as mayor, after which time he kept busy in his various occupations as director in the First National Bank of Wausau, and other corporations, and spent most of his leisure hours attending to his farms on the north boundary line of the city, one on each side of the river bank. He died December 4, 1907.

With Mr. Parcher closes the list of the pioneer mayors of Wausau until 1912, when John Ringle was chosen again. Those that were chosen after him for that position belong to the second generation, and as the city was planned by broad minded, noble hearted pioneers, who blazed the path for the Wausau of the present and the future, so does Mr. Parcher worthily close the list of its mayors as one who has greatly advanced the city over the destiny of which he presided for three years, and as one who is entitled to and received the plaudits of its citizens for the integrity and fidelity with which he labored in the interest of the city.

JOHN W. MILLER.

John W. Miller was elected mayor in 1894, and for one year he gave the city an unstinted full measure of excellent service. The previous administration had made extensive municipal improvements in anticipation of as

rapid a growth of the city as it enjoyed in the period from 1880 to 1890, when it doubled its population, anticipating its revenues accordingly, but these expectations were not fully realized.

When the new mayor assumed charge of city affairs, he deemed it to be his duty to take soundings and decide upon a safe and proper course. No man was better fitted by training and experience for this function. He had been city clerk for many years and knew as well as anybody the value of accurate information with reference to the finances of the city, with a view of meeting immediate demands upon the treasury, as well as the necessity of providing means for future contingencies. After a careful examination into the obligations which the city had assumed, it was found necessary to procure money to take up a floating debt of $30,000 and meet other liabilities incurred or to be incurred in the sum of $45,000, and a bond issue of $75,000 was determined upon as the best way of meeting all liabilities. These bonds were sold at par, bearing 5 per cent interest, and were payable in installments of $5,000, the last payment becoming due September 18, 1910.

On the day of his installation the work of paving Third street with cedar blocks was commenced, and after it was finished, was so satisfactory that upon the urgent request of the property owners, a similar pavement was laid on Washington street from the city hall to Fifth street, and on Scott street from Main to Fourth street; school houses were enlarged and a new one built; the water supply, which had become insufficient in case of a large demand, was increased by laying a tunnel in the ground and connecting it with the supply well. More water mains were laid and some attention given to street work, as well as to the sewer system which was extended. In consequence of the appearance of smallpox, a brick building was erected on the southeast northeast 34-29-7, owned by the city, for an isolation hospital, which was used and did very good service during the prevalence of smallpox in 1901 and 1902. The city was kept uncommonly clean and much attention was given to the enforcement of the regulations intended to preserve public health.

J. W. Miller came to Wausau in 1866, being then only sixteen years of age. He had received a good common school education in Germany; learned the shoemaker trade; then worked as clerk and bookkeeper, also as school teacher, until he was elected city clerk in 1878, which office he held for many years, and he served also as county clerk of Marathon county, and in every position he has acquitted himself with honor. In 1901 he was appointed by President McKinley to the office of register of the United States land office

at Wausau, which position was made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Ed. Wheelock, and was reappointed in 1905 and 1909—a deserved recognition of his ability and integrity. When he took charge of this office he found a large amount of unfinished business which awaited disposition. He was perfectly at home with the clerical work of the office, but unacquainted with the legal practice and the laws and their construction concerning United States land laws; but, with the determination and perseverance characteristic of him, he applied himself to the study of laws and the procedure, and in a short time all unfinished business was disposed of to the satisfaction of the department in Washington, which in nearly every instance confirmed the decision of the Wausau office, which was recognized as the model land office of Wisconsin.

It is now the only United States land office in this state, the offices formerly existing in Eau Claire and Ashland having been transferred and combined with the Wausau land office since his appointment to office.

In addition to the offices mentioned he has been deputy county clerk during the incumbency of this office by Henry Miller. He was born in Germany, and has always taken great interest in German societies and interested himself especially to assist the German emigrant with advice and instruction where the newcomer's ignorance of the knowledge of the language and laws of the country made such an advice much valuable.

In the discharge of official duties as well as in private life, he was always affable and courteous, freely giving all information requested of him, and the writer acknowledges his gratitude for courtesies extended to him in allowing examination of United States land office records and assistance rendered him in the gathering of information from the United States land office in the compilation of this book.

H. E. MCEACHRON.

H. E. McEachron, who was elected in 1895 and again in 1897, was the first mayor of Wausau who had the benefit of a college and university education. At the state university he became intimately acquainted with the late Charles V. Bardeen, later a justice of the supreme court, and with Alva Adams, thrice elected governor of Colorado, who were, like him, university students at that time. He had served as chairman of the finance committee during Mayor Miller's administration and negotiated the bond sale of $75,000 previously referred to. Fully realizing the necessity of practicing economy, he followed in the footsteps of the previous administration, trying to

keep city expenses down without allowing public utilities or public property to suffer or depreciate for want of repairs.

The abutments of the high bridge built in 1892 were found to be defective and were promptly repaired; inquiries were made as to the cost and manner of different kinds of pavement and much useful information was gathered. The Brodie tannery was encouraged to locate here by giving it a five-acre tract for a site, which tannery is now owned and operated by the United States Leather Company, and is one of the important industries of Wausau. A franchise was granted to the Wausau Telephone Company—a sort of cooperative society—and its organization encouraged so far as the city could give it aid legally. This company has reduced telephone rates in Wausau from $4.00 per month for business 'phones and $3.00 per month for residence 'phones theretofore charged by the Wisconsin Telephone Company, to $3.00 for business and $1.50 per month for residence 'phones.

Soon after his election in 1897, he urged the construction of the so-called Seventh street sewer, which was a new main sewer outlet, calculated not only to give sewerage to the middle and eastern portions of the city, but to effectually and permanently drain the low grounds which were formerly marsh, and a large part of which were subject to overflow at every spring freshet and after heavy rains. His recommendations were acted upon and the work accomplished at a cost of over $14,000. This expenditure was met by a bond issue of $12,000, bearing 5 per cent interest and payable $1,000 semi-annually. The last of these bonds were paid in 1903. The drainage of these low grounds was demanded in the interest of public health, and the fevers which were of frequent occurrence in that territory have entirely disappeared. It was also successful from a pecuniary point of view, because that region is now dotted with good residences, the revenues from which swell the tax income of this city.

Mr. McEachron came to Wausau in 1882 and acquired an interest in the Herchenbach flour mill by purchase, but soon bought his partners out, became sole owner until he organized a corporation. The large increase in the business of this mill since Mr. McEachron acquired it speaks volumes for his ability and integrity as a business man, and as he is diligent and accommodating in his business affairs, so was he in his official capacity. A person of great intellect and fine address, he is nevertheless unassuming in his manner and enjoys great popularity. His fine residence on Franklin street is one of the salons of Wausau, where since the death of Mrs. McEachron, his daughter, Miss DeEtte, delights to do honors to a large circle of literary and music loving people of Wausau.

1896—The People's party, so called, which was in reality the reorganized Greenback party under a new name, with a somewhat changed political program, demanding the equal coinage of gold and silver as money, with government ownership of all public utilities added to the program, which under this new name and program achieved sudden success in Kansas and other western states in 1892 and the year immediately following, had its enthusiastic adherents in Wausau, more so probably than in any other city in Wisconsin.

E. J. ANDERSON.

It held a convention, nominated E. J. Anderson as its candidate for mayor, and after a short but enthusiastic canvass, he was elected. With commendable frankness the new mayor acknowledged in his inaugural that he had no previous experience as legislator or executive officer, having in fact held no office whatever up to this time, but that he was desirous of doing his full duty and coveted the aid and counsel of the older and more experienced public officers. Still, his message, which by the way, is the lengthiest document of the kind on record in Wausau, shows him to be well informed on city affairs, and reveals him as a man of original ideas. He pointed to the unpleasant fact that the city treasury was empty and that unpaid obligations to the tune of about $7,000 were to be met. As a remedy he urged spartan simplicity and economy, not failing to specify where, in his opinion, expenses could be reduced in order to relieve the tax payers and clear the way in the near future for the improvements of public streets, the establishment of a public library, and the purchase of land for a large public park. The vacuum in the treasury was so apparent, that the city council at its first meeting authorized a temporary loan of $6,000 to meet the demand, until the receipts from the water department on May 1st and for liquor licenses would become available.

The mayor made a strong effort of adhering to his policy of economizing and in that he was fairly successful. No great works were undertaken, but the city emerged with a greatly reduced indebtedness towards the end and the treasury recovered somewhat from the chronic depletion which characterized it on the beginning of his administration. A new bridge was ordered to be built at an expense of $2,400 and plans prepared for the drainage of the eastern and southern portions of the city, which work was carried out under the succeeding administration.

E. J. Anderson enlisted in the army when yet a boy and served his country in the great struggle for the integrity of the Union. He came to Wisconsin

in 1873 from Michigan, arriving at Wausau and making this city his home, although he spent a large portion of his time working in Merrill or for Merrill parties. He took to cruising, timber hunting and estimating, and the reliability of his estimates caused the late Thomas B. Scott to take an interest in him, which was of great mutual benefit to both. Later on Anderson bought timber lands on his own account and has since been dealing in pine and farming lands, and has acquired an enviable reputation for fair dealing.

JOHN MANSON.

1898—John Manson, who took the office of mayor in 1898, has the distinction of being the first mayor born and educated in Wausau. His first message to the council was like the air in which he was brought up, breezy and pointed. The treasury was in the chronic state of exhaustion which had been its condition since 1892, excepting only the close of Mayor J. W. Miller's administration, and the new mayor's first business was to find a remedy for the disease. The streets, with the exception of a few blocks on which cedar pavement was laid, were more like country roads than city streets, and their improvement became the question of the hour.

This administration made the first step in that direction by purchasing a Kelly steam roller, which is still in service, for $3,300, payable one-half on January 15th, 1899, and the other half in June following.

The erection of a larger high school building became necessary. Its cost was estimated at $50,000—and the board of education, while strongly in favor of letting the contract, desired, however, the city council to express its judgment upon the need of erecting it without delay, which was done and the building was authorized on the assurance that the Wausau banks would advance the money at 6 per cent. The loan had to be made from the banks, because no bonds could be issued as the bonded debt had already reached the 5 per cent limitation on the assessed valuation. But, while the estimates for the schoolhouse called only for $50,000, the actual cost, including furniture, was $65,000. Messrs. Miller & Krause were given the contract for the building, and the council borrowed $8,000 to make the first payment.

A very good improvement made by this administration was the arching of the Stiensfield creek where the same crosses Third street, instead of building a bridge over it.

During the year the Spanish-American war broke out, and the part therein played by the city of Wausau and its mayor will be referred to in a seperate chapter.

John Manson is in the insurance business and a gentleman whose word can be relied upon. Born a pinery boy, he is broad-gauged, fair-minded, charitable where charity is proper, and he is not only well schooled, but had that deeper, wider education which comes to a man who is brought in contact with people in all stations in life. This makes him at home with people in the cottage as well as with refined society. He has been elected for years as supervisor of the third ward; has been chairman of the county board, chairman of the committee on public property, and in that capacity was instrumental in having the Marathon County Home and Hospital built, and the control of that institution put in the hands of the board of trustees of the insane asylum. He takes much interest in educational matters, has taken charge of a class of boy scouts and is deservedly popular generally. He is the oldest living son of R. P. Manson, one of the best remembered pioneers. It is safe to predict that his political career will not be closed with his term as mayor.

JOSEPH REISER.

1899—Joseph Reiser was elected to succeed John Manson in 1899. In his first message he recommended among other things, drainage for the 7th, 8th and 9th wards, the funding of the debt created by the building of the high school house (which was to be ready for use at the commencement of the new term in September of this year) and economy in public expenditures.

Additional real estate to the existing school sites was purchased, on deferred payments, however, no money being available for that purpose. The Elm street sewer was built at an expense of $3,400—a stone crusher purchased for $900. In this year a good road convention was held under the supervision of General Harrison of he United States army, and a short piece of Grand avenue from the railroad cut south was macadamized by way of example, the city aiding the movement, securing the material and machinery. It was pronounced a success, and permanent street improvement of this kind became now the slogan.

In conformity with this demand, Third street from Grant street north to the St. Paul Railroad crossing was macadamized, which pavement proved satisfactory and serviceable. Another contract was entered into for lighting the city by electric lamps at the price of $80 per arc light of 2,000 candlepower each, and 84 lights were installed, in consideration of which the city engine houses, pumping station and city hall were to be lit with incandescent lights without charge. This was precisely the same contract the city had previously made with the electric company.

The hard times had now passed away, business began to flourish, workingmen could find employment at living wages, the city looked prosperous, and new buildings sprang up. This necessitated the extension of water service and sewer facilities; but the cost of the high school forbade any other great municipal undertaking at the time.

Joseph Reiser was born in Michigan on a farm. As a boy of fourteen he learned the carpenter trade at Detroit, shifting for himself. In 1882 he entered the Ferris Institute at Detroit and graduated after a four years' course. He came into the Wisconsin valley in 1866, where he was put in charge of logging operations in Grand Rapids and Merrill. He came to Wausau in 1891, when he became a partner, or rather stockholder, in the Werheim Manufacturing Company, which at that time was one of the leading industries of the city. After some years he sold his stock in the concern and became salesman for some large lumber concerns, and at present is now engaged in that capacity by the B. Heinemann Lumber Company, with headquarters at Madison. He served four years as alderman and supervisor before his election as mayor, and for one term as trustee of the Marathon County Asylum.

V. A. ALDERSON.

V. A. Alderson was elected as mayor in 1900. He had been in public service before, having been a member of the city council for several terms, member of the county board and also of the police and fire commission. He was known to be an expert accountant, and in his inaugural he gave a detailed and exhaustive treatment of the finances of the municipality, itemizing the public debt, and also an estimate of the probable expenses for the ensuing year. The treasury was in the same anæmic condition it had been, already referred to, with the debt piling up higher from year to year. The mayor struggled to the best of his ability to change this condition of things, and it was with that end in view that he gave the city council a resume of its financial obligations. The total net debt had now reached the sum of $195,000, of which $50,000 was drawing interest at 6 per cent. Under his direction and after earnest solicitation, steps were taken which resulted in making a loan from the state of $45,000 at 3½ per cent, payable in annual installments of $2,500, with which the notes held by the banks for money advanced on the high school house building were taken up. The debt had reached the highest figure, and it was time to think of paying up.

A contract was let for macadamizing Grand avenue from the railroad cut on the south to the intersection of Forest street on the north at a price

of somewhat over $3,000 for a 20-foot macadam. On account of the unusual wet autumn season of that year, it was not finished until the following spring. It proved unsatisfactory after being finished, and people lost confidence in having such work done by contract. A bridge was built to McIndoe Island, to Barker & Stewart's mill, at a cost of $1,030, and Seventh street opened from Franklin to Grant street at a cost of $2,200. The extension of this street became necessary to enable children attending the high school to reach it without going six blocks out of their way. This measure had been pending in the council for over a year, and its accomplishment was much to the credit of the administration.

Mr. Alderson was born near Toronto, Canada; he came to Wausau in 1869; his first engagement was as bookkeeper in the bank of Silverthorn & Plumer, in which capacity he remained for several years. In 1877 he acquired an interest in the Thayer & Corey flour mill, which property later came in the ownership of H. E. McEachron, Mr. Alderson selling his interest therein in 1880. Since that time he has made insurance and real estate a specialty, doing some lumbering at times. By strict attention to all matters entrusted to him and reliability, he has built up a large business in that line and a high reputation. He has organized the V. A. Alderson Investment Company, and is secretary of the Wausau Street Railroad Company. He was married to Miss Jesse Corey, whose father was one of the pioneers, coming to Wausau in 1846, and who was one of the original owners of the first flour mill in Wausau.

According to the United States census, the population of Wausau was 12,354 in 1900, a gain of 3,101 over 1890, not near as much as from 1880 to 1890.

LOUIS MARCHETTI.

1901-1904—Louis Marchetti was elected mayor in 1901. Up to this time the city was governed by a special charter which was subject to amendment by every state legislature, and which was amended from time to time, making its government an experimental one from year to year, without any stability.

Under the special charter, all city officers from the mayor down were elected annually, with the accompanying frequent changes of officers. Under this practice it was practically impossible for one administration to map out a program extending over one year and adhere to it. To take future needs in consideration was out of question in providing for the present. To remedy this evil, the general charter was adopted under which the city is gov-

erned now, which makes the terms of all officers two years under a charter which can be understood, and which is not liable to the changing whims of legislators, because a change affects every city governed by it, which is a guarantee that no changes can lightly be made, or made without a full and due consideration of the desirability and need for the change. To govern a city of ten thousand and more, is a large business, because it includes in its operation not only its own municipal property, but affects more or less every private business, and as no private business would possibly prosper with an annual change of its manager, no more can a public business prosper under such conditions. The general charter went into effect in the spring of 1902, when the mayor was reelected, this time for two years, and so were all other officers elected at this time.

His predecessor had given more attention to the fiscal affairs of the city than most of former mayors and administrations, and insisted that the sum of $5,000 annually levied as a sinking fund to be applied in payment of the bonds issued for the payment of the water works, was to be kept intact for the purposes for which it was levied.

That tax had been raised ever since the bonds were issued and would have been sufficient to pay the whole bond issue had it been preserved, but it was not, and was used for other purposes, because it could not be directly applied in payment from year to year. When the bonds became due, only the sum of $35,000 was in the fund instead of $90,000—all of which had been accumulated in the last three administrations of Alderson, Marchetti and Zimmermann.

When the new administration went into office in 1901, there was more than the usual amount of work to do.

The chief of police tendered voluntarily his resignation, but at the request of the mayor remained in service until his place could be filled. After a careful review of all available timber, he selected for this important position Mr. Thomas Malone, an ex-sheriff of Marathon county, who had made an enviable record while in that office. He has been chief of police ever since, and is universally respected as an efficient, painstaking, clear-headed officer, prompt in the discharge of his duties, firm but quiet, and the smell of corruption never touched his garments.

The heavy late rains in the previous fall immediately before the ground froze, had washed out the roads, especially those leading over the east hills in the city, and north out from Wausau, making them impassable for heavy traffic. Immediate repairs had to be made, and they were made with a view of making them permanent if the word permanency can be applied to high-

ways. The condition of the city is summed up in the last message of the mayor to the council, from which is quoted in part:

FINANCES:

"On the 1st day of April, 1901, the regular funded interest-bearing debt of the city was $190,000, and $10,000 assumed for school purposes, making a gross total debt of $200,000, from which must be deducted the sum of $22,500 cash in the treasury applicable to the payment of this debt, leaving a net debt of $177,500. On the first day of April, 1904, the debt of the city was, and now is $181,200, from which must be deducted the sum of $35,000 cash on hand applicable to the payment of this debt, leaving a net indebtedness of $146,200, showing a reduction of the liabilities of the city in the amount of $31,500 since April 1, 1901. Aside from this amount of $35,000 in the sinking fund and bond fund, there is in the treasury the sum of $10,000, as a special bridge fund to apply in part payment of the contract for the new bridge across the Wisconsin river.

GENERAL FUND:

"On the 1st day of April, 1901, there was in the general fund the sum of $5,602.86, against which orders had been issued to the amount of $5,164.76, leaving a balance of $438.10 in the treasury to the incoming administration. There became due during the summer of 1901 the sum of $1,100 and the sum of $191 on the unfinished contract of Bellis & Co. for the macadamizing done by this company on Grand avenue and Forest street, the completion of which contract having been delayed because of the wet fall season of 1900. The general fund is in a satisfactory condition at the present time. After allowing and paying all current expenses of the city up to April 15, 1904, including salaries of officers, and including the payment of labor for street cleaning up to April 9th, 1904, the general fund was overdrawn to the amount of $1,586.87, which, however, is more than offset by the amount of $3,000 paid out during the winter for rock to be used for macadam purposes, which can and will be used during the working season of 1904. There are no unpaid bills against the city, except the salaries of officers since April 15th and a small amount for street cleaning since April 9th, 1904. On the first day of next May there becomes due to the city the sum of $10,000, or

a little more, for water rentals, and on July 1st next the sum of $12,500, or a little more for licenses, and on the 1st of November there will be due again from water rentals the sum of $10,000, all of which belongs to the general fund.

"While the city debt has been decreased at about the rate of $10,000 per annum on an average, needed improvements were not neglected, as is shown by the amount of money expended in improvements during the same term, to wit: On Lincoln School, $30,000; on bridges, $3,000; on machinery for rock crusher, $2,800; for city hall site, $4,500. Besides this, 3½ miles of streets were macadamized and more than the usual work of grading and opening of streets was done. The water works were extended so that the income from the same was $19,913.54 for the year ending May 1st, 1904, an increase of $4,247.42 over 1901; the sewer system was increased by about 3½ miles of pipes, with three new outlets to the river."

A ten-acre lot was given to the Marathon County Granite Company, which located its works thereon, removing the same from Heights, in this county, which has since become one of the leading industries of Wausau.

With a view of raising the efficiency of the police department, the mayor soon after coming into office, drew up "Rules for the Government of the Police Force," printed and had them bound in neat book form with leather cover to be carried by each police officer. Besides the rules, it contained a statement of "Advice to Young Policemen," and also such ordinances the enforcement of which depends more particularly upon the police department, and the police and fire commission notified the police force that they, the commissioners, would be governed by these rules and expected every police officer to yield prompt obedience to them. These rules have been in force ever since without change and have accomplished the purpose for which they were made.

The condition of the waterworks was investigated for the first time and the cause discovered for the unsatisfactory supply, but as a remedy could not be immediately agreed upon, the mayor undertook to cleanse the pipe system of the plants growing therein, by a thorough and energetic flushing of the whole system, continuously kept up under his own personal direction, supervision and observation, which while it could not remove the cause, diminished the growth of, and effect of it, the Xenotrix, the only plant which can grow in water without some light. All this was accomplished without raising taxes, if anything rather reducing them.

E. C. ZIMMERMANN.

1904—The last three years had been prosperous ones for business as well as for the municipality. The street work done in the last three years had given the city a fine, clean appearance. The macadamizing was done directly by the city, not by contractors; the costs were divided between city and property holders, the city paying one-half, the property holder on each side of the street one-quarter. This sort of pavement became very popular because under a good management, the costs were low, and there were petitions from freeholders for that sort of pavement, to keep up the work from year to year.

As much and more in the line of improvements was expected from the next administration, and as much of the success of the city government depends upon the mayor as its executive head, E. C. Zimmermann was urged to become a candidate, and after much hesitation, only yielding to the importunities of his many friends, he consented to comply with their wishes, and was elected mayor.

Under his administration the work of improvements begun was faithfully continued. Nearly four miles of streets were macadamized, the steel bridge connecting first and seventh wards, costing $20,000, was completed, and a roadway built from the bridge to Grand avenue. A system of municipal street sprinkling was inaugurated; Stiensfield creek was put under ground, the Leahy & Beebe bridge repaired, the waterworks system extended where it was needed, a schoolhouse site purchased in the southwestern part for $2,000 and a municipal wiring system for lighting the streets installed.

The successful carrying on of municipal work directly by the municipality in street work, sprinkling, cleaning and ownership of the waterworks, created a desire for a municipal street lighting plant, and as the city was in a healthy financial condition the matter was carefully investigated. A distinguished electrical engineer, Mr. Jacob Klos, of Milwaukee, worked out a complete plan for the installation of the plant, to be operated in connection with the pumping station of the waterworks and cost of lines and costs of operation, complete and reliable in estimates in every particular. The Electric Light Company then submitted two propositions, namely:

1. To light the city at a certain fixed price per lamp.

2. In case the city should prefer to erect its system of poles, wires and lamps, the company to furnish the electrical current for 2 3/10 cents per K. W. After a careful examination of the price submitted and an accurate estimate of the costs of generating the current, Mr. Jacob Klos gave it as his

opinion, based upon his experience and knowledge, that the electric current could not be generated at so low a cost by the city, from engines operated by fuel under the most favorable circumstances. The city then accepted the second proposition, erected its pole and wire line at a cost of $12,000, including 125 lamps of the newest and best pattern. The costs of the lights averaged somewhat less than $35.00 per light.

The erection of this pole line for municipal lighting was an excellent move. It secured to the city cheap lighting. If the corporation engaged in lighting would not be willing to sell the current to the city at reasonable rates after the expiration of a contract, it would take but a short time to set up the machinery for generating the current. The city-owned pole and wire line is a standing notice and warning to the Electric Lighting Company to furnish the current at a fair price. It has done so and will continue to do so, as it is in its interest, being able to generate the electric current by its water power cheaper than the city can by using fuel, even though the municipal plant should be operated with the same economy and intelligence, having due regard to the continual advancements made in electric lighting, which it must be confessed, however, is not always the case.

At the beginning of the year 1904 the city had $35,000 in the sinking fund applicable to the payment of the debt of $90,000 for waterworks. It was thought advisable, and very properly so, to make a new loan of $125,000 to take up the water bonds, and keep the balance, together with the $35,000 in the sinking fund to pay for the expenses of putting Stiensfield's creek under ground, to provide the northeast part of the city with sewerage, an extensive undertaking, and set aside a balance of $40,000 for the building of a new city hall, and an ordinance was passed to this effect, providing that this fund of $40,000 could not be used for any other purpose.

New bonds to that amount were issued and sold at a price making the net interest payable thereon 3.85 per cent, the lowest interest on bonds ever issued before or after. At the close of the administration of Mayor Zimmermann the debt of the city was $194,000, but that included the sum of $40,000 borrowed for a city hall, which was on hand in the treasury, and no unpaid bills were outstanding to be settled by the incoming administration.

The administration of Mayor Zimmermann was very creditable to him, and his refusal to stand for reelection was much regretted. The city had made great strides forward in the last five years, had in fact become a modern city and presented an attractive appearance. It had spread out, new factories employing high-priced labor had come in, and Wausau merited the title

of "The Pearl of the Wisconsin." The tax levy for the year 1904 for city purposes was $112,205.07; for the year 1905, $106,793.76.

M. H. DUNCAN.

1906-1908—M. H. Duncan was elected mayor in 1906. He had been in business for a good many years, conducting a harness shop; he was also engaged in farming in the town of Texas, interesting himself in the raising of blooded cattle, and some of his stock had been awarded first prizes. He was one of the most active members of the Marathon County Agricultural Society, and in cooperation with other stockraisers and farmers made the Marathon County Fair a great success in later years. Before his election as mayor, he was one of the executive officers of the Marathon County Agricultural Society, and its secretary for some years. At the time of his election as mayor it was a time of general prosperity and demands for civic improvements made themselves felt more and more. Under his administration there was laid a sewer on Grand avenue from the railroad cut south to the Sturgeon Eddy road, and west on this road to the Wisconsin river, making a new sewer outlet, which was badly needed. The laying of that sewer necessitated the remacadamizing of that portion of Grand avenue where the pavement had been torn up by the digging of the sewer. Franklin School was enlarged for which purpose bonds to the amount of $48,000 were issued; the water tower on East Hill was built and halfway up the hill a building was put up for the housing of an electrical engine to force the water from the main system up into the tower. A better water supply than the water from the tunnel made in 1895 was sought to be obtained by sinking thirty 6-inch drive wells in the ground near and around the pumping station, to the depth of one hundred and thirty-five feet. These wells furnished excellent water, but the supply was found to be wholly insufficient and the water from the tunnel dug in 1895 was still used, so that the sought for relief was not obtained.

These drive wells, together with the erection of the water tower, which was built for the purpose of supplying people living on the hill with drinking water from the waterworks, and also for fire protection, and the further extension of the water mains were expensive works, and the $40,000 set aside for the building of a city hall was drawn upon and used for general purposes. Nearly four miles of street were macadamized, and these streets looking better than the first streets on which cedar pavement was laid, which by this time had become quite rotten, caused a demand for a better pavement

on the main business streets, without, however, settling upon any particular pavement.

With the close of the administration in the spring of 1908, the net debt of the city had risen to $220,000, and the city hall fund which had been expended for other purposes, was levied again by taxes. The tax levy for all city purposes for the year 1906 was $136,467.15; for the year 1907, $161,070.06.

JOHN F. LAMONT.

1908-1912—John F. Lamont was elected mayor in 1908 and reelected in 1910. He had been county superintendent of schools of Marathon county from January 1, 1895, to July 1, 1905, having served for ten years and six months, when he declined to be a candidate for the office.

At the time of his election to the office of county superintendent, he was a resident of the town of Hull, where his father had been one of the pioneers, having operated one of the first saw mills on the Wisconsin Central line, almost simultaneously with the building of the railroad to Colby, which he operated for many years. John F. Lamont took up his residence in Wausau after his election as superintendent, holding his office in the courthouse, and at the close of his term formed a copartnership with E. C. Kretlow in the real-estate and insurance business.

The work of his administration in its main features may be summed up as follows: The purchase of another steam fire engine, giving the city two steam engines, besides the pressure from the waterworks to combat fire; the erection of two fire stations, one on the northeast and one on the southwest end of the city, and a corresponding increase in the number of firemen and teams; the building of the Grant School in the 6th ward at a cost of $65,000; the laying of a sewer from Franklin street on Seventh street into the Stiensfield creek sewer, and another sewer to drain Maple and Spruce streets and contiguous territory into Elm street sewer. A large concrete sewer was ordered to be built to drain the northwest side and put a creek under ground, having an outlet at the Leahy & Beebe bridge. The waterworks system was greatly enlarged by the sinking of ten 10-inch drive wells 135 feet deep for an additional water supply at the pumping station, which were connected with the existing thirty 6-inch drive wells, but the good effect from them is not yet realized, because the separate strong pump which was planned to be used to draw the water from these wells was not obtained, and the old pumps were used instead, which proved insufficient for that purpose, and because the pipes were not cleaned of the obnoxious growth of the

Xenotrix, the plant growing in the pipes. Third street from Forest to Grant streets was paved with creosoted wood blocks, and Washington from Third to Fourth streets with brick. A 14-inch water main was laid through Canal street as far south as the railroad cut on Grand avenue and across the river, and as far west as Fifth avenue, the object being to obtain a complete circulation of the water in the mains and increase the volume for fire protection. With this extension of water mains, the system can now supply a city of twenty-five thousand people.

No steps were taken for the building of a city hall, except a plan was procured from Ryan & Gellecke, Milwaukee architects, and the money set aside for that purpose was drawn upon for other purposes.

The market square on which the building was contemplated to be erected, was first sold to the city for a nominal sum upon condition that it should be used as a market square, but in 1903, when the adjoining property was bought for a city hall site, the former grantors of the market square gave their permission to such a change of the use of the place. The additional property was purchased for a very reasonable sum upon condition that a city hall should be erected on the market square within ten years, and if not so erected, the grantors reserved the right to demand a reconveyance to them upon payment to the city of the purchase price. There were two houses on this property, which were sold by the city and removed a few years afterwards, and the real estate had meanwhile greatly increased in value. It was a certainty that unless the city hall was built within the ten years stipulated, the original grantors or their representatives would demand a reconveyance, in which case the city would have to pay for the two houses sold, leaving but very little of any part of the purchase price due to the city. The ten year term was nearing its end, and instead of creating a larger fund by small levies which would be little felt if at all, as was the original plan, this fund had been used for other purposes. There was danger that the site would be lost to the city, and no other could be obtained except at an exorbitant price, or in an out of the way place, if a city hall would be built at all.

To bring this matter to an issue, one Hans Weik, in his own behalf and for other taxpayers, brought suit against the city and obtained a temporary injunction restraining it from again using the fund except for the purpose for which it was levied. The city defended on the ground it might use it as it saw fit, but the supreme court of the state sustained the contention of the plaintiff, and from that time on the fund was kept intact.*

* 145 Wis. 645.

This judgment was rendered at the close of the year 1910, after the tax levy was made for that year. Nevertheless the city took no step towards building, but submitted the question whether or not to build, to a vote of the people in the spring election of 1912.

The only ground ever urged against beginning building was, that there was not sufficient money on hand, yet there was no compunction against using it for other purposes, nor was that fund increased by one cent since the levy was first made, leaving a suspicion in the minds of many that there must be another motive for this procrastination.

The cost of the drive wells together was somewhere near $60,000, much more than estimated by the engineer in charge, but in order to receive the full benefit of that system a new, stronger pump was planned at the same time, which was to be lowered about twelve feet below the old pumps, to obtain better suction. This engine was not set up, however, until the winter of 1913, when the unsatisfactory condition of the water service peremptorily demanded its installation.

MUNICIPAL LIGHTING PLANT.

The question of installing a municipal lighting plant turned up again when, in 1911, the contract for furnishing the current to the city by the street railway expired. Mr. W. F. Lusk, a waterworks engineer, who was then supervising the sinking of the deep water wells, was requested to make an estimate of the costs of a plant, and gave it as his opinion that a plant could be installed and the current generated at the station for 1 cent per k. w., which was 1 3/10 cent less than what the city paid for the current furnished by the Electric Light Company.

In the full confidence of this report the city desired to install their plant, but before it could do so, it had to make application to the State Commission of Public Utilities for a permit to do so, under Section 1797, M-74 Revised Statutes of Wisconsin, and prove to the satisfaction of that commission that public convenience and necessity required the installation of the plant. A hearing before the commission was had, the city relied on the evidence of their engineer, W. F. Lusk, to prove his contention that electricity could be generated by a plant owned by the city for a lesser price than the price it was paying. It is enough here to say, that the contention of the city or the statement of the costs as estimated by its consulting engineer, W. F. Lusk, was not proven, that the estimates were unreliable, and that the current was

furnished to the city at a reasonable price. The state commission then refused to permit the city to engage in the lighting business.

After the hearing the city did not make a new contract for lighting, but received the current, and the Street Railroad Company which furnished the same, reduced the price charged, so that it now charges a fixed price of $2.10 for each arch light, and a corresponding rate for ornamental lights. A comparison of the cost of lighting the city with electricity with the cost in other cities, is much in favor of Wausau.

With the close of the administration in the spring of 1912, the city's net interest-bearing debt in bonds and state debts was $255,000, and there was a large floating debt, which was taken up in 1913 by issuing $35,000 school bonds, and a debt created for the water system improvement, which with other expenses for the same purpose, mainly for the pump, was covered by the issue of $40,000 water bonds in October, 1912.

The total tax levy for all city purposes for the year 1908 was $204,456.90, for the year 1909 it was $130,353.79, for 1910 it was $154,262.44, and for the year 1911 it was $168,823.50.

COMMISSION FORM OF CITY GOVERNMENT.

Towards the latter part of the year 1911 there was much talk about the advantages of the commission form of governing cities. It had been first tried out in the city of Galveston after the great flood in that city in the year 1900 and had proved a blessing for that city, and some other cities, notably Des Moines, Iowa, followed that example. A law was enacted by the Legislature of Wisconsin in 1909, for the government of a city by a mayor and two commissioners, and amended by Chapter 387, Laws of 1911, providing that upon petition duly filed the question, whether a city would prefer this form to the charter government, should be submitted to a vote of the people, the majority of the electors to decide the question which should then be binding as a law. A petition was duly filed in time and the question submitted to a vote prior in time to the annual charter election, to elect officers under the commission form, in case it should be adopted. It is an undeniable fact that many people favored the commission form, but there was also opposition, and no doubt some good grounds could be urged against it as well as for it. To be governed entirely by three men, who were the legislative as well as the executive power in their own person, is something new in this country, to which people were not yet accustomed. Under the circumstances under which it was inaugurated in Galveston, there was

everything in its favor. That city was ruined by the sea which swept over the city, carrying desolation and destruction in its wake. The city was nearly destroyed, and there was no time for hesitation, procrastination or even deliberation. Something had to be done, an almost absolute power had to be entrusted by the people to a centralized government, and the people were willing to submit without murmur to such a government in order to save themselves from ruination, which stared them in the face. An enlightened, just and absolute government can accomplish many things in short time, which a deliberative body cannot do—at least not in that short time. But history also teaches that an absolute government may become oppressive, or incompetent as well as imbecile, and many people were afraid to take suddenly a plunge in this sea of uncertainty. The German Alliance, an organization representing some German societies, having taken a stand against the change, was invited to a public discussion of the merits and demerits of the commission form, and they chose John Ringle and Anton Mehl as their representatives. The other side was represented by W. H. Wilcox of Eau Claire, and A. C. Schmidt of Wausau. The debate was held in the Opera House, which was filled to its utmost capacity, and during the debate it became apparent that the opponents were in a large majority.

At the election the people voted against commission form, as already indicated in the meeting at the Opera House, and John Ringle, who was one of the spokesmen against it, was chosen and prevailed upon to offer himself for mayor, his aid, Anton Mehl, having absolutely refused to be considered as a candidate.

In the following election he was elected, receiving within three hundred votes as many as both the socialistic and independent candidates together. The other question which was submitted to the people was "Shall a new city hall be built?"

As has already been mentioned, this question has been before the city council for the last six years, and to avoid any responsibility the outgoing administration left the matter to be decided by the people directly. When this was done in the council it was surmised that the proposition would be defeated, because it was made by an outspoken opponent of the project. A few courageous men, who saw the need for the building and the danger of losing the splendid site, signed and published an address, recommending the project to a favorable vote of the people, unless the opponents could show a better site for its location. No one replied to that address, for it was patent that no better location could be secured. The election was a surprise to the faint-hearted and the prejudiced ones. Every ward without exception voted in favor, and the proposition to build was carried by a majority of 800.

JOHN RINGLE.

1912—John Ringle assumed the duties of mayor again in 1912, after an interval of twenty-seven years of his first term in that office.

He held more important positions in public life for a generation or more than any other man in Marathon county. He came with his parents to Wausau in the year 1859, attended the Wausau school and two years at the Madison University. Returning from Madison, he was clerk in the office of the county clerks, B. Ringle and Jacob Paff, thus becoming early familiar with county affairs. He made the first abstract of titles to Marathon county lands, which he afterwards sold and which is now owned by the Wausau Law and Land Association as part of their complete abstract of titles; he then served six years as county clerk; then as member of assembly in the sessions of 1879-1880 and 1881, and again in the session of 1893. While in the assembly in 1879 he was instrumental in defeating the bill which had already passed the senate, to exempt the lands of the Wisconsin Central Railroad from taxation, to the great relief of the population of the western part of the county, and subsequently defeated the scheme for the division of the county. When county clerk he induced the city to purchase a forty-acre tract of county lands for $40, which is the forty-acre tract on which the isolated hospital is located, by which the city got a forty-acre tract which it still owns and which is a very valuable tract today for many purposes.

He was elected to the senate in 1882 and mayor of Wausau in 1884. When the question, whether the city should own and operate a waterworks system was before the council in the early part of 1885, it was through his influence that the measure was carried through; he was chairman of the board of supervisors when the board determined to build the present courthouse, and he secured a reconsideration of the vote by which the project seemed defeated, and upon reconsideration of that vote secured favorable action. From 1893 to 1897 he served as postmaster of Wausau, and again as supervisor from 1901 to 1904, and for over thirty years as member of the school board.

Since his last term as supervisor he had withdrawn from public life and gave his whole time to the carrying on of the business of the Ringle Brick Company, located at Ringle, on the Chicago & North Western Railroad, which furnishes nearly all the brick used in the city, but has an export trade too by rail. The agitation for the commission form of government brought him in prominence as an opponent, and made him the leader of the opposition, which led to his election in 1912. He assumed the duties of the office

with a determination to bring order in the state of finances, which had become muddled. By a decisive vote the people had ordered the building of a new city hall, but with the advanced price of all building materials and labor since 1906, it was plain that $40,000 would not pay for the same, and that more money must be provided. Wausau owns its waterworks system, does the sprinkling of streets, owns part of the lighting system, does the repairing and cleaning of streets and macadamizing directly by labor, without the intervention of contractors, thus carrying on a large municipal business, which needs office rooms and vaults for officers and storage rooms. A city building to comport with the dignity of an advancing industrial and commercial city had to be erected, large enough at least for the next twenty-five years or more.

Then there was a large debt for school loans which had been carried by the Wausau banks for years, besides a debt created for the extension and enlargement of the pumping station of the waterworks, for the payment of which no provision had been made, neither by a loan nor a tax levy; the debt was simply carried along from time to time.

But the time had come to liquidate these debts, and there being no money in the treasury available for the payment, bond issues became necessary shortly after the new mayor had taken charge of the office. That of itself would have been sufficient to test the strength and capacity of any city government; but to cap the climax, there occurred the flood in July, 1912, which destroyed bridges, washed out streets and roads, doing damage which it cost the city at least $30,000 to repair, and thus it was apparent that the administration was not resting on a bed of roses.

In October, 1912, bonds were issued in the amount following, for the purposes indicated by their names:

Waterworks bonds, $40,000; bridge bonds, $20,000. A large tax levy was made to prevent a too large accumulation of interest-bearing debt, and to pay current expenses. The tax levy was felt all the heavier, because county and state taxes had more than doubled in the last ten years, and were exceedingly high in 1912.

But the repairs had to be made, and no time was lost in making them. The Leahy & Beebe bridge was first restored, the abutment and east span of the high bridge finished, and in January, 1913, a higher and stronger steel bridge on the south (Stroller's) was opened in place of the one destroyed by the flood.

The long-planned enlargement of the pumping station was finished and the new powerful pump installed during the winter of 1912-1913, and the

people now look forward to a thorough cleaning of the pipe system as soon as the season permits, and a good, clear and sparkling water supply as originally furnished by the waterworks.

To take up the debts incurred for school purposes, which had been a floating debt from three to five years (nobody seems to know exactly when the first deficit arose, which grew from year to year) another bond issue of $35,000 will be made April 1, 1913. Besides these school bonds, there will be issued new bonds in the amount of $15,000 for a sewer to carry off the sewage and flood water after every heavy rain in the middle portion of the east side, which the Canal street sewer and outlet is insufficient to carry off, and city hall bonds to the amount of $25,000, when it is to be hoped that the whole debt of the city is funded, and an era of debt-paying may set in.

After these new bonds issued, the city interest-bearing debt will approach $375,000, if it does not exceed that amount.

The city tax levy for all city purposes in 1912 was $210,718.65.

In trying to put the city back on bedrock financially, Mayor Ringle has a great task before him. If he succeeds and the first year of his administration gives the best hopes, it will be hailed as one of the greatest accomplishments of any administration.

John Ringle has been a lifelong, consistent democrat politically; he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati in 1880, and again to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1892, and twice he was nominated by his party for the office of state treasurer and carried the forlorn hope of his party in the state. His official record is without a flaw and so is his private character. His long, successful official career is proof of the high estimate in which he was always held by the people of Marathon county and the confidence they have put in his character and ability, his first official position dating back to 1871, when he was elected county clerk.

CITY OF WAUSAU GOVERNMENT, 1912-1914.

Mayor ..... John Ringle

City Council.

First ward ..... W. J. Weisbrod, Oscar Leubner
Second ward ..... Edw. Lemke, Fred Mohr
Third ward ..... E. E. Schulze, J. Wolf
Fourth ward ..... John Lull, Hugo Peters

Fifth ward .....Henry Zillmann, A. V. Gearhart
Sixth ward .....N. P. Morrow, Nath. Pierce
Seventh ward .....Emil Flatter, Henry E. Lemke (died)
Adolph Storch (appointed)
Eighth ward .....Charles Holzmann, Edw. Rifleman
Ninth ward .....Paul Steidmann, George Ronek

Executive Officers.

City Clerk .....Carl Adams
City Treasurer .....Henry Juers
City Comptroller .....H. Marquardt
City Assessor .....George A. Stelz

Justices of the Peace.

R. L. Larner .....J. P. Jaeger

Constables.

John Eunson .....John Schmidt

Officers Elected by the City Council.

City Attorney .....F. P. Regner
Commissioner of Health .....Dr. D. Sauerhering
Poor Physician .....Dr. G. A. Thielke
City Engineer .....Bert Gowan
Street Commissioner .....Ole Smith
Poor Commissioner .....F. E. Schneider

The valuation of the city of Wausau according to the assessment of 1912:

Merchants' stock	$ 1,068,283
Logs and lumber stock	680,880
Bank stock	1,004,587
Automobiles	101,500
Total personal property	3,200,308
Total real estate	10,859,600

THE WAUSAU POSTOFFICE.

The following is the amount of business transacted at this office in 1912, and comparing the amount of business in that year in the same branch with the business done in that office in the year 1897, shows the increase in the business of the postoffice, which is a fair index of the increase of the general business in the city of Wausau during the same space of time:

Sales of stamps and stamped papers during the year 1912	$47,270.03
During the year 1897	12,676.79
Gain in fifteen years of	$34,593.24
Net proceeds of the office during the year 1912	$25,262.24
Net proceeds for 1897	3,608.88
Increase of	$21,653.36
Number of registered letters and parcels in the year 1912	5,386
Number in 1897	1,084
Number of domestic money orders in year 1912, 17,079, amounting to	$115,275.03
Number in 1897, 330 international money orders, amounting to	8,892.17
Number of domestic orders during 1912 was 11,430, amounting to	$102,531.42
Paid 76 international orders amounting to	3,167.87
In 1912 received on deposit from other money order offices the sum of	$85,574.00

Two postal stations were established since 1897: Station No. 1 on April 1, 1905, at 312 S. First avenue; and Station No. 2 on April 16, 1901, at 1703 Sixth street.

The number of officers and employes are: Postmaster, one assistant postmaster, six regular clerks, nine city carriers, and one substitute city carrier, five regular rural carriers, and one substitute rural carrier.

Wausau became an office of the first class on July 1, 1910.

The postal savings bank system was established in Wausau on September 28, 1911.

Five rural routes start out from this office.

The postmasters of Wausau postoffice since its establishment are as follows:

Office.	Postmaster.	Date of Appointment.
Wausau, Wisconsin.	Charles Shuter (established)	May 4, 1850
	Edson Doolittle	May 26, 1854
	Thomas Single	July 14, 1854
	H. H. Lawrence	May 14, 1857
	F. A. Hoffman	April 15, 1861
	E. R. Chase	January 7, 1862
	J. P. West	April 27, 1863
	Eli R. Chase	May 8, 1865
	Robert E. Parcher	April 10, 1868
	Theophilus Smith	June 29, 1869
	Robert H, Johnson	January 13, 1876
	Valentine Ringle	June 15, 1885
	A. W. Young	April 11, 1890
	John Ringle	June 13, 1893
	Alfred W. Trevitt	September 14, 1897-1913

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.

The Stevens Point land office was established by act of congress approved July 30, 1852 (Tenth United States Statutes, 25). Executive order of June 19, 1872, directed the removal of the same from Stevens Point, Wisconsin, to Wausau, Wisconsin. The office at Stevens Point was closed August 10, 1872, and opened at Wausau, August 19, 1872.

In the fall of 1893 the United States land office at Menasha was combined with this office, and later the Eau Claire and latest the Ashland United States land office, so that now the land office at Wausau is the only United States land office in this state.

The following is a list of the registers and receivers of this office, with dates of their commission set opposite their names:

	Date of Commission.
Abraham Brawley, register, temporary	April 20, 1853
Albert G. Ellis, receiver	April 20, 1853
Abraham Brawley, register	May 9, 1854
Albert G. Ellis, receiver	May 9, 1854
Hugh Brawley, register	June 15, 1858
Albert G. Ellis, receiver	April 27, 1858
Stephen H. Alban, register	March 25, 1861

Almanson Eaton, receiver.....March 25, 1861
Stephen H. Alban, register.....June 5, 1865
Almanson Eaton, receiver.....June 5, 1865
Stephen H. Alban, register.....March 21, 1867
Almanson Eaton, receiver.....March 21, 1867
D. L. Quaw, receiver.....December 27, 1871
Stephen H. Alban, register.....December 27, 1871
Stephen H. Alban, register.....January 11, 1876
D. L. Quaw, receiver, from 1876 to.....January 11, 1880

Since the date of the removal of the United States land office the dates of the commission of these officers are not at hand, but the following is substantially the correct term of service of its occupants:

Stephen H. Alban, register, until 1883; Myron H. McCord, register, from 1883 until 1885; Stephen S, Thayer, register, from 1885 until 1889; E. B. Sanders, register, from 1889 to 1893; Louis Marchetti, register, from 1893 to 1897; Ed. T. Wheelock, register, from 1897 to 1901; John W. Miller, from 1901 to the present time.

William Callon, receiver, from 1881 to 1883 and resigned; E. B. Sanders, receiver, from 1883 to 1889; August Kickbusch, receiver, from 1889 to 1891 and resigned; R. H. Johnson, receiver, from 1891 to 1893; E. B. Thayer, receiver, from 1893 to 1897; Henry McCrossen, receiver, from 1897 up to the present time.

THE WATERWORKS

of the city of Wausau belong to the municipality of Wausau. The contract for installing it was let in the winter of 1885, work thereon was begun in the spring, and it was completed in the fall of the same year. The machinery was put in a solid brick power house situated near the Wisconsin river on the north side of the city. It consists of four steel boilers in battery, two pumps, compound pressure Holly engines, capacity of each 3,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, and the water was pumped from a well thirty-five feet deep and forty feet in diameter. A big pipe was run from the pump into the river in order to obtain from it an inexhaustible supply of water in case of a conflagration and about eleven miles of mains were put in the ground which were sufficient at that time to supply the whole city. The water furnished by the well was of the best quality, but the supply from the well was found to be insufficient in 1894. The city was financially cramped for money at that time, and the fact that good water had been found in ample quantity up to that time led the city government to believe that all the water obtained

from underground at and near the place where the well was sunk to be the same. Without asking any advice they ordered a tunnel to be sunk in a northeasterly direction from the well to get another supply of water. At a depth of about fourteen feet or less a strong flow of water was struck, and by means of a large pipe conducted into the well; it furnished as much and more water as both pumps could draw out from the well, but its quality was different. After this water was used some years, it was discovered that the water supplied by the system deteriorated and pipes that were taken out, and especially the supply pipes, were found to be encrusted on the inside. In 1902 pieces of this pipe containing the crust were sent to Professor Smith of Beloit College, Wisconsin, for investigation. He discovered that the crust was due to the growth of a plant called Xenotrix, which is the only plant that can grow without sunlight and gets its food from iron dissolved in the water. The cause of the deterioration of the drinking supply having been now discovered it remained for the city to find the remedy. A newer and better supply of water was determined upon, and in 1907, thirty 6-inch drive wells were sunk at a depth of 135 feet which, however, did not furnish a sufficient supply, and some years later ten 10-inch drive wells at a depth of 135 feet were sunk which with the first thirty 6-inch wells were expected to furnish a bountiful supply of water for present needs and for years to come, but to obtain a continuous strong flow from these drive wells it became necessary to get a new pump set deeper in the ground to shorten suction. This new engine and pump is expected to be installed during this winter (1912-1913); it has a capacity of pumping fully as much and more as the two other pumps together. These deep drive wells contain but a very insignificant amount of iron in solution, insufficient to sustain the life of this plant which is expected to die for want of food. Nevertheless, that of itself will not cure the evil, but the plant which has grown in the system must be expelled before the water will retain its original purity and good taste. There is no doubt that this can be accomplished and will be accomplished in a short time, especially after the new powerful pump is established. There are 38 miles of water pipes in the ground, 260 fire hydrants, and 6 free drinking fountains. The waterworks are now controlled by a water commission consisting of five members; the mayor being a member, ex-officio, the city council electing one of their members for a member of the commission, and three others are elected by the council who must not be members of the council. The term of the mayor and the alderman is limited to two years, but the term of the other members having no other connection with the city government directly is three years. The present commissioners are:

John Ringle, mayor ex-officio, term expires May, 1914.
Hugo Peters, alderman, term expires May, 1914.
Charles E. Turner, term, three years; term expires October, 1913.
Albert J. Kraatz, term, three years; term expires October, 1914.
G. A. Osswald, term, three years; term expires October, 1915.

Employes: William C. Slosson, chief engineer; Charles C. Boerke, assistant engineer; William D. McGee, assistant engineer; Arthur W. Ehricke, Ole Olson, and Otto Knacker, firemen; William Schmidt, city tapper; Henry Gross, superintendent.

A large amount of money has been spent since 1906, bringing the cost of the system all together up to more than three times its original cost, much of which was caused by the effort to free the plant from this obnoxious growth.

THE WAUSAU FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Up to the year 1869 there was no organized force nor any equipment to combat fire. Houses and stores or shops were standing scattered over the ground, and the burning of one did not immediately endanger the next one. Of course, buildings caught fire and were destroyed, as, for instance, the United States Hotel, so called, a large boarding house, standing on Second street between Washington and Jackson streets; the Corey and Daniels shingle mill on the Corey lot south of the County square which burned in 1866 with a lot of shingle bolts, but the flames did not reach the next buildings. The county was then still a forest with only small clearings and the village surrounded by large timber and trees where the wind had little chance to spread the flames, and so a fire was easily limited to the place where it originated.

Of course if a building caught fire it was doomed and little or nothing could be done to save it, as, for instance, when the United States Hotel burned in 1863, the flames spread so quickly that the lessee, S. Kronenwetter, lost all his belongings, saving nothing but his life and his family. But as the village grew and houses began to grow up near to each other one burning building would set fire to the next, thereby increasing the danger as when in 1869 one building caught fire on Washington street and spread and destroyed three others and partially a fourth. This was an object lesson to teach the necessity of an equipment to fight fire. Wausau Fire Company No. 1 was organized working a hand engine, as mentioned in a former chapter. Later in 1880 a steam engine was purchased and a team of horses kept to run the engine out at an alarm, but a voluntary company still existed

until 1885, when the waterworks were finished which were calculated to and did furnish water under pressure to put out fire, and a voluntary hose company was organized to work at fires. This hose company served for several years until a full paid fire department was established in 1893.

At the trial of the waterworks as to their power to throw water, the works forced ten 1-inch streams high enough in the air over the tallest building in Wausau. The city engaged a few paid firemen who were in constant service at the fire station houses and a few half paid men whose duty it was to respond to every alarm. A chief of the fire department was appointed by the mayor, usually one who had served in the volunteer company and was competent to take command over the paid and half paid firemen at a fire. The chief was not required to be in attendance at the fire stations except for practice, and his salary was merely nominal.

The several chiefs of the fire department under this arrangement were: D. L. Plumer, F. W. Kickbusch, August Lemke, J. C. Gebhard, and L. Bellis. In 1893 the fire department was fully organized with the chief staying at the station like other firemen. The first station house was the present fire station No. 1 on South Third street, and at about the same time fire station No. 2 was established on Second avenue.

Until the year 1908 there were these two station houses with the following number of men and equipment, to wit:

The chief of the fire department and eleven firemen and three volunteers who received $10 per month each. The volunteers attended practices and responded to a fire alarm, but were not stationed at the station house; the equipment consisted of one Ahrend fire engine, three hose wagons, one hook and ladder truck, all necessary hose, buckets, and fire extinguishers and seven horses.

The chiefs since the full quota of paid firemen were engaged were: William Waterhouse, from 1893 to 1895; J. Adams, from 1895 to 1897; Henry Lemke, from 1897 to 1899; Henry G. Miller, from 1899 to 1909; F. F. Zielsdorf, from 1909 to the present time.

The present department was greatly enlarged after 1908. Two more station houses were built about 1909 and fully equipped in the year following, and the present department (1912-13) consists of the chief and twenty-one paid firemen, and one part paid man with the following personnel and titles:

Chief, Frank F. Zielsdorf.

First assistant chief, Terrence Doonen, station No. 1.

Second assistant chief, Bernhard Krueger, station No. 2.

Captain, R. D. Sawyer, station No. 3.

Captain, J. L. Staege, station No. 4.

Captain of hook and ladder company, William Ziebell, station No. 1.

Equipment.—Thirteen horses, three combination hose and chemical wagons, one hose cart, one hook and ladder truck, two steam fire engines, one chief's horse and buggy.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

consists of the following: Thomas Malone, chief; John Fehl, Jr., captain; James Kennedy, sergeant; and eight uniformed police or patrolmen and one plain clothes man.

The members of the police and fire commission are: W. C. Dickens, president; G. D. Jones, P. J. Werle, Charles A. Barwig, C. B. Mayer.

CHAPTER XX.

The Pioneer Schools—Common Schools and High Schools up to 1912—Wausau Business College.

The first settlement was undoubtedly made at Wausau in 1839-40, but then ten years passed away, before we hear the word "school" mentioned, or find any traces of provisions for schools made, which is not surprising, however. There were no children here for years, at least not of school age. Pioneers, as a rule, are either unmarried or travel alone in the wilderness, leaving their families behind in a civilized community. The pinery pioneers were no exception from that rule.

The first settler, George Stevens, never brought his family up here. Of all the first millowners J. L. Moore and Hiram Pearson seemed to be the only ones who were married in the early forties. J. L. Moore's wife gave birth to the first white child born in the winter of 1845-46. When J. Le Messurier came here in 1845 with his family, the whole female contingent at Big Bull Falls consisted of Mrs. J. L. Moore, Mrs. Hiram Pearson, Mrs. Baxter, and was strengthened by the arrival of Mrs. Le Messurier and Mrs. Brezette, but Le Messurier, who had a family of wife and three daughters, after a short stay moved up on Pine river for some time, where his two oldest daughters were married, one to Isaac Coulthurst and one to Thomas Grundy, and after his return to Wausau the youngest one married Ely R. Chase, a Wausau lawyer, who died lately in California.

It has been told how Miss Crown was given a party by the ladies of Wausau after her arrival here in 1852, and that in counting the number of ladies, there were eleven in all, Miss Crown included, and two of them were still unmarried.

There is a tradition that a private school was taught here as early as 1849 by a Miss Livingston, afterwards Mrs. William Fellows of Mosinee, but that evidently is based on error, so far as time is concerned. It does not seem probable that any child of school age, say older than six years, was here at that time, and less probable that a private teacher was engaged for tuition. This view is borne out by the fact that in the first public school

here in 1854 the existence of which is established by at least two of the pupils living here, only six or seven were enrolled.

There was then and for years afterwards no school building and the school was held in rented places, the first one in a little building east of the Stewart Lumber Company office on Jackson street, in all probability in the little building built for a county office by T. Hinton, next in a vacant tailor shop on Jackson street near the southeast corner of Jackson and Second streets, a little later the store or warehouse of Lyman on Forest street was used, where also the Presbyterian church services were held, the other part of the building being occupied by Silas B. Stoddard. Another building used for school purposes in the later fifties or up to 1860 was a small two-story building on the corner of Second and Washington street where the Widmer Business College now stands. Dr. Harriet Wylie, wife of Dr. D. B. Wylie, was teaching there one term at least, Bert Gowan being one of the pupils. The front room was used for the school, the back room was a carpenter shop, and the family of the owner, a Gudsole, lived on the second floor. This building burned down.

Later the second floor of the millwright shop of M. D. Corey south of the Courthouse square was used and at one time there was also a school in a small house or shanty on the west bank of the river on what is now Harrison boulevard, the building facing Forest street. All these were rented places, and as may be imagined, with little or no equipment.

There is also a tradition that the first public school was taught by a young man named Rouch in 1853. None of the present pioneers remember him, but a class was taught in 1854 by W. A. Gordon in the place mentioned as being probably the first county office building east of the A. Stewart Lumber Company office. The teacher, W. A. Gordon, was at the time studying with Dr. I. E. Thayer, who was the practicing physician here, preparing himself for entrance into a medical college and taking his collegiate course, returned and practiced as a full fledged physician at Wausau. Still later Gordon left for California, where he practiced as a specialist for eye, ear and throat afflictions. The pupils attending this school, evidently the first here, were Henry McLaughlin, James Mitchell, Maria Tyler, Edward Nicolls, John Youles, and a daughter of William Gouldsbury, now Mrs. W. W. DeVoe. The following year Lyman W. Thayer, a lawyer, father of E. B Thayer, taught school, law practice being unremunerative in those days; one of his pupils was William Slosson, chief engineer at the pumping station. Miss Slosson, afterwards Mrs. John Tuttle, seems to have been the first lady teacher, engaged at the munificent salary of $4.00 per week (and board).

Miss Louise Dexter (later Mrs. John Peters) succeeded her, who was teaching in the Corey building in 1857, being assisted by Miss Halsey, a daughter of the Presbyterian minister. The following named ladies were engaged as teachers here at different times until the arrival of W. H. Searles as teacher in 1861, namely: Miss Cornelia Gouldsbury, later Mrs. Daniel Kline, Miss Perry, Miss Cole, and Miss Halsey, who had a class in the Methodist church, which later burned down.

In 1861 to 1862 the first school house was built on what is now the playground of the Washington school, with W. H. Searles, afterwards Doctor Searles, as teacher.

Some of the families represented on the simple benches in these primitive school buildings were the Singles, Ringles, Millards, Slossons, Mansons, Scholfields, Poors, Bradfords, Alexanders, and others.

When W. H. Searles took charge of the school in 1862 the village had a population of about 500, and the school house stood among the stumps and rotten pine logs, but it was the largest building in the village and in the county. There were two school rooms, one on the first and one on the second floor, Miss Halsey being the assistant teacher.

This school house stood until 1889 when it was sold for $225, the board reserving the bell.

W. H. Searles was a graduate of Lawrence College, left Wausau to study medicine and surgery and returned to practice his profession here for years afterwards.

James Pound succeeded him in 1863, seemed to have a stormy career in the one year of his engagement and left never to return.

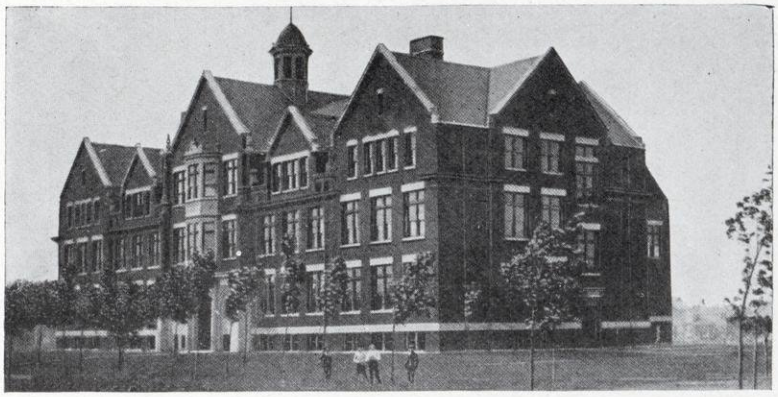
School houses were built in succession as follows: Humboldt school house in 1873-74; Grant school house in 1881 (not used now); Irving school house in 1883; Franklin school house in 1883; Columbia school house in 1885; Washington school house in 1889; Lincoln school house in 1892; Longfellow school house in 1894.

The high school was built in 1898-99 and occupied in the fall of 1899, and in 1910 the Grant school was built in the sixth ward, the old Grant school on First avenue having been closed as unfit for its use for some years.

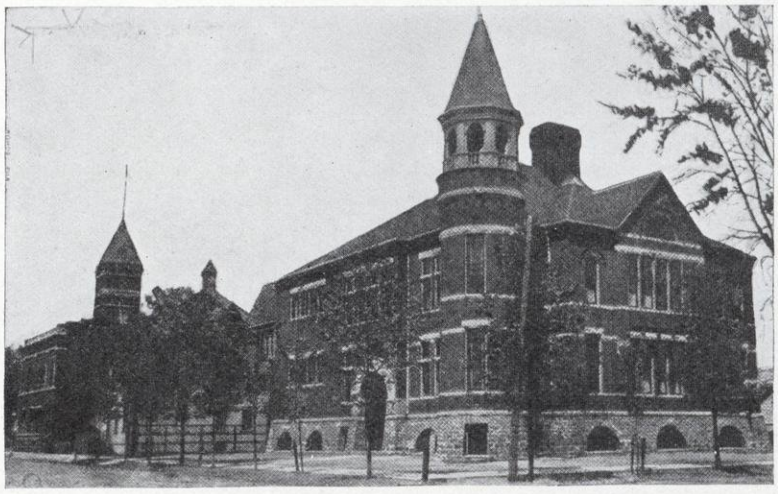
All these school houses with the exception of the high school and Washington school have been remodeled and enlarged since they were built.

The following is a list of the principals of the Wausau schools since 1862:

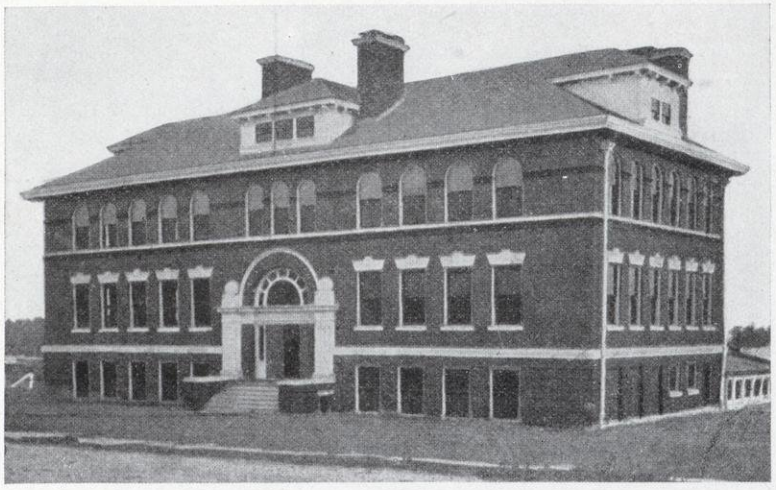
1862-63 ..... Dr. W. H. Searles	1864-67 ..... Frank Atwell
1863-64 ..... James Pound	1867-68 ..... E. D. Metcalf



WAUSAU HIGH SCHOOL



WASHINGTON SCHOOL, WAUSAU, WIS.



MARATHON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, WAUSAU, WIS.

1868-69 .....Clemence F. Briery
1869-71 .....William C. Butler
1871-72 .....Henry E. Wright
1872-74 .....George W. Bowen
1874-76 .....John C. Smith
1876-80 .....F. W. Houghton
1880-84 .....C. D. Abbey
1884-86 .....W. G. Witter
1886-90 .....Hugh McIndoe
1890-92 .....J. A. Eakin
1892-95 .....Carl Mathie
1895-96 .....W. R. Moss
1896-97 .....Carl Mathie
1897-1911 .....C. C. Parlin
1911-13 .....Ira C. Painter

According to the school census taken in June, 1912, the population of the city was 17,655, the number of children of school age being 6,065.

The enrollment in public schools was 3,710, and in the parochial schools 850. The church congregations having their own schools and supporting them are: The St. Mary's Catholic congregation, the Lutheran Zion's congregation, the Lutheran Trinity's congregation, and the Ev. Lutheran Salem's congregation and the E. L. St. Stephan's congregation. In the industrial school established under the law of 1911 for children from fourteen to sixteen years of age, out of school under a permit to work, the enrollment was 150. These boys and girls are required to attend school five hours a week.

The board of education for 1912-13, which in the great majority has remained unchanged in the last ten years, consists of:

First ward.....Mrs. Frank Kelly
Second ward.....William Paff
Third ward.....W. W. Albers
Fourth ward..William B. Scholfield
Fifth ward.....Mrs. C. B. Bird
Sixth ward.....Walter Pierce
Seventh ward.....Henry Johannes
Eighth ward.....Henry Pagenkopf
Ninth ward...August F. Marquardt

At large: E. C. Zimmermann, G. D. Jones, P. F. Stone.

Wausau is known as an industrial and manufacturing city, with good streets, good schools and school houses, fine church edifices, beautiful residences, well kept lawns and healthy surroundings, all of which tends to make life attractive, and invited people to make here their homes.

Woman is the beautifier of the home, and when we see a tasty place of residence with beautiful surroundings, we justly conclude that it harbors refined and cultivated people. It is manifest to the casual observer that the beauty of Wausau, so far as it is artificial at least, is mainly due to the women of Wausau, although this fact is often overlooked, or, if not. it is

taken as so self-evident, so plainly understood as not thought to be worth mentioning.

Men are pleased, of course, to find their efforts for the good of the community acknowledged and their merits in that respect appreciated, and as woman is made of the same clay as man, it is just possible that she may have the same feeling as regards due acknowledgment for her particular efforts in that line.

There is a federation of ladies' clubs here which is doing much good in many branches of commercial life, the Tuesday Musical Club has been mentioned and also the Ladies' Literary Club, and as the influence of woman is always for the better, never for the worse, a little greater field of usefulness may well be opened for them to mutual advantage.

This last mentioned fact has been dawning more and more on this community as well as upon others, and has been recognized in Wausau, almost blushingly. About twelve years ago for the first time in the history of Wausau, a lady was appointed as a member of the board of education, and was unanimously confirmed by the council. This unanimity might have been due to the curiosity of a city council being composed of one political party only. Mrs. C. B. Bird has the honor of being the first woman officer in Wausau, directly connected with the city government in that way. She took the office from a sense of duty, and the promise that another lady would be appointed on the first vacancy, as not to leave her the only woman member of the board. Mrs. C. B. Bird was born in Muscatine, Iowa, and after graduating from the high school of her home city took the full three years' course of Wayland's in that renowned institute until her marriage to Mr. C. B. Bird in 1892, when she became a resident of Wausau.

The next lady member of the board of education was Mrs. Frank Kelly, nee Ward, who is a graduate of the celebrated Downer College, Milwaukee. She became a teacher in the Wausau schools, and her success became only interrupted by her marriage, which occurred in 1892. These two ladies are the only women members of the board of education, but make up in efficiency what they lack in numbers; they not only attend meetings, but visit schools, encourage teachers, pupils, examining school houses and grounds, and have been active in urging the beautifying of the school rooms on the assumption that clean beautiful surroundings will create in the mind of the child a love for clean things and will make for a clean mind.

Our system of co-education makes it eminently proper that mothers have a choice in the government of schools, and these ladies have also the training which fits them for school supervisors, which is really one of the

most important duties of the board, and as they are the only women holding an official position, to the welfare of the community and with honor to themselves, they have a right to this special notice.

The curriculum of the Wausau schools has been greatly enlarged in the last sixteen years, mainly through the efforts of Supts. Carl Mathie and S. B. Tobey. A close observation is kept on school attendance by pupils, and the laws passed in later years relating to that subject are kindly but firmly enforced. The law requiring school attendance of children between fourteen and sixteen years of age who are at work or at home, requiring their attendance in school at least five hours each week, has been a source of much trouble and vexation, but the superintendent was successful in removing all obstacles by organizing separate courses for such children with good results.

The Wausau schools are all solid brick buildings, modern, sanitary, and comfortable with good furniture and equipment; a playground is at every school, and the physical welfare of the child is not overlooked. The Wausau schools are institutions in which the people can justly take pride, and the costs of maintenance are willingly borne, although they are large.

The following is a list of teachers:

HIGH SCHOOL.

S. B. Tobey, superintendent; Ira C. Painter, principal; T. F. Reynolds, manual training; Anne C. Rankin, domestic science; Estella Richards, domestic science; Judith Wadleigh, drawing; Florence A. Crane, music; Lona Slack, music and drawing; Olga Heinrich, secretary; Miss Hallie Haskin, librarian; Mr. LeRoy Day, commercial; Miss Margaret Johnson, commercial; Miss Sarah Miller, commercial; Miss Ethel Pierce, commercial; Mrs. C. E. Trasher, commercial; Miss Sue Morey, elocution; Miss Katherine Buckland, English; Miss Mary Slack, English; Miss Elizabeth Stoddard, English; Miss Ethel Todd, English and mathematics; Miss Marilla Zellhoefer, German; Miss Beatrice Zimmermann, German; Miss Gretchen Ruedebusch, German; Miss Elsie Smithies, Latin; Mr. Carl Borsack, history; Miss Georgiana Clark, history; Miss May Graham, mathematics; Miss Florence Van Vliet, geometry; Miss Mary A. Duff, science; Mr. Noel Monroe, chemistry; Mr. James Wolf, physics; Miss Gertrude McGuine, assistant.

GRADE TEACHERS.

Miss Winnifred Carter, eighth grade; Miss Agnes Schaller, eighth grade; Miss Florence Gale, second grade; Miss Lizzie Wise, first grade; Miss Jen-

nie Vincent, subprimary; Miss Marie Johnson, kindergarten director; Miss Margaret Roach, kindergarten assistant.

HUMBOLDT SCHOOL.

Miss Frances E. Irvine, principal and seventh grade; Miss Edna Crouse, seventh grade; Miss Amy V. McCormick, sixth grade; Miss Esther Cronk, fifth grade; Miss Edna Albrecht, subprimary; Miss Myrtle Lillie, kindergarten director; Miss Margaret Marshall, kindergarten.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL.

Miss Jennie Johnson, principal and eighth grade; Miss Minnie Doan, eighth grade; Miss Karen Opdahl, fourth grade; Miss Hazel Price, third grade; Miss Mertie Culbertson, second grade; Miss Lelia V. Armstrong, first grade; Mr. George K. A. Shields, ungraded department; Mr. William F. Zenke, manual training; Miss Etta R. Gault, director deaf school; Miss Gertrude Rusch, assistant deaf school.

LONGFELLOW SCHOOL.

Miss Agnes C. Bessey, principal and fifth grade; Miss Loretta E. Kalk, third and fourth grades; Miss Resetta N. Johnson, second and third grades; Miss V. Marie Righter, first grade; Miss Alta R. Colby, subprimary; Miss Lucille Hebard, kindergarten director; Miss Marie Brands, assistant kindergarten.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.

Mr. Fred Swanson, principal and manual training; Miss Nora Nyhus, eighth grade; Miss Mary McCarty, seventh grade; Miss Bessie D. Ellis, sixth grade; Miss Valborg Jensen, fifth grade; Miss Gertrude Corwith, fifth and sixth grades; Miss Martha E. Fleming, fourth grade; Miss Margaret Dana, fourth and fifth grades; Miss Idele Borgia, second and third grades; Miss Mary E. Ross, third grade; Miss Florence Gardner, third and fourth grades; Miss Margaret E. Kerr, first and second grades; Miss Minnie Sustins, first grade; Miss Wanda A. Hopp, subprimary; Miss Mabes Sustins, subprimary; Miss Kathryn Nelson, kindergarten director; Miss Bonita Shatto, kindergarten assistant.

GRANT SCHOOL.

Mr. John H. May, principal and manual training; Miss Emma M. Kummerow, fourth grade; Miss Josephine Voshmik, third grade; Miss Mary Sullivan, second grade; Miss Emily Chubbuck, first grade; Miss Emma Lien, subprimary; Miss Gertrude Owen, kindergarten director; Miss Pearl Foster, kindergarten assistant.

LINCOLN SCHOOL.

Mr. A. A. Tews, principal and manual training; Miss Mary Rooney, seventh grade; Miss Ruth L. Brule, sixth and seventh grades; Miss Blanche Lampert, sixth grade; Miss Florence Lyford, sixth grade; Miss Daisy Ackerman, fifth grade; Miss Miriam N. Veeder, fifth grade; Miss Eunice Freeman, fourth grade; Miss Marion Southworth, third grade; Miss Lilah G. Eberly, second grade; Miss Miriam Tyler, first grade; Miss Anna Young, subprimary; Miss Dorothea L. Albrecht, kindergarten director; Miss Vera Felling, kindergarten assistant; Miss Helen Johnson, ungraded room.

IRVING SCHOOL.

Miss Minnie Cliff, principal and fourth grade; Miss Helen Flannigan, third grade; Miss Irene Kyle, second grade; Miss Ruth C. Warner, first grade; Miss Harriet Noel, subprimary; Miss Winnifred Bain, kindergarten director; Miss Edna Thon, kindergarten assistant.

COLUMBIA SCHOOL.

Miss Clarice Olsen, kindergarten and subprimary.

An industrial school was organized in 1912 for children from fourteen to sixteen years of age who are out of school under a permit to work, but who nevertheless are required to attend school five hours each week pursuant to the Act of Legislature of 1911.

The enrollment is 150, under Karl Kraatz and Hannah Brunstad, teachers.

THE WAUSAU BUSINESS COLLEGE.

One of the institutions of learning besides its common and high schools, for which Wausau is distinguished, is the Widmer Business College.

It was founded in 1886 by Mr. Horton. A short time after it was founded a one-half interest was purchased by Mr. C. M. Boyles, who remained in touch with the school as partner and proprietor at various times for twenty years.

A one-half interest was purchased by Mr. Williams. This interest was later purchased by Mr. J. F. Stofer, who remained as a one-half owner of the school until it was sold to the present proprietor, E. D. Widmer, in 1906.

Due to a decline of health and desire for rest, Mr. Boyles disposed of the one-half interest in the spring of 1906, and for similar reasons he and Mr. Stofer sold the remaining one-half interest on November 10th in that same year, since which time E. D. Widmer has acted as sole proprietor and manager of the school.

When the school was first founded, in 1886, it had a mere handful of students. It is now rated as one of the largest and one of the best schools of the kind in the State of Wisconsin. In the summer of 1911 Mr. Widmer purchased the large three-story building on corner of Second and Washington streets and remodeled it for college purposes. The building was admirably adapted for college purposes, and when being remodeled all modern conveniences were installed. Among them are: Single unit electric lights, steam heat, ventilation, vacuum cleaner, sanitary drinking fountains, soap receptacles, paper towels, electric class bells, intercommunicating telephones, and so forth. The rooms are particularly well arranged for college purposes. Under Mr. Widmer's management the school has undergone several changes. New courses have been added and it has been systemized in snch a manner that each department is cared for by a proficient teacher. There are now six instructors of more than two hundred students, as against an enrollment of seventy-five or eighty, with one or two teachers employed, when he purchased the school.

The departments, with their heads, are as follows: Shorthand, Julia F. Wawrzyniak; academic, Margaret Bhend; typewriting and stenography, Belle C. Stofer; commercial law, John P. Ford; bookkeeping, C. A. Cowee; business manager, E. D. Widmer. Knowing that the success of every school depends largely upon the proficiency of the teachers, Mr. Widmer has taken pains to surround himself with a competent staff which has materially assisted him in bringing the college up to its present high reputation.

E. D. Widmer was born March 5, 1879, in Rockton, Vernon county, Wisconsin, a little hamlet on the Kickapoo river. After graduating from the state graded school in that village he secured a teacher's certificate and taught in rural schools of that county for four years. In the fall of 1900 he enrolled in the Stevens Point Normal School and remained there until the course was finished in the spring of 1904. During the last year of his school work in

the normal he also took the bookkeeping course in the business college of that city. After completing his school he worked in the First National Bank of Stevens Point, which position he resigned to take charge of mathematics in the Merrill High School. After teaching one year he resigned and completed his course to enter in the course of life's duty in that field of work.

CHAPTER XXI.

Religious Wausau—Churches and Religious Organizations—Y. M. C. A

THE METHODIST CONGREGATION.

It seems that the Methodists were the first of all religious denominations to hold regular church service; they had visiting ministers regularly as early as 1853, and even earlier, a Reverend Greenleaf of Stevens Point coming up from Stevens Point and holding meetings; then Rev. M. D. Warner organized a class with the assistance of Judge Kennedy, and somewhat later M. H. Barnum was called upon by the people to fill the pulpit, which he did for about one year. On the 12th day of May, 1858, at the conference in Beloit, Bishop Morris made Wausau a regular appointment, sending Rev. R. S. Hayward as the first regularly stationed pastor, and in 1859 a church and parsonage were completed on corner of Second and Grant streets. Rev. W. J. Olmstead was assigned to the post and had a successful year. In 1861 Rev. C. Baldock had charge of Wausau and Mosinee. In 1862 Reverend Olmstead was returned, remaining until 1865, when Reverend Bassett came. In 1866 Rev. William Willard was here until 1868; the parsonage burned in 1866, the pastor losing all his goods; from 1868 to 1869, the year the church burned, Rev. J. T. Gaskell was the pastor.

The church was soon rebuilt and the following named ministers attended to the religious wants of the congregation: 1870, Rev. E. T. Briggs; 1871, Rev. H. B. Crandall; 1872-75, Thomas Walker. Then there were Revs. G. Fallows, Jesse Coles, J. T. Chynoweth, W. W. Stevens and Benjamin Sanford, who was pastor from 1880 to 1882, followed by C. L. Logan, 1882-83; F. L. Wharton, 1883-86; J. S. Davies, 1886-89; George Vader, 1889-94; Enoch Perry, 1894-97; B. T. Sanford, 1897-99; Frank Pease, 1899-1903; G. C. Carmichael, 1903-05; F. H. Brigham, 1905-12; Richard Evans, 1912.

The church built at corner of Second and Grant streets was sold to the Catholic St. James congregation after the new First Methodist Episcopal church on Third and Franklin streets was completed and occupied. This church is one of the largest and finest edifices in the city. It was completed in

1905 at a cost of about forty thousand dollars. The cornerstone was laid by Bishop H. C. McCabe, August 12, 1904, with appropriate ceremonies, Mayor Zimmermann taking part therein. While this church building seemed very large when built, it does not more than comfortably seat the present congregation, which is constantly growing.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

On March 12, 1854, the first services of the Episcopal church were held at Wausau in the assembly room of the "Forest House," Rev. Thomas Green conducting the service. There was no resident pastor at that time in Wausau, Reverend Green being stationed at Stevens Point, and he for some time afterwards visited this city and held church services.

In 1858 a permanent organization was effected legally and canonically, with him as resident rector. A lot was purchased and the erection of a church edifice begun, but not completed. It stood in this unfinished state until blown down by a storm in 1863.

Reverend Green had moved away from Wausau in 1861, serving as pastor in the army, and did not return until 1869. After his return the work of building a church was begun again and in due time completed and the church was consecrated. Reverend Green remained as pastor until 1873, when he resigned, and Rev. Philip McKim succeeded him and remained until 1876; he was followed by Rev. J. A. Davenport, he being followed by Rev. W. C. Armstrong. Rev. Thomas Green was here all that time, but being superintendent of public schools, gave his time to his official work, only taking the place of pastor when the resident pastor was absent or during an interregnum. Rev. William E. Wright was installed as pastor in 1881 and remained in charge until 1891. During his incumbency a pastorage was built on the lot adjoining the church, and other improvements made. He was succeeded by Rev. George E. Jenner, who remained until 1893. Then came Rev. J. A. Carr, who remained until 1898, and Rev. W. J. Cordick, from 1898 until May 1, 1901, followed by Rev. George Hirst, who resigned on March 24, 1904, and was succeeded by Rev. Edgar Thompson, until his resignation, December 22, 1907, to become archdeacon of Stevens Point. Rev. W. Everett Johnson had charge of the congregation from September 5, 1908, to February 15, 1912, and he was succeeded by Rev. Laurence H. Grant, the present pastor.

A beautiful organ was recently installed and the membership is growing. The present list of communicants embraces 125 members.

Connected with the parish is the St. Martha's Guild, which has proven itself a very efficient auxiliary to the parish and vestry.

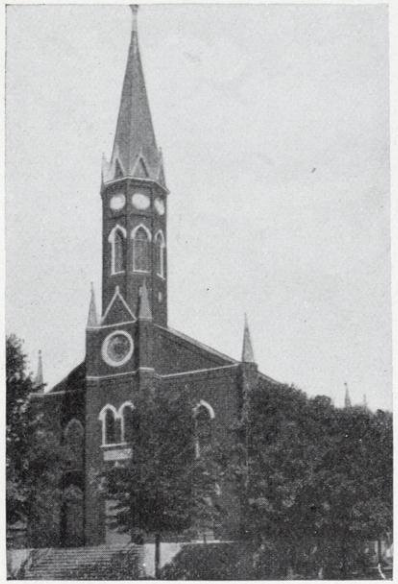
Reverend Johnson was the moving spirit in the establishment of the "Infirmary," which is doing excellent work for children, looking after their physical welfare.

EVANGELICAL ST. PAUL'S CHURCH CONGREGATION.

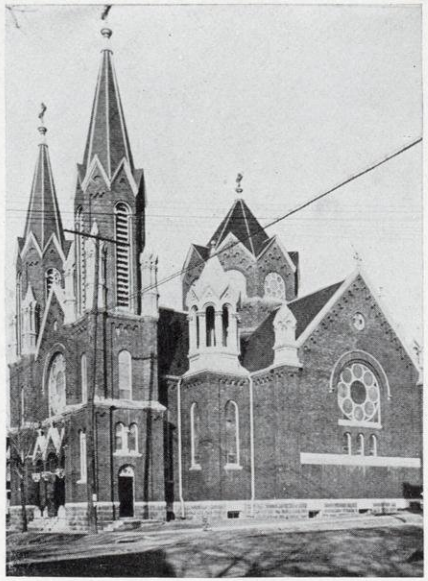
This church was organized in 1863 by the German people of Wausau. It was the first Protestant church founded by the German-American citizens, who felt the need of spiritual guidance, and who could not consistently join any of the existing churches holding their services in the English language, even though had they fully understood the language, which they did not. The German element was not very strong at that time, and there were just families enough to found a church and secure the service of a pastor by all joining together. Consequently the difference in the doctrines of Luther and Calvin were not emphasized and all joined in the worship of the Evangelical church. The first church was built in 1863 and the congregation held uninterrupted service, only interrupted for a week or two during a change of ministers.

The first resident minister was Pastor Waldmann, who was followed by Pastor Stoeffler, until about 1866, when Pastor Albert took charge, who in turn was relieved by Pastor Kern in 1869. Pastor Kern, resigning his pastorate, was followed by Rev. F. Reinecke until 1881, when he resigned, organizing the St. Stephan's congregation. After his resignation Reverend Kern returned, but resigned after a short time, and a missionary held divine service until the arrival of Rev. C. Schaer. Rev. C. Schaer was succeeded by his brother, Pastor Fr. W. Schaer, under whose patronage the present edifice was built in 1886. At the time it was built it was the finest and largest in Wausau. Under Pastor F. W. Schaer many families joined the church, and among the many improvements made during his term must be mentioned the large organ installed in the year 1890. Pastor Schaer resigned in 1909, accepting a call from some Illinois congregation very close to Chicago. Rev. E. Grauer, who succeeded him, arrived in May, 1909, and has since been in charge of the congregation.

Owing to the growth of the city and the organizing of more congregations, some members have withdrawn, joining some congregations nearer to their residence, or because a little closer to their ideas of religious doctrines, but new members have come and the church retains its large influence as a factor

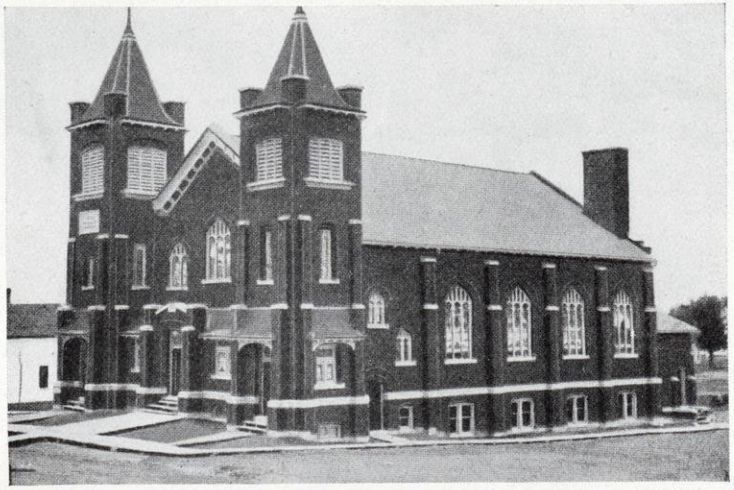


ST. PAUL'S CHURCH,
WAUSAU, WIS.



ST. JAMES' CATHOLIC CHURCH,
WAUSAU, WIS.

CUTLER POST MONUMENT,
WAUSAU, WIS.



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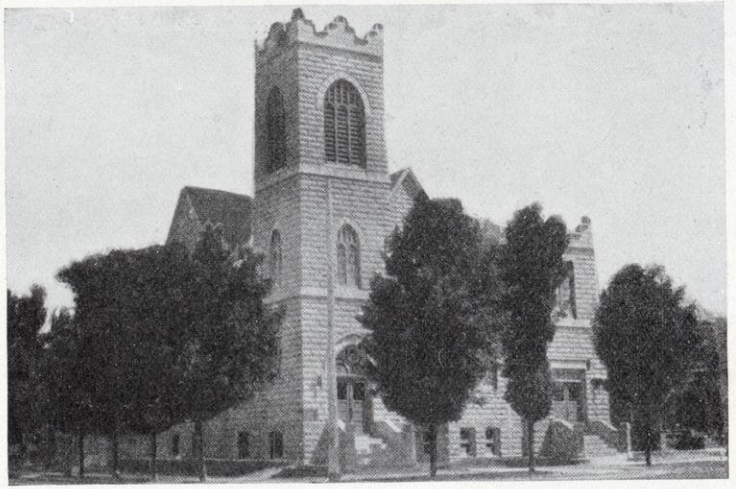


FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, WAUSAU, WIS.

in religious life in German-American circles and German thought and tolerance.

In 1912 a new pastorage was built at a cost of $7,200; it has a ladies' aid association with 136 members, a sewing circle with 35 members, a young men's association with 76 members, three choirs and a juvenile band, and the congregation consists of 390 families.

On February 15, 1913, it celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary with great ceremony and a great outpouring of people, the religious and social festivities continuing during the week following, until the next Sunday.

THE ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Catholics were probably the first that held services in Wausau, for there is a record which shows that mass was held by Reverend Dale at the house of W. D. McIndoe as early as 1849. Afterwards Reverend Itchmann held services in the residence of Mr. M. Stafford, and later there was mass service from time to time held in the store of W. D. McIndoe. Reverend Pollock came to Wausau from Stevens Point from time to time to attend to the religious wants of the Catholics in this vicinity. After the church in Marathon City was built the priest that had charge of that parish visited Wausau and held services regularly every four weeks in the hall of Levy Gennett, on corner of Forest and Fifth streets, where there is now a bakery. The priest who regularly visited Wausau was Rev. Ch. Hengen.

In July, 1867, the cornerstone of the St. Mary's church was laid with proper ceremony, but the church itself was not completed until 1871. From that time Rev. L. Cornelis and Rev. L. Spitzelberger attended to the religious wants of the congregation until 1874, when the first resident priest was sent to Wausau. It was Rev. W. Gundelach, whose stay at Wausau was of short duration, although a house was then being built for the residence of the priest. For a while there was no priest here until Rev. Theo. J. Richards arrived in the spring of 1875 and took charge of the congregation. Dissension of a personal character had broken out among the congregation during the pastorage of Reverend Gundelach, and when Reverend Richards arrived to take charge of the congregation he found it divided in factions, and it was only by the exercise of utmost tact and patience that he succeeded in again uniting the congregation. Reverend Richards remained here from 1875 to 1894, and in that time the church congregation grew largely and there was harmony in all their proceedings. The present St. Mary's church, a fine brick building, was erected and afterwards the parochial school, which is a very good build-

ing, and has since that time been conducted as a parochial school. At the request of the bishop of the diocese, Reverend Richards left Wausau to take charge of the much larger congregation at Marinette, Wisconsin; but his departure was deeply regretted, not only by his congregation, but also by the people at large, who had learned to respect and love him. Immediately thereafter, on August 17, 1894, Rev. P. L. Gasper arrived here and took charge of the St. Mary's congregation, and no better selection could have been made. In a very short time the members of his church saw in him not only their priest and spiritual adviser, but their real personal friend as well; he strengthened the ties which bound them together and united them in working to a common goal in the spirit of the gospel.

When he arrived here the congregation was encumbered with a heavy indebtedness, caused by the building of the church and the parish school, which bore a high rate of interest. His first endeavor was to wipe out the debt, and he began by refunding it at a much lower rate of interest, and by good, business-like management succeeded in time in wiping it out entirely.

In 1898 the present residence for the school sisters was built, the sanitary condition of the schoolhouse brought up to modern demands, and an organ purchased for the church. In 1902 the church was ornamented with fresco paintings and gas and electric lights installed. In 1904 the parsonage was built at a cost of about ten thousand dollars, and a steam heat plant put in for church and school. These are only the improvements involving large expenses, not to mention the smaller expenditures occurring for repairs and keeping up the property every year. In this year (1912), there was installed a new organ, the largest in the city, played with pneumatic action, a new patented device for the relief of the organist. The cost of this organ was about three thousand and two hundred dollars. In later years the congregation had grown so large that it was thought advisable to build a new church for the needs of the steadily growing Catholic population of this city and the surrounding county, and in 1905, one hundred and ten families separated from the St. Mary's and organized the St. James congregation. Since that time all parochial indebtedness contracted for all these improvements made during Rev. P. L. Gasper's pastorage, and the old church debt, has been fully paid up.

All these improvements paid for, a congregation maintaining a school where 350 pupils, up to and equal to the eighth and ninth grades in the common school, taught by seven sisters of the order of "Our Lady" (Notre Dame) of Milwaukee, all going smoothly and harmoniously, is the highest evidence of the worth and high regard in which Rev. P. L. Gasper is held by his congregation.

ST. MICHAEL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A large proportion of the people who came to Wausau in the latter part of the seventies and years following were of Polish extraction, and they, of course, desired the services of a priest with whom they could communicate in their mother tongue. The St. Mary's church, where they worshipped, was at that time in charge of Reverend Richards, and he procured for them a Polish priest to hold mass and a sermon every four weeks, until they could build a church of their own. Reverend Gara, from Poniatowski, was the first missionary priest who visited Wausau and collected the Polish families together into an organization. Later other Polish priests held service, until in 1885-86 the organization became strong enough to undertake the building of a church edifice, which was completed in 1886. It was consecrated by Right Rev. Bishop Katzer of Green Bay. The first resident priest was Reverend Livietzki, who was followed by Reverend Malkowski, during whose pastorate in 1895 the church burned down. It was winter when the church burned, and with the first approach of the milder season a new edifice was erected and completed in the year 1896.

The congregation owns five lots surrounding the church, enough to place a good-sized schoolhouse thereon, which no doubt will be done when the debt created by the building is paid. The church itself is a large, commodious and solid brick building, with fine inside finishings. On account of the burning of the records with the building it is not possible now to obtain the names of all the resident priests who served the congregation, but among those who are well remembered are the following: Reverend Livietzki, Reverend Malkowski, Rev. N. Kolasinski and Rev. W. Slicz, who was succeeded in 1912 by the present pastor, Reverend Wojak. There is a powerful organ in the church, installed in 1912.

The congregation consists of between 175 and 200 families.

THE ST. JAMES CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This church was built in 1911-12, and is at this time the finest and most beautiful church edifice in the city and county. The congregation was organized in July, 1905. Most of its members had been members of the St. Mary's congregation, whose membership had grown so large as to make the building of a new church a necessity. Between 135 and 140 families organized a new congregation, and Rev. J. J. Brennan was sent by the bishop of the diocese to take charge of it. For a church they secured the vacant Methodist church

building and parsonage for $6,500 and made some improvements at once. The church stood on the corner of Second and Grant streets and was unused, because the Methodist congregation was occupying at that time their new and much larger church on Third street.

Under the charge of Reverend Brennan the congregation grew so rapidly that in a few years the church could not hold the worshipers, and a new edifice was contemplated. Without losing time, Reverend Brennan and the trustees secured the lots on corner of Second and McClellan streets and plans for a new church were obtained and building begun in 1911 and completed in 1912, large for years yet to come; at least that was the intention of the founders. If the congregation continues to grow in the future as in the past, it will not be very long, however, when another church will become a necessity again.

The church was dedicated by Right Rev. Bishop James A. Schwebach, bishop of La Crosse, in whose diocese it is, on the 17th day of December, 1912, with impressive ceremonies.

The total cost of the building is $47,500, not including the high altar, which was taken over from the old church; nor the organ, which was donated by the young ladies of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, which will come to $3,500. The value of the property, including the real estate owned by the congregation, is fully seventy thousand dollars; the edifice stands in the very heart of the city, though not exactly in the business portion. At the present the congregation numbers three hundred families, and over fifteen hundred communicants.

The success of building up this congregation and edifice in so short time is the highest testimonial of the confidence the congregation bears to their beloved pastor, the Rev. J. J. Brennan, in his worth as a priest as well as in his business capacity.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

A society was organized December 10, 1870, probably known as the "People's Church," or the "Liberal Religion Society." The early records of this society have been lost, but among those who were interested in this movement may be mentioned the names of B. G. Plumer, R. P. Manson, D. B. Willard, Mrs. Mary Scholfield, James McCrossen, William Gouldsbury, Nathaniel T. Kelly, William P. Kelly and M. D. Corey, then the leading business men in Marathon county. A substantial church was built in 1871 on the northeast corner of Fifth and McClellan streets. This church was afterwards, in 1881, sold to the St. Stephan's Evangelical Lutheran church.

The first minister, Rev. B. F. Schultz, came soon after the church was finished in 1872, and also conducted a private school, which was well patronized. He departed from Wausau about the year 1874, and was succeeded by Rev. J. S. Fall, who remained about two years.

After the church was sold there was for some time no regular meeting place for this society, but a reorganization was effected in 1886 and the society incorporated under the laws of the state as "The First Universalist Church of Wausau." During the same year a church building was erected on a lot donated by Mrs. Mary Scholfield on northwest corner of Fifth and McClellan streets. A parsonage was built in 1889. The preamble to the constitution of the congregation reads: "We, whose names are herewith annexed, believing that sound morality constitutes the basis of true life, hereby associate ourselves together in society relations. The objects of this society shall be to promote the welfare of the society by stimulating the acquisition and diffusion of knowledge, the cultivation of virtue and honor, to unite the members into a close friendship, and encourage them to lead a life consistent with morality and sound reason."

For many years the late Judge T. C. Ryan served the church either as moderator or clerk. The following have served as pastors of the church since 1886: Revs. B. F. Rogers, J. L. Andrews, —— Schindler, W. S. Williams, B. F. Snook, B. B. Gibbs, and T. B. Fischer.

The present pastor, Rev. William H. Gould, took charge January 1, 1912. The church is in a strong and prosperous condition, having a membership of ninety-four; having a well organized Sunday school, a society of young people's union, boy scouts, missionary society, ladies' aid, and a strong men's club.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION.

The First Presbyterian congregation traces its beginning to June 3, 1858, when it was organized by Rev. Charles F. Halsey, evidently a missionary member, with five charter members, the first members being Richard H. Libbey, John Dobbie, Mrs. Elizabeth Gouldsbury, Mrs. Jane Hobart, Mrs. Clarissa Calkins, Mrs. Mary Poor, Mrs. Adeline Green, and Mrs. Sylvia Anne Halsey.

The membership slowly increased, but was not large enough to build a house of worship, and the first meetings were held in a dwelling located about 211 Forest street, though the actual organization was begun over the workshop of Mr. Corey, across from the courthouse square, which was afterwards a shingle mill, which burnt in 1866.

There seems to have been no regular service after Reverend Halsey left in 1863, until a reorganization was effected in 1868.

The general assembly reports for 1870-71-72 show eight members, and no report is given for 1873; and from 1870, 1872 and 1874 the church is shown as vacant.

Divine services commenced again in a schoolhouse by Mr. Farewell, a licentiate from Lane Seminary, acting as pastor at request, and religious meetings were held at the courthouse, the Universalist church, and schoolhouse. Mr. Farewell remained about one year, until the end of 1875.

Early in 1876, Rev. J. W. Hageman was called as pastor, the congregation having been much strengthened in the previous years, especially by the accession of the families of J. M. Smith, M. A. Hurley, and the Armstrongs. A Sunday school was organized, and under his pastorage, the first church, now the garage of T. H. Jacob, was built and dedicated in the fall of 1881.

In the following year provisions were made for the purchase of a house and lot for a parsonage. On July 15, 1882, on a call issued to Rev. William R. Stewart, he took charge of the congregation and served most acceptably until his death, June 14, 1885.

From February 9, 1886, to May 27, 1888, Rev. Thomas G. Smith, D. D., was the resident pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. W. O. Carrier, who was pastor until his resignation, in August, 1900. Under the pastorage of Reverend Carrier the congregation had largely grown in numbers; the present fine church, costing about thirty thousand dollars, was built and dedicated February 21, 1897; a number of chapels were established in the county, which gave evidence of the earnest work of the congregation under his charge.

He was succeeded by Rev. S. N. Wilson, D. D., who resigned in August, 1908, whose field of labor was enlarged by the founding of missions in Edgar, Stratford, and Fenwood. The present pastor is Rev. James M. Duer, who took charge of the congregation April 1, 1909.

The church of the First Presbyterian congregation is one of the many fine edifices which certify to the Christian spirit of the people of Wausau, with a steadily growing congregation. It celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in 1903. There are no debts, the last having been paid in 1901, and the congregation can and does assist smaller, struggling missions in the teachings of the gospel of Christ.

ST. STEPHAN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CONGREGATION.

St. Stephan's Evangelical Lutheran congregation was organized November 6, 1881, by Rev. F. G. Reinicke, who had been pastor of the St. Paul's

congregation, and who was pastor of this congregation until 1898, when sickness and old age made retirement convenient.

When the congregation organized it purchased the church building of the Universalist congregation on Fifth street. After Reverend Reinicke's retirement Rev. F. Werhahn was called to the pastorage, which he filled until 1910, when Rev. William Spiegel was chosen his successor.

The congregation had a sound growth from its beginning, but under Reverend Werhahn its growth was much more rapid and almost marvelous The church soon proved too small to hold the worshiping mass of people. and a new and larger one became a necessity. A magnificent church building was erected in 1910 at a cost of about sixty thousand dollars, the largest church edifice at the time in Wausau. The building was completed and the church dedicated under Pastor Werhahn's pastorage.

The membership numbers now 450 families, with 1,500 communicants.

On January 6, 1907, the congregation amended its constitution, adopting all confessionals of the Evangelical Lutheran church, hence its confessional standpoint is strictly Lutheran. The congregation has its parochial school, presided over by teachers C. Giese and O. H. Blase. The service is conducted in the German language, excepting monthly English evening services, which were introduced in January, 1911.

Under the pastorate of Rev. Wm. Spiegel the congregation is in a most flourishing condition, and the large church is filled with devoted worshipers every Sunday and Holyday.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ZION'S CONGREGATION.

This congregation was organized by Rev. W. L. Rosenwinkle, A. D. 1874, with eight members. The first church and parsonage were located on Seymour street near Frenzel street. In 1876 Reverend Rosenwinkel was succeeded by Rev. W. Weber, who served the congregation as a filial charge while he resided in town Wausau, till April, 1882. In April, 1882, the Rev. H. Erck was called. Under Reverend Erck the present church building on corner Fifth and Scott streets was built, the same being dedicated October 19, 1884. It cost $3,600. The congregation then numbered sixty members. In June, 1889, when Rev. H. Erck was succeeded by Rev. C. A. Bretscher, the congregation numbered one hundred and five voting members. Under Rev. C. A. Bretscher the church building was enlarged and remodeled at an additional cost of $7,000. This was in 1903. In 1908 all members living on the west side of the river (eighty) were branched off and organized the Evan-

gelical Lutheran Trinity congregation. The mother congregation aided them to the extent of $6,000 and the building site. When Reverend Bretscher resigned, January, 1911, the congregation numbered 194 voting members. The present pastor, Rev. George C. Schroedel, was installed in May, 1911.

Zion congregation maintained a parochial school since 1876. The present school building, corner Fifth and McClellan streets, was built in 1892. Under the able leadership of Prof. W. Wetzel, assisted by Prof. W. Haas and Miss Ida Braun, Zion's school ranks second to none in the schools of Wausau.

Zion congregation now numbers 207 voting members, about 1,000 souls, and has 160 children in its school.

The property, church, school, parsonage, and teacher's dwelling are valued at about thirty thousand dollars.

IMMANUEL NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Immanuel Norwegian Lutheran church was organized during the early part of the year 1884 by the Rev. N. Foerde (Förde). In August of the same year the church was dedicated. The congregation is affiliated with the Norwegian Lutheran Synod of the United States. For a number of years services have been conducted both in the English and Norwegian languages in this church.

The following pastors have served the congregation: N. Förde, Paul Koren, I. G. Monson, T. Norseth, B. J. Larson, A. O. Dolven, J. Grevstad, O. Skatteboe, A. W. Hirstendahl, L. O. Qien, G. C. Ulen and O. T. Boe.

The church is situated on McClellan street.

GERMAN BAPTIST.

The German Baptist congregation of Wausau was organized August 23, 1880, and the church edifice erected in 1886. Rev. W. M. Kroesch was the first minister and served from July, 1880, until May, 1883. From June, 1883, to September, 1883, the services were conducted by Charles Rocho, a student, and a resident minister in the person of Rev. C. Jung took charge of the congregation from August, 1884, to February, 1886; he was succeeded by Rev. M. Dornke, who served from September, 1886, to May, 1891. From September, 1891, Rev. J. F. Matzick was the resident minister until May, 1895, when he was succeeded by Rev. H. Schroeder, who served from August, 1895, to August, 1898; from November, 1898, to April, 1900, Rev. J. Schlipf was the resident minister, and from that time to May, 1906, Rev. A. L.

Tilgner, when Rev. H. Schmidt attended to the wants of the congregation until June, 1911. The present resident minister, Rev. F. W. Socolofski, came in October, 1911.

The congregation consists of 43 families, with a church membership of 139.

The church is situated on corner of Sixth and Steuben streets.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The congregation organized in the spring of 1884. The foundation of the church on the corner of Grant and Fourth streets, now used for worship, was laid in the fall of 1886, and the building dedicated January 8, 1888. Rev. G. S. Martin, the first pastor of the church, closed his labors the next September.

The succeeding pastorates have been as follows: Rev. J. H. Sampson, from 1888 to 1890; Rev. D. R. McGregor, from 1890 to 1892; Rev. K. N. Morrill, from 1892 to 1894; Rev. A. J. Morris, from 1894 to 1895; Rev. W. I. Coburn, from June, 1896, to September, 1897; Rev. F. C. R. Jackson, from 1897 to 1898; Rev. Adam Fawcett, from 1899 to 1903; Rev. E. A. Patch, from 1903 to 1906; Rev. Frederick H. Donovan, from 1907 to 1908; Rev. Guy C. Crippen, 1908 to 1911; Rev. O. D. Briggs is the present pastor.

Societies connected with the church are: The Ladies' Aid Society; Graded Sunday School, Woman's Missionary Society, Young People's Christian Endeavor, Boys' Club.

EVANGELICAL REFORMED CHURCH.

The Evangelical Reformed congregation was organized December 25, 1886, with the following charter members: Peter C. Peterson, William Kienemann, Rudolph Wiesman, Henry Mannecke, Sr., Adolph Storch, William Nagel, Daniel Fischer, E. H. Kohnhorst, and William Hagen.

About the year 1887, a number of immigrants from Westphalia, Germany, settled in Wausau; they were members of the Reformed church while in Germany, and naturally desired to worship in that faith in the new home. Fortunately, they found a Reformed minister, who was also from Germany, in the person of Rev. H. W. Stienecker, with whom they were personally acquainted, and who at that time was pastor of a Reformed congregation in Dale, Wisconsin. He conducted their religious services from time to time in private houses and school buildings. Thus the people were kept together

until they were ready to unite in a congregation. A prominent member of this small church was H. Mannecke, Sr., who spared neither time nor effort to promote the good cause. He was an active member and officer of the congregation until his death a few years ago. For his efficient work and sacrifices brought for the welfare of the church he will always be gratefully remembered.

The congregation was organized by Rev. O. Muehlmeier, who was also its first pastor. In the beginning services were held in a small Norwegian church on Clark's Island; later the congregation convened in the Presbyterian chapel on Third avenue north. In the year 1888 the congregation erected a church edifice of its own on Jefferson street, but when a few years later the west side became more densely settled, it was found necessary to relocate to Third avenue south, where the congregation has its church and parsonage today. During the subsequent years the congregation progressed and has grown, so that today it has a membership of one hundred and twenty-five families. The following are the names of the ministers who in time have served the congregation: Rev. O. Muehlmeier, 1886-90; Rev. L. Bruegger, 1890-91; Rev. T. C. Schneller, 1892-1901; Rev. E. A. Fuenfstueck, 1901-10. Since February, 1910, the congregation's first minister, Rev. O. Muehlmeier, has resumed his work as pastor of this field.

The present officers of the church are: Richard Flatter, president; Albert Michler, secretary; Albert Rapraeger, treasurer.

The Sunday school is in a prosperous condition, having as many as one hundred and forty scholars. During the summer months a parochial school is conducted by the minister, the object being to teach the children the fundamental truths of the Christian religion in the German language, thus training them to become faithful and loyal church members in later years.

A Young People's Society has been organized and holds its meetings once a month. The work of this society is not exclusively of a religious nature; much attention is paid to literary entertainments.

Two years ago the congregation celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. It had the privilege at that time to look over a quarter century of prosperity and blessing. The congregation is without debt, which is due mostly to the efficient work of the Ladies' Aid Society. This society has an enrollment of sixty-five members and is active in every respect.

The former preachers of the congregation are all living, with the exception of Rev. L. Bruegger, who died several years ago. Rev. F. C. Schneller holds a pastorate in Tillamook, Oregon, and Reverend Fuenfstueck, who has retired from the active ministry, lives at Wausau.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ Scientist of Wausau was organized in 1894, with Miss Margaret Scholfield first reader and Mrs. W. S. Williams second reader. There were ten families in the congregation at that time, and services were held in the Myer's building; later the services were held in the Universalist church. In 1906 the old Presbyterian church on McClellan street was purchased and services held there until the spring of 1912, when the property was sold and the "Log Cabin" (printing office of the Philosopher) property at the park of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad depot was purchased and remodeled, where the services are held now. The congregation comprises now over twenty families. The present first reader is J. B. Hall; second reader, Mrs. Elmer Miller.

SWEDISH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A congregation was organized December 13, 1895, by Rev. John O. Borjeson as pastor and Mikal Forsmo, Gustaf Rylander and Andrew T. Pearson as trustees. They purchased the old Presbyterian church on Scott street and there held their services for some years. In 1905 they sold this property and under the pastorage of Rev. Louis Johnson built a church on Main street in the same year. It is a neat frame building, large enough for the congregation for some years to come. The Swedish population is not very strong in Wausau, but this congregation numbers twenty families. The following named pastors served the congregation at different times, to wit: Revs. John O. Borjeson, Klas Okerman, Victor Swift, Andrew Fedrikson, Louis Johnson, Alex Sjoding, Theo. Livingston, Elmer F. Lund, A. G. Olson, who is the present resident pastor.

THE EVANGELIST LUTHERAN TRINITY CONGREGATION.

This congregation was founded by those members of the Evangelical Lutheran Zion congregation who lived on the west side of the Wisconsin river in the summer of 1908. A church was built with a parochial school in the basement at a cost of $19,750. Rev. J. T. Destinon of Gleason, Wisconsin, accepted the call as minister, and Prof. E. Ritzmann as teacher of the school. Both were installed on November 1, 1908, the day the church was dedicated. Two years later Professor Ritzmann went to Milwaukee, and Prof. A. T. Landsmann took his place. A second teacher was deemed neces-

sary, and on the 2d of September, 1912, Prof. W. Meyer took charge of the lower grades.

The congregation has enjoyed a steady and healthy growth. The charter members numbered 97, while now the lists show 175 families. In 1912 they built a beautiful parsonage at a cost of $3,725.

GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Different preachers held services in private homes during the years of 1870-74. Rev. A. H. Kopplin was the first pastor holding meetings at a regular time. He lived in the town of Main. Under his successful leadership it was decided to buy a suitable building lot and to build a church. A suitable location was found, being the corner of Jefferson and Sixth streets (southeast corner). The church was built in 1874, a very modest building, 24 x 34 feet, the building committee being Rev. A. H. Kopplin, Aug. Wilde, Ferdinand Boernke. First trustees of the organized society were Aug. Wilde, Charles Wilde, John Nass, and F. Lemke. The first parsonage was built in 1881, during the pastorate of Rev. John Beinert, who resided in the town of Main. Rev. Gustav Magdsick was the first German Methodist Episcopal church pastor who resided here in the city of Wausau, having been sent here in the fall of 1881. Services were held regularly in the city of Wausau, town of Wausau, and town of Texas. The present church edifice was erected in 1900, Rev. H. F. Mueller being the pastor from 1897 to 1902. The present parsonage, a modern and commodious dwelling, was built in 1906, during the pastorate of Rev. A. M. Wieting. The present membership is one hundred and forty (counting individual members, not by families).

List of German Methodist pastors to the congregation of Wausau: Rev. A. H. Kopplin, 1871-74; Rev. Aug. Karnopp, 1874-75; Rev. George Killing, 1875-77; Rev. Ferd. Karnopp, 1877-80; Rev. John Beinert, 1881; Rev. G. Magdsick, 1881-82, first pastor residing in Wausau, followed by Rev. M. Entzminger, 1882-83; Rev. A. C. Berg, 1883-85; Rev. H. F. Schmidt, 1885-88; Rev. E. Werner, 1888-89; Rev. John Beinert, 1889-91; Rev. R. Dresher, 1891-93; Rev. A. Held, 1893-97; Rev. H. F. Mueller, 1897-1902; Rev. A. M. Wieting, 1902-08; Rev. G. H. Elske, 1908-12; Rev. J. L. Menzner, 1912.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SALEMS CONGREGATION.

The Evangelical Lutheran Salems congregation was organized by Rev. Johannes Karrer on the 28th day of September, 1908, with eighteen

charter members. The church was built in the same year and dedicated December 20, 1908. The congregation is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin and other states. It enjoyed a rapid growth and at present has over one hundred families constituting the congregation. It conducts a parochial school, and owns also its parsonage building. The property at a fair valuation is $10,000. It is situated on Bridge street, on the north side of the city.

THE Y. M. C. A.

The above initials are so well understood that they need no explanation for their meaning. The association was established in Wausau in December, 1891. Its first officers and directors were: C. J. Winton, president; C. B. Bird, vice-president; Henry Smith, secretary; C. S. Gilbert, treasurer; and A. H. Clark, F. M. James, A. H. Grout, F. J. Tyrrel and W. W. Wilson, trustees. The first general secretary, F. D. Hopkins, was engaged in the spring of 1893. He served the association until August, 1896, when he removed to Racine, Wisconsin, and in September, 1896, Neal Campbell of Sheboygan was secured to succeed him. The first permanent home for the association was built in the summer of 1893, at the corner of Scott and Fourth streets, at a cost of $10,000. Here for fifteen years, twelve of which under the management of Mr. Campbell, the association pursued its far-reaching work among the men and boys of Wausau.

With the growth of the city there was a gradual stronger demand for a larger building and better equipment, until in January, 1908, the efforts of the men interested in the upbuilding of the society bore fruit in the magnificent building on Third and Grant streets, the present home of the association, at a cost of not less than seventy-five thousand dollars. The men who had direct charge of raising the fund for this new building were Lamar Sexsmith, chairman; C. J. Winton, H. G. Flieth, G. D. Jones, W. H. Bissell, C. E. Turner and C. B. Bird. Mr. Campbell remained the general secretary continuously from 1896 until the summer of 1912, when he resigned and was succeeded by C. F. Ogden of La Crosse, with C. E. Middleton as physical director, and F. W. Brandenburger as boys' work director.

The present officers and board (February, 1913) are: S. B. Tobey, president; P. F. Stone, vice-president; A. A. Hoeper, secretary; C. E. Parker, treasurer, and Charles Zahn, F. M. James, H. G. Flieth, W. C. Landon, James Montgomery, A. H. Clark, C. B. Bird, M. B. Rosenberry, C. S. Gilbert, C. G. Krueger, and Lamar Sexsmith, trustees.

CHAPTER XXII.

Financial Institutions: The First National Bank—The Marathon County Bank—National American Bank—Citizens State Bank—Wisconsin Valley Trust Company—Marathon County Building-Loan & Investment Co. —The Great Northern Life Insurance Company—Employers' Mutual Liability Insurance Company of Wisconsin.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WAUSAU.

This bank succeeded to the old, well established bank of Silverthorn & Plumer, which last named firm did a brokerage business in Wausau as early as 1866 and started out as a regular bank of deposit and discount in 1869, and under the firm name of Silverthorn & Plumer carried on the banking business until 1882, when the growth of its business made it desirable to take out a charter as a national bank. It was organized as a national bank in December, 1882, the capital increased to $50,000, which was eagerly taken by Wausau business men. The business of the bank kept growth with the growth of Wausau and Marathon county, and as a consequence the capital stock had to be increased several times; its stock was quickly subscribed each time it was offered to the public, and the continued success and the growth of the bank is the best evidence of careful, upright business management. The capital was increased in 1884 to $100,000; in 1903, to $150,000; in 1905, to $200,000; in 1912, to $350,000.

	Capital and Surplus	Deposits	Resources
March 13, 1883.....	$ 50,000	$ 161,693.12	$ 239,214.06
March 13, 1893.....	123,000	712,496.91	863,696.90
November 26, 1912.....	500,000	1,609,202.03	2,339,894.73

The following is the bank statement at the close of the business of November 26, 1912:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,623,515.28	Due from United States treasury	10,000.00
United States bonds	200,000.00	Cash and due from banks	396,309.45
Municipal bonds and securities	28,000.00		
Real estate and fixtures	82,070.00		
			$2,339,894.73

Liabilities.

Capital stock	$ 350,000.00	Dividends unpaid	15.00
Surplus and profits	180,000.00	Deposits	1,609,202.03
Circulation	200,000.00		
			$2,339,894.73

Officers: D. L. Plumer, president; John Ringle, vice-president; C. S. Curtis, vice-president; A. H. Grout, cashier; C. G. Krueger, assistant treasurer; directors: D. L. Plumer, John Ringle, C. S. Curtis, Jacob Gensman, G. D. Jones, F. P. Stone, C. E. Turner, E. B. Thayer, J. N. Manson.

THE MARATHON COUNTY BANK.

This bank was organized under the present name on December 7, 1874, and opened for business January 1, 1875. It succeeded to the banking business of J. A. Farnham, who came to Wausau in the early fifties, and in a few years carried on a private banking business under firm name of "The Bank of the Interior" until it merged in the Marathon County Bank in 1874. The Marathon County started out with a capital of $25,000 in the bank building, a solid brick erected by J. A. Farnham for the use of the bank, the first solid brick building in Wausau, which was torn down when the present banking house was erected in its place in 1892. Only after nine years, on January 6, 1883, the Marathon County Bank increased its capital to $60,000, then ten years later in 1903, to $75,000, and on June 11, 1912, to $100,000.

As in the other banks, the capital stock is in its great majority held by Wausau people, as indicated by the officers of the bank.

The following is a copy of the bank statement of this bank at the close of the business January 25, 1913:

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	$489,440.85	Capital stock	$100,000.00
Bonds and stocks	61,950.00	Surplus	50,000.00
Overdrafts	1,789.05	Undivided profits	7,788.06
Bank buildings and fixtures	30,000.00	Certified checks	557.00
Cash and due from banks	142,520.71	Unpaid dividends	900.00
		Due to bank's deposits	749.83
		Deposits	565,705.72
	$725,700.61		$725,700.61

Officers of the bank: Walter Alexander, president; Charles W. Harger, vice-president; E. C. Zimmermann, cashier; Walter Alexander, Charles W. Harger, William B. Scholfield, B. F. Wilson, E. C. Zimmermann, directors.

THE NATIONAL GERMAN AMERICAN BANK.

This bank commenced business as a state bank under the name of German American Savings Bank in the year 1890 with a capital of $75,000. It organized as a national bank in 1892, increasing its capital to $100,000. In 1903 it increased its capital to $200,000 and on the 1st of April, 1912, it increased its capital to $300,000, and at each time the stock was eagerly subscribed and taken up by Wausau people. It has at the present time a surplus of $130,000 and undivided profits in the sum of $17,000. The growth of the business of the bank is best illustrated by the statements of the years following the organization, to wit:

Date.	Capital.	Surplus and undivided profits.	Loans and Discounts.	Deposits.	Cash.
Jan. 1, 1893	$100,000.00	$ 3,568.99	$ 220,264.88	$ 205,756.83	$ 79,477.99
Jan. 1, 1898	100,000.00	14,472.29	328,427.68	353,097.71	119,426.53
Jan. 1, 1903	100,000.00	42,060.71	851,662.48	1,136,447.69	250,398.57
Jan. 1, 1908	200,000.00	100,231.71	1,294,105.18	1,434,395.26	282,819.63
Jan. 1, 1913	300,000.00	147,563.59	1,726,247.69	1,905,011.44	488,567.79

Report to the comptroller of the currency at close of business December 5, 1911:

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$1,545,018.29
United States bonds, "par value"	201,000.00

Other bonds, "par value"	71,700.00
Premium on United States bonds	0,000.00
Overdrafts	5,834,82
Banking house and fixtures	55,912.50

Cash Resources.

Due from United States treasury	$ 10,000,00	
Cash in vault and due from banks	345,341.12	
		355,341.12
Total		$2,234,806.73

Liabilities.

Capital stock	$ 200,000.00
Surplus	100,000.00
Undivided profits	59,229.50
Circulation	200,000.00
Deposits	1,675,577.23
Total	$2,234,806.73

The officers of the bank are: Benjamin Heinemann, president; Walter Alexander, vice-president; C. S. Gilbert, vice-president; board of directors: Walter Alexander, W. H. Bissell, Herman G. Flieth, Charles S. Gilbert, Benjamin Heinemann, D. J. Murray, John D. Ross, C. J. Winton, Cyrus C. Yawkey.

THE CITIZENS STATE BANK.

The Citizens State Bank was organized in October, 1907, and commenced business October 28, 1907, with a capital of $50,000, all paid up.

It is the youngest bank in Wausau, prosperous and by reason of its location on the west side of the river is very convenient for the people on that side living somewhat remote from the old established banks,

At the close of the business on November 26, 1912, the bank statement is as follows:

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	$272,912.76	Capital stock	$ 50,000.00
Overdrafts	694.34	Surplus	3,500.00
Banking house and fixtures	17,576.00	Undivided profits	7,767.17
Cash and due from banks	67,758.19	Deposits	297,674.12
	$358,941.29		$358,941.29

Officers and directors: President, S. M. Quaw; vice-president, C. A. Barwig; cashier, W. E. Hudtloff; directors, A. H. Clark, Anton Mehl, G. A. Oswald, Fred. W. Genrich, August Marquardt, Henry Ruder, C. J. L. Zahn.

WISCONSIN VALLEY TRUST COMPANY.

This company was organized in 1906 by Messrs. A. L. Kreutzer, C. B. Bird, and M. B. Rosenberry, who for fifteen years before that had been practicing lawyers, and as such had practical experience in the making of loans and investment of money for their clients in this county.

The trust company plan of handling investments, closing up estates, managing guardianships, and all matters requiring the services of a trustee, is the established and approved method for doing those things. Most investors do not have enough money so that they can devote all of their time to investing it, therefore they do not have the knowledge or experience in such matters. Naturally they cannot perform the high character of work required in such instances, with the proper skill and experience necessary to get the best results.

Then there are a large and continually increasing number of cases where parties desire to deposit money or make investments upon some trust, i. e., upon an arrangement by which the money is to be paid or the property managed according to certain fixed ideas of the owner. For example: He may wish to set aside a certain sum of money and have the income from it, or if it be property, have it managed and the rents and profits paid at stated intervals to the children or other relatives, providing for the payment of the principal to them in installments as they increase in age and business experience, thereby avoiding the danger which so often results from heirs receiving the whole heritage at once and being inexperienced, soon losing it by unwise investment or unsafe business management. For all such purposes trust companies are organized. It has become the established manner of

doing business. To fill the demand for such an institution in Wausau, the above individuals—who in their law practice had been doing just such things—organized the Wisconsin Valley Trust Company.

The company was incorporated in 1906 with a capital stock of $50,000. Subsequently Mr. John J. Okoneski, who became a partner in said law firm, and Mr. Otto G. Fehlhaber, formerly cashier of the Bank of Edgar, and before that clerk in the United States land office, became members, and these five constitute the board of directors. Mr. Kreutzer is president of the company and Mr. Fehlhaber its cashier.

In September, 1907, they commenced the erection of their fine office building at the corner of Fourth and Scott streets, now occupied by the company; the growing needs of which will require that more and more of the space in this building will be used from year to year for the needs of the company.

The laws of Wisconsin require such companies to deposit 50 per cent of its capital stock in cash, bonds, or securities with the state treasurer as a pledge of security to their customers, and also create a double liability on the stockholders and require the reserve, periodical examination and all other limitations imposed upon banks. In addition to this, trust companies are not permitted to receive deposits upon demand, but only upon time, and are also required to invest their funds only in real estate mortgages or loans where approved collateral is deposited as security. In both cases, the loan must not be more than 60 per cent of the value of the land or security. These well known safety requirements, together with the established business reputation for ability and integrity of the members, explain the success which this company has had in the conduct of its business, and the rapid growth which it has enjoyed.

The last monthly statement of the company shows the amount of its loans to be $391,637.54, its deposits to be $422,535.60, and its capital, surplus and undivided profits to be $73,417.71. This institution is filling a large place in the community and has become one of the established financial institutions in this county.

While its stockholders are themselves lawyers, yet they abstain scrupulously from using the company as a means of diverting law business from others to themselves. They realize that most persons have their own choice of what lawyers they wish to employ, and in the management of all estates and trust affairs, they always employ to do the legal work, such lawyers as their customers wish to handle the matter. All of the lawyers of the county are fast finding it to their advantage when they have estates to be closed up,

or other matters within the province of that company to handle, to have the company appointed executor of the estate or trustee, knowing that the matter can be better handled and will be more efficiently and economically done than is business where the executor or trustee must be an individual, little experienced in such matters.

MARATHON COUNTY BUILDING-LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

This corporation is doing business under the laws of the state of Wisconsin, mainly as a building and loan association. It was incorporated on January 29, 1902, and commenced business March 1, 1902. The business of the corporation is to loan or advance money to people desirous of building themselves a home, at a low rate of interest and on easy terms, giving from five to ten years in which to pay, although the borrower has the choice to pay at any time sooner if he wishes, and payments are to be made in small monthly installments. Small payments can be made from earnings of a workman much easier than a large payment once or twice a year, and such small payments instill the desire of the borrower to save his means and foster the spirit of economy so essential for a man of small income.

Many of the workmen of Wausau have availed themselves of the advantages offered by this corporation. When a person owns his building lot in the city and wants to borrow the money to build himself a home thereon instead of living in rent, this corporation will advance him the money at a low rate of interest, upon condition that the money loaned be used in the building, and no other purpose, the intention being that the money thus obtained should be used for the improvement of the property. Since the organization of this company, hundreds of workmen's houses have been built in that way and paid for, and many workmen and their families enjoy now the comforts of a home of their own, which they would not have acquired otherwise.

This institution has become very popular and its loans are sought for not only by workmen, but also by professional people and business men of smaller means, who wish to build, but do not want to withdraw the necessary capital at once from their business.

The interest charged averages about 4½ per cent after all payments are made. The attorney for the corporation is Neal Brown, whose work consists mainly in examining the abstracts to see that the applicant for a loan has good title to his real estate, which examination is made at the cost of the corporation.

The securities held are mortgages for loans made, in the amount of $163,-275, all of which is the unpaid balance of advances on small residences. Its first board of directors were: Walter Alexander, H. G. Flieth, Anton Mehl, P. F. Stone, Walter E. Curtis, F. A. Hecker, Charles J. Zahn, John F. Lamont, R. Goodrich, G. D. Jones, and I. A. La Certe. A. A. Bock is secretary; his office is located in the center of the business portion of the city, which is an important point considering the many monthly calls that have to be made at his office in paying the monthly installments.

THE GREAT NORTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was incorporated May 7, 1909, with a capital stock of $200,000. The initiative for the organization of the company was taken by Wausau citizens which accounts for the fact that all its officers and managers are resident Wausau citizens. Every policy is guaranteed by the capital of the company, the legal reserve and surplus. The annual premium income of the company is now in excess of $100,000 a year and the insurance in force exceeds the sum of three million dollars. The reserve held by the company on outstanding contracts amounts to $104,240.28. The assets of the company amount to $357,692.98. It has a surplus in excess of its capital and all other liabilities of $44,535.81. The territory in which the company is doing business is Wisconsin and Michigan, and this will be extended in the very near future to Minnesota.

The company offers a definite amount of life insurance at a fixed price and guarantees every dollar of insurance value that the premium payments can safely provide. There are no estimates, no promises of dividends, and no alluring inducements. The actual dividend received in this company is the difference in the premium paid for insurance in the Great Northern Life and what would be paid in another company furnishing estimates of dividend profits in the future. The policies of the Great Northern Life are simple, easily understood agreements to pay the face of the policy in the event of death, or if an endowment, to the insured, when the time for such payment arrives. The provisions and conditions of the policy are few in number and are plainly stated in language which cannot be misconstrued. The values are clearly stated in figures, and are as liberal as safety and cost will permit.

If a loan is wanted or the policy surrendered for cash value, or an exchange wanted for a paid-up policy, or insurance allowed to continue without further premium payments as extended insurance, all the figures are definitely

and clearly stated in the policy. The policy is plain, easily understood, so that everyone who reads it knows what he is to expect.

There is no forfeiture, no contest, no law suit. The policy is incontestable —it is controlled by the person, and he can change the premium payments at any time to meet his convenience.

When one has a policy in the company he carries life insurance that insures, without frills and without impossible promises.

The one and only uncertainty if one carries a policy in this company is: When will he die? But for this one has the certainty that whenever one does die, his policy will be promptly paid in full to the beneficiary.

The company offers a real life insurance at the lowest possible cost.

No life insurance company can do more.

Management.

Officers and directors: President, Hon. Neal Brown; vice-presidents, C. C. Yawkey, W. H. Mylrea, William A. Fricke; secretary, B. F. Wilson; treasurer, C. S. Gilbert; assistant secretary, John A. Sullivan; assistant treasurer, H. G. Flieth; medical director, A. B. Rosenberry, M. D.; general counsel, Neal Brown; general manager, William A. Fricke.

Executive committee: Walter Alexander, C. C. Yawkey, B. Heinemann, Neal Brown, G. D. Jones, C. S. Curtis, Charles S. Gilbert, B. F. Wilson, W. H. Mylrea, William A. Fricke.

Every one of the directors is a well known, financially responsible business man of Northern Wisconsin.

EMPLOYERS' MUTUAL LIABILITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF WISCONSIN.

The workingmen's compensation act in Wisconsin is known as chapter 50 of the laws of 1911, going into effect September 1, 1911. It was enacted for the purpose of preventing or reducing the causes of dependency or poverty caused by accidents, death or physical injury to workmen engaged in industrial pursuits, which under modern factory conditions with their large numbers of men, working with powerful and complicated machinery and engines, are unavoidable. In enacting this law, the state of Wisconsin and other states were following the states of Europe which had enacted similar laws years before they were enacted in this country. The rule of liability of master and servant as applied a hundred years ago had often worked hardship and injustice under present conditions, but the courts felt it was their duty to

adhere to the existing rule until they were changed by statute, which was effectually done by the act above referred to. By this law the liability of employers towards their employes was greatly enlarged, and in order to protect themselves from great individual losses the employers must combine so as to divide the losses, and at the same time enable them to charge up the insurance as part of the cost of the running expense of the mill or factory.

The Employers' Mutual Liability Insurance Company of Wisconsin—home office at Wausau, Wisconsin—was organized September 1, 1911, on the *mutual plan* to provide the employers of Wisconsin who accepted the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act with insurance, furnishing the compensations and medical and surgical aid required of the employer to be furnished employes for injury or death resulting from industrial accidents. It was the first company organized in this country for the purpose of providing the compensations of the law and solving the problems of workmen's compensations; the initiative was taken by Wausau employers of labor.

The first year's experience of the company, ending August 31, 1912, shows that at a premium rate of only 40 per cent of the rate charged by stock casualty companies this company provided all of the compensations required by the law, paid all management expenses, and was enabled to declare a 15 per cent dividend credit to its policy holders out of the casualty earned premium. The policies of the company now cover 25,000 lives, and up to November 30, 1912, 2,494 industrial accidents have been reported, 16 of which terminated fatally, and the payments made by the company chargeable to compensation have amounted to $48,733.22, and the company has on hand available funds for the payment of claims, $56,288.92. The annual premium income of the company now is in excess of $100,000.

The officers of the company are as follows: G. F. Steele, president; William A. Fricke, A. Hirshheimer, W. W. Vincent, W. E. Brown, H. W. Bolens, vice-presidents.

Executive committee: G. F. Steele, W. C. Landon, C. A. Babcock, B. F. Wilson, Karl Mathie, L. M. Alexander, Neal Brown, William A. Fricke. Board of directors: G. F. Steele, Cornell; Walter Alexander, Wausau; W. W. Vincent, Kenosha; William A. Fricke, Wausau; W. E. Brown, Rhinelander; L. K. Baker, Odanah; C. C. Yawkey, Wausau; A. Hirshheimer, La Crosse; W. C. Landon, Wausau; L. M. Alexander, Milwaukee; H. J. Hagge, Wausau; M. A. Wertheimer, Kaukauna; C. A. Babcock, Neenah; G. D. Jones, Wausau; Karl Mathie, Mosinee; B. F. Wilson, Wausau; H. W. Bolens, Port Washington; Neal Brown, Wausau.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Industrial Wausau in 1912.

CURTIS & YALE COMPANY

The Curtis & Yale Company is not only the largest manufacturing and labor employing establishment in Wausau, but as a manufacturer of sash, door, blinds, mouldings, and interior finishings, it ranks among the most extensive and best equipped establishments in the state of Wisconsin. The factory was established in 1881 by Curtis Brothers & Co., of Clinton, Iowa, as a branch of their large Clinton establishment of the same kind, and grew from a modest beginning to its mammoth proportions of today.

In January 1, 1893, the new firm succeeded to the business, having been incorporated under the laws of Iowa, with the following named persons as its officers: G. M. Curtis, president, residing at Clinton, Iowa; S. M. Yale, vice-president, residing at Minneapolis, Minnesota; C. S. Curtis, secretary and treasurer, residing at Wausau, Wisconsin.

The firm has jobbing houses at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Detroit, Michigan; also branch sales offices at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Washington, District of Columbia, and a purchasing office at Spokane, Washington.

The firm has two plants in Wausau: Plant No. 1 located on Clinton street and First avenue, is the original plant for the manufacture of sash, doors, and all interior finishings. Plant No. 2 was originally a chair factory started as a stock corporation with municipal aid to the amount of $10,000, given by the city of Wausau, and like most plants of this sort, had a short existence. The factory was sold by the assignee and purchased by the Curtis & Yale Company, an entire set of new machinery was put in, and it became plant No. 2 of the Curtis & Yale Company. It is located on the east end of Sherman street, and there is manufactured basswood products and screen goods mainly. The main office is at Wausau, Wisconsin, on corner of Clinton street and First avenue.

The volume of business of this concern amounts annually to over $500,-

000. It is incorporated with a capital stock of $300,000 and has a surplus exceeding the capital stock. It employs its own "designers" for planing "interior finishings" and first-class mechanics and artists in the line of wood cuttings and engravings. Needless to say, it has an automatic sprinkling system for fire protection and powerful pumps able to throw four streams of water completely over the mammoth buildings. Steam engines of 500-horse power, and two other engines for generating electrical current furnish the motive power.

It employs on an average about 600 men and, excepting a few weeks, when the factories close annually for repairs, it has been in continuous operation since its beginning in 1881.

Its present officers are: George M. Curtis, of Clinton, Iowa, president; Stephen M. Yale, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, vice-president; Cornelius S. Curtis; Wausau, Wisconsin, secretary and treasurer; Walter E. Curtis, Wausau, assistant secretary and treasurer.

THE BARKER & STEWART LUMBER COMPANY

has its mill on the McIndoe Island on the main river just above the dam. It was erected in 1880 by Clark, Johnson & Co., which firm sold out in 1887 to C. C. Barker and H. C. Stewart.

This company organized later as a corporation doing business under its present title. It is a modern saw mill and capable of sawing about 80,000 feet of lumber in ten hours.

There is also a planing mill for planing, matching, and dressing lumber, capable of turning out 100,000 feet of dressed lumber in ten hours. Particular attention is given by this firm to the retail lumber trade. The power to run the mill is furnished by a Corlis engine; boilers set up in battery supply the steam, and all machinery is of the newest approved patterns.

The company is capitalized at $300,000 and employs about 250 men, most of them at the mill in Wausau, only a few in the woods, as most of their logging is done by contract. The annual capacity is about 40 million feet of lumber, of which about 50 per cent is hemlock and the rest is hardwood and pine.

The officers of the corporation are: W. C. Landon, president and manager, Wausau, Wisconsin; S. B. Stewart, vice-president, Portland, Oregon; H. C. Stewart, secretary and treasurer, Wausau, Wisconsin.

THE B. HEINEMANN LUMBER COMPANY.

The first and oldest saw mill property at the site of the George Stevens mill, which was built at Wausau in 1839-40, passed into possession of W. D. McIndoe in 1848, who tore down the old mill and erected a new mill a little further down. That mill passed into possession of the A. Stewart Lumber Company after the death of W. D. McIndoe, and was operated by it until 1911, when it ceased sawing having exhausted its timber supply.

The water rights were sold to the street railway company of Wausau, but not the mill proper, which passed into the possession of the B. Heinemann Lumber Company in 1912 by purchase, which has timber enough within less than fifty miles to keep up sawing for twenty-five years.

The saw mill proper consists of a Degroat, Giddings and Lewis band mill, one circular saw, each with steam feed, one combination Murray edger with strip machine, also shingle and lath mill, having a capacity for sawing 175,000 feet of lumber in 20 hours besides a large quantity of shingles and lath.

The planing mill has five machines for planing and matching lumber. One large double surfacer and cut off machine, and is capable of turning out 100,000 feet of dressed lumber in a run of 10 hours.

The power to run this mill is furnished by a Buckeye steam engine of 450 horse power, with 22-inch cylinder and 32-inch stroke. Four steel boilers each 16 feet by 60 inches set in battery supply the steam; the engine house is 23 by 34 feet, absolutely fireproof, the iron roof resting on iron beams. The planing mill is run by electric power furnished by the Wausau Street Railway Company.

The corporation is capitalized at $200,000. Its officers are: B. Heinemann, president; W. D. Heinemann, vice-president; G. B. Heinemann, secretary and treasurer. Office at Wausau, Wisconsin.

MORTENSEN LUMBER COMPANY

commenced business in 1893, purchased in that year the Leahy & Beebe mill, situated on the west shore of the river opposite of the pumping station. It is a first-class saw mill in every respect. Its capacity is 75,000 feet in ten hours with the usual quantity of shingles and lath.

It has a planing mill separate and distinct from the saw mill, operated under its own separate power, situated a short distance west from the saw mill. It is incorporated with a capital of $100,000, all paid up, gets its logs nearly entirely by rail, and has been running every year since the present manage-

ment took hold of it. Its output is about in the neighborhood of 15 million feet annually, mainly hemlock.

Its present officers are: J. Mortenson, president; F. P. Stone, vice-president and secretary; Charles Edgar, treasurer; J. Henry Johannes, assistant treasurer.

THE SCHUBRING LUMBER COMPANY

is operating a first-class saw mill in the southwest part of Wausau. It was built only four years ago, although one of the incorporators, Mr. F. Schubring, had been in the lumber business for a number of years, and had owned a smaller saw mill in the town of Hamburg in this county. The mill has a band saw and a lath mill, is operated by steam, and has all the appliances of a modern mill, such as auto trucks, etc.

It is incorporated for $40,000 and does a large custom sawing besides sawing its own lumber. During the last two or three years, it was sawing for Boswell & Co., they bringing their logs for nearly one hundred miles to be manufactured by this mill.

Its output is nearly all hemlock and hardwood lumber, sawing about 8 million feet annually, and employing thirty-five men on an average.

The officers of the corporation are: F. Schubring, president and treasurer; Mrs. L. Schubring, vice-president; Carl Lotz, secretary.

YAWKEY LUMBER COMPANY

has an office at Wausau, but does not manufacture here. The same is true also of the "Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Company," "Wisconsin Timber Company," and "Cisco Lake Lumber Company," in all of which C. C. Yawkey is interested. But he is also largely financially engaged in the "Wausau Street Railroad Company," in the "Marathon County Paper Mills," in the "Wausau Paper Mills," in other large industrial concerns, and a stockholder in the banks in the city.

ALEXANDER STEWART LUMBER COMPANY

which succeeded to the mill property of the Hon. W. D. McIndoe some years after the latter's demise, was the largest lumber firm on the Wisconsin river until is ceased operations in 1911, having converted all their timber into lumber at that time, and it has disposed of its manufacturing plant. The corporation is still alive, but employing but a few men, selling and disposing of the

large stock of lumber on hand in thirty or more lumber yards in the western states.

It is incorporated for $500,000, and from the time of their organization their officers were: Alexander Stewart, president; John Stewart, vice-president; Walter Alexander, secretary and treasurer.*

THE UNDERWOOD VENEER COMPANY

is a well established institution. It was formerly located at Appleton, Wisconsin, but removed its machinery and business to Wausau in 1893, and has been in continuous and successful operation ever since.

It has now one of the largest veneer machines in the country, and is one of the best equipped factories in the West. It works up not only all kinds of native woods of Wisconsin, but imports and uses up large quantities of the finest southern woods. The products of this establishment is mainly used in the manufacture of fine furniture, but is not confined to that alone.

Picture backing "figured birch" and "quartered oak" are also manufactured by this institution, which purchases the hardwood logs which the forests of Marathon county yield in abundant quantities, giving the farmer a chance to dispose of his surplus timber to good advantage. The log is first put in steam vats and remains under the action of the boiling steam for twelve hours; then the bark is removed and the log put through the machines, which cut the timber in all thicknesses demanded from 1/64 to 3/8 of an inch.

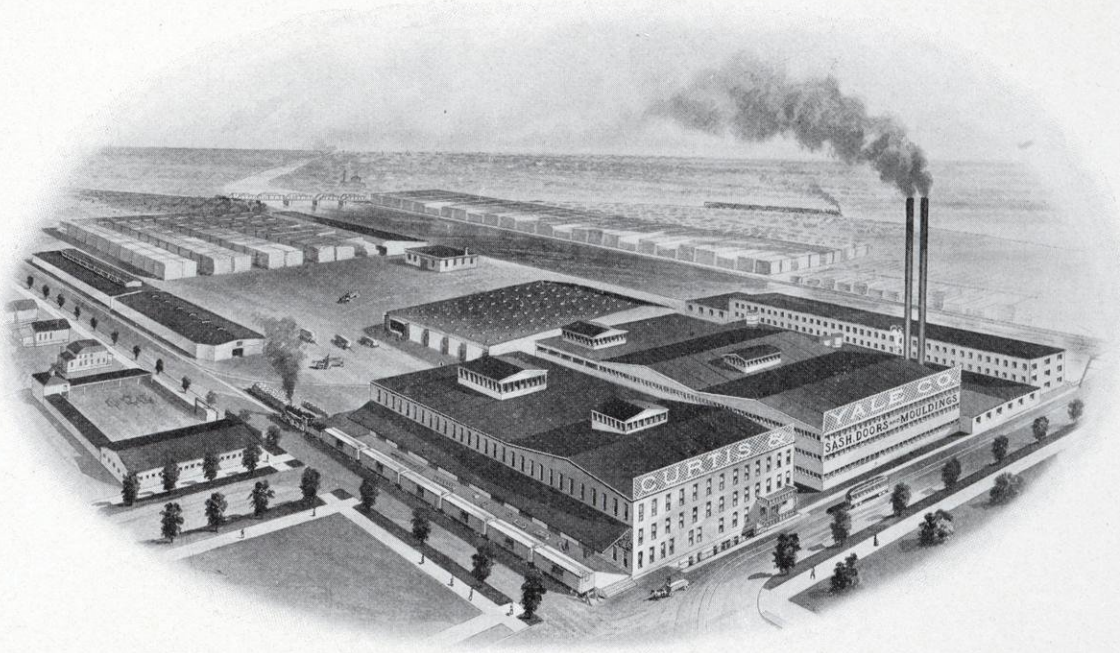
Most of the fine birch oak is cut up in 1-30, 1-20 and 1-16 of an inch, basswood mostly, from 1/8 to 3/8 of an inch, and other woods are worked up comparatively in the same manner. The fine hardwoods are, as a rule, always cut thinner than soft woods. This factory has in its equipment a patent drying machine invented by Mr. Underwood (its former president, now deceased), by means of which the factory is enabled to take a fresh cut log in the morning, cut it into veneer and have it dried by this process and made fit for use in one day.

This factory has run continuously even in the dull years from 1894 to 1896, losing no time at all, except on an occasional break-down. Some years ago it substituted electrical power furnished by the street railway company for its steam power. It employs on an average 125 hands.

It is capitalized at $120,000.

Its officers are: O. C. Lemke, president and treasurer; S. W. Underwood, vice-president and secretary.

* Since the demise of Mr. A. Stewart there will be a change in the officers.



CURTIS & YALE CO.'S PLANT

GINSENG BED OF J. H. KOEHLER, WAUSAU, WIS.

THE WAUSAU BOX & LUMBER COMPANY

is situated on the site formerly occupied by the R. P. Manson planing mill. It manufactures all kinds of K. D. packages usually called box shooks. The material is cut to size ready to be nailed up into boxes at destination. This industry has grown to be a part of the commercial world, slowly but surely, the last hundred years, probably since goods began to be manufactured and shipped, as a package was necessary for the shipment.

This company is capitalized for $100,000. It was incorporated in 1892 and capitalized for $25,000 which was increased to $100,000. It employs on an average 125 men and boys and uses up 13,000,000 feet of lumber annually. The power consists of 350 horse power Allis engine.

This industry is more or less dependent upon local timber and lumber for its raw material. All kinds of low grade lumber are used. This business is interstate, and the products are shipped to nearly all parts of the United States. But it has also a large export trade to Mexico. From 1893 to 1897 it shipped as high as 200 cars annually to Mexico. This business has dropped off somewhat owing to the development of Mexico's forest products which supplies a share of the home demand and also by the stagnation of business in that country owing to its unstaple government in late years. The demand in other parts of the United States for the product of this firm has more than made up, however, for the decreased supply to Mexico.

The officers of this company are: C. E. Turner, president; W. B. Scholfield, secretary and treasurer.

The president of this company, Mr. E. C. Turner, is the president of the Wausau public library board, and to his work in behalf of the library is due much growth of the library and its popularity. He is also a member of the board of water commission. William B. Scholfield is secretary and treasurer and has been on the school board for ten years or more. He is the son of Doctor Scholfield, the pioneer who build Scholfield mill on the Eau Claire river in the forties.

GOODWILLIE BROTHERS COMPANY.

In 1889 David L. Goodwillie and James G. Goodwillie came from Chicago where they had conducted a small box factory, and purchased the J. C. Smith planing mill situated on corner of Bridge and Main streets, east of the pumping station of the waterworks.

They converted the planing mill immediately into a box shook factory, and have conducted it successfully ever since.

This concern manufactures shooks for boxes of all kinds, shapes and sizes for boxing all kinds of merchandise. While this is the principal article which their plant turns out, they deal also in special sizes of lumber manufactured to order from standard sizes.

The capacity of the factory has been increased from time to time until they are now able to work up into shooks 125,000 feet of lumber a day, when working full time. The number of hands employed when running at full capacity is about 125. They use annually from 10 to 13 million feet of lumber. This firm is not incorporated and exists as it did from the beginning as a partnership.

THE WISCONSIN BOX COMPANY

is located on the southeast part of the city near the tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and the Northwestern railroad which have side tracks running in their yards. It manufactures boxes, box shooks, and lumber, and the annual output amounts to $200,000.

It employs on an average about 125 men.

The incorporated capital is $210,000, and its officers are: E. A. Gooding, president; B. Heinemann, vice-president; E. W. Behlke, secretary, and G. K. Gooding, treasurer.

THE WAUSAU NOVELTY COMPANY

has its large plant in the southwestern part of the city, devoted to the manufacture of furniture novelties of all kinds.

It was incorporated in 1892 and began operations in January, 1893.

It has been enlarged from time to time and uses both steam and electrical power.

It employs about 80 hands on an average throughout the year.

Its capital stock is $50,000.

Its officers are: Frank Kelly, president and treasurer; E. A. Gooding, secretary; O. G. Schilling, vice-president and superintendent.

WAUSAU FIXTURE & FURNITURE COMPANY .

is located a short distance east of the fair grounds. It is another of the factories which from a very modest beginning worked up to its present formidable dimensions.

It manufactures bank, store and office fixtures and inside finishings of all

kinds. It employs on an average twenty-four men throughout the year; the power is furnished by an electric 80-horse power motor.

Incorporated with a capital of $50,000, its officers are: W. H. Thom, president; Gustav A. Janke, vice-president and superintendent, and N. E. Pardee, secretary and treasurer.

J. M. KUEBLER COMPANY

succeeded to the factory and business of the George Werheim Manufacturing Company in 1912. It continues to manufacture sash, blinds, doors and inside finishings, and has its own special designers.

The factory and yards are located on Third street and east and north on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, which runs a side track along a platform on the factory, giving it excellent shipping facilities. Besides manufacturing for home consumption, the products are shipped not only to all parts of the state, but the western and eastern states as well. The increased demand on the productive powers of the company since it went into the hands of the new management, made it necessary to enlarge the factory. It employs about 35 men on an average.

The capital stock is $60,000; its officers are: J. M. Kuebler, president; John Lull, vice-president; George Silvernagel, secretary and treasurer.

WILSON-HURD COMPANY

manufactures some 70 different specialties of aluminum, wood, paper, sheet tine, and wire, all for advertising purposes. This firm began business in a small rented building about fifteen years ago, has been growing constantly, and two years ago erected a concrete factory building of respectable dimensions. It employs from ten to twenty hands during the year, and from present appearances will soon be forced to enlarge the factory again to supply the growing demand for their wares. It is incorporated with a capital of $50,000, and its officers are: G. G. McIntosh, president; W. D. Siebecker, vice-president; A. J. Hurd, secretary; J. D. McKay, treasurer.

THE WAUSAU EXCELSIOR COMPANY

is located on the east shore on the river, a short distance above the pumping station; it began operations in 1892 and has been running ever since, turning out about twelve tons or more of excelsior on an average of every ten hours. It uses up on an average eighteen cords of basswood bolts per day; the value

of its output annually is about $60,000. The officers are: J. Loewenthal, president; A. L. New, treasurer; and A. Schreiber, secretary.

THE MURRAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

In 1874 Ely Wright came simultaneously with the Wisconsin Valley Railroad to Wausau and commenced a machine shop. He had come from Marinette, Wisconsin, where he had been in the same business. D. J. Murray came with him as a partner, and after some years, Ely Wright sold his interest to his partner, who organized the Murray Manufacturing Company and has conducted the business since, and under his control and management it has grown and expanded to its present immense proportions.

The large machine shops and foundry are located on Third street about six blocks from the courthouse and on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. This concern makes a specialty of manufacturing saw mill machinery and is the largest institution of its kind in the central and northern part of this state. The excellence of its machinery and the many valuable inventions that have been made by this firm which have been covered by patents, have widened and expanded its trade so much that not only are the principal mills in Wisconsin supplied with machinery manufactured by this firm, but orders are constantly received from distant states, even as far south as Louisiana. Railroad supplies also form a large part of the output of this institution. The plant has been enlarged from time to time, until its building and shops cover more than one city block of ground. It employs on an average throughout the year eighty men, but this does not include the number of men engaged in putting up mills after the machinery is delivered. The incorporated capital is only $50,000, but that represents but a very small part of its value. A very conservative estimate of the value of the manufactured product of this firm would be $350,000 annually.

The officers of this corporation are: D. J. Murray, president and treasurer; D. J. Murray, Jr., secretary.

WAUSAU IRON WORKS

are located on Tenth avenue south. This is one of the factories that located at Wausau only a few years ago, coming from the city of Appleton. It manufactured steam boilers and similar apparatus, but soon branched out in the bridge building business, in which it was more than ordinarily successful. It found it necessary to greatly enlarge its plant, and employs on an average

from 75 to 80 men, besides the men that are needed to put up the bridges over the streams. From the number of orders pouring in for their work, it is safe to say that it has a great future and will be one of the leading industries in this city. Its capital stock is $25,000, with the following persons as officers: F. W. Krause, president; Charles C. Wegner, vice-president; T. J. Schott, secretary and treasurer, and A. C. Heinzen, manager.

WAUSAU FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOPS

is one of the oldest manufacturing institutions in Wausau. It was founded by J. A. Frenzel in 1874 and by him conducted until the incorporation of the present company. The business of repair work for saw mills, etc., is still carried on besides the manufacture of feed cutters, wood saw machines, hose powers, and other farm machines, but in late years and under the present management, the manufacture of gasoline machines has become a specialty in which this firm excells.

The factory is located on Plumer street and Prospect avenue. It employs on an average fourteen men throughout the year and is run by electricity. It was incorporated in the year 1903. The capital stock is $25,000. Its officers are: Louis Kraatz, president; B. Kraatz, vice-president; Albert J. Kraatz, secretary and treasurer.

WAUSAU QUARTZ COMPANY

is engaged in crushing, grinding, and grading the white quartzite rock which is found on Rib Hill, and which is used for grinding, polishing, and finishing metals and for filtering purposes, and in other industries. The rock exists on Rib Hill in inexhaustible quantities and is of fine clean quality. The company has been doing business for over ten years with a steady growing demand for its product.

It is incorporated for $35,000; its officers are: W. L. Edmonds, president; C. C. Yawkey, vice-president; A. L. Kreutzer, secretary; H. G. Flieth, treasurer, and Ralph W. Collie, manager. Directors: C. C. Yawkey, D. J. Murray, H. G. Flieth, A. L. Kreutzer, W. L. Edmonds.

THE WAUSAU SANDPAPER COMPANY.

The inexhaustable quantities of white quartzide forming Rib Hill were first put to commercial use about eighteen years ago, in a very small way,

Jacob Kolter being the first person to make the attempt, but it took several years before the excellent quality of ground quartzide became an article of commerce on a large scale.

That was a new venture in the industrial life of Marathon county which up to that time had been almost wholly confined to lumbering and the manufacture of the products of the forest.

But the venture was successful and the field for the use of the quartzide of Rib Hill is increasing every month and will in no distant day become one of the most important industries carried on in this city.

The Wausau Sandpaper Company gets its raw material from its own quarries and grinds it for making sandpaper, making on an average 9,000 sheets each day. In making sandpaper is had to meet the competition of the old established factories, but by perseverance and by the very excellent quality of its product, it secured a steadily growing demand and an enlarged market.

The factory employs fifteen men; the value of its output is $80,000 annually; its product is shipped to every state in the Union and to eight foreign countries. It is incorporated for $100,000, and its officers are: C. S. Curtis, president; William Kuckuck, vice-president; W. W. Albers, treasurer; P. W. Sawyer, general manager.

H. E. MCEACHRON COMPANY

stands at the site where the first flour mill was built in Wausau by Messrs. Thayer & Corey. Water furnishes the motive power to this large flour and grist mill. It employs on an average about 45 men at Wausau and the same number at branches located throughout the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railways. The value of their manufactured products during each year approximates $1,400,000. A considerable part of its product is shipped to the East. It is equipped with separate mills for wheat, rye, corn, and oats and produces about 800 barrels of flour and about 40 tons of feed stuffs per day, running night and day practically every day in the year excepting Sunday and holidays. It deals in grain, hay, potatoes, peas, beans, and seeds and has warehouses and elevators located on the Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Wisconsin Central, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railways. Its capital and surplus is $225,000. Its officers are: H. E. McEachron, president; George Pfeiffer, vice-president; Charles Dodge, treasurer; W. E. Dodge, secretary.

THE NORTHERN MILLING COMPANY

purchased the flour and grist mill of F. W. Kickbusch located on Scott street, in the year 1906. It is engaged in the manufacture of flour and feed, and the jobbing of flour, feed, grain, and hay. It employs on an average 10 men during the year, its business amounting annually to about $250,000. Its capital stock is $100,000. It uses electrical current for motive power. Its officers are: C. G. Krueger, president; Paul Gebert, vice-president; C. H. Hooker, secretary and treasurer.

WAUSAU CANNING COMPANY.

This was the first company in the central and northern part of the state to make a business of canning peas. It was organized in the year 1903 and has since been in operation every year and did a profitable business from its beginning.

The product of this firm has become a standard article of the trade and is much in demand, more so than the company was able to supply in later years.

The peas raised in this county and canned are held the equal to the best French imported peas, and are sold in every state of the Union. Thousands of acres are under cultivation to raise the delicious little pea, and hundreds of hands are busy during the season to can it for shipment. Besides peas, the company cans also other agricultural products.

The capital stock is $40,000, with the following officers: President, P. O. Means; vice-president and treasurer, H. G. Flieth; secretary, P. F. Stone.

PETH CANDY COMPANY

is a corporation organized to carry on the business indicated by its name. Its confectionery supplies the retail trade of a large territory and is always in good demand. Capital stock is $15,000. The officers are: President, Charles Peth; vice-president, G. D. Jones; secretary and treasurer, H. G. Flieth.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY,

which is a foreign corporation, owns the tannery formerly conducted by Brodie Company. It was not operated during the last two years, but the thousands of cords of bark piled up at the tannery, together with the fact that a railroad side track was laid late last fall to the plant, is evidence that it will be idle no longer. All preparations are made for a large output in this year. When the tannery is in operation it employs from fifty to sixty men.

GEORGE RUDER BREWING COMPANY.

In 1860 George Ruder established a brewery which was enlarged from time to time to suit the growing demand for the light liquid refreshment with which he supplied his customers. This brewery was destroyed by fire on June 12, 1892, but such was the confidence of the business men of Wausau in the business capacity and integrity of George Ruder that when he made known his plan of organizing a corporation and rebuilding the brewery on a larger scale, stock to the amount of $100,000 was signed in a very short time. The business was incorporated on the 29th day of July, 1892, and commenced active operations on the 17th day of August following. The fine large brewery and malt house was completed the next spring and Columbia Hall built, a large, spacious hall for concerts and public meetings, which burned down on March 29, 1908, and was rebuilt and converted into a bottling establishment. There is ample cellar room for aging 50,000 barrels of beer, but the brewing and malting capacity is much higher. The refrigerator has a cooling capacity equal of melting thirty tons of ice in twenty-four hours, which keeps the cellars at an even cool and dry temperature.

The founder of this brewery, George Ruder, emigrated from Germany (Bavaria) in 1854, coming to Stevens Point in the same year, where he remained until 1860 when he came to Wausau and built the brewery and continually resided here until his death which occurred December 29, 1894.

He always took much interest in music, and through his efforts the first brass band was organized in 1867, and he took good care that it should never be without a good leader. Columbia Park, a part of the brewery ground, was cleared by him, and there was always a hall there for the amusement of the people, and the park was the picnic ground for all German societies and the German population generally, and his death was much regretted.

The company has an incorporated capital of $100,000, with the following officers: Jacob Gensman, president; Julius Quade, vice-president; Henry Ruder, secretary and treasurer. Regular number of men employed annually, twenty-two.

THE MATHIE BREWING COMPANY.

The founder of this concern, Frank Mathie, was born in Ellwangen, Wuerttemberg, Germany, and came to Wausau in 1858 from Waupaca. He came here with I. E. Thayer, who needed a good blacksmith and mechanic to help erect the first flour mill in Wausau. Having completed his work he found sufficient employment in shoeing horses and cattle, and doing general

blacksmith work, and he opened a shop or bought the existing shop at the foot of Washington street, now the southwest corner of McIndoe Park. He carried on this business successfully until 1868, when he sold his shop and lot to Aug. Lemke, the wagonmaker, and he himself put up his brewery. He first opened a brickyard in 1868, now the William Garske yard, in the town of Main to make the brick for the brewery, got his cellars ready in 1869 and made his first brew in that year. His beginning was on a small scale with a brew kettle holding seven barrels. From this modest start his business increased until in 1892 he determined to organize it into a corporation, withdraw from active participation in it, and spend the remaining years of his life in quiet enjoyment and rest. Accordingly he organized the corporation in October, 1892, with a capital stock of $100,000, which was rapidly taken by Wausau people, then turned his interest therein over to his four sons, Edward, Frank, Otto, and John who (with the exception of Edward who soon thereafter started in business for himself in California) have since carried on the business with much success until the present time. Frank Mathie died June 30, 1900, having the satisfaction to see the business entrusted to his sons to grow to big dimensions which exceeded even his expectation. The capital has lately been increased to $150,000; the capacity of the brewery is 40,000 barrels annually; two refrigerator machines keep the cellars on an even low and dry temperature; there are two 200-horsepower boilers, but electric power is now used throughout the plant; a deep drive well furnishes clear pure water of 200 barrels per day; glass tanks are used where formerly wooden vats were used, and every sanitary contrivance is taken advantage of to make the product tasty and wholesome.

When the corporation started it increased the brewery, erected a large malt house to malt the barley for its own use; a bottling department was added to care for the growing demand of bottled beer for family use. The present officers are: Otto Mathie, president; John Ringle, vice-president; John Mathie, secretary; E. C. Zimmerman, treasurer.

UNITED STATES FOREST GROUNDWORK LABORATORY

is in a building erected on Plumer's Island (now the street railway company) by the United States Government, a few years ago. The object was to find a substitute for spruce and poplar in the manufacture for pulp in the manufacture for paper. The investigation was carried on by the chemical experts of the department of agriculture and is claimed to have been highly successful. The chemical experts have completed their work, and the laboratory

will be closed in a short time, until needed for other experimental work. The motive power for machinery used was electricity, furnished by the Wausau Street Railway Company.

WAUSAU GAS COMPANY

operates under a franchise granted to John Hempfling & Co. in 1884. After the completion of the works during the same year or soon thereafter, it passed substantially in the sole possession and control of B. G. Plumer, and after his death of his brother, D. L. Plumer, and was by him sold to the present owners. The company is incorporated for $200,000. It employs at an average twenty men during the year. The business done in 1912 in round figures was as follows: Gas sold, $33,000; coke and tar, $13,000; merchandise, $8,000.

Considering the high cost of freight on coal, the price charged for gas is reasonable, the rate for heating or cooking gas being 50 cents per 1,000 feet. Officers: K. L. Ames, president and treasurer; George F. Goodnow, vice-president; C. H. Whitelaw, secretary; H. H. Wilson, manager.

BADGER TURPENTINE COMPANY

is a new business which makes use of material heretofore supposed to be worthless and expensive even to dispose of. It uses for its raw material Norway pine stumps, and it makes no difference how old the stumps are, and it extracts from them the turpentine, pine oil, creosote oil, pine tar, and other by-products.

To make use of Norway stumps certainly was something new, but it is profitable. The oils are extracted by subjecting the stumps to a high degree of heat in retorts made for that purpose. The whole process is patented and has proved feasible and does everything claimed for it. The capital stock, when first incorporated in 1911, was $50,000, which has lately been increased to $100,000. The company was organized by C. V. Doran, L. B. Cate, W. H. Mylrea. Its working was interrupted in 1912 by the floods of that year, in July, 1912, which did much damage to the plant., but prompt repairs put the plant in working condition again.

The present officers of the corporation are: President, Otto Mueller; vice-president, L. B. Cate; secretary, W. D. Siebecker; treasurer and general manager, John Mohelnitzky.

THE WAUSAU ALKALI WORKS

is a new enterprise, which is in operation in its second year. It collects the ashes and extracts therefrom the potash, making use of the ashes which were thrown to the winds and wasted. While the business is small at this time, it has all the appearance of a healthy growth.

It is conducted and owned by William E. Jones, located at Myron and Empter streets.

GINSENG RAISING.

A New Farming Industry—About thirty-five years ago, some dealers in medicinal herbs discovered that ginseng was growing in the woods of Marathon county and offered a good price for the dried roots of the plant, which were exported to China. The gathering of ginseng roots was made a work for boys and girls, like the picking of berries, and as the price for it paid fairly well for the work, it was gathered up year after year, until it was all harvested, and wild growing ginseng has almost entirely disappeared. It takes seven years to grow roots large enough for commercial use, and then when the main root is dug up it does not grow again. But as there is a steady demand for this product, Mr. J. H. Koehler made a study of the plant, planted it under the same condition as it grew in the woods, in shaded enclosures, making shade by boards and brush and succeeded in raising the plant and large roots, and he became an authority in ginseng planting and raising. He has edited and printed a book, "Ginseng and Golden Seal Growers' Handbook," which is recommended to every prospective ginseng grower, and from which we quote the following:

"The root of ginseng is used for medicinal purposes, to some extent in this country, but chiefly in China. It is therefore an article of export, bought up by dealers in this country for that purpose. While an official drug in this country, according to the United States Pharmacopoeia from 1840 to 1880, it is at present classed among the unofficial drug plants and quoted as such on page 51, Bulletin, No. 89, United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry. From the results obtained by recent scientific investigation, indications seem favorable that the real merits of ginseng may also soon be discovered in this country, and that it will prove to be a very valuable drug. The Chinese and Koreans place a high value on it, and, indeed, regard it as a remedy for nearly all diseases. From the humblest citizen through all the grades of society, including men of most profound eastern scholarship, high officials and emperors, the inhabitants of China for ages have had unlimited

faith in the power of ginseng to prevent and cure many of the ills of the human body. It is also said to be used by the wealthy class for seasoning meat.

"Among chemists who recently examined ginseng as to its medicinal qualities, was, according to the United States Dispensatory, Mr. S. S. Garrigus, who obtained from it an entirely new substance, the nature and value of which he seems to have been unable to determine. He names the element *Panaquilon,* and gave the formula $C_{12}H_{25}O_9$ (United States Dispensatory 17th ed. 1896, p. 1712)."

GOLDEN SEAL.

"Golden Seal (Hydrastis Canadensis) is another medicinal plant, which, on account of the rapid increase in prices paid for the root during late years, has attracted the attention of people who are inclined to embark in freak farming. While in 1895 the price paid was only 17 cents per pound, the prices have steadily increased since that time, so that in the fall of 1911 $4.50 per pound was paid for the article, and indications are favorable that still higher prices can be expected, as the wild supply of the forest decreases.

"Experiments as to the possibility of growing the plant have been made at the Government Experiment Station, as well as by individuals in different parts of the United States, and it was found that it could be successfully and profitably grown even in 1906, at a time when the price was only $1.25 per pound."

Golden seal as a medicinal herb is used in the United States for its medical qualities with a steady increasing demand, and can be grown in Marathon county in shorter time and with quicker returns than ginseng and may become an article of commerce in Marathon county as well as ginseng.

Under the management of J. H. Koehler, ginseng growing has become an industry to a limited extent, and the following firms have engaged in it on a large scale, to-wit:

Badger Ginseng Company, a corporation which has 5½ acres in the city of Wausau in ginseng. Capital stock is $50,000. Its officers are: J. H. Koehler, president; A. F. Rapraeger, vice-president; A. A. Bock, secretary; W. H. Koehler, treasurer.

The Wausau Ginseng Gardens have 3¾ acres in ginseng. Capital stock, $35,000. The officers are: J. H. Koehler, president; H. Denfeld, vice-president; H. J. Seim, secretary; W. H. Koehler, treasurer.

Wisconsin Ginseng Gardens, Incorporated. Officers: J. H. Koehler, president; Lydia Koehler, vice-president; W. H. Koehler, secretary and treasurer,

There are several other gardens of from one-half to one and one-half acres in extent throughout the county and the raising of this medicinal root promises to become a profitable staple article of export from Marathon county.

THE MARATHON GRANITE COMPANY.

Ever since the creation of the world a source of wealth was stored under the soil of Marathon county, which remained unknown for half a century after it was settled upon by civilized men. It is only of recent date that some of it has been made useful to mankind, and by its production and preparation for use has added an industry to the county which bids fair to become of the greatest importance, and which will flourish until the end of time. This source of wealth is the granite deposits underlying the soil of Marathon county, outcroppings of which can be seen everywhere, and unlike the timber saw mill supply, the raw material to be worked up in this industry is inexhaustible.

The first quarry was opened and granite first used as an article of commerce by Adam Groth and Hugo Peters in 1884. Groth was the practical man, and Peters furnished some of the means to set the business in motion, relying on his partner for its successful operation.

They were the pioneers, and they shared the fate of most of them; they were new in the business, unacquainted with market conditions, and found it unprofitable, mainly because the firm limited itself to the making of paving stones for street pavements for the Chicago market, which was at that time already on the decline, granite block pavement giving way to other, smoother ones. This firm went out of business in 1886 and was succeeded at the same place (Heights) by L. S. Cohn and Alexander Robertson, who sought to make use of the stone for monumental purposes, which required artistic workmanship, and brought consequential higher returns.

One of the best works gotten out by this firm is the Soldiers' monument at the courthouse square in Wausau, but the work was still carried on on a very limited scale, the market being confined to Wausau and the neighboring counties, furnishing building stone and cemetery monuments, with a small number of men engaged in the work.

In 1897 Fred J. DeVoe, another quarryman and stonecutter, was attracted, saw its possibilities and bought the interest of Cohn & Robertson with a view of developing the property. He went into the business alone, working up a trade, before he appproached others with an intention to interest them in the venture. When his business was well established, knowing that good mate-

rial and artistic workmanship would not of itself provide an extended market, but that it takes advertisements and introduction in other places before a profitable business on a large scale could be established, he busied himself to find the capital that was needed for that purpose.

After working the business alone for some time, to show just what could be accomplished and produced under good management, he interested some of the men of means in Wausau in joining him in the development and extension of the works, and with R. E. Parcher, D. J. Murrey, Walter Alexander and D. L. Plumer as principal stockholders, they incorporated under the firm name of "Marathon County Granite Company," with a capital of $100,000—leaving the management to F. J. DeVoe as heretofore.

The works were removed from Heights to Wausau late in the fall of 1901 and they have been ever since in operation, with an output increasing from year to year.

The works are located on the north end of Second street, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, which has a side-track to facilitate shipping. For some years after the incorporation there were no dividends for stockholders, but this did not surprise them, for they knew the business was not established on the "get-rich-quick" plan. It was first to be put on a solid foundation like the rock which it works and puts on the market; all available money was used to improve the works and introduce the product in other states to make it known and conquer a market. It was the effort of the company to make fine interior finishings, besides monumental work, and introduce and make a demand for them, and in that respect it succeeded beyond expectation.

Among the big contracts given this company may be mentioned: The inside finishings for the east wing of the capitol in Madison, to be furnished during the summer of 1913 for $14,000; inside finishing for the big Insurance and Bank Building in Salt Lake City; a monument in memory of Haney, the builder of the Alaska Railroad, erected and set up in Seattle by his brother, consisting of an immense cross resting on bases, all polished, at a cost of $12,000. The monumental works of this institution are now sold and shipped to every state in the Union.

The Marathon county granite which furnishes the raw material for them is fine-grained, free from flaws or spots, which takes on a very high polish, which is practically as indestructible as the rock itself, which in every respect is equal to the best of Scotch.

The company has four quarries, the stone differing in color from light to dark red, green and gray, to suit the taste of the individual buyer. The im-

mense growth of the business is due to the strenuous efforts and excellent management of F. J. DeVoe, whose business capacity and integrity, coupled with his art as a stonecutter and sculptor, enlisted men of capital to furnish the means for a business venture wholly unknown to them, only relying on his competency and probity, and subsequent events have fully justified the trust imposed in him.

In spite of the enlarged capacity of the plant, the granite industry is still only in its infancy in Marathon county, and its growth will be the more speedy since access is already had to the markets of the states in the Union.

Another granite work is doing a large business, the same being still situated at Heights, which will be mentioned as being situated in the town of Texas.

The Marathon County Granite Work employ on an average 125 men throughout the year; its machinery was worked by steam, but of late electric power furnished by the Wausau Street Railroad is used.

The officers are: President, D. J. Murrey; vice-president, J. M. Lull; secretary and treasurer, P. F. Stone; manager, Fred J. DeVoe.

THE WAUSAU STREET RAILROAD COMPANY

was organized by the signing of the articles of incorporation on the 28th day of August, 1906, by Neal Brown, G. D. Jones, V. A. Alderson and M. C. Ewing. The original capital stock was $60,000 in 600 shares of $100 each. Actual work of construction was begun in the fall of 1906, and during the following year over two miles of track was laid in the city of Wausau. extending from the cemetery north. The road began operations May 25, 1907. The original capital for the stock was raised by local subscriptions of small amounts, there having been about 100 stockholders. The first extension to the road was made to the west side in 1907, and during the same year the line was extended to Wausau avenue north on Sixth street. In the spring of 1908 the line was extended to the Eau Claire river, in the village of Scholfield, and during the same year extended further south to what is known as Rothschield Park. The company erected a rustic pavilion in this park, which was afterwards destroyed by fire and replaced by a larger building, built of stone, rocks and steel. In March, 1908, the company purchased the entire property of the Wausau Electric Company, consisting of their electrical distributing lines, real estate, water power, and power station. The company has been successful and has had good patronage from the beginning. At the present time the capitalization is $750,000. The company furnishes

electric current for lighting the city of Wausau, the villages of Scholfield, the village of Rothschield, and furnishes electrical power to the majority of factories in the city.

Later the company purchased the D. L. Plumer saw mill property (formerly B. G. Plumer's mill) with all water power rights, and later still the water power rights of the Alexander Stewart Lumber Company, and the real estate of the same west of Main street, not including the saw mill proper, so that it now owns the whole water power of the Wisconsin river at Wausau except the McEachron power.

The developed power is 2,700 hp. hydraulic power, and 1,000 hp. in steam. About one-half of the normal flow of the river at Wausau is developed. The company also owns the water power above the Trappe Rapids, considered to be of the same size as the power at Wausau when developed. The following factories use electric power furnished by the Street Railroad Company, to wit: Wausau Sandpaper Company, Wausau Novelty Company, Underwood Veneer Company, Wausau Iron Works, Northern Milling Company, H. E. McEachron Company, Marathon County Granite Company, Mathie Brewing Company, Ruder Brewing Company, Heinemann Lumber Company, United States Forest Laboratory, Marathon Paper Mill Company. The company has $400,000 capital stock fully paid up, and $350,000 in bonds. The offices are located at 209 Third street, and the officers are: Neal Brown, president; C. C. Yawkey, vice-president; V. A. Alderson, secretary; M. C. Ewing, treasurer and manager.

WAUSAU TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The Wisconsin Telephone Company had been granted a franchise to set up and operate a telephone system in the city of Wausau, and about the year 1887 had its system in fairly good operation. For some time it was patronized only for business purposes, with not many residence 'phones, because the price, $4.00 per month for business and $3.00 for private 'phones, was rather a high price for the average person and business man to pay.

So long as the workings of the telephone and costs of maintenance were not fully understood it was paid without murmur; but after some years some of the business and professional men had given the matter some thought, and they came to the conclusion that a service could be had for much less money and still be profitable. After an agitation and consulting among themselves, mainly by the directors of the present Wausau Telephone Company, they concluded to embark in the business, induce many others to go with them in a sort of cooperative society, until there were enough of them, agreeing to

become a patron when installed, so that a new corporation was organized and incorporated in 1895; they obtained a charter from the city of Wausau and went to work to install the system, in which they had to overcome the enmity of the Wisconsin Telephone Company, which opposed the new company with every means in their power, but to no purpose. The new company, or corporation, had the backing of the city council and the people generally, and succeeded in having their system installed in a comparatively short time. It fixed the rates for business telephones at $1.50 per month for business and 75 cents for residence telephones, and soon had the satisfaction of having the Wisconsin Telephone Company withdraw from the city business proper, keeping up only its long-distance 'phones. After four years of existence, the Wausau company raised its rates to $3.00 for business and $1.50 to residence service. At about the same time it improved the service by installing the automatic service by means of which a person calls up the very person he wished to communicate with, provided he or she has a 'phone, without calling upon the central office for connection. In this telephone system there is a wire to every telephone, not four combined, as in the case in all large systems.

The corporation started out with a capital of $10,000, which has been increased to $80,000. It has a fireproof building for offices and exchange connections with the villages of Scholfield and Rothschield, at Wausau city rates, and connects with the long distance lines of the following companies: The Wisconsin Telephone Company, The Marathon County Telephone Company, The Farmers Eastern Company, and the Eldron Telephone Company. Its underground conduit system extends from the river to Fifth street, and on Fifth, Division and Grand avenue from near Fulton street on the north to Plumer street on the south.

This underground system extends over 5,886 feet and contains 29,494 duct. feet of conduit, also 22 manholes. In this underground system there are 11,538 feet (of 400 parties wire each) of cable. In addition there is 75,110 feet of aereal cable. In this cable there is a total of 3,276 miles of copper wire. The company has 72 miles of pole lines and 436 miles of line wire connecting its telephones with its cable system. There are 2,400 pairs or 4,800 single wires entering its central office, each wire insulated from all others and arranged and numbered and soldered to its own particular terminal. Its property is valued at $186,826.69.

The officers of this corporation, with only one exception, have not been changed since its organization, and are: President, N. Heinemann; E. B. Thayer, vice-president; W. W. Albers, treasurer; James Montgomery, secretary; G. D. Jones, counsel.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Commercial Wausau—Mercantile Enterprises.

Commercial Wausau includes the wholesale grocery stores, one wholesale liquor store, department stores and more than a hundred retail dealers, carrying stock from as high as sixty thousand dollars to three thousand dollars. The largest stocks of merchandise are carried in stores located on Third, Scott and Washington streets, but there are large stores carrying family groceries and goods in all parts of the city. On the west side of the river, Clinton, Stewart avenue and Third avenue are the principal business streets, with large stores and a fine assortment of merchandise. Silks and velvets, furs, dry goods, ladies' tailor-made cloaks and all sorts of novelties for ladies' wear are carried in stock by the larger business houses, and with accommodating clerks willingly showing goods, makes shopping in Wausau stores a pleasure and invites visitors from neighboring counties to make trips to the city to replenish wardrobes and household goods.

The central location of the city, with its two railroads and aided by the street cars, makes this place a trading point for over fifty thousand people. The most fastidious taste can be satisfied and purchases in a well supplied store with the goods before the buyer from which he can select, bring more contentment than any ordering by sample or catalogue can bring.

The building trade furnishes everything needful for building of every kind, from the small frame dwelling to the largest fireproof or concrete building for warehouse or office use.

That with two wholesale grocery houses not only all staple groceries can be had, but also the best of delicacies, is apparent. California and southern fruits are coming regularly and are distributed by a wholesale fruit house, by which the fruit is always fresh and waste is prevented. Jewelry stores carry a stock of luxurious tableware of sterling silver and genuine articles of adornment of artistic workmanship set with precious stones.

The value of merchandise of all kinds carried in stocks of goods, as estimated from the assessment rolls, which rather under than over estimate the value, easily foots up to half a million dollars and more.

The merchants of Wausau are as progressive as the city in which they live; they are in fact a part of its motive power. They own, as a rule, the buildings wherein their stocks are kept.

In the following pages under this head is given the list of men and firms engaged in commercial pursuits in 1912-13, and the particular branch they are engaged in, but this list includes only such whose stock is assessed at $2,000 and more. Some of the retail stocks carried in Wausau by merchants are easily worth $60,000 at a conservative estimate. From a perusal of these pages the reader can form a fairly accurate estimate of the large amount of business done in this city at the present time.

THE A. KICKBUSCH GROCERY COMPANY

is the older of the two wholesale houses. It was incorporated in March, 1899, but had been conducted as a partnership for ten years prior thereto, under the firm name of August Kickbusch & Son. Its store is located at the foot of Washington street and has a sidetrack on Shingle street, along its warehouses and store, enabling it to load and unload directly to and from the cars into the warehouses. Its trade extends to all parts north, west and east of Marathon county, partially into Michigan and southern Wisconsin.

The founder, August Kickbusch, has been frequently mentioned as one of the pioneers of Marathon county. He died at Wausau in the spring of 1901. The business is conducted by his son, Robert Kickbusch, who was already the manager under the copartnership, the head of the firm having put his son in charge thereof, reserving to himself only the right to be consulted in matters of heavy business importance, and the success of the business fully justified his confidence. The incorporated capital is $50,000; the officers are: Robert Kickbusch, president; Mrs. Lena Kickbusch, vice-president; August Kickbusch, treasurer, and Nina Kickbusch, secretary.

THE WILSON MERCANTILE COMPANY,

wholesale grocers, was organized in January, 1909, and in the short time of its existence not only acquired an enviable reputation, but a large trade, rapidly growing.

It is located at the east end of Jefferson street, with their sidetrack on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, in its own building, 80 x 110, four stories, equipped with electric elevator, automatic sprinkler and cold storage. It has on its pay-roll an average of twenty employees, and its busi-

ness extends from the peninsula north of the state line to as far south as Tomah, and about the same distance east to west from Wausau. It is capitalized for $75,000, all paid up. Every one of its officers is a well and favorably known Wausau man namely: B. F. Wilson, president; F. W. Genrich, vice-president; Oscar Weik, secretary; J. W. Laut, treasurer and manager. The company does not manufacture any of its goods, but are jobbers only.

CHARLES A. BARWIG

keeps a wholesale wine and liquor store on corner of Second and Washington streets. It is the only wholesale house in the central and northern part of the state, and consequently has a large territory to supply the retail trade.

Charles A. Barwig embarked in the business in Wausau in 1902, coming from Mayville, Wisconsin, where his father was one of the first pioneers in Dodge county. Charles A. Barwig was one of the founders of the Citizen's State Bank, and is interested also in other business pursuits.

DEPARTMENT STORES—NATHAN HEINEMANN.

The store of Nathan Heinemann is now the oldest established mercantile house of that kind. This great establishment is the growth of years of close attention to business, coupled with a keen judgment of the wants and desires of the population in fashionable goods of all kinds, furs, silks, carpets, household linen and all goods needed and desirable in the cottage as well as in the mansion. It carries an immense stock, intended and selected to supply family and camp, workman's cloth and furnishings and ladies' tailor made creations and everything for man and woman. The brothers, N. and B. Heinemann, opened a small clothing store at Wausau in 1873, and in a few years were among the leading merchants in Wausau, dealing in general merchandise, sewing machines, musical instruments and provisions. After twenty-one years of a successful business career, B. Heinemann desired to withdraw from mercantile life in order to engage in industrial pursuits and real estate. The partnership was dissolved by mutual consent in 1905, and then N. Heinemann started anew and has since carried on the business alone in the same line, occupying the immense large McCrossen store on corner of Third and Scott streets.

THE LEADER

is another of the popular department stores, conducted over twenty years by John L. Komers on Scott street. Besides a large stock of dry goods, points

THE N. AND B. HEINEMANN STORE ON THIRD STREET,
WAUSAU, IN 1875

THIRD STREET, WAUSAU, IN 1867

and laces, it carries a large stock of fancy groceries, and porcelain, and all sorts of children's goods, school supplies and playthings for boys and girls.

CHARLES C. WEGNER

calls himself a dealer in general merchandise, but his stock of goods is as large as any in the city and his trade is not confined alone to this city or county, but he has an immense supply trade for the lumber camps. The business was founded by F. W. Kickbusch, who a short time before his appointment of consul to Stettin in 1893 sold his thriving business to the present owner, his son-in-law. The store is situated on corner of Main and Scott streets.

THE WINKELMAN DEPARTMENT STORE

is the successor to Livingston Brothers, who sold out to Samuel Winkelman in 1911. The building was erected expressly by Livingston Brothers for their mammoth department store in 1902-03, and is the finest finished store building in Wausau. Livingstone Brothers retired to rest from business cares and the whole stock having been purchased by S. Winkelman, he conducts it along the same lines with similar success. The store is situated on northwest corner of Third and Washington streets.

DRY GOODS STORES

making a specialty of dry goods, not carrying other goods to any extent, but having a very large selected stock of goods to choose from, are kept by

NEULING & BEYER.

This concern, situated on the southwest corner of Third and McClellan streets, is a long-established business house. Mr. Neuling being brought up to the business, has been engaged in it from early youth, and is thoroughly familiar with all the products of the loom. A residence in this city of over thirty years gave him an intimate knowledge of the taste and demands of the people in that line of merchandise.

F. L. HUDSON,

on Third street, in the Mercer Building, carries the same kind of goods, he being engaged for over twelve years in the same business, his stock running largely to the higher-priced dress goods, such as silks and velvets.

BENTZ BROTHERS

are located on the northeast corner of Third and Jackson streets, where in addition to a stock of dry goods they have added ladies' and children's clothing and hosiery.

FIRMS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Conrad Bopf & Son, 701 Washington street.
L. J. Bopf, 517 Scott street.
Cash Trading Company, 304 First avenue South.
Max Cohen, 216-218 Third street.
Daniel Curtis & Son, 312 Scott street.
August Dietl, 531 Jefferson street.
Nich Graebel, 101 Third avenue North.
Frank Hannemann, 320 Third avenue South.
E. A. Hochtritt, 202-204 Second avenue North.
M. J. Klimek, 1202 Sixth street.
Bertha Knorr, 110 Clarke street.
Bernard F. Koshmann, 1421 Third street.
Krause & Schaefer, 741 Third avenue South.
A. J. Krueger, 710 Third.
Lenz & Boernke, 203 Washington street.
Bertha Marquardt, 532 Third avenue South.
Otto Muenchow, 103 Grand avenue.
G. A. Osswald, 310 First avenue South.
Henry Osswald, 401 Washington street.
Henry Pagenkops, 1701 Sixth.
Otto Bagenkopf, 606 Washington.
Mathilda Peschmann, 1910 Sixth.
George Rick, 608 Third.
Sam Rutzky, 2110 Sixth.
William Schoeneberg, 1111 Sixth.
Anton Schuetz & Sons, 316 Jackson.
Leo Schuetz, 102-104 Grand avenue.
Jacob Graebel, 113 Callon.
Wausau Farmers' Produce Company, corner Third and Forest streets.

CLOTHING STORES.

M. Aaron (ladies' furnishings), 303 Third street.
Baer Hyman, 219 Third street.
Continental Clothing Company, 316 Third street.
Harry Heinemann, 501-507 Third.
Hub Mercantile Company, 307-309 Third.
Palace Clothing Company, First avenue South.
Seim Brothers, 410 Third.
Wausau Clothing Company, 315 Third.
Weinkauf Brothers Company, 202 Third.
William Weinkauf, 308 Scott.

JEWELERS.

Dunbar & Co., 313 Third.
C. H. Ingraham, 601 Third.
Fred Manecke, 312 Washington.
Otto Mueller, 220 Third.
George Wilke, 314 Scott.
H. S. Wright, 512 Third.

DRUG STORES.

W. W. Albers, 301 Third.
Oscar Bremer, 312 First avenue South.
Pardee Drug Company, 510 Third.
George Pradel, 112 Clarke.
Fred Schmidt, 511 Forest.
Bert Schwanberg, 412 Third.
Wausau Drug Company, 309 Jackson.
Fred Wiechmann, 310 Scott and 1703 Sixth.

FURNITURE DEALERS.

The furniture trade is carried on by four firms, each being the owner of the building in which the business is carried on, and each has a very large stock to select from, to wit:

Charles Helke, 311-313 Fourth.
Kiefer Furniture Company, 618-620 Third.

E. J. Radant, 202 to 204 Scott.
Ritter & Deutsch, 113-115 Third.

HARDWARE.

The pioneer hardware man in Wausau is Richard Baumann, who came to Wausau in 1864 and opened a tinsmith shop and hardware store; he has been in the same business in the same place during the whole of this time, industrious and diligent, but his work has not been in vain. His stock is the largest by far, but he, like others who have behind them a long life of labor and business cares, has incorporated his business under the name of R. Baumann Hardware Company, unloading part of the business care upon his son-in-law, Henry J. Seim. The incorporated capital of this concern is $25,000. Its officers are Richard Baumann, president and treasurer; Mrs. Anna Dobrinz, vice-president; Henry J. Seim, secretary and manager. It is located at 210-212 Third street.

Other firms are:
Hohmann & Kuntz, 116 Scott.
Frank Kurth, 207 Washington.
Mader Hardware Company.
Nickel Hardware & Supply Company, Clarke's Island.
Herman C. Oelke, 121 Third avenue North.
Roemer & Thalheim Company, 101 Clarke.
William Sell Hardware Company, 320-322 Third.
Herman Schmidt, 1406 Sixth.
Louis Wiechmann, 111 Washington.
William Sell, 514 Third.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Besdek & Friedel, 314 Jackson.
Charles Holzmann, 1706 Sixth.
Kuhlman & Braasch, 318 Third avenue South.
C. B. Mayer, 311 Third.
Mueller & Quandt, 215 Third.
B. Silberstein, 208 Jefferson.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND PIANOS.

B. F. Laabs, 314 Scott.
Smith Piano Company (J. Paff), 204 Third.

GLASS, PAINT AND WALL PAPER.

O. C. Callies, 313-315 Jackson.
C. G. Pier, 110 Scott.

CONFECTIONERS.

J. Delsipee, 704 Third.
John Stark, 604 Third.
John Young, 518 Third.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

R. W. Collie, 508 Third.
J. L. Rohde, 521 Third.

WHOLESALE FRUIT DEALERS.

Glass Fruit Company, 1 Scott street.
L. Hyman, 6 Washington street.

ICE AND FUEL COMPANIES.

Healy-Brown Company, 207 McClellan.
Wausau Ice & Fuel Co., 6 Scott street.

KIEFER PRODUCE COMPANY

has a creamery in the city of Wausau, on the corner of Sixth and Hamilton streets, where it makes the butter, ice cream and other cream products; and has a large cold storage warehouse on the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, from where it ships the farm products of Marathon county to eastern markets, which are coming more and more in demand. Its capital stock is $60,000. The officers of the corporation are: John Kiefer, president; R. N. Larner, vice-president, and John Kiefer, Jr., secretary and treasurer.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Opera House takes first rank in that respect. It was finished at the close of 1899 at an expense of $25,000. The stage is very large, giving room for grand stage setting and effect, being 70 feet wide by 40 feet deep. It has a scenery to answer any of the demands which can be made upon a mod-

ern playhouse. It seats 1,200 comfortably on the parquet and balcony. It has room for a fairly large orchestra, where C. S. Cohn swings the baton or plays first violin as occasion may demand. It is owned by H. Peters, with C. S. Cohn as manager.

THE BIJOU

is the largest of the smaller show houses, given over to motion pictures and vaudeville.

Two other show houses, the Electric and Majestic, cater to the same sort of amusement.

PUBLIC HALLS.

Three large, finely finished halls are for public meetings and dances, namely: The Elks, the hall of the Knights of Pythias, and Kroening's Hall.

CHAPTER XXV.

Wausau and Marathon County Press—Daily Record-Herald—Central Wisconsin—Wisconsin River Pilot—Wochtenblatt—Pioneer—The Sun—Philosopher Press—List of Papers Published in Marathon County.

WAUSAU DAILY RECORD-HERALD

is the only daily newspaper in Wausau, and in furnishing news, including foreign news and telegraph service, it is as good as any published outside the metropolis of the state. It was started on its journalistic course in 1895, by Edw. T. Wheelock. Wheelock was an old newspaper man who came to Wausau in the year 1895 with the intention of issuing a daily newspaper. He first purchased the Torch of Liberty, edited and owned by M. H. Barnum, a Republican weekly newspaper, and almost immediately converted the weekly into a daily, changing the name to the name of Wausau Daily-Record, under which name it was published until its consolidation with the Daily Herald, issued by R. E. Powers, an independent paper with Democratic leanings, December 1, 1907.

The Herald started out as a weekly Democratic paper about the year 1888, and was converted into a daily in 1906. The Herald strived hard to continue, but the field for two dailies was rather narrow, both in subscriptions and advertisements, which must furnish means to keep up publication, and in the year 1907 the Herald sold its plant to the Daily Record, and since that consolidation the name was changed to Wausau Daily Record-Herald.

The present daily was from its beginning, and always has been, a strictly Republican newspaper, and while recognizing the changed condition in all things industrial and commercial in the last fifty years, and politically as well, and therefore the need of legislation with due regard to those changed conditions, it is emphatic that such changes should be made with due consideration and for some practical purpose and that proper remedies be applied to the evils springing from the changes wrought by inventions, the growth of the population and society at large. It is therefore not in sympathy with many of the so-called progressive measures, which it holds to be really reac-

tionary in fact, although advocated by men who style themselves progressive. It reserves the right to examine for itself the measures proposed and judge from the effect they will have upon society at large, whether they are progressive in fact, or only the makeshift of politicians who simply play for fleeting popular favor.

In tone, the Record-Herald is, like all other Wausau papers, decorous and respectable and without that sordid sensationalism which so often disgraces American journalism.

It is incorporated under the laws of the state with a capital of $30,000.

Its officers are: J. L. Sturtevant, president; M. B. Rosenberry, vice-presirent; B. F. Wilson, secretary-treasurer.

The editorial staff of the Record-Herald consists of J. L. Sturtevant, manager and editor in chief; W. B. Pedigo, political editor; E. D. Underwood, city editor; Geneva Graves, society reporter; J. B. Kelly, reporter.

CENTRAL WISCONSIN.

The first newspaper in Wausau and, of course, in the county, was the Central Wisconsin, which was started to fill the demand of the pioneers for some means to attract the attention of other people to their settlement. At a meeting duly held, W. D. McIndoe, the most prominent one of them, was requested to induce a newspaper man to locate at Wausau and issue a weekly. This gentleman soon thereafter met J. W. Chubbuck, who was then on the staff of the Milwaukee Sentinel, getting him interested in the venture, and got his conditions, which were an advance of $300 and a good, liberal subscription list. Mr. McIndoe reported, and the conditions were quickly complied with. The money was raised and a list of between three and four hundred subscribers was guaranteed, and Mr. J. W. Chubbuck, with one John Foster, came to Wausau and on the 22d of April, 1857, issued the first newspaper printed in Marathon county. It was to be an independent paper and remained so for some years. In 1860 Carl Hoeflinger and Francis A. Hoffmann got control of it, and made it a Democratic sheet. In 1861 J. W. Chubbuck and Clarence Jenkins started and run the Marathon County Record as a Republican paper for about three years, and the Central suspended publication in 1861 to 1862, and was merged in the Marathon County Record, but the combination was published again under the name of the Central. It was then published by Mr. Stafford, sold by him a little later to J. C. Clarke, repurchased again by Stafford, who published it until 1868, when he sold it to R. H. and C. W. Johnson, since which time it remained a consistent Repub-

lican paper. C. W. Johnson soon sold his interest to his brother, R. H. Johnson, who remained as sole proprietor until he sold out in 1909.

In 1883, R. H. Johnson, evidently preparing for the presidential campaign of 1884, issued the Daily Central, which appeared until the spring of 1885. He had for its editor A. J. Dodge, a fine writer, who afterwards became the Washington reporter for some of the great dailies of the country.

While the weekly Central had a good subscription list and was a fairly paying newspaper, the Daily was not; it was much too expensive for the little support it got in the city and small surrounding country, with the small settlement and poor postal service. It was, in fact, a better paper than the country could afford. The Central Wisconsin continued as a weekly paper, a bright, sprightly sheet, reimbursing in part its owner for his losses on the Daily. Since R. H. Johnson sold it to the Sun Publishing Company in 1909, it is issued under the name of Wausau Sun, but it was strongly surmised at the time that the change of the name from an old established newspaper to a new one was of doubtful financial expediency.

WISCONSIN RIVER PILOT

a weekly newspaper devoted to the promulgation of the principles of the Democratic party, made its appearance in the year 1865, owned and printed by Valentine Ringle, son of Judge Ringle, assisted by J. W. Chubbuck as editor, who remained with it until 1874. After that time Mr. Ringle himself edited the paper, occasionally assisted by M. H. Barnum, later by C. F. Eldred and others.

The paper remained under the ownership of Valentine Ringle until 1884, when it was sold to E. B. Thayer, who had commenced the publication of another Democratic paper, the Wausau Weekly Review, in 1882, and after purchasing the Pilot, combined both papers under the name of Pilot-Review, dropping the last name after a few years and issuing the paper under the name of Wausau Pilot. This paper has never missed an issue since its first appearance in 1865; always a staunch Democratic paper, it supported Democratic principles and Democratic nominees. It claims the largest circulation of any weekly paper in Wausau, which claim seems to be well founded. Nearly all the people who ever emigrated from Wausau continue to receive it, and many Wausau people send it to their friends in other states. In the year 1884 for about six months, a daily Pilot was issued until after the election of that year, and the experiment renewed in 1896, in William J. Bryan's first campaign.

Being in the hands of V. Ringle for nearly twenty years, and now owned and edited by E. B. Thayer since 1884, or over twenty-eight years, it has the advantage of being conducted on one line of policy without having to make concessions to conflicting interests.

WAUSAU WOCHENBLATT (WAUSAU WEEKLY),

is the oldest established newspaper printed in the German language in central and northern Wisconsin. It was founded by Valentine Ringle, son of Judge Ringle, and made its first appearance in January, 1871. It was founded as a newspaper advocating the principles of the Democratic party and in the interests of the German-Americans. It has steadily adhered to this course and secured a large circle of readers, although in the beginning its circulation was limited because of the limited number of the German population at that time. It has grown with the growth of the city and county and enjoys a large circulation in this and adjoining counties.

When Valentine Ringle was appointed postmaster in 1885, he sold the paper to Lohmar Brothers, who in turn sold it to John Ringle, and he not being bred to the newspaper business, sold it to H. J. Heise about the close of the year 1889, and who is still the owner and editor, with G. Bohndorf as assistant.

DER DEUTSCHE PIONIER (THE GERMAN PIONEER)

is the name of the weekly newspaper of Marathon county, issued at Wausau, adhering to the Republican party published in the German language. It was in 1881 when the leaders of the Republican party felt the need of a publication advocating their creed in the German language, and some of their leaders purchased the material of the defunct "Watchman on the Wisconsin," a greenback paper, and engaged one St. Koslowski from Milwaukee as editor, giving him at the same time an interest in the publication. This editor was a very able writer and good speaker, with a sense for business, and he soon brought the paper upon a fairly paying basis. But although strictly Republican in his writings, he had some views of his own, which did not coincide with the views of the main stockholders, more particularly its German and Norwegian stockholders. This disagreement caused his resignation in the fall of 1882. He was succeeded as editor by A. W. Young under the same conditions, but who soon became sole owner, and who edited it until his death, in the year 1897. After the death of A. W. Young, the newspaper was purchased by Gustav Stolze, who edited and owned it until his death, in 1899, and after his death it passed to his son, Paul F. Stolze, who is the present owner.

The Pioneer secured a large circulation in Marathon and adjoining counties, and while still adhering to the principles of the Republican party, lately follows an independent course in matters of policy. It is devoted to the interests of German-Americans and gives much space to the publication of German club news, the editor himself being a member of most of the German societies.

THE WAUSAU SUN

is the youngest of all weekly newspapers, and yet is the oldest, not only in the county, but in all the territory north of Stevens Point. It had been successfully conducted by R. H. Johnson as the Central Wisconsin, when he sold it to a corporation organized by William C. Brawley, who intended to make it a great weekly Democratic paper whose influence should be felt throughout the state, and therefore the Sun seemed to him to be the proper name for the new venture. William C. Brawley edited the Sun until June, 1911, when he removed from Wausau. While under his control the paper was a Democratic weekly, but outside of Marathon county it exerted little or no influence upon the history of the country or the Democratic party. Its circulation remained limited to this county, but did not increase over the circulation of the Central while under the management of W. C. Brawley. It is now edited by Edw. Fitzgerald and supports Democratic policies advocated and advanced by President-elect Wilson and is strongly endeavoring to gain popular favor.

THE PHILOSOPHER PRESS.

Wausau enjoys the distinction of having a press and book making shop of the old kind, when books were made to last for centuries, and the work of printing and making up of books was regarded as an art before it became the machine work of today. The Philosopher Press was founded at Wausau in January, 1897, by Philip V. O. Van Vechten and William Ellis for the publication of The Philosopher, a magazine, and the making of hand-made books in limited numbers.

In the issues of this Press a high quality of paper is used, the books already printed having been made, for the most part, of L. L. Brown and Dickingson papers. Extreme care in press work is exercised. This part of the work is done by Mrs. Helen Brunneau Van Vechten, who brings to it an enthusiastic love for the work, based on an intelligent understanding of its requirement. The sheets are personally fed through the press by Mrs. Van Vechten, each impression being treated as a separate mechanical process, the

press being absolutely stopped for each impression. It is this extreme care which gives Mrs. Van Vechten's work the evenness of ink and perfection of registration for which it has justly attracted the attention of book lovers.

The Philosopher Press is endeavoring to reestablish the shop idea, as opposed to the factory plan of industrial development. The practical needs of society require the factory, in which the largest amount of work may be produced at least cost. Beyond this, however, there is room, here and there, for those who choose to do so, to establish shops in which the personal impression of all concerned may be put upon the work done. The Philosopher Press will never grow into a large institution. It will never make more books than Mrs. Van Vechten chooses personally to put through the press. To make the best hand book is her ambition, in the output of which she finds the best solution of her life.

The Philosopher, as a magazine, has ceased to exist, the editor, Mr. William Ellis, having engaged in other enterprises, but the book printing and binding establishment is still the pride of Mrs. Van Vechten, and a few of the books issued from out of her book shop may be cited here, just to show the appreciation of the quality of work done by her: November, 1897, Andrea Del Sarto, by Robert Browning; 8vo. 28, 6 by 9 cloth, 20 copies, privately printed on Japanese vellum paper for Roy U. Conger.

December, 1897—The Old Wisconse, by William Ellis and William Leachman, by James Whitcomb Riley; 8vo. pp. 24, 6 by 9; 5 copies; privately printed for Charles Allen Johnson; one on Japanese vellum paper bound in full crushed levant.

January, 1908—A Book of Verse, by Edgar Lee Masters; 8vo., pp. 207, 5 by 7½, cloth; 500 copies printed for and sold by Way & Williams, Chicago.

May, 1903—Saul, by Robert Browning, with introduction by Jenkin Lloyd Jones; 4 to pp. 64, 9½ by 11. Edition limited to 300 copies on L. L. Brown handmade paper, bound in full leather, with stamped reproduction of a Little Gidding binding. Price, $10.00.

Of the many favorable notices which the work of The Philosopher Press has received from the great dailies, the following is copied:

"To the casual person, the pinewoods of northern Wisconsin as a basis of wordly operation suggest nothing beyond the buying, selling and manufacture of lumber. Yet here, 'At the Sign of the Green Pine Tree,' is a little printing shop, from which are being issued exquisite handmade editions of rare English classics; and what adds to the interest of this unique situation is, that the entire labor, from the spreading of the ink to the preparing the

book for the binder, is done by a woman. The business was hardly well on its feet when Mrs. Van Vechten, who is, by the way, a college bred woman of unusual culture, volunteered to go into the office and look after the bookkeeping and correspondence of the firm, thereby giving her husband more time to bestow upon the lumber interest in which she was also engaged. Mrs. Van Vechten watched the process of bookmaking with great interest, and threw herself heart and soul into a study of the subject. It soon transpired that upon all matters of margins, arrangements, color, etc., her taste was fine and discriminating. Early in her career as a bookmaker, Mrs. Van Vechten proved her right to a foremost place in the rank."—*From Bookmaking in the West, by Delia T. Davies, in The Critic.*

Many De Lux editions have been printed in this *shop,* and to have an institution which brings out books printed and bound as to receive such favorable notices as the above is one of many, is something refreshing in this commercial age.

THE MARATHON COUNTY PRESS.

There exist now in Marathon county not less than twelve weekly newspapers and one daily, under the names and places as follows:

Record-Herald; daily; editor, J. L. Sturdevant; Republican; Wausau, Wisconsin.

Wausau Pilot; weekly; editor, E. B. Thayer; Democratic; Wausau, Wisconsin.

Wausau Sun; weekly; editor, Edw. Fitzgerald; Democratic; Wausau, Wisconsin.

Wausau Wochenblatt; weekly; German; editor, H. J. Heise; Democratic; Wausau, Wisconsin.

Pioneer; weekly; German; editor, P. F.Stolze; Republican; Wausau, Wisconsin.

Record; weekly; editor, Athens Publishing Company; Independent; Athens.

Edgar News; weekly; editor, E. B. Crawford; Republican; Edgar.

Gefluegel Zuechter; weekly; German; editor, Henry E. Voigt (Poultry); Hamburg.

Marathon City Times; editor, F. Leuschen; Independent; Marathon City.

Stratford Reporter; weekly; editor, P. Curtin; Republican; Stratford.

The Times; weekly; editor, E. B. Walters; Independent; Mosinee.

Marathon County Register; weekly; editor, E. L. Messer; Republican; Unity.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Bench and Bar—Judges of the Circuit Court from 1850 to 1912—Present Members of the Bar.

BENCH AND BAR.

Four of the former judges of the circuit in which this county is situated are now dead, and as to them some recollections of their characteristics and incidents of their judicial career seem appropriate.

It is needless to say that none of them was ever suspected in the least of being influenced by political considerations, or held any other fealty to any party, except such as under our form of government every patriotic man voluntarily chooses. Indeed, it has ever been the policy of this state to keep judicial positions out of politics, and for that reason all judicial elections ever since the organization of the state, were and are held in the spring election, or town meeting day. It was expected that under that mode of selecting and electing candidates, only the best material would be chosen, and in that respect the people were not disappointed. As a rule, with hardly any exception in the state, and certainly without exception the judges in this circuit, were men of great ability, integrity, and honor.

But to the later generations who may know but little of the former judges, some little incidents of personal characteristics may be interesting reading.

JUDGE LARRABEE.

Judge Larrabee's name is scarcely more than a tradition at the present time, and the old settlers who might tell us something of him have gone, too. He held several terms of court here, but either because there was no courthouse to hold court, or for want of business, he adjourned two terms of court after one day, and then there is no record that he ever came back again.

JUDGE CATE.

Judge Cate succeeded him, and from that time on, the records are fairly well kept and quite a large amount of judicial work was transacted, for Judge

Cate was a hard worker himself and made the attorneys work as well. He never had the benefit of a stenographic reporter, but took all the evidence himself in long hand, and old lawyers have been heard to say that they would prefer to draw a bill of exception from his minutes rather than from the stenographer's evidence, because so much shorter, only the important evidence having been taken down in writing, which answered all the purposes. Judge Cate was an excellent fast writer, and when one was fairly acquainted with his hand writing, it could be read with ease.

Judge Cate was essentially dignified and courtly in his manner, which fitted well with his distinguished appearance and classical face. He was an able and upright judge, but was essentially an advocate, and for that reason not entirely at home on the bench. He enjoyed a joke, but one would as easily have looked for one from him while presiding in court as from a Roman senator.

His mental and intellectual make-up made him a strong figure for the forum; as an advocate before a jury he had no superior in the state, and it is to be regretted that the political complexion of the district in which he lived all his life, was averse to his political opinions, and that he had only one term in Congress where he surely would have made a shining mark, if returned for a few more terms, for the benefit of his constituents and the state at large.

His career was remarkable from many points of view. He worked as a common laborer when he first came into the pinery, hardly over nineteen years of age, wheeling dirt into the Schofield dam and working in saw mills for a while, until he earned money enough to open a law office, and began the practice of the law, which was meagre enough at that time. Soon, however, he was elected member of the assembly for Portage and Marathon county, and made one of the managers in the Hubbell impeachment trial, which ended in the Judge Hubbell's triumphant acquittal.

Judge Park had a keen wit and a quiet and polite manner which slightly softened the edge of his sarcasm.

On one occasion an attorney who duly loved a joke, summed for the defense before a jury, and not having any facts to rely on for a favorable verdict, indulged in a good deal of criticism and ridicule of the opposing attorney, much of which was pretended for "showing up." When he had done, he made a grab for his hat and cane preparatory for leaving the court room, when the opposing attorney who had to listen in silence to what seemed to him an uncalled for and nonsensical argument, got up and addressed the court, saying: "Your Honor, I want you to order Mr. ———— to stay

here while I close my case and reply to his uncalled attack upon me," and the judge answered with a smile: "Well, Mr. ————, this court has no power to inflict cruel and unusual punishment, you know that is forbidden by the constitution."

A young man on his examination for admission to the bar under the old rule, having gone fairly well through the examination so far, was asked the question: "Why is it necessary that a promissory note must be in writing?" and upon his hesitation to answer, the judge came to his assistance with a knowing twinkle in his eye, saying, "You see, if the note was not in writing, you could not indorse it for a friend." Doubtless that had been one of the judge's experiences with promissory notes.

JUDGE WEBB

has a shrewd, quiet vain of humor that was always kindly. Instances might be multiplied, but a few will illustrate not only his humor, but the justice and kindness of his nature.

On one occasion a young lawyer was arguing before him an appeal from the decision of a justice of the peace, and was endeavoring with great earnestness to clinch a nail that he had driven home to the best of his ability some time before. "Mr. ————," said Judge Webb, with a quizzical droop of one eyelid, that was a hobby of his, "you have said that ten times before." "Your honor," responded the discomfited lawyer, "I beg your pardon; I forgot that I was not in justice court where I repeated it twenty times without being understood." The judge responded with an entire change in tone: "I am the one who ought to ask for pardon, argue your case in your own way."

Another time when a youngster at the bar had at last completed a long and searching cross examination in a cow case to his satisfaction, Judge Webb suggested to him dryly that there was still time to ask the witness one more question not yet asked "on which side of the fence the milk pail set." Mr. ———— was attorney for the plaintiff in a case which the court had just non-suited. The next case on the calendar was "Damm vs. Smith." and when the case was called, Mr. ———— arose, but before he could make an announcement, Judge Webb remarked, with his odd smile, "I suppose you represent Damm."

JUDGE BARDEEN

went upon the bench with a host of warm personal friends in and out of the bar, who had been accustomed to call him "Charlie." This in no way less-

ened the effectiveness of his judicial work, but it made it a little hard for him at times in quieting the controversies that will occasionally arise between attorneys, even in the trial of cases. His natural quick temper also intensified the situation. Nevertheless his success in restraining himself in such instances was remarkable.

It is recorded of him that once, when a placid phlegmatic friend counseled him in a fatherly Sunday school way that it was his duty to overcome his temper, Judge Bardeen as quick as lightning, almost, responded: "——— I have overcome more temper in a day than you ever had in all your life."

JUDGE W. C. SILVERTHORN

was appointed judge of the sixteenth judicial circuit by Gov. Edw. Scolfield in the spring of 1898 and elected in the same spring; he held his first term in Marathon county in May of that year.

He had been in the practice of the law in this county ever since 1864, been a leader of the bar for many years, and it was his laudable ambition, which is the ambition of most every lawyer who loves his profession, to wind up his career as a lawyer and public man upon the bench of the circuit court, that court being the only court in the state having general jurisdiction.

He lived to see his ambition gratified, and having been re-elected after the end of his first term, showing that the people of the circuit approved of his administration as circuit judge, he voluntarily resigned the office in the summer of 1898, after fullfilling the duties of this high office for ten years. He felt that he had done his full duty, and that after a life work of over fifty years, loaded with honor and in comfortable circumstances, he might well take a rest and spend his remaining years in leisure and caring for his health. He not only resigned as judge, but also withdrew from legal work as well, taking pleasure in travel and sightseeing. His work as secretary of the Northern Chief Iron Company in which he has a large financial interest is all that occupies his attention, which leaves him plenty of time for recreation. Next to his official duties as circuit judge, he will be best remembered here as the leader who successfully fought and defeated the bonding of the county for $250,000 bearing ten per cent interest for twenty years, for a spur track of the Wisconsin Central Railroad from Stevens Point.

A. H. REID

was appointed and elected to succeed Judge Silverthorn and is the present circuit judge. He was admitted to practice in Madison in 1890, a graduate

of the state university of Wisconsin, and immediately after admission became a member of the firm of Curtis & Curtis under the firm name of Curtis, Curtis & Reid in Merrill, Lincoln county, Wisconsin, which became the leading law firm in that city, and where he remained until his election as circuit judge. He then took up his residence at Wausau, Marathon county, being by far the largest county in the circuit, and Wausau, by reason of railroad facilities, the easiest of approach of the county seats.

Since his elevation to the bench, the work of the circuit court has immensely increased, partly explained on the general increase of all business in this county and in the northern part of the state, but largely also because a large amount of legal work is brought before him for decision from other circuits. He enjoys in an unbounded degree the confidence of the bar of other counties as well as of those in his circuit, and when for some reason, cases are removed from the county where instituted, the choice of the attorneys favors this county and this judge, because of the enviable record made by him as judge or arbiter of differences between litigating parties.

This applies not only to matters in litigation of private rights, but to criminal cases as well. The time of Judge Reid is always occupied, leaving him but little time, if any, for rest. In the few years since his election to the bench, he has been called upon to hold court for other judges in twenty counties besides his own, and there is not one judge in the state whose time is more taken up than his with the trial of cases.

There is a general feeling throughout the state that the next vacancy happening on the supreme court of this state, should be filled with his elevation to the highest tribunal which would add to the confidence which the people have for the same, and reflect lustre upon the court.

THE BAR.

In early years the records show that Eli R. Chase was a prominent figure among the bar. Most of the business transacted shows him connected with one side or the other. Nevertheless it could not have been very lucrative. With money as scarce as we were told it was among businessmen, it is not likely that it was more flush among lawyers. Chase was postmaster for a term and removed from this county and practiced his profession in California, where he died in the year 1912. About the middle of the sixties (1864) W. C. Silverthorn, then a very young man, came to Wausau to practice his profession, the law, and with Eli R. Chase divided the practice. Soon after his coming he was elected district attorney and re-elected several

times, and in 1873 formed a partnership with another newcomer, M. A. Hurley, under the firm name of Silverthorn & Hurley. This firm from its beginning was the prominent firm in this county without a rival, until both members retired more or less from actual practice about the year 1890, or soon thereafter.

For many years this firm carried on its large business without any other assistance except a copyist in the office, while the number of young lawyers which came into practice about that time or soon thereafter, nearly always had Judge Cate as an assistant at a trial. The firm of James & Crosby, both young men, acquired a large practice, too, but James died young. Crosby did not survive him many years, and with the death of B. W. James, the practice of the firm and surviving partner declined.

Kellogg & Bardeen frequently appeared in court as attorneys, but Gen. J. A. Kellogg, too, died after a few years' practice with his partner Bardeen, who then associated himself with W. H. Mylrea, who came to Wausau from Kilbourn City. E. L. Bump, who had been elected as district attorney of Marathon county, removed from here soon after the expiration of his term to form a partnership with E. L. Brown of Waupaca, later went to Merrill, and later still came back to Wausau, where he associated himself with A. L. Kreutzer, after the latter was admitted, which firm soon became prominent.

Neal Brown who came to Wausau in 1880, was slowly working up his way, and was followed by L. A. Pradt, and both with Mr. C. S. Gilbert and some others who soon dropped out, formed the Wausau Law and Land Association which took the lead in legal business (Neal Brown and L. A. Pradt attending to the legal work, and C. S. Gilbert to the real estate of the firm), after Silverthorn and Hurley had sort of withdrawn from general practice after 1890. The bar from 1874 to 1890 was exceptionally strong with W. C. Silverthorn, M. A. Hurley, C. V. Bardeen, and later T. C. Ryan. Neal Brown, E. L. Bump, and L. A. Pradt, all in actual practice, but the one whose whole time to the exclusion of everything else and without any vacation, was taken up with his practice, more so than the other one, was M. A. Hurley. Lawyers, no more than other professional men, love comparisons, but among the lawyers of the old Marathon county bar, he, if any one, like A. G. Thurman in the Senate, might well be called the noblest Roman of them all.

His whole life was devoted to his jealous mistress, the law. No man served her more faithfully. He never was a candidate for public office, not even taking much part in a political canvass, but as a lawyer he was not only the peer of any one, but as to the amount of work done he had no equal.

Usually pitted against Judge Cate in jury trials, there was no point to be overlooked, no circumstance forgotten, no defective pleading to confound either one or the other.

W. C. Silverthorn shared with his partner the burden of the firm and in the success of the same, but his term as senator, and his canvass for member of Congress and later for attorney-general of the state, necessarily threw the biggest share of the work on M. A. Hurley, who seemed to thrive on work, never looked tired or fagged.

It is not often that the supreme court of this state compliments attorneys in their decisions; rather exceedingly of rare occurrence, hardly ever going to the extent of giving the attorney's name. In the very important case of Comstock et al., vs. Willard et al., 58 Wis. 579, a case which M. A. Hurley argued in the supreme court against such eminent attorneys as William F. Vilas and I. C. Sloan, that court at the close of their opinion said: "In simple justice to Mr. Hurley, the eminent counsel for appellants, we may well say that he presented his side of the case with great ability and zeal."

After 1890 the firm's real estate in Hurley and their mining property took much of their time, and they slowly drew out of general practice, which opened a way for younger lawyers like C. V. Bardeen and Neal Brown to forge ahead. C. V. Bardeen was not very eager for jury trial practice; he preferred to leave this sort of work for his associates. His work was in the office, in the preparation of cases, in getting the law applicable to the case, in presenting it to the trial and supreme court, leaving the argument to the jury to his associates, and often even the examination of the witnesses.

Before going to the bench, however, he probably felt the necessity or at least the propriety of impressing the bar with his capacity and ability for that sort of work, and being associated in his last case with Gabe Bouk, the celebrated Oshkosh lawyer, he examined every witness, plaintiffs as well as defendants, he being on the defense, and his manner of examination was a revelation to the whole bar. He was cool, always self-poised, temperate and courteous at all times, and it was his cross examination which won his client's case, the result being a verdict against his client, but for only such a small amount (case being for breach of contract) as would have been conceded without suit.

When upon the bench, he showed himself familiar not only with the law, which was expected, of course, but with the rules of evidence and of practice to an extent not expected of one who like him had shown no predilection for jury trial practice.

Of the lawyers who were in the profession in these days, most have gone

to the final judgment seat, and others have engaged in other vocations which took them out of general practice.

Judge Silverthorn has voluntarily retired after serving ten years on the bench; so has M. A. Hurley who has not lost, however, his interest in legal tournaments, and frequently attends court and enjoys to see a case well tried. W. H. Mylrea embarked in real estate, in land and lumbering soon after his term of attorney-general expired. Neal Brown took the lead, seconded by L. A. Pradt, and for some years was considered the Achilles of the bar, but he, too, saw other fields more profitable, and in a sense more important than legal practice, and devoted his talents to the combination of smaller capitalists for the uniting in large industrial enterprises, which bore fruit in the erection of the Rothschield paper mills, the Wausau street railway, and other enterprises, and he is now out of practice.

So is A. L. Kreutzer as president of the Wisconsin Valley Trust Company. L. A. Pradt spent eight years in Washington as assistant attorney-general of the United States, and then returned to his desk in the law and land association, where he has charge of the important legal business arising out of the laws regulating public utilities and new legislation relating to water powers. He may be said to be the only attorney of the older set still in actual practice. In addition he has a large practice before the court of claims at Washington.

Louis Marchetti as judge of the municipal court cannot practice law and has enough to do to administer it; and the same may be said of Clyde L. Warren, the county judge. Charles F. Eldred, John Livermoor, Charles H. Mueller, Alexander Craven, and E. B. Lord and others have gone to the land from which there is no return, and so has Joseph Coates, who came after 1900.

G. D. Jones, who entered the firm of Silverthorn, Hurley & Ryan as fourth partner in 1886, did much of the office work of the firm, and after practicing a few years in courts, was probably the first of the Wausau attorneys to see the great future of this and northern counties after railroads had traversed the territory and the mines on the Gogebic range were opened. Under his lead Wausau lumbermen began to interest themselves jointly in larger enterprises, and instead of moving singly often at cross purposes, he was instrumental in uniting their strength in making combined efforts to form new industrial enterprises, and by his own personal effort sought to settle the vacant farming lands with industrious settlers, in which he was highly successful. It is mainly through his work that large areas of the farm lands in Marathon county, which lie vacant and unused and idle, are

settled upon by thrifty and intelligent farmers. This work took him out of law practice generally ever since 1895.

Of the younger set, now becoming the older set, coming after 1890, C. B. Bird is the unquestioned leader. Like M. A. Hurley he was never looking for political preferment, sort of independent (if such a thing is possible for a person having opinions of his own) and inheriting a legal mind from his father, Col. George W. Bird, lately deceased, which he broadened and strengthened by undeviating devotion to study. He is as conversant with the law as any lawyer in the state, perfectly at home in every court, state or federal. In the last decade from 1900 hardly an important case was tried, whether it originated in this circuit or came in from other circuits, but what he was connected with either as attorney of record or as counsel.

Others not quite so long in practice, but having made a record of which any attorney might be proud, are Franklin E. Bump, son of E. L. Bump, M. B. Rosenberry and Fred. Genrich. They all belong to the second generation of lawyers of Marathon county; now in actual practice. F. Genrich divides with L. A. Pradt the large practice of the Law and Land Association, of which both are members or partners.

H. H. Manson has not been in court as often as he might well have been since his terms as district attorney expired, in which office he made a fine record, he having allowed his political predilections to interfere somewhat with his practice, having given four years to the service of the Democratic party as chairman to the state committee.

Of the youngest set appearing on the stage since 1900, F. P. Regner was elected three times as district attorney, in which office he made a good record, and with his partner, O. Ringle, established an enviable practice. The bar of Marathon county is a large one, but the majority came after 1900 and are all young men, starting out in practice in Wausau, or coming here soon after their graduation, and they have hardly had time to make a great record for themselves, although every one has more or less work in actual practice. It takes a longer time in the profession of the law to become a shining mark than in any other one, especially among so many old practitioners, but it can be truthfully said that each and every one is able to take care of the interests of their clients and is faithful to their cause, and they are men of character and integrity. No one can say what the future may bring forth, but there is no doubt that these young lawyers will in time and when opportunity comes, make their mark in their honorable profession and will fully come up to the high standard of the profession set by their seniors.

The following is a copy of the roll of attorneys of the Marathon county circuit court with dates of their admission to practice:

Orlaf Anderson; date of admission, December 8, 1903; admission to county bar, February 18, 1904.

C. B. Bird; date of admission, June 18, 1891; admission to county bar, March, 1892.

Neal Brown; date of admission, September, 1880; admission to county bar, September, 1880.

F. E. Bump; date of admission, June 24, 1896; admission to county bar, July 25, 1896.

Craig Connor; date of admission, June 12, 1912; admission to county bar, February, 1913.

C. T. Edgar; date of admission, July 25, 1910; admission to county bar, August 26, 1910.

John P. Ford; date of admission, June 22, 1910; admission to county bar, August 19, 1910.

F. W. Genrich; date of admission, December 2, 1899; admission to county bar, January 3, 1900.

E. P. Gorman; date of admission, June 17, 1908; admission to county bar, July 16, 1908.

W. G. Hadow; date of admission, June, 1912; admission to county bar, February, 1913.

H. B. Huntington; date of admission, November, 1879; admission to county bar, November, 1879.

M. A. Hurley; date of admission, October, 1869; admission to county bar, April, 1873.

P. L. Halsey; date of admission, June 24, 1896; admission to county bar, February 7, 1911.

G. N. Heinemann; date of admission, December 20, 1895; admission to county bar, May 2, 1898.

G. D. Jones; date of admission, July, 1886; admission to county bar, July, 1886.

A. L. Kreutzer; date of admission, January, 1890; admission to county bar, January, 1890.

George Leicht; date of admission, June 21, 1911; admission to county bar, January 19, 1911.

Frank J. Markus; date of admission, February 21, 1911; admission to county bar, January 19, 1912.

H. H. Manson; date of admission, June 19, 1897; admission to county bar, June 21, 1897.

Louis Marchetti; date of admission, October 17, 1879; admission to county bar, October 17, 1879.

W. H. Mylrea; admitted in 1881; admission to county bar, 1883.

John Okoneski; date of admission, June 23, 1900; admission to county bar, July 20, 1900.

L. A. Pradt; date of admission, September, 1881; admission to county bar, September, 1881.

A. W. Prehn; date of admission, July 2, 1909; admission to county bar, July 2, 1909.

R. E. Puchner; date of admission, June 22, 1910; admission to county bar, December, 1910.

F. P. Regner; date of admission, June 23, 1901; admission to county bar, September 9, 1901.

O. Ringle; date of admission, June 23, 1901; admission to county bar, September 9, 1901.

D. E. Riordan; date of admission, August, 1892; admission to county bar, February, 1913.

M. B. Rosenberry; date of admission, June, 1893; admission to county bar, August 1, 1893.

Thomas C. Ryan; date of admission, June, 1901; admission to county bar, February, 1913.

P. J. Riley; date of admission, June 23, 1909; admission to county bar, January 28, 1910.

W. C. Silverthorn; date of admission, November, 1863; admission to county bar, April, 1864.

Brayton E. Smith; date of admission, May 25, 1906; admission to county bar, May 31, 1906.

P. F. Stone; date of admission, March 16, 1912; admission to county bar, August 28, 1912.

M. W. Sweet; date of admission, December 27, 1906; admission to county bar, December 27, 1906.

CHAPTER XXVII.

The Medical Profession—Physicians in Practice in 1912—St. Mary's Hospital—The Profession of Dentistry—Dentists in Practice in 1912—McIndoe Park—The Public Library—Hotels.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The first physician to cure the ills to which human flesh is heir, was Dr. I. E. Thayer, a duly licensed physician and surgeon, who came to Wausau in 1850, or even somewhat earlier, and for some time lived in a house on the forty-acre tract which is now the Kickbusch farm north of the fair ground.

He did not reside long on the farm, which at that time, however, was wild and unimproved land altogether. He remained here until the end of the fifties, or somewhat later, and then removed to practice in Berlin and Ripon. Towards the end of the decade between 1850-60, W. A. Gordon who studied under Doctor Thayer and then graduated from a medical college, came back to Wausau to practice his profession; but soon sold his drug store and went West. Meanwhile Dr. D. B. Wylie had come to Wausau to practice and engage in lumbering.

In the decade from 1860 to 1870 Doctors Wylie, T. Smith, Harriet Wylie (for women and children more particular), and W. H. Searles were in general practice, besides some others whose stay was but short; in the decade from 1870 to 1880 the above named were all still practicing, but Dr. A. T. Koch, S. G. Higgins, and Win. Wylie had come. In the next ten years Drs. D. Sauerhering, A. J. Rosenberry, A. W. Trevitt, and Dr. Margaret Trevitt, J. E. Garry and L. R. Bugbeen arrived and soon afterwards Drs. David La Count, D. T. Jones, and W. C. Dickens.

Wausau was a good field for medical practice, because up until 1890 it sort of monopolized the medical practice in the county, there being no medical practitioners in any of the small villages, except in the village on the "line," and the country practice was as large at least as the city practice.

J. A. Rosenberry quit practice on account of bad health, and died lately, and his brother, H. L. Rosenberry, who took over his practice died at Wau-

sau not long afterwards. It is not claimed that the above contains all the names of the practicing physicians, nor that the time of their coming to Wausau is exactly correct. Many have died, some have removed; of the physicians now in Wausau, the following are the longest in practice here in point of time: A. T. Koch and D. Sauerhering.

PHYSICIANS IN PRACTICE IN 1912.

Addleman, Irving M., office, No. 8 Livingston Block.
Brown, Almon L., office, 315 Third street.
Bryant, Jesse R., office, 520 Third street, No. 2.
Bugbee, George R., office, 526 Jackson street.
Collins, Frank E., office, 606 Third street, No. 8 and 9.
Dickens, Willard C., office, 501 Third street.
Frawley, Ray M., office, 315 Third street.
Friend, Leopold J., office, 512 Third street.
Green, William A., office, 530 Third street, No. 1.
Hickey, Robert E., office, 311 Third street.
Jones, David T., office, 506 Third street.
Jones, Richard W., office, 301 Third street.
Koch, Albert T., office, 208 Third street.
Ladwig, Walter A., office, 301 Third street.
La Plount, Ovid W., office, 217 Third street.
Macaulay, Evan M., office, 606 Third street, No. 4.
Nichols, Forest C., office, 220 Third street.
Quade, Emil B., office, 120 Clarke street.
Rosenberry, Abraham B., office, 521 Third street.
Roy, Emile, office, 308 Scott street.
Sauerhering, Douglas, office, 301 Third street.
Schlegel, Herman T., office, 501 Third street.
Smith, Joseph F., office, 423 Fourth street.
Smith, Seth M. B., office, 517 Third street.
Spencer, Leonard E., office, 606 Third street.
Thielke, Gustav A., office, 309 Jackson street.
Trevitt, A. W., office, 618 Third street.
Trevitt, Margaret, office, 618 Third street.
Whitehead, Harriet A., office, 606 Third street.
Zilisch, William E., office, Livingston Block No. 4.
Willard, Lee M., office, 520 Third street.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

A good hospital not conducted on mercenary lines, is a blessing to every community. It can be truthfully said that the St. Mary's is such a hospital. Its only aim is to help the sick and afflicted, to give them the best of care and nursing at nominal cost.

It was built with due regard to sanitation from its inception; it has all the facilities which modern medical and surgical science requires; its location is the most practical from a sanitary point of view, and its beautiful surroundings cannot help but cheer the heart of the patients and thereby assist recovery. It is located on an elevation on the northeast of the city near the city limits, on what was formerly R. E. Parcher's farm, having towards the east the wooded crest of the hill, and on the west a fine view over the river, the fields and farms on the western hills, and with the large amount of real estate owned by the hospital, it will never be crowded for breathing space.

Every physician and surgeon in good standing has access to the hospital and may treat his patients there, the hospital authorities only supervising the nursing and necessary order. Needless to say that every patient is welcome and that all receive the same care without regard to financial ability or difference in faith or sect.

The Sisters of the Divine Saviour who conduct the hospital perform their unremitting toil in obedience to Him who said "whatever ye do unto the humblest or lowest among ye, ye have done unto me"; to them all patients look alike, who see in them only the sick who need their care, and who must be restored to health, if good attention and nursing and medical or surgical care can accomplish that result.

To be helpful is their only ambition. The reputation of the hospital and the attending physicians has spread far beyond Marathon county, and often patients come from a great distance for admission.

The value of the building and ground is easily $65,000; there are now thirty-five private rooms and six wards.

The superintendent of the hospital is Rev. Sister Liboria, Order of the Divine Saviour.

Another hospital under the name of "General Hospital" is located on Third street, in charge of and conducted by Dr. Emile Roy.

THE PROFESSION OF DENTISTRY.

The science of dentistry is a comparatively new one, and can hardly be said to have existed up to the end of the first half of the last century. The remedy for a sore tooth was extraction, which was considered to be within the sphere of the surgeon and his assistants. In large cities on the old continent, where hospitals existed and yet exist, in charge of clerical orders, there was always one or another of the brotherhood who extracted teeth free of charge, the instrument used being generally the "key," so called, an instrument of torture, as all older people will remember on whom it was used. It has gone out of use entirely. Of course there were no dentists here for many years, the settlement antedating the science of dentistry.

A dentist, a Mr. Hoffmann, practicing in Stevens Point, came up here usually three or four times a year, taking a room or rooms in the Forest House for a week at a time to cure dental disorders. When he ceased to make regular trips to Wausau, a dentist from Portage City took up his practice, until J. C. Bennett established himself at Wausau in the year 1878.

Having acquired a good practice, he gave himself up to drink, and when in 1880 E. L. Hogle from Stevens Point came to open dental offices, Bennett walked in Hogle's office one day and fired a shot at him from a shotgun, which killed Hogle instantly. On the first trial held in Wausau, Bennett was convicted of murder in the first degree, but the verdict was set aside by the supreme court, and on a second trial in La Crosse Bennett was acquitted. The defense in both trials was insanity, delirium tremens. After his acquittal Bennett moved to Pennsylvania and died lately.

Soon after this occurrence Dr. Edward E. Lawrence appeared, soon followed by Doctor Conlin, and Lawrence removed after a practice of three years, leaving Doctor Conlin here as the oldest practicing dentist, and next in point of practice here is Doctor Douglas. The profession is now worthily represented by the following:

DENTISTS IN PRACTICE IN 1912.

Anderson, Gilbert C.; office, 220 Third street.
Chubbuck, Charles W.; office, 517 Third street.
Conlin, Bernh. H.; office, 508 Third street.
Joslin, Frank; office, Livingston Block, No. 2.
Kolter, Jacob H.; office, 520 Third street.
Lawrence, William T.; office, 517 Third street.
Lemke, August H.; office, 312 First avenue South.

Lyon, Russell; office, 423 Fourth street.
McKahan, James E.; office, Livingston Block, No. 8.
Miller, Fred. S.; office, 519 Third street, No. 8.
Powell, Frank J.; office, 410 Third street.
Riebe, Paul A.; office, 206 Third street.
Siebecker, William D.; office, 520 Third street, Nos. 5-6.
Stockwell, John D.; office, 311 Third street.
Thackray, Irving B.; office, 307 Third street.
Wausau Dentists, The; office, 318 Third street.

MCINDOE PARK.

When Walter D. McIndoe brought his young wife, Catherine H., nee Taylor, from St. Louis in this pinery in 1847 and had built his modest home, he indicated by that act that this place was to be his future home for all time to come, and that he had confidence in the future growth of this place and this part of the state.

There were at that time not more than five or six women here, and they themselves and their husbands considered their abode here as merely temporary. It was different with McIndoe, whose work in organizing the county and town has been mentioned on other pages in this book. He died on his homestead in July, 1872, which his widow occupied until her death on the 12th day of March, 1901. By her last will she gave a part of the homestead to a niece, and another part to a nephew.

Walter Alexander, who had spent his younger years and until his marriage with his uncle and aunt on the same homestead, from a feeling of love and piety, desiring to erect a memorial for them, reminding future generations of the founder of Wausau, purchased the property from them and dedicated it as a park for public use under the name of McIndoe Park, allowing, however, the erection of the public library building.

In order to bring the park out to Washington street, the corner lot was bought by the library board with money raised by subscription, and was added thereto, which enabled the city to straighten out (which at that point was not a laid out or platted street) Washington street and remove the unsightly omnibus barn which extended across the sidewalk, narrowing the street and shutting out the view to the bridge and to the island, which wonderfully improved the looks of the street. Later the city bought the Lemke wagon shop with the strip of land on which it stood, thus bringing the west line of the land of the park as donated out to Washington street.

McIndoe Park is a beautiful place right in the center of the city, and small though as it is, for a "park," still is the only public place in the heart thereof, owned by the city. McIndoe Park is a lasting memento of the origin of this city on that very spot, when for a hundred miles in every direction there was wilderness, and that civilization took its roots on that place.

This gift of Walter Alexander is highly appreciated now and will be more so, as time recedes, and will link his name as the donor together with that of his uncle, W. D. McIndoe, the pioneer and founder of Wausau.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In the year 1904 and for several years prior thereto, there existed in the city of Wausau a public library, being the books bought in the first instance by the Pine Knot Library Club, originated by some citizens as early as 1871 already referred to herein, and augmented by small private donations in money and books, which since 1897 received also an annual appropriation from the city varying from $600 to $1,750 a year. For over three years it occupied the northwest room on the second floor of the courthouse by the courtesy of the county board of Marathon county, free of rent, then it was removed to the basement of the First National Bank, whence is was taken in the fall of the year 1904 to the store building of A. W. Wiechmann on the corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, where it remained until April, 1907, when it was established at the present quarters. The condition of the library as an educational and popular institution at that time was not encouraging, and the prospect for immediate improvement was not bright. The rent, salaries, and other running expenses consumed nearly the too meager allowance, leaving but a trifling amount for books, to say nothing of the want of space for the reading public.

Under these circumstances the library board made energetic efforts to obtain the funds for the erection of a building, large enough to meet the estimated demands of the growing population, and durable enough to prevent repairs and alterations for a long time to come.

On July 1, 1904, the library board consisted of the following persons: Louis Marchetti, president; Mrs. D. L. Plumer, vice-president; Mrs. Mary Dickens, secretary; H. G. Flieth, treasurer, and Mrs. Helen Van Vechten, Mrs. Eva Quaw, Mr. E. B. Thayer, Mr. F. W. Genrich, Mr. Joseph Ripczinski, and Mr. Carl Mathie (the last one being a member ex-officio as superintendent of public schools), trustees.

On the petition of a majority of the people of Wausau, each signer giv-

ing his address with his name, being a majority of all the voters in the city, the city council on the 5th day of July, 1904, adopted an ordinance to accept a gift from Andrew Carnegie for a library building, provided:

1. A site was provided free of expense to the city.
2. The proposed site must be approved by the city (council).

The second condition was demanded by the council to prevent the location of the building in a place unduly favoring one part of the city at the expense of another.

It was soon discovered that a desirable site which would meet the approval of the council, could not be acquired for less than $5,000, and probably more, if a site large enough was to be had, and it became necessary to raise at least such a sum by popular subscription, which work was undertaken by a committee of citizens, the president of the library board acting as chairman of the same.

When a sufficient amount had been collected, Mr. Walter Alexander deeded to the city by gift the old McIndoe homestead, to be known forever as McIndoe Park, upon condition that the city should beautify the same and forever keep it up as a public park, and that no building ever be erected thereon, except a library building.

This generous act gave at once the very best place to be found in the whole city for a library building, placing it in the very center of the city and also in the center of population.

The city council accepted the gift of Mr. Walter Alexander by proper ordinance, and $5,000 were used to buy additional ground on the corner, and later the city council purchased a strip on the southwest side to square the park for $2,400.

The $5,000 paid for the additional ground had been collected by subscription, so that the city was to no expense in the first place for the grounds.

The ordinance to accept the gift of McIndoe Park from Mr. Walter Alexander is dated April 18, 1905, and on the same date the council also accepted the gift of Andrew Carnegie for $25,000 and $4,000 more afterwards, making the whole of A. Carnegie's donation $29,000.

The sum of $8,514.12 was raised by public subscription, all of which was expended in the building, grounds, and furniture, and the cost of the library proper, building, and furniture, is substantially $38,000, which includes the cost of the beautiful approach to the building from Jefferson street.

On the 22d of July, 1905, the library board adopted the plans furnished by architect George W. Maher, notice was given to contractors, and the

contract for the building was let to Messrs. Miller & Krause, contractors and builders of Wausau, they being the lowest bidders.

The building is as fireproof a building as are usually made. No wood or inflammable material is used therein except the doors, windows, and the joice and rafters for the roof. Everything up to the joice under the roof is stone and steel and cement or concrete.

The building was completed and accepted and dedicated on the 3d day of April, 1907, with proper ceremonies.

After the contract was let there was a slight change in the personnel of the board: Mrs. Helen Van Vechten and Mr. E. B. Thayer having withdrawn for business reasons, their places were filled by Mrs. C. W. Harger and Mr. Charles E. Turner, and Mr. S. B. Tobey took the place made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Carl Mathie as school superintendent.

On the 27th day of September, 1905, the following building committee was appointed with full power and authority, to wit: Mr. H. G. Flieth, Mrs. D. L. Plumer and Mr. C. E. Turner.

At the time of the dedication, the contractors having turned possession of the building over to the board, the president took possession to congratulate them upon the faithful performance of their contract, and of the pleasant relations which had existed between the board and the building committee during the progress of the work.

It was a great day for Wausau, which was particularly enjoyed by the youth which thronged the building all day until late in the evening.

Since that time the library has grown and is what it was intended to be, an aid to education, a place where young people can spend hours in profitable recreation, and in good society.

The council seeing the benefit of a library, has made an appropriation of $3,900 for the year 1913, and there is now sufficient money to add books to the library proper.

The four beautiful light standards to the entrance on each side, which are bronze through and through, are the gift of Mrs. R. E. Parcher and give the building a front view which no other library in this state, outside of Madison and Milwaukee, can rival. It may be a little out of place to guess at the value of a gift which the donor has kept to herself, but it is safe to say that the cost of these standards, considering the valuable metal of which they are made, would be more than $2,000. The fact that the library is patronized by the people, and that the city will in not too far time reap a rich harvest in a more enlightened citizenship by reason of it, is shown by the report of the librarian for the year ending June 30, 1912, which was:

Number of books borrowed..... 50,427
Number of borrowers 5,788
Books in library 7,976

The board was fortunate in securing Miss Grace Stevens as librarian, who now for nearly three years has had charge of the same, helping young people to proper books, helping the school pupils in their researches, and accommodating the reading public in every way. Miss Gertrude Pierce is assistant librarian and has been connected with the library since it was opened in the present building, and with Miss Sarah O'Brien, the second assistant, the library is in competent hands, ready to render assistance when and wherever it is needed.

The value of the building and ground is not less than $75,000, including the donation of A. Carnegie, to which the city has only had to contribute the small strip of ground on the southwest corner on which was situated the old wagon shop of August Lemke.

The president of the library board, Mr. C. E. Turner, is entitled to much commendation for his meritorious efforts to raise the library to a high standard so as to make it of assistance for the poor as well as the wealthy youth in search of means to broaden their minds.

HOTELS.

A large number of hotels can take care of hundreds of visitors besides their regular guests, and more in case of necessity.

First among the hotels in size and comfort is the

HOTEL BELLIS

opposite the courthouse, is a brick building, three stories high, and covers an area of 80x220 feet. The first floor contains office, lobby, annex, and dining room. The second and third floors have 120 guest rooms besides parlors and ante rooms. In the basement are baths, barbershop, billiard rooms, and sample rooms. This hotel in size and accommodation of the traveling public is the leading hotel in central and northern Wisconsin.

George F. Bellis, founder of this hotel, came to Wausau in 1873, and from a small restaurant in which he first engaged, his business so increased that he soon opened a hotel on Third street between Washington and Jackson streets. Later still he built the Hotel Bellis, in the year 1881, which has since been increased to its immense proportions. It is a corporation owned by his heirs, with Mark Bellis and P. L. Goerling as managers.

THE CENTRAL HOUSE

on the northeast corner of Main and Scott streets is the next largest hotel in size and accommodations. It was built in 1904, is a solid three-story brick building, and has forty-nine guest rooms on the second and third floors, the first floor having an office, sample room, and annex. This large and fine hotel is owned and conducted by Anderes Brothers.

THE NORTHERN HOTEL

is owned by Anton Dern, one of the still living pioneers of Wausau. It was built in 1883 and is a solid brick building three stories high with dining room, office, sample room and annex on first floor and thirty-eight guest rooms on the second and third floors. The proprietor enjoys a well earned rest, having retired from business, which is conducted by George Forcey and Walter Dern.

Other hotels not as large as these, but having from fifteen to twenty-five guest rooms are:

Adams House, 113-115 Fourth. Paul Seymour, proprietor and manager.

American House, 415-417 Washington. Adolph Balz, proprietor and manager.

City Hotel, 529-31 Washington. Aug. Boettcher, proprietor and manager.

Commercial Hotel, 209-11 Jackson. F. Menier, proprietor and manager.

Crystal European Hotel, 404-08 Third. N. T. Zender, proprietor and manager.

Farmers' Home, 103 Scott. Robert Nickel, proprietor and manager.

Hotel Elysium, 216 Clarke. John Hoffmann, proprietor and manager.

Hotel Riverside, 101-03 Jackson. David Brands, proprietor and manager.

Hotel Sloan, 108-10 Jackson. M. A. McNeil, proprietor and manager.

Island Hotel, Clarke's Island. H. J. Hein, proprietor and manager.

Northwestern House, 1296 Third. Mrs. Amalie Behnke, proprietor and manager.

Olympia Hotel, 1203 Third. Fred Krause, proprietor; Frank Lemanski, manager.

Park Hotel, 501 Third avenue S. Gust. Sternberg, proprietor and manager.

Sheron House, 1201 Third. Gustav C. Fritsch, proprietor and manager.

Washington Hotel, 313-17 Washington. Edw. Heimann, proprietor and manager.

Wisconsin House, 738 Washington. L. Sargent, proprietor and manager.

Maples, 605 Fourth. William Gilham, manager.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Military Organizations, Lysander Cutler Post, G. A. R. No. 55—Company G, Third Regiment Wisconsin National Guard—Fraternal and Benevolent Societies—Marathon Grove No. 20, Order of Druids—Secret and Benevolent Societies—German-American Mutual Sick Benefit Societies—D. G. K. U. V.—D. A. U. V.—Deutscher Krieger Verein of Wausau.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

Lysander Cutler Post, G. A. R., No. 55.

The veterans of the Civil war or the war between the states are represented by Lysander Cutler Post, No. 55, G. A. R., which organized December 5, 1882, with the following charter members: John A. Kellogg, Ely Wright, W. B. Philbreek, W. W. De Voe, J. B. Vaughn, J. D. Womer, J. P. Briggs, S. M. Quaw, Miles Swope, and Chili Averill. The meetings are held in the basement of the courthouse. Their numbers are thinning out, as must be expected, and from a strong post a few years after its organization, the number has been reduced, mainly by death, to thirty members. A woman's relief corps also was in existence, but death has so diminished the ranks that it was broken up, and steps are now taken to fill the vacant places so as to re-establish the corps. The present officers are: Hy. Grob, commander; Joseph Heinemann, senior vice commander; J. Susor, junior vice commander; D. M. Maxon, adjutant; Oswald Plisch, quartermaster; Leander Swope, chaplain.

COMPANY G, THIRD REGIMENT, WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD.

The history of this brave company has been given in a former chapter, and it is sufficient to say here that the company is still in existence at Wausau and living up to the best traditions of the same of former times.

It has now sixty-three members, with the following officers: Captain, Elmer Lucas; first lieutenant, Otto C. Abraham; second lieutenant, George H. Boerke. Commanding officers: First sergeant, Carl E. Behnke; second

sergeant, Hallie Y. Niles; sergeants, Emil Hannemann, Frank Gottschalk, Walter Frei. Corps: Donald McPhail, Arthur Korzinek, Tony F. Schlueter, Nels C. Nelson, Frank N. Drake, Abraham Kreider. Musicians: Frank Riege, Albert H. Will; artificer, John M. Kraft; cook, George L. Bollin. Number of privates, fifty, which is the full membership of a company in times of peace.

FRATERNAL AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES

exist in Wausau to the number of over thirty, the great majority being mutual insurance societies, having for their object the securing of a payment after the death of a member at cost, by which is meant that there are no high-priced officials to conduct the financial operations, as is the case in stock companies. In the past many of these fraternal insurance societies, with quite a large membership in Wausau, had discovered that their rates were too low, which forced them out of existence; others profited by the lesson and raised their rates in corformity therewith, which put them on a safe basis. Others of these societies are organized solely for sociability and with a moderate sick and funeral benefit.

The first of secret fraternal societies in Wausau was the Masonic order, which instituted its lodge, Forest Lodge, No. 130, A. F. & A. M., as early as 1850. This order owns its temple or meeting place, situated on Third street, in the business center of the city. It is a two-story solid brick building; the whole of the second floor is used for its lodge rooms, the first floor being divided into three stores, which are occupied for business purposes.

The next societies in point of time were the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars. They were in existence in the decades from 1850 to 1870, or somewhat later, but their organization was abandoned.

In 1869 a lodge of the I. O. O. F. was established—Marathon Lodge, No. 169—which existed until 1874, when it surrendered its charter; but meanwhile another lodge of the same order, Wausau Lodge, No. 215, had been established, which obtained its charter in 1873 and is in prosperous condition and has a large membership.

Of the fraternal orders, besides the Masonic order, the following own real estate, to wit:

MARATHON GROVE NO. 20, ORDER OF DRUIDS

was established in Wausau in the year 1883. Some years ago this lodge by mutual consent of parties concerned, released itself from the ties which bound

it to the state grand lodge, and exists under the jurisdiction of the supreme grand lodge of the United States.

It holds regular meetings, owns the brick building wherein it meets, the first floor being rented to business, and the second floor occupied for lodge purposes, of which many besides the Druids hold their meetings as tenants of this lodge. The real property is easily worth $8,000.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Masonic:

Forest Lodge No. 130 F. & A., meets first and third Wednesdays at Masonic Temple.

Wausau Chapter No. 51 R. A. M. meets second Wednesday in each month at Masonic Temple.

Marathon Chapter No. 123 O. E. S. meets second and fourth Mondays at Masonic Temple.

Odd Fellows:

Wausau Lodge No. 215 meets every Friday at I. O. O. F. Hall.

Arbutus Lodge No. 15 Daughters of Rebekah meets first and third Mondays each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.

Marathon Encampment No. 79 meets first and third Saturdays each month at Odd Fellows Hall.

Beavers' Reserve Fund Fraternity meets second and fourth Mondays at Druids Hall.

I. O. B. B.:

Wausau Lodge No. 670 meets first Sunday at Knights of Pythias Hall.

Catholic Order of Foresters:

St. Cecilia Court No. 357 meets second Wednesday evening in Druids Hall.

St. Mary's Court No. 498 meets first and third Wednesdays in Knights of Pythias Hall.

Catholic Knights of Wisconsin:

Wausau Branch No. 33 meets first and third Thursdays at Castle Hall.

Catholic Relief and Beneficiary Association:

Leo Council No. 145 meets first and third Fridays at Druids Hall.

Elks:

Wausau Lodge No. 248 meets first and third Thursdays at Elks Hall.

Equitable Fraternal Union:

Wausau Assembly No. 37 meets second and fourth Thursdays at Knights of Pythias Hall.

Ladies Assembly No. 321 meets second and fourth Thursdays at Knights of Pythias Hall.

Knights of Columbus:

Wausau Council No. 1069 meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Castle Hall.

Knights of the Maccabees:

Boynton Tent No. 28 meets first and third Tuesdays at Fraternity Hall.

Knights of Pythias:

Marathon Lodge No. 145 meets every Monday in Castle Hall.

Ladies of the Maccabees:

Lady Wastel Hive No. 8 meets first and third Tuesdays at Knights of Pythias Hall.

Northern Star Hive No. 2 meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Castle Hall.

Modern Brotherhood of America:

Wisconsin River Lodge No. 1114 meets first and third Fridays in Knights of Pythias Hall.

Modern Woodmen of America:

West Side Camp No. 1042 meets first and third Wednesdays at Woodmen's Hall.

Wausau Camp No. 1464 meets every Monday at Elks' Hall.

National Union:

Wausau Council No. 250 meets fourth Wednesday in each month at 1111 Sixth street.

Royal Arcanum:

Pine Council No. 1453 meets second and fourth Fridays at Castle Hall.

Royal Neighbors:

Columbia Camp No. 561 meets first and third Tuesdays at Elks' Hall.

Foresters—Independent Order:

Wausau Court No. 4112 meets at 308 Washington street.

Fraternal Order of Eagles:

Wausau Lodge No. 251 meets second and fourth Fridays at Elks' Hall.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SOCIETIES.

Druids:

Marathon Hain No. 20 meets first and second Sundays at Druids Hall.

Sons of Herman:

Eintracht Lodge No. 34 meets first Saturday each month at First National Bank.

German-American Mutual Sick Benefit Societies.

D. G. K. U. V.

These initials stand for the following translated into English: German Mutual Sick Benefit Society. It was as its name indicates, a German society founded as early as 1871, and like the D. A. U. V. has no connection with any other society. Aside from its fraternal character it pays to its members in case of sickness a fixed weekly stipend and a funeral benefit. It owns no real estate, but it has over $8,000 in money and security in its treasury which is the best evidence of its prudent management, being almost exclusively com-

posed of workmen, and was organized without any other fund and no other income than the weekly or monthly dues from members, although it has quite an income from its securities now. It has a large membership, and from the fact that it pays a funeral benefit of $150 at the death of a member and $150 on the death of the wife of a member, it is plain to see that this organization during its existence has paid out many thousands of dollars for funeral benefits, saying nothing of sick benefits.

D. A. U. V.

which initials stand for German Workmen's Aid Society, was organized January 11, 1883. The first meeting was held at the West Side engine house, and in other places, but the society saw the necessity of permanent quarters and that paying rent would sap its treasury, and they determined to acquire real property and build a home of their own. This move proved excellent policy, and the society owns a solid brick building on Third avenue for its sole use, the main part being a hall with a stage and scenery used in entertainments, also a kitchen for refreshments and it has a German library of over 300 volumes. It holds regular meetings with frequent entertainments of an educational and literary character. It has a male choir and a musical library. It is incorporated under the laws of the state of Wisconsin since July, 1888. Since its organization it has paid in sick and funeral benefits to its members the sum of $2,273.52, and has over $2,000 in its treasury which alone besides the real estate which is of considerable value, is guarantee of the faithful performance of all its obligation to its members. The German language is the official language at its meetings, and the object is expressed in its title, to be of aid to workmen, but as can be seen from the foregoing, the society goes further and looks to the social elevation of its members.

DEUTSCHER KRIEGER VEREIN OF WAUSAU

is what its name implies (German Veteran's Association), an association of German veterans who served their old fatherland in times of war, notably the war of 1870-71, although there are some who were in the wars of 1864, 1865, and 1866. But the association does not limit itself to the admission of these old veterans, but admits all who have served in the German army and have obtained and show an honorable discharge.

It is the object of the society to preserve among themselves the ties of comradeship, the language and traditions of their fatherland, on the plan and

principle of the G. A. R., and the members are pledged to adhere to the constitution and laws of this country, and they are good and patriotic citizens of their adopted country.

In addition to keeping up social intercourse among the members, they pay a small sum or fee from which sick or decrepit members may receive a stated weekly stipend. These old German soldiers' associations exist throughout the state, and they are federated and consolidated together by a central state body elected annually, their officers having military titles, and Fred. Jawort of Wausau, a member of this association is one of the state officers, with the title of major.

The present officers of the society are: Captain, J. H. Keil; first lieutenant, Jacob Richter; second lieutenant, August Sparbel; secretary and first sergeant, Fred. Weisse; treasurer, Frank C. Schneider.

G. U. G. GERMANIA.

Franz Siegel Verein No. 46 meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Druids Hall.

This is a German sick aid society, which extends over the whole state.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Music and Song—Bands and Orchestras—Societies for the Cultivation of Song—Harmony—The Liederkranz—Opera and Choral Societies—The Tuesday Musical Club—The Ladies' Literary Club—The Wausau Club—The Wausau Country Club.

MUSIC AND SONG.

Whenever civilization has elevated rude society or pioneer life, it carries cultivation of art in its wake. The first of all arts developed in civilized life is music, because it appeals directly to one's feeling and sentiment. The pioneers themselves brought no music to the wilds of the Wisconsin pinery, nevertheless they loved to hear it, uncultivated though their taste might have been. To them the sound of M. Rousseau's fiddle was the acme of perfection in musical art, and the change for something better came only with the influx of others, small tradesmen and artizans, mainly German immigrants, who brought their love for music and song from the Fatherland.

When Wausau was no longer a mere sawlog and mill camp, after its organization as a village, and some hundreds of inhabitants were settled here, they sought for entertainment of some sort, and first hit naturally upon the need of a brass band. Musical instruments are expensive, however, but the costs were a small matter when the people had set their minds upon accomplishing something. They "chipped in" liberally, instruments were bought for a full band, and in the early spring of 1867 a bandmaster or director in the person of Edw. Kretlow, father of Edw. C. Kretlow, was secured, who trained and taught this band of twenty pieces for two years. He was an excellent teacher, and his band an association of gentlemen. Every member prided himself to belong to the "Wausau Cornet Band;" among its members were D. L. Plumer, Valentine Ringle, John Ringle, Jacob Kolter, H. Daniels, Louis Storch, August Hett, Charles Woessner, and other well-remembered citizens. The band took pride in enlivening every public occasion with their music from a pure patriotic motive.

Mr. Kretlow returned to Milwaukee after two years, not however without giving the band a chance to find another leader to take his place, Mr. Jacob

Vetter, also of Milwaukee. He, too, remained only about two years, and returned to his beloved Milwaukee, where he directed a band and orchestra of his own. Richard Raumann then acted as leader, until Carl Riesenweber appeared at Wausau, who organized a band of his own, taking over mainly the musicians from the cornet band when it went to sleep for a while.

Soon after Vetter's departure, Carl Riesenweber appeared, a good musician, who was willing to join the band, but an unfortunate remark made by an old member of the band reflecting on the musical accomplishment of another newcomer, which Riesenweber thought was meant for him, led him to start a band of his own, some of the older members going with him, others withdrawing, and that was the end of the Wausau Cornet Band. After Riesenweber departed from here, in the latter seventies, there was no regular band for some time, but on public occasions, when music was needed, Gustav Mueller drummed enough of the old members together to render occasional music, Richard Baumann sometimes acting as conductor, sometimes Gustav Mueller. About 1879 Frank Dana came to Wausau as a jeweler being employed by C. F. Dunbar and being an excellent cornetist, assisted the cornet band on such occasions. About 1880 Frank Schubert came and took hold of the remnants of the old cornet band and organized it as Schubert's Band, and Frank Dana created at about the same time Dana's Band. From that time on Wausau was never short of music, either brass or orchestra. Schubert soon had a good orchestra going, but his cornet band declined when he later started with a juvenile band. George Geier then organized another cornet band and for a few years there was music galore, brass as well as orchestra. Of all the three bands, Dana's kept its organization up longer than any of the others. He was called upon with his band to go to the grand encampment of the Grand Army, held at Boston, and was very flatteringly received there. Later his was chosen as the regimental band of the Third Regiment, Wisconsin National Guard, and when this regiment went into service of the United States in the Spanish-American war, he followed it to Porto Rico and returned with it in the fall. In 1894 he received flattering overtures to go to Appleton, which he accepted, later to Marinette, and finally to La Crosse, where he was stationed when the war broke out. Later still he was called upon to direct the Sunday concerts in the park at the Soldiers' Home in Milwaukee and took up his home there; he still resides and conducts the Sunday concerts mentioned.

After Frank Dana had departed from Wausau and had taken most of his best musicians with him, a young man who had come a short time before Dana's departure, C. S. Cone, surrounded himself with a number of young

men, willing to be taught, and after much rehearsal and practice was in condition to appear with his band in public, and from that time on was the leader of Cone's Band, which improved steadily, so much so that in 1898 he was selected as chief musician for the Fourth Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry, which the state tendered to the National Government, and with his band accompanied the regiment to Chickamauga and staid with it until the regiment was discharged at the close of the war.

Through Schubert's Orchestra musical taste was greatly developed, and his departure was greatly regretted by all lovers of music. He went to California, where he was given the place of teacher of music in some Catholic Sisters' boarding school in St. Joseph.

C. S. Cone followed in his footsteps, and following up the organization of his band with the creation of an orchestra, and for fifteen years or longer he has successfully conducted it and kept it together. His cornet band played twice at the State Fair in Milwaukee in 1911 and 1912 and earned the sobriquet of being the best band at the fair. His orchestra of from fifteen to eighteen men is equally as good, and while it is not a philharmonic orchestra, which only the largest cities can support, it renders excellent orchestra music, playing to perfection such pieces as the overture to Martha, Traviata, Trovatore, Bohemian Girl, and lighter operas, like Poet and Peasant. He is a thorough musician and has done much to raise the understanding of our people for good music and created a love for the fascinating art.

COLUMBIA BAND AND ORCHESTRA,

with B. F. Schultz as leader and conductor, is in existence since 1902. The band can be relied on to muster from eighteen musicians upwards when playing on big occasions, and the orchestra is much in demand for private parties and gatherings.

Two of the German churches, the St. Paul, and the St. Stephan's congregation, each have a juvenile band which are progressing finely, so that there is enough material for good bands for years to come.

SOCIETIES FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SONG.

As early as 1866 a German male choir (Maennergesang) existed and practiced under the leadership of Louis Storch, a wagonmaker, living on Shingle street. It practiced for several years, in spite of the difficulties under which it labored, not the least being that of bringing the untrained voices to sing in harmony. It broke up with the removal of their leader about 1871.

Three years afterwards a party of young men met at the office of C. F. Eldred, a lawyer, to organize another male choir. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by laws, with N. Heinemann as chairman, which committee soon reported, had their report adopted, and another society started out under the expressive name of

"HARMONY."

Professor Henry Neuman was chosen conductor and under his competent direction the society prospered for some years, more in the way of training their voices and acquiring the ability to sing than financially.

It gave several concerts, which were well patronized by the German population, and for some years the society was quite a factor for good in the social life of Wausau. All went well until it joined in the newly formed "German Club" and became a section of the club, instead of keeping up its separate organization. At the instigation of one of the members of the club, the society brought Jacob Vetter's Band and Orchestra to Wausau for a grand concert and ball—much too large an undertaking for Wausau in 1877—and there was a large deficit, which not the club or the instigator, but the society had to bear, and that was the beginning of the end. Discord prevailed over harmony, "Harmony" dissolved.

In the year 1885 two male choirs were started about the same time; one under the lead of Prof. Frank Schubert, taking the name of "Liederkranz," the other under the lead of Professor Moser, a young piano teacher, calling itself "Laetitia." The last named choir was shortlived, disbanding with the departure of their leader, some of the members joining the "Liederkranz," and thereby strengthening it vocally.

THE LIEDERKRANZ.

This society made splendid progress for over three years, when suddenly it was confronted with a difficulty which threatened its very existence. Professor Schubert informed it that his business engagements would not permit him to further direct the rehearsals, and it was then questionable whether anyone could be found to take his place before the choir would disperse. The members suspected that the leader was not satisfied with his little salary and wanted a raise, which the society could not grant, the mem-

bers being only mechanics and clerks, depending on their daily earnings. In this, for the society, critical moment, Gustav Mueller, a member, took it upon himself to conduct, and did it successfully from the very beginning, so that all danger on that score was passed. He has been the director of the "Liederkranz" for twenty-five years, gave his time and energy and knowledge, all for love, without any remuneration. Under his lead the "Liederkranz" became the leading musical organization of the city, and still holds that place; it never quit, never slept, it never rested. It trained, rehearsed with regularity, always ready to adorn any patriotic festivity with songs adapted for the occasion. Twice it brought a "Saengerfest" to Wausau, assembling hundreds of male voices in one grand mass chorus. It has sung in churches, on Memorial Day, on the Fourth of July, on hundreds of public occasions, and it sings from a patriotic motive, never for pay; it cannot be hired to sing, but it sings when requested only on proper occasions. It opened the exercises at the dedication of the Public Library with Beethoven's grand hymn, "The Heavens are Telling," which powerful chords sounded throughout the building, impressing the assembled multitude with thoughts worthy of the occasion.

When it is remembered that many of the active members of this society are mechanics working for wages, and donate their service to the public, it is plain that thereby they donate as much for the cause as many a wealthy man. The "Liederkranz," as a musical society, enjoys the respect and love of the musical inclined people of Wausau, for their accomplishments, and it is unanimous wish of the people that the society and their leader, Gustav Mueller, may continue in their laudable career.

Another German male choir, the "Eichenkranz," organized about the year 1890, and under different leaders existed for over ten years; this society advanced quite sufficiently to appear creditably at concerts and gave excellent entertainments for some years. But it was hampered by the frequent changes of conductors, which removed from Wausau, which rather discouraged the members, and it discontinued, some of the members joining the Liederkranz. To keep a German male choir in existence is a difficult undertaking. Good voices are rare, the songs are sung in the German language, and the field from which singers can be recruited is therefore limited. But there will be for many years yet to come splendid material for one choir, and with the progress in education and the advancement of fine arts, there is no fear of the German song ever dying out in Wausau.

OPERA AND CHORAL SOCIETY.

In the decade from 1900 to 1910 the English-American population took great interest in the advancement of music. Jacob Reuter had come to Wausau, he who is now making a tour through the United States with sensational success, as a violin virtuoso. He was well received and organized the "Philharmonic Orchestra," nearly all members being amateurs. The orchestra appeared in public three times and rendered classical overtures in so excellent, accomplished a manner as to rouse the enthusiasm of the audience, which packed every nook and corner of the Alexander Hall, to the highest pitch.

But the fervid devotion of this amateurs' club could not last, but the fact was nevertheless established that the muse of music had its devoted adherents in Wausau in both sexes, willing to bring sacrifices for her.

CHORAL SOCIETY.

Under the lead of Edwin Howard, himself a lyrical opera tenor, and his wife, Mrs. Clara Hunt Howard, an accomplished opera songbird, who had made their home in Wausau about 1905, a choral society sprang into life, a mixed choir of a hundred voices, which equaled in perfection of volume, of precision and beauty of voice, any produced in any of the large operas of the land. It counted among its members soloists as Mrs. Hart, Mrs. J. W. Coates, Mrs. Marie Boehm, and with the duettos between Mr. and Mrs. Howard, the performances of this choir could well invite comparison with operatic performances of a great stage. When it is said that this choir produced Haendel's "Messiah," one gets an idea of what this choral society might have accomplished if it had continued its work. But it excelled in lighter music, too. It gave a fine, rounded production of Sullivan's light opera, "Mikado," to the enraptured audience, besides some charming songs. It was a matter of much regret when Mr. and Mrs. Howard concluded to take up their abode in the city of Eau Claire, where they established a conservatory of music, which enjoys splendid patronage.

THE TUESDAY MUSICAL CLUB OF WAUSAU.

A summary of the forces which have made for progress in the history of Wausau would be altogether incomplete if mention was not made of the "Tuesday Musical Club." In January, 1896, Miss Marcy, who was then teacher of music in our public schools, assisted by a number of ladies musically inclined, organized the Tuesday Musical Club, with Miss Marcy as its

EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MOSINEE, WIS.

VIEW ON MAIN STREET, MOSINEE, WIS.

MAIN STREET, EDGAR, WIS.

first president. The object and aim and principal reason for its existence was set forth in its constitution to the effect that the standard of music in Wausau must and shall be raised.

The society shared the fate of all pioneers. Having no permanent abiding place, its members met on the first Tuesday afternoon of each month at the home of some of its members, for the purpose of study. Notwithstanding its somewhat "wabbly" condition, some progress was made during the first year and it entered upon the second year of its existence fully determined to do—and not die.

However enthusiastic may have been the promoters of this society, or whatever of hope and ambition may have stimulated and sustained them in that early period of the society's existence when a rainy Tuesday afternoon might have resulted in dissolution—surely all of their highest hopes and fondest ambitions have been fully realized.

Many have been the entertainments given by this club since its organization, which could not fail to develop love for music. Not only have its members excelled in songs and concert pieces, but they lately have put operas on the stage in Wausau which were rendered in a manner far excelling some of the professional opera companies. In 1903 Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" was performed, and "Iolanthe" in 1904, with a cast composed entirely of local artists, and the last concert given under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. in the Opera House this last winter, at which time their choir rendered the beautiful spinning chorus from the "Flying Dutchman" in a most admirable manner, is still vividly remembered.

The charter members of this association residing in the city of Wausau were: Mrs. E. V. Speer, Mrs. H. E. McEachron, Mrs. George Hart, Miss Gertrude Harger, Mrs. D. T. Jones, Mrs. A. L. Kreutzer, Mrs. Charles Mathie, Mrs. J. W. Coates.

Mrs. J. W. Coates, herself an accomplished artist, is the president of the Tuesday Musical Club.

IMPORTANT MUSICAL EVENT.

1. March de Concert.....Reuter
   Overture Martha .....Flotow

Orchestra.

2. Carmen .....Bizet

F. W. Kickbusch, Jr.

3. Fantasie, Carmen .....Bizet
Orchestra.

4. Csarda Scenes .....Hubay
Jacob Reuter.

5. Andante Spianato and Polonaise.....Chopin
Charles L. Hoyt.

6. Overture, Raymond .....Thomas
Orchestra.

7. Doubt Not .....Caro Roma
The Return
Mrs. F. W. Kickbusch, Jr.

8. "What from Vengeance"
Lucia Di Lammermoor (Sextette)
Messrs. Belknap, Kickbusch, Boehm, Andrews, Mrs. Hart,
Miss Mitchell

9. a ⎫Minuet from E flat Symphonie.....Mozart
⎭Marionetten Polka (by request).....Boldt
Orchestra.

10. Grand Finale (American Airs).....Benedix
Orchestra.

This program, which was executed to perfection on April 14, 1905, in the Opera House by a newly organized orchestra, shows what can be accomplished in Wausau in the line of music and song.

The following was the program rendered in February, 1913, in their clubroom, which is published to show the kind of music which the club is cultivating:

1. Sonata No. 1.....Mozart
Misses Hopp and Crane

2. The Violet .....Mozart
Miss Pagenkopf

3. Lullaby .....Mozart
Mesdames Barden-Sisson and Woodward

4. Invitation to the Dance.....Weber
Miss Flannigan

5. Come be Gay and Banish Sorrow.....Weber
Mesdames Barden and Sisson

6. Scene and Prayer (Freischuetz) .....Weber
Mrs. Marie Boehm

7. Melody in G Flat.....Cadman
Wah-wah-tay-see .....Cadman
Love Song .....Cadman
Mr. Lawrence Bernhardt

8. At Dawning .....Cadman
Miss Montgomery

9. From the Land of the Sky Blue Water.....Cadman
Far Off I Hear a Lover's Flute .....Cadman
Misses Silverthorn and Crane
Mesdames Meadows and Kreutzer

10. Wood Pigeon .....Liza Lehman
Yellow Hammer .....Liza Lehman
Starling .....Liza Lehman

Mrs. H. C. Anderson

The club arranges every winter for a series of concerts, where it brings before the Wausau people musical celebrities of the first rank, vocal and instrumental artists. Among them must be mentioned the "Kneisel Quartett," leading executants of chamber music in the United States, which was heard in the winter of 1911, and Miss Schnitzer, the celebrated pianist who is creating a sensation by her wonderful technique and complete discerning interpretation of the masterpieces composed for the piano.

In speaking of the artists who have made Wausau a musical center, if such language is permissible with reference to this city, Mr. Charles L. Hoyt must be mentioned, whose work as a teacher for the last ten years is bearing excellent fruit.

The Tuesday Musical Club has grown; is in healthy financial condition and gives the highest hopes of permanency. It owns a full Steinway grand piano, which stands in the parlor of the Wausau Club House, where their

Tuesdays' musical afternoon meetings are held. The present officers of the club are:

President, Mrs. L. A. Pradt; vice-president, Mrs. F. H. Barden; recording secretary, Mrs. P. L. Sisson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. W. Coates; treasurer, Miss Bonita Shalto; librarian, Mrs. D. T. Jones.

THE LADIES' LITERARY CLUB.

On the 3d day of April, 1877, a number of ladies met and constituted themselves as a Literary Club, for the dissemination of literature and education, the object of the association being to promote intellectual and social culture and advance the best interests of the city as a whole.

The charter members are: Mrs. S. H. Alban, Mrs. C. W. Harger, Mrs. W. S. Armstrong, Mrs. Mary Haines James,* Miss Julia Grace,* Mrs. J. A. Jones, Mrs. J. A. McCrossen, Mrs. E. M. Bridgman, Mrs. D. L. Plumber, Mrs. Adassah Spencer Crosby,* Mrs. Mary Hazeltine Schofield,* Mrs. H. A. Frost, Mrs. R. C. Scarles.

Besides bringing speakers of national reputation to Wausau to speak on interesting topics, as, for instance, Schuyler Colfax, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Theodore Tilton, Colonel Sanford and others, the club for a number of winters arranged for the University Extension Lectures, giving lectures on popular astronomy, history and literature, which last course of lectures was given by Prof. John Freeman, and was particularly enjoyed. After the association was formed, the old Pine Knot Library was turned over to the society and became the nucleus around which the present Wausau Public Library has grown.

There are at this time one hundred and thirty members, and the following are its present officers: Mrs. A. A. Bock, president; Mrs. C. B. Bird, vice-president; Mrs. P. V. O. Van Vechten, recording secretary; Mrs. Charles Feathers, corresponding secretary; Mrs. C. A. Barwig, treasurer.

THE WAUSAU CLUB

is an association of business and professional men, not exclusive, however, any man of character may become a member. It was created solely for the purpose of providing a place for its members for social meetings and mutual enjoyment, where every member may meet the next one on a footing of equality. The dues are $20 annually, just sufficient to pay for the cost of maintenance.

* Deceased.

The real estate owned by the club consists of two lots on McClellan street between Third and Fourth streets, where formerly stood the home of the late R. P. Manson, and is within the heart of the city.

The clubhouse itself is a large, comfortable frame building, steam heated; a large fireplace around which the members flock evenings to tell stories for mutual entertainment adds to the homelike feeling which pervades the atmosphere of the house.

It has a large sitting-room, a dining-room (the club having its own restaurant), a card room, and a large parlor, which is given over to the meetings of the Ladies' Literary and the Tuesday Musical Club, who meet there regularly, and to other ladies' societies; it is also granted free to other associations on particular occasions, such as the meetings of the Medical and the Dental associations or business men's meetings, Merchants' Club and others. It is of course a private club only and strangers have to be invited by members for introduction.

In the basement are bowling alleys and billiard tables, and on the second floor is a spacious hall, used for social entertainments, more particularly patronized by the younger set for dances.

The membership is not confined to Wausau people alone, and members from outside of Marathon county can become members, and this privilege has been taken advantage of by quite a number of gentlemen, who have occasion to visit Wausau and wish to have a place where they can spend an enjoyable evening before leaving. The clubhouse is what it ought to be, a meeting place for gentlemen for social intercourse.

The club was incorporated without capital on the 10th day of May, 1901, and the property cannot be used for any other than the purposes of the club. The first officers were: President, C. S. Curtis; vice-president, Walter Alexander; secretary, E. A. Gooding; treasurer, H. G. Flieth.

The first board of directors were: B. Heinemann, C. B. Bird, C. C. Yawkey, C. J. Edgar, and F. Kelly.

The club has now a membership of three hundred, and officers are elected annually.

The officers for 1913 are: President, W. C. Landon; vice-president, A. L. Kreutzer; secretary, Walter Gorman; treasurer, Otto Fehlhaber.

THE WAUSAU COUNTRY CLUB.

This club originated in a golf club formed in Wausau in 1899, with Neal Brown as president and F. E. Bump secretary. The moving spirit was

L. A. Pradt, who had just taken up the game at Washington and who brought the bug to Wausau, aided and abetted by John D. Ross, who was already an expert. The grounds were the commons then lying northeast of the city, and being so convenient of access, were well patronized, though in a very crude state. The "hazards" included a lot of cows and to these the president offered to add a hive of bees. The subsequent addition of these commons to the city and the rapid improvement left the club without grounds and it languished. Some years later Messrs. Mortinson, Pradt, Ross and Winton, all golf fiends by this time, played for one season on the pasture lot south of the tannery on the west side. The performances of these worthies were at first viewed with astonishment and suspicion, not to say alarm, by the adjacent residents. But when it was learned that these aimless lunatics would pay to have their bags of clubs carried for them, the boys in the neighborhood thronged about them like flies. One day a little chap about six years old approached them with the request, "Please, may I carry the hammers?" The following year, in September, 1908, the Wausau Country Club was organized and incorporated with forty members, and a site of over sixty acres was purchased of the Marathon Paper Mill Company, lying just four miles south of the city and on the east side of the electric railroad to Rothschield. The work upon the grounds was begun the next spring and in 1910 the clubhouse was built and furnished, the funds being raised by the sale of bonds to the members. As constituted since the floating of Lake Wausau, the grounds consist of about forty acres of upland and two islands, one of about twenty acres, bounded by the lake on the south and west and by a winding channel or lagoon of the lake on the east and north. The other island, about two acres in area, is formed by the same lagoon and lies just below the bluff, upon which stands the clubhouse. This channel extends from the lake at south to the lake at the west, and has a depth of from four to ten feet. In its westerly course it runs in a winding course between the large island and a high wooded bank of the main bank, making a very beautiful and picturesque feature of the landscape. The grounds are particularly adapted for golf links. The channel affords two water "hazards" in crossing for the fifth and eighth holes, and several banks form the ideal bunkers. Various visiting golfers pronounce the same one of the best they have seen. And when it is just in complete condition it will merit that commendation.

The clubhouse is a very pleasing bungalow of modern construction, extending north and south along the crest of the wooded bluff, with broad screened porches on each side. From the western porch one looks out over the inlands and the winding wood-fringed channel already described, and

the shining expanse of the lake beyond, with Rib mountain an impressive background. There is no finer view in the state, especially at sunset. The club has now over one hundred resident and several nonresident members. Besides affording an opportunity for the enjoyment of golf, tennis, boating and trap shooting, the club also supplies a most delightful means for social events of various kinds during the season, and altogether is as much a woman's as it is a man's club.

After the clubhouse was completed and the grounds had been put in shape, the interest in golf, which had been confined to a few members, began to grow and now there are over fifty men on the list of golfers, and nearly half as many ladies.

Some of the beginners were astonished as to the elusiveness of the little white ball. On one occasion three well-known lumbermen of Wausau attacked the game together, each prepared to drive the ball a mile. The first two managed to get a drive of a few yards, each taking a chunk of sod with the ball. The third made four strikes without hitting the ball and was then declared out by his companions, who compelled him to act as caddie thereafter.

The water hazards have lived up to their name. During the season a small boy is kept in a boat on the lagoon to pick up the balls that are driven into the water. One player achieved the record of driving nine balls in succession into the water hazard.

The officers of the Country Club are: President, Louis A. Pradt; vice-president, Walter Alexander; secretary, M. B. Rosenberry; treasurer, Philip V. O. Van Vechten. Board of directors: Louis A. Pradt, Charles J. Winton, Franklin E. Bump.

THE CIVIC IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE

of Wausau is a voluntary association of ladies and gentlemen whose aim is to make for a clean, healthy and more beautiful city. They interest similarly disposed people with them; they collect small donations, such as people are willing to give, and spend this money for such purposes. The society is entirely voluntary and patriotic, giving their time and money without compensation. The effect of their good work, unpretentious as it is, is getting felt more and more every year.

The president of the society is Charles E. Turner; secretary and treasurer is Miss Dunbar.

CHAPTER XXX.

Sports—Horse Racing—Shooting—Turn Societies—Base Ball, etc.

Wausau is a city where sport in the best sense of the word, as an amusement or recreation, and as part of the physical culture is fostered and has its adherents by the hundreds or thousands. In early years, when the population was small and the village scattered through the woods, there was of course no chance for sport. Work was too exacting to leave much desire for play; rest was the greatest enjoyment, no doubt heightened by occasional visits or evening talks, with a dance or two in a year thrown in as the height of social pleasure.

HORSE RACING.

The first sport indulged in was horse racing. After a part of the fair grounds was cleared, a race course was laid, where it still exists, cleared of logs and stumps and somewhat smoothed, of course not rolled, and in September, 1868, the people were treated to a gentlemen's horse race, the first ever held in Marathon county. It was a running race between W. D. McIndoe's filly and August Kickbusch's colt Prince, Otto Kickbusch being the rider. There was no grandstand, no grandstand play, no entrance fee charged, no purse except the wager of the two owners themselves. It was won by McIndoe's filly after an exciting race.

In a few years afterwards a "Driving Park Association" was formed, all Wausau people, which gave many trials of speed, the races being trotting races almost exclusively. The Driving Park Association was not very prosperous, and when, with county fairs and premiums for speed, better or faster horses, whose owners made it a business to go to fairs, appeared, the Driving Park Association disappeared.

SHARPSHOOTERS' SOCIETY.

A "Sharpshooters' Society" was organized, that is, without much of an organization some lovers of the sport secured a place where to shoot, and

practiced; August Engel may be considered the founder of this club, with John Ringle and Gustav Mueller a close second.

TURN SOCIETY.

Next a "Turn Society" was formed with John C. Gebhard as principal organizer, and in 1887 the State Turn Festival was held here, the first of a state meeting of any kind.

MILITIA COMPANY.

A militia company, named the "Germania Guard," was formed about that time, with Captain Rehlitz as first captain. This company disbanded near the year 1890.

In the decade from 1880 to 1890 base ball began to be played by volunteers, young business and professional men, and the game was then quickly picked up by Young Wausau.

With the growth of the population, the establishment of the high school and high school scholars, came basket ball, foot ball, and the last sport indulged in was golf.

In the last twelve years the high school of Wausau had its regular tournament with the schools as far south as Oshkosh, and they always had an honorable place. The game which had the greatest adherents, however, was

BASE BALL,

which has become an established institution in Wausau. It has a park in the city limits easy of approach by the street railway line on the northeast side. This city has been a member of interstate league, the "Wisconsin-Illinois League," since 1904, which league is composed of the following cities: Wausau, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, La Crosse, Beloit, Madison and Freeport. In the following year Beloit dropped out of the league and Eau Claire was substituted.

The Wausau players, nick-named "Lumber Jacks," took the pennant in 1908, and won second place in 1907, much to the disgust of other clubs, because Wausau was much smaller than the other cities in this league, and in the year 1909 Wausau was dropped from this league, and Appleton admitted in its place. It has always been claimed by the "fans" that it was thrown out for its supposed presumption to play good ball and win the pennant against cities twice its size.

Not discomfited by this treatment, Wausau entered the Minnesota-Wisconsin League from 1909 to 1911, playing with Eau Claire, Red Wing, La Crosse, Rochester, Duluth, Superior City, and Winona, again playing good ball and keeping in the first division.

In 1912 it again took its place in the Wisconsin-Illinois League, consisting of Green Bay, Appleton, Beloit, Aurora, Madison, Racine and Oshkosh, with good chances for first or second place, when three members of the team were injured in a railroad wreck at Lyndhurst, when only twelve more games were to be played, which virtually broke up the team work for the season. The club has already organized and will take a good record in 1913.

THE WAUSAU SCHUETZEN VEREIN (SHARPSHOOTERS' SOCIETY).

This society existed a long time as a voluntary association, but elected officers regularly since 1873. It incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin in 1903. It is a member of the Wisconsin Union since its existence and a member of the Central Union since 1895. It has a long lease for twenty acres land joining the fair grounds, where it has its shooting cottage, a fine building, ten targets, and the land not used for practice is a fine park, where people hold their picnics in the summer. This society is distinguished for the utmost harmony which prevails and the friendship between its individual members.

FIRST PRIZES WON BY WAUSAU MEN IN COMPETITION AT STATE AND UNITED STATES TOURNAMENTS.

At the international competitive drill of all the militia companies at Chicago, Illinois, in 1888, Company G, Third Regiment, Wisconsin National Guard, the Wausau Company, commanded at that time by Captain Womer, won first prize as the best drilled militia company in the United States. Private Edw. Fitzgerald of the same company won first prize as the best drilled militia private.

SHARPSHOOTERS' (SCHUETZEN VEREIN) SOCIETY PRIZES.

In the competitive shooting festivals between all the societies in the state, the following first prizes were won by Wausau men:

First prize, King's target; Green Bay, 1888, Gustav Mueller.

First prize, King's target; Green Bay, 1894, Frank Mathie.

First prize, Union target; Green Bay, 1894, Gustav Mueller.
First prize, Wisconsin target; Monticello, 1902. Otto Mathie.

STATE SHOOTING MATCH.

First prize, Champion target; Milwaukee, 1904, Otto Mueller.
First prize, Stich target; Milwaukee, 1904; Alb. Lipinski.
First prize, Stich target; La Crosse, 1906, Otto Mathie.
First prize, Honor target; New Glarus, 1908, Paul Weinkauf.
First prize, New Glarus target; New Glarus, 1908, Otto Mathie.
First prize, Honor target; Wausau, 1910, Otto Mueller.
First prize, People's target; Wausau, 1910, Paul Weinkauf.
First prize, Stich target; Wausau, 1910, Otto Mathie.

THE CENTRAL SHARPSHOOTERS' UNION

consists of the states between the Alleghanies and Rocky Mountains, to wit: Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Indiana and Wisconsin, and since 1895 the Wausau society is a member of this union. On the fourth tournament of this union, at St. Louis in 1903, W. R. Koppa, from the Wausau society, won first prize on Stich target.

A biennial telegraphic team shooting is held by the union.

Wausau had the second prize several times since that time.

An annual 100 champion shot match is held by this union.

At the match held in Davenport in 1906, and again at the next match shooting of this union, Otto Mueller won the championship. At the last tournament for the champion shot held in Chicago, Illinois (the best one hundred shots), held in 1912, Paul Weinkauf of the Wausau society won the championship.

The Wausau society won so many honors and stands so well that the union of this eight states has voted to hold the next champion tournament in 1913 in Wausau.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Wausau in the Spanish-American War—Record of Company G, Third Wisconsin Regiment, National Guard—Patriotic Addresses—Presentation to Louis Marchetti—Roster of the Company.

WAUSAU IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

For over fifteen years prior to 1898 there was here in existence a militia, known as Company G, Third Wisconsin National Guard. It was originally recruited and drilled by Capt. J. D. Warner, formerly of the Guppy Guards, Portage City, and counted among its officers and privates such men as Senator Crosby, D. J. Murray, O. Holway, Neil Brown, L. A. Pradt, Stephen Thayer, L. Wright, business and professional men, and others similarly situated.

The company made a splendid record. At the great international competitive drill in Chicago in 1888 this company received first prize as the best drilled militia company in the United States, and one of its members, Edw. Fitzgerald, received the first prize as the best drilled individual soldier. Ten years had passed away since that time, during which the personnel of the company had entirely changed. Nevertheless there lived in the new members that esprit de corps which made the company live up to the best traditions of the past. When war seemed inevitable, this company offered its services to the Federal Government through the Governor of Wisconsin, and was accepted.

The whole membership, from the commanding officer down, were young men, only very few over twenty-four years of age; the fact that after a thorough examination by United States Army physicians in Milwaukee they were all accepted as fit for the service, is proof that they were the pick of the healthy youth of Wausau.

On the 20th day of April, President McKinley approved the joint resolution of Congress declaring Cuba an independent republic, which was tantamount to a declaration of war, the formal declaration of which was then only a question of a few days or hours, and so was the certainty of the company being called into service.

While the final result of that war was not for a moment in doubt, still to see a company of Wausau boys, all of them in the height of youthful exuberance, go to a tropical climate, was not lightly contemplated. To make the company feel, however, that the heart of the people was with them wherever they would be sent, and also to make all the people feel that they had a local personal interest in these pinery boys who were to go to a country whose climate was more dangerous to their health and life than the enemy, it occurred to a citizen that it would be the proper thing to give public expression to these thoughts and sentiments.

There being no public flagstaff in the city, he, after a long search, found a pole, had it lengthened with gas pipes and quietly set it up on the market square on the 22d day of April. This could not escape the watchful eye of the passersby, and on inquiry they were told that the flag would be raised in the evening. The afternoon newspapers gave this piece of news wide publicity, and in the evening market square was crowded with people. A new flag had been purchased and everything was in readiness, only waiting for the arrival of Company G, which had promised to attend the ceremony. The company had assembled for muster in the evening in full strength, then marched to the square, halting in front of the staff, as if on dress parade. Darkness had set in when the order was given to hoist the flag. As it slowly rose in the air and half way up, caught by the evening breeze, majestically unfurled, the red fire flashed up from different parts, lighting up the whole square, the clarion command "Present arms" was heard, followed by the clash of arms; Cone's Band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and under the mighty shout from the multitude of men and women it rose to the height of the staff, waving full length in the air, the symbol of American independence, liberty and union.

These were sublime moments not easily forgotten by the cheering thousands, as the flag was going up there, while the soldiers saluted and the band played the national hymn. After an appropriate remark by Louis Marchetti, he introduced the speakers, first J. E. Leahy, a soldier of the Civil war, then M. A. Hurley, who both in eloquent language, complimented the soldiers and reminded the people of their obligation to them who went forth to uphold the honor of our country. The flag remained floating from the pole until after peace was declared and greeted the boys at their return home.

On April 27th Capt. H. J. Abraham received his order by wire at 11 P. M. to report next day at Milwaukee with his men, and at 7 o'clock next morning the whole company was in field armament at the Northwestern Railroad depot and took the train for Milwaukee.

After the company had departed, Mayor Manson at once called a citizens' meeting to look to the interests of the company and relieve its members, who had some dependents at home, from all anxiety on account of their absence during service. A committee was chosen for that purpose with Mayor Manson as chairman, and with what success will afterwards appear.

Under this flag on the market square the people assembled to hear and celebrate every victory gained by our navy and army. At noon on the day that the news flashed over the wire of Dewey's victory preparations were made to celebrate the event and at night the band played, and speakers, Senator Leahy and C. B. Bird, spoke, after which John Ringle read the latest dispatches. At noon on the 4th of July the wire brought the news of the sinking of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, and in the evening the place was again illuminated and Senator Brown, Kreutzer and G. D. Jones were heard in jubilee. When San Jago capitulated, on the same evening, C. B. Bird was on hand to celebrate with others, and the square was always on such occasions thronged with people who gave vent to their patriotic outbursts. There was no need to give any previous notice. A few chinese lanterns or platform put up in the afternoon or a shot from the signal gun was notice enough for the people to assemble by thousands.

When the company returned, on October 31st, their homecoming was a veritable triumph for them; the whole population was out en masse to receive them; cannons belched forth when the train came in sight and a surging mass of humanity pressed forward to the right of way and depot ground of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway as the train pulled in fifty minutes late, or at 9:30 A. M. Boys that could not get in line climbed the telephone and telegraph poles and cheered as the men marched by on their way to the courthouse square, headed by the pupils of the schools and some of the societies. At the courthouse square the pupils and societies opened ranks and let the company pass through them to the speakers' stand, where Mayor Manson received them with the following welcome:

Mayor Manson's Address

"Boys of Company G: I welcome you to our city and your home. You have a welcome that words can but feebly express. You have ever been in our hearts and minds and we have followed every move you have made from the day you left us to this happy reunion. We have been proud of you, our brave soldier boys, and we watched with anxious care for every word we could get of your welfare. You have suffered much, but have endured all with fortitude and bravery. You have proven to the world that the American soldier is the bravest on earth and a man every inch of him, anywhere and everywhere. We have earnestly hoped you would return to us with unbroken ranks, but, alas, one brave soldier has fallen by the wayside. One more name upon the roll of honor; one more name among the nation's

heroes. The boys you left in the east in hospitals, I am assured, are recovering rapidly and will be with us in a few days. The city is yours today. We have a jubilee planned for all. Now go to your homes, to your wives, children, mothers and the girls you left behind you."

(Cheers were given with a will at the conclusion of the speech.)

After the address, the captain gave the company leave to disperse, many of them—all of them that preferred to walk—were taken home in carriages. The multitude then proceeded to the market square, where a new flag was to be raised in place of the tattered one which had whipped itself into shreds since the boys had left in the spring. The exercises opened with prayer by Reverend Carrier, then the pupils of the parochial school, under the lead of Professor Wininger, all joined in the "Te Deum Laudamus," at the conclusion of which Louis Marchetti, chairman, stepped forward, making the following introductory remarks:

LOUIS MARCHETTI'S ADDRESS

"A little over six months ago, when the clouds rose darker and darker on the political horizon, and when we expected that the next electric flash from Washington would bring the news that our country was involved in war, we assembled here on this market square and resolved to stand as one man by our country, and as one people uphold the honor and dignity of America against any and all foreign foes. We knew at that time that we had a company of soldiers here that would be called to the front in case of war, and the next day realized our expectations. Our men were ready and without the least hesitation they responded to the president's call to arms.

"Our flag, then on this staff, was to them not only the symbol of every thing held dear by every American, but to them it was also a pledge by the people of Wausau, that wherever they would go, our hearts would be with them; a pledge, that in any emergency whatever, the people of this city and county would come to their relief.

"To us who remained at home, it was a monitor reminding us of the duties and obligations assumed and I am proud to say, because I can say it without flattering, that the people of Wausau have manfully fulfilled their duties and redeemed their obligations and kept their plighted faith to our soldiers.

"Today we rejoice because they have come home again, or will come, all but one, 'who sleeps the sleep that knows no waking' far from home; and the aged stricken father whose son died in his country's cause, the father who stands today, a childless man, has our deepest sympathy.

"Now that our soldiers have returned, let the old tattered remains of the flag be taken down and put reverentially away, and let our soldiers be greeted with a fresh emblem of our nation, every stripe as unsullied as their honor, which they have preserved as American citizen soldiers, every star as bright as their patriotism, courage, discipline and fortitude has made them a bright, shining mark among thousands of men. And let the flag be raised today, proclaiming peace, hallowed peace, and good will among men."

(At an appropriate time during the address the old flag was taken down and a new flag slowly raised under the frantic cheers of the multitude.)

The new flag was then raised under the inspiring strains of the "Star Spangled Banner," after which G. D. Jones spoke in part as follows:

G. D. JONES' ADDRESS.

After reviewing the causes which led to it, he said:

"It was not a war for conquest or for revenge, but was waged in the interest of humanity, and the annals of history record no juster war than this; that the conditions confronting our country when war was declared were appalling; that the climate in Cuba in the hot season was deadly to one not inured to it, and that this season was upon us; that Spain had an army in Cuba thoroughly acclimated, well armed and equipped, and five times as large as the entire standing army of the United States, and that this army must be met and overcome in its intrenchments. The great heart of the nation responded most loyally to the President's call for volunteers, the animosities of a life were forgotten, sectionalism disappeared, and North and South united in support of the cause; that this response, with the heroism shown by the men in facing the deadly Mauser rifles of the Spaniards and the still deadlier pestilence, was the glory of our nation, and that the part taken by our Wausau boys was the glory of our city. That this action was pure patriotism, devoted and unselfish, and called for the highest praise; that it was a noble example of duty well done, and the honors lavished on our returning heroes were most deserved. That the glories of the day would be forever remembered by those present, and that to the children and the young people particularly it thought that in unselfish devotion to duty would be found the highest honor. That

'Only those are crowned and sainted
Who with grief have been acquainted,
Making nations better, freer.'"

Senator Neil Brown followed with a short address, full of patriotism, sometimes pathetic, in which he spoke of what the company had accomplished; of their discipline, not only while in camp at Chickamauga, but while in Porto Rico; of the hardship of the forced march under a tropical sun; of their splendid physical appearance when they left, and feelingly referred to the sick which had to be left in hospitals, but which would soon be restored to their friends.

Secretary John Ringle then read the resolutions adopted by Company G while in Porto Rico, thanking the citizens of Wausau for their devotion to the welfare and comfort of their representatives in the field, adopted in camp near Coama, Porto Rico, October 1st; then the meeting dispersed and the rest of the day, all afternoon, was given over to unbounded joy.

In the evening the banquet given to the boys at Fraternity Hall was an elaborate affair, under the direction of Mesdames Walter Alexander, D. L. Plumer, F. W. Kickbusch, C. H. Mueller, P. Planz, William Wilson, and Annette Swope, assisted by the female friends of the boys, after which there was to be a reception for them in the Alexander Hall. But it was impossible to hold a reception properly, so called.

As soon as the doors were opened there was such a throng that every nook and corner of the hall was crowded, and it was with some difficulty, because of the crowded condition of the mass of humanity, that the boys could march into the hall, that is, press themselves one after another to their seats reserved for them in front of the hall. Louis Marchetti presided at the meeting and after some patriotic music by the Philharmonic Orchestra. under the lead of Prof. Jacob Reuter, introduced as first speaker C. S. Curtis, who said:

C. S. CURTIS' ADDRESS

"Soldiers of Co. G:

"In behalf of the committee, and in behalf of the friends here assembled, we bid you hearty welcome on your return to us. We have met here tonight to rejoice over your safe return to your homes, and I had hoped to be able to congratulate you that notwithstanding all the dangers and hardships which you were obliged to endure, incident to army life and the severe climatic changes, you were permitted to return to us after so long a period with an unbroken column. But it is with sorrow and regret that we learn that on the very eve of your departure from Porto Rico, one of your number, Fred Gauger, laid down his life for his country, so that tonight, on this otherwise joyous occasion, we are called upon to mingle our tears with those of the friends of the departed. We regret to learn that on account of sickness eight of your brave boys have been left sick in hospitals. I trust that the report made to us that none of them are seriously ill, is true and that before many days we may be able to extend to them the same glad hand that we extend to you tonight.

"When we bid you good bye and Godspeed on that beautiful April morning, and you went forth in response to your country's call, you were full of hope, courage and confidence that you would be able to withstand the dangers and hardships incident to army life, and your only watchword that pleasant morning was 'Remember the Maine,' and as we looked upon you that morning we could not help but feel that if every county in this broad land sent out a company so full of vigor, so full of courage and so full of patriotism as the one from Marathon county, this war would be one of short duration and although you did not see much of actual conflict, you are no less entitled to credit, for you stood ready to lay down your lives if need be, for your country and for the sake of humanity.

"While we but faintly realize the dangers and hardships which you were undergoing, your friends here in Wausau were not wholly unmindful of you. We ministered to your wants as best we could, only regretting that owing to army regulations and the great distance between us we were unable to do more. In this connection allow me, in behalf of the committee, to thank the generous people of the city of Wausau for so promptly and generously responding to every call of the committee.

"War is a thing not to be coveted and not always to be averted, and when the clouds of war have passed away, we naturally look to see what good, if any, has been accomplished

by this terrible suffering and loss of life, and I wish to call your attention to some of the many things which it seems to me, have been accomplished.

"You have forced the people of this nation to recognize the wisdom of that old saying: 'In time of peace prepare for war.' You have succeeded in placing this nation where she properly belongs, and where she will hereafter be recognized, as one of the great and most powerful nations of the civilized world. You have helped to place the state of Wisconsin foremost among the states of this Union, and by your manly and courageous deportment you have placed Marathon county among the foremost counties in the state. You have answered the call made to you in humanity's name, and helped to strike off the shackles from twelve millions of people. You have helped to unite this country as it never has been united before. You have helped to eliminate all political, sectional and social lines, so far as love of country is concerned, so that today, there is no North, no South, no East, no West, but one grand united people, standing shoulder to shoulder ready to offer up lives and fortunes if need be, to protect and maintain the dignity of our common country.

"And now, boys of Company G, as you are about to be mustered out of the service, and again enter upon a civilian's life, I wish to remind you that your future attainments depend very largely upon your own efforts, and if you start out on the battlefield of life with the same firm determination to succeed that has characterized each and every one of you for the past six months, I doubt not that all of you will fill a place in the social and business world that will reflect the credit, the same amount of credit upon you, which you have so justly earned in the past."

He closed under a storm of applause which was seldom if ever heard in that large hall, as it was certainly the largest gathering that was ever addressed in it by any person.

Mrs. Kickbusch then sang "Home Sweet Home" in her sweetest voice, accompanied by Mrs. Speer, and while this song is always well received, it is doubtful if its tenderness and pathos was ever more fully appreciated than on this occasion. There was some more music and then M. A. Hurley closed the list of speakers with an excellent oration fitting to the occasion, which touched the hearts of all, and he was given an enthusiastic applause, amounting to an ovation. The program closed with a tableau arranged by Mr. F. Ritter, representing Columbia blessing Uncle Sam, who had little Miss Cuba and Porto Rico in his arms; to the right and left of them were American soldiers and sailors, and as the light flashed upon them it made as pretty a scene as could be imagined.

There was an illuminated bicycle parade on Third street; the city was illuminated and ornamented, and three halls, Alexander Hall after the reception, and Kroenig's Hall and Columbia Hall, were given over to dance, free to all comers.

It was the grandest jubilee ever held in Wausau, an affair never to be forgotten by its people.

Nothing in the city has ever approached the ovation given the soldiers on the march from the railroad depot to the courthouse square. Yet it was

not all unalloyed joy. Some footsteps were tottering, faces were thin and pinched with suffering; almost all the boys returning were bearded, dark, sunbrowned and haggard from sickness, and their physical appearance, compared with their appearance when they left, showed that the southern climate had left its mark upon them. To some of them the march to the courthouse was a painful task, but each face with radiant smile and sparkle of eyes, testified their appreciation of the cordial reception.

Company G acknowledged the good will of the people of Wausau and of the committee of which Mayor Manson was chairman by adopting the following resolutions:

"Whereas, Many members of our company at the commencement of the recent war with Spain, had families or parents dependent upon them for support; and

"Whereas, the loyal citizens of Wausau promptly gave their pledge that the families of such comrades should be well cared for during their absence; and

"Whereas, this pledge has been most generously fulfilled, whereby our comrades have been freed from the fear of suffering of loved ones at home; and

"Whereas, it is our wish to express our appreciation of the patriotic kindness of our citizens. Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the thanks of Company G, Third Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, be and the same are, hereby heartily tendered to each and every person contributing to relieve the wants and cheer the spirits of our families in our absence; further, be it

"Resolved, that our heartfelt thanks be, and hereby are especially tendered to Messrs. John N. Manson, Louis Marchetti, C. S. Curtis, John Ringle and Charles J. Winton (the committee chosen by the citizens of Wausau for that purpose), for the considerate and impartial manner in which the funds contributed for said cause were expended, and for their labor in the same. It is further

"Resolved, that these resolutions be engrossed in the records of our company, and published in each paper in said city of Wausau, and that a prepared copy thereof be countersigned by the commissioned officers of our company and presented to each member of said committee."

HERMAN ABRAHAM, Captain.
FRED R. BECKER, 1st Lieutenant.
R. O. KUMEROW, 2d Lieutenant.

After the adoption of these resolutions, the company, through a committee consisting of Lieut. Rob Kumerow, Sergt. Charles Goerling and Corporals Emil Braatz and Robert Braatz, and Senator A. L. Kreutzer acting as spokesman, surprised Louis Marchetti with a presentation of a fine gold-headed cane with the following inscription thereon:

"Presented to Louis Marchetti
by Co. G,
3d Wisconsin Vol."

The company, when enlisted, was composed of the following officers and men:

Officers:

H. J. Abraham, captain; Fred R. Becker, first lieutenant; R. O. Kumerow, second lieutenant.

Sergeants:

Walter Mueller, first sergeant; H. J. Lemma, quartermaster sergeant; E. J. Lucas, O. C. Abraham, Charles Goerling, O. A. Biller.

Corporals and Privates:

Paul Able; E. C. Allen; B. E. Bibby; E. H. Boernke, corporal; Emil Braatz, corporal; Robert Braatz, corporal; W. H. Bolger; Archie Clark; George Drake; H. M. Dumbrowski; Joseph Goerling; Ernest Grahn, corporal; Frank Gauger; W. J. Haskins; Joseph Kuechler; Albert Niebauer; E. C. Opdahl; A. F. Prechlin; Carl Roloff; Mich. Schoenemann; V. J. Splaine; I. L. Swett; Charles M. Sampson; Albert Sternke; P. Saindon, Jr.; W. A. Swope; P. L. Schultz; A. Soukup; W. S. Twomey; H. Zeitlow.

Recruits:

G. S. Armstrong; Henry Bucus; John R. Baker; Frank Drake; William Johnson; Paul Lietz; William F. Melang; Ray McCullough; Albert Peterson; G. Raduechel; R. W. Reiser; John Stapp; Otto Treptow; W. W. Wilson, Jr.

The company had to be brought up, however, to the full strength of a company of one hundred men, which were recruited and the company was

completed before it left the camp in Milwaukee for the camp by Chickamauga, and the following is a list of all members of the company who were mustered out after their return from Porto Rico, all from Wausau and Marathon county: Abraham, Herman J., captain; Becker, Fred R., first lieutenant; Kumerow, Robert O., second lieutenant; Abel, Paul, private; Abraham, Otto C., sergeant; Albee, Alex, private; Allen, Evard C., private; Armstrong, Gerrit S., private; Baker, John P., private; Albee, Frank E., private; Baker, John W., private; Behrend, Charles, private; Benoit, Isidore, private; Benoit, Arthur, private; Bernhardt, Peter, private; Bernhardt, William, private; Beucus, Henry, private; Bibby, Bert E., corporal; Biller, Olaf A., sergeant; Block, Henry P., private; Boernke, Ernst, corporal; Bolger, William H., artificer; Braatz, Emil F., corporal; Horton, Clark, private; Huckbody, William R., corporal; Johnson, Arthur, private; Johnson, Hans, private; Johnson, Peter, private; Johnson, William D., private; Keister, Zora E., private; Braatz, Robert, corporal; Brechlin, Adam F., musician; Bugs, Carl, private; Butt, William, private; Callies, Gust., private; Christenson, Andrew, private; Drake, Frank N., private; Drake, George H., private; Dumbrosky, Henry M., private; Fenhaus, Albert, wagoner; Geese, Albert, private; Gerndt, Herman W., private; Goeres, Bernhardt, private; Goerling, Charles N., sergeant; Grahn, Ernest, corporal; Hagen, Ray, private; Helke, John R., corporal; Hickey, William, private; Hildensperger, Arthur, private; Hinschich, Charles, private; Hohmann, Otto, private; Holbrook, Robert N., private; Mootz, Otto, private; Mueller, Walter J., first sergeant; Muenchow, Gustav, private; Neubauer, Albert, corporal; Newell, Ralph, private; Niebuhr, Edward C., private; Opdahl, Einer C., private; Kiefer, John, private; Kuechler, Joseph F., corporal; Kuratkowski, John, corporal; Laatsch, William, corporal; LaMere, Mike E., private; Lamont, Charles, private; Lemma, Hugh J., quartermaster-sergeant; Lietz, Paul, private; Lintelmann, Christian H., private; Lissack, Ernest, private; Lucas, Elmer I., sergeant; Malone, John, private; McCullock, Ray, private; Melang, William F., private; Meyer, Fred, private; Miller, Herman O., sergeant; Miller, William H., private; Moellendorf, Emil F., private; Swope, Walter A., private; Treptow, Otto J., private; Twomey, William S., musician; Vauble, Lawrence, private; Vaughan, Bently, private; Peterson, Albert, private; Raduechel, Gustav, private; Reiser, Rollo W., private; Roe, Clem, private; Roloff, Carl H., private; Saindon, Antone, private; Saindon, Philip, Jr., private; Sampson, Charles M., corporal; Schwitzke, George, private; Schoeneman, Mike, private; Schulrud, Haakon, private;

Schultz, Paul, corporal; Soukup, Andrew, private; Splaine, Vincent J., signal; Stapp, John, private; Sternke, Albert, private; Stevens, Charles R., private; Swett, Irvin L., private; Wilson, W. Wirt, Jr., private; Young, Ira, private; Zastrow, Albert, corporal; Ziebell, Ernest, private; Ziemer, Oscar, private; Zietlow, Herman, private.

CHAPTER XXXII.

Incidents: Fires—The Flood of 1912—German Bi-Centennial Celebration, 1883—Stormy Session of County Board—Sheriff's Adventures—An Atrocious Murder.

DISASTROUS FIRES.

This city has been more than ordinarily fortunate in suffering small losses from conflagrations. Fires are perhaps of not lesser frequent occurrences than in other cities of equal size, but in most cases here the spreading of fire was prevented and the loss confined to the house or place where it originated.

Several mills and factories burned down, for instance, the Dunbar saw mill, the R. P. Manson saw mill, the F. W. Kickbusch sash and door factory, the Werheim & Haseltine sash and door factory; but this is not surprising, considering the inflammable nature of the materials in and around such mills. The factory of the Wausau Box & Lumber Co. burned down on June 18, 1907, and the sandpaper and quartz mill on June 19, 1907. But in all cases the spreading of the fire was prevented, even in the burning down of the large Forest House, a frame built hotel with 100 feet front, 60 feet deep and three stories high, and other frame buildings within ten feet from the burning one and only a hand engine to combat the fire.

The most destructive fires—destructive because human life was destroyed—was first, the burning of the Gudsole building on corner of Second and Washington streets, where a school was taught in 1859-60. The front room was the school room, the back room a carpenter shop, and Gudsole and family lived upstairs. A fire broke out in the shop, in all probability through the lighting of a match by a boy and one of the Gudsole boys and one brother of Bert Gowan, sleeping upstairs in bed, were choked to death by the smoke, no one else being in the house at the time to save them, and when they were dragged out of the building, not yet touched by the flames, they were beyond recovery, asphyxiated by the smoke, and both, from six to nine years of age, died within an hour after rescue.

Another terrible fire, because of its awful consequences, occurred on the

26th day of November, 1886. A man in the prime of life, Carl Honigle by name, lived in a small one and a half story house on Williams Flat, with his wife and five children, the oldest ten years, the youngest a baby. He was a sober and industrious man, attending to the warehouse and delivering goods for J. C. Gebhard, keeper of a general store on Third street. There were two doors into the house, one opened in the kitchen and the other in a sitting room. This last mentioned door had an outside door, a storm door so called, which was fastened from the outside, so that all ingress and egress during the winter months was through the kitchen door. A fire broke out in the night time in the kitchen part, how, was never satisfactorily discovered. During the night, Honigle was woke up by the smoke which had nearly choked him. Discovering the danger, he threw his wife out of the window to save her, then going for the baby, brought her to the window, where he sank down with it, overcome by smoke, and he and all the children perished. The fire company turned out promptly after alarm was given, the chief, J. C. Gebhard, tried to enter the house through the broken window and reached down to get out of the thick smoke coming out, and as he did so, he felt the body of the baby which he pulled out, but it only made a few more gasps before death ended its suffering. It was 3 o'clock A. M. when the fire company arrived, and soon thereafter Honigle's body was taken out, still gasping, and he breathed his last at 11 o'clock. His body was not burned, but the water thrown in the house through the flames, got heated and falling down scalded the body. In one night the wife and mother was deprived of husband and her five children and left penniless, besides, after this night of terror.

The fire in Plumer's and Stewart's yards on May 24, 1886, has been mentioned in a former chapter and how it occurred. It was the most destructive conflagration that ever happened in Wausau. It jumped from the Plumer lumber yard into the Stewart Lumber Company yard, consuming every pile in both yards cleaning both yards clean of lumber and rubbish. The depot building of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Lake Shore Railroad (now Chicago & Northwestern), standing just south by west of the Tremont House in B. Williams Flat, could only be saved by the utmost exertion of the railroad crew and the fire kept out of the flat.

Another disastrous fire occurred January 16, 1892. The Opera House, now the Leader store, and Alexander Hall, had been opened in 1883-84, it had nearly as large a seating capacity as the present opera house, but was much more elegantly finished inside, and with excellent stage setting; there was really no more elegant theater building in the city of Milwaukee. There was enough of inflammable material inside to prevent saving the building

proper, but because of the failure of the engineer or engineers in charge of the pumping station to pump water from the river after the well was exhausted, the fire spread to the whole of the Opera House block and clear to the L. S. Cohn building, where Wright's jewelry store now is, and consumed everything inflammable, leaving only the bare brick walls standing. The Cohn building itself was saved only by the utmost exertion of the owner, L. S. Cohn.

Columbia Hall was partially consumed by fire on March 29, 1908. It was the largest hall in Wausau for assembly purposes or social gatherings, but at the time of the fire was used as a store room by the Ruder Brewing Company and one family lived in the front rooms on the second floor. The whole of the inside was burned, only the bare brick walls remaining. It was rebuilt and is used as a bottling establishment of the George Ruder Brewing Company.

THE FLOOD OF 1912.

The floods of 1866, 1880, and 1881 have been referred to, but the highest stage which the Wisconsin river at Wausau ever reached, was on July 24, 1912, and because of its destructiveness and the quickness with which it came down, deserves more than passing notice, the river rising one and a half feet higher than in the historic flood of 1881.

All during the 23d of July a steady rain fell at Wausau, at times during the afternoon, to speak figuratively, it fell in sheets. At about 6 o'clock P. M. the sky suddenly darkened and looked very threatening on the southeast, but it partly cleared off, the clouds taking a sweep to the north. But in an hour afterwards the sky was dark again, lights had to be lit, and rain began to fall incessantly until about 3 o'clock in the morning. Four and one-half inches of rain fell in Wausau in twenty-four hours. No flood, however, was anticipated during the night, even if the heavy rain extended far northwards, as it would take hours for the flood to reach Wausau, and the river being low, a considerable rise might occur without doing any damage.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, the river at Wausau was at low normal stage, very little water running over the main dam. Unknown, however, to the people here, the heaviest rain on record fell during all of the 23d of July and the night following, north and east of Wausau in Marathon county, and over portions of Lincoln, Langlade, and Oneida county, not extending west of the Wisconsin river excepting in Marathon county, where the territory in range 7, towns 29 and 30, were also affected by the heavy rain. Above Wausau the rain came down in torrents; in Merrill there fell 15 inches of rain

in 28 hours, of which 11½ fell in 24 hours. Telegraph, telephone, and railroad service between Wausau and Merrill was out of commission on the night of the 23d, and no one in the city learned of the coming of the highest flood until the waters reached Brokaw. It is a noteworthy fact that these cloudbursts were confined almost entirely to territory east of the Wisconsin, affecting mainly Prairie, Pine, Trappe, and the Eau Claire rivers, and all the creeks and water courses on this side, and not quite as far north as Tomahawk, and Devil and Silver creeks on the west side, but not raising the Rib river to any great extent. At Tomahawk there was not much more than just a noticeable rise.

Mr. Walter Alexander reached Merrill from the north by auto during the evening of the 23d and was unable to proceed further. He made every effort to communicate with Wausau to give warning, without avail. All wagon road bridges were either gone or unsafe in northern Marathon and southern Lincoln counties, and there were no means of communication open whatsoever. Every ravine was a raging torrent, every creek a river and every level meadow a lake, for forty miles east and north of Wausau.

People went to bed in Wausau in total ignorance of what happened in the north and what was to happen here within a few hours. Even the men who had charge of the various plants operated by water, and who usually anticipate every change in the river, went to bed without a suspicion of more than the ordinary rise, which would be due about during the following day, but not during the same night. No one expected such an immense volume of water to come from such a short distance, nor had any one an idea of the immense volume of water that fell in so short a time.

The first news of the flood reached Wausau from Brokaw about midnight. The flood reached that dam a little after ten o'clock at night and came on so sudden that the men in charge of the gates were only able to raise some of them. By midnight the river had risen sixteen feet at the Trappe Rapids at the head of the Brokaw dam. A section of the dam gave way while the men were at work at the hoists and the gates had to be abandoned.

As the river had broken a part of the dam, the volume of the flood increased by the water in the large pond came booming down, and within less than an hour millions of feet of logs, timber, boom sticks, and flood trash came rushing down, running into bridges, piers, and booms of the upper Wausau pond, tearing out the piles from the boom piers, and the river at Wausau began to raise at the rate of several feet an hour. A little after midnight, C. S. Curtis was telephoned by his night watchman asking for

instruction, informing him that the river was threatening to overflow the stone wall on the bank and flood the basement, and he, while not believing the danger great, nevertheless tried to get to the plant. Between one and two he got to the high bridge, and by that time the power station of the electric work was overflowed and the lights were out, while at the high bridge logs coming down struck one of the posts holding up the bridge, which made it settle over a foot, and it was too dangerous to attempt to cross. Mr. Curtis tried to get across on the slough bridge, but there the water was already rushing down Shingle and across Washington streets, and he did not dare cross in the darkness. Mr. W. L. Edmonds received the news of the breaking of the Brokaw dam, and at once communicated with the manager of the street railway, who immediately set to work on the east end of the guard lock to raise a dam from the guard lock over the railroad track to prevent the water from overflowing the track and undermining the lock. When he arrived there with the crew the water had already begun to run over the track, and they had hardly put a few timbers in place when the water rose so quick that he and his men were driven from their work. The water rushed faster and faster over the track, washing it out, and undermining it by washing away the filling. At the guard lock the water was at its highest at two o'clock A. M., because of the log jam which had run against the guard lock. It reached its greatest height in the main river at about eight o'clock in the forenoon. It had risen 14½ feet at two o'clock A. M. at the guard lock. It cut out the railroad track on the east bank, part of the guard lock, and undermined the abutment of the high bridge which came tumbling down in the forenoon, carrying with it the first span of the bridge. Cars were washed down, the railroad bridges to the Barker and Stewart mill, and the bridge to the Clark Island were saved in the nick of time by running on a train of cars filled with logs, weighing down the structure, which saved the bridges and probably the guard lock, too, because with the going out of these bridges, the rush of the water would have been so much swifter and stronger that the guard lock would have gone and let the whole flood down at once, sweeping everything below the lock before it, Kickbusch's store, government building, the mill dams, Heinemann mill, and very probably the power house of the street railway company, causing the main current to rush through the slough instead of the main river.

On the main river, the pile bridge was the first to go, then the railroad bridge from Barker and Stewart's mill to the west shore was pushed off its moorings, and so was the railroad bridge from the east shore to Barker and Stewart's mill. Logs coming down the falls struck the stone pier of the

Northwestern railroad bridge with such force as to knock out big chunks of the stone in the pier, and had there been as many logs as were in the boom in former times, and all coming down, it is very probable that the stone pier would have been knocked out, too, letting the bridge down. Logs knocking against Strollers' bridge knocked it off the piers and carried the steel bridge down a quarter of a mile, leaving it stranded on the island below west of the property of Judge Henry Miller. The pumping station was overflowed at two o'clock A. M., the fires put out, and the power house of the street railway put under water, and electric lighting interrupted, until a current was received from the Mosinee plant, on the evening of the 24th.

Scholfield also suffered by the flood, the Eau Claire river rising to a great height, and by breaking of the dam of Kelly Manser's mill, increasing the flood, destroying the bridge, washing out the road and doing damage. In the country most wagon bridges throughout the east side of the county were washed away, and some in the towns of Main and Berlin, though the rain was not near so heavy as on the east side of the river. The damage was great, the street railway company, the city, Barker & Stewart, the Rothschild Paper Company, and the Wausau Paper Mill Company at Brokaw being the heaviest losers. Part of the west bank of the river at Rothschild was blown away by dynamite to allow the water to flow off, which gap had to be filled by the lengthening of the dam, but the dam itself was not damaged.

How fast the flood came is shown by the fact that the horses which Mr. Healy had in his barn at the foot of Franklin street and near the river were only with difficulty saved from drowning in the barns, and one did drown. Other horses in barns along the east shore above the guard lock were saved with difficulty. On the day after the flood, a farmer, Ernst Kell, came to the city with milk as usual and attempted to cross the bridge at Stiensfield creek which was yet covered by water. He supposed he knew the bridge, but missed it a little, and his wagon tumbled off the bridge, and he drowned being unable to get out of the wagon. His son who was with him got out and saved himself by swimming.

The loss was indeed very large, going into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, but with Wausau grit and perseverance it was repaired and only traces of it can now be seen. Two other floods came after the July flood, not reaching the same height, but hindering the repair of the damage done.

The old guard lock has been replaced, the new one being made of concrete with large gates, which will permit the opening of them and with the opening of more gates at the guard lock in time before a flood comes down, permitting the flowage of a large amount of water through the mill pond, the

height of the water above can be lowered. No such amount of rain fall had ever before been experienced in the past, and it may never come again, but it may come again as quick as this last one. Cautionary measures are being taken by the federal authorities, and the men interested in water powers to guard any future surprise in that respect.

Beside the loss in bridges, washed-out roads, broken dams, and broken water mains, there was a loss in the floating off of saw logs, timber for paper mills, and the stoppage of work during the time it took to make repairs. The waterworks of the city of Wausau were out of commission for nearly two days, but the population suffered no appreciable harm, except the annoyance of getting water from a distance instead of having it at home.

The county board held a session soon after the flood had subsided and appropriated the sum of a little over $25,000 for repairs of bridges and washed-out roads, which was one-half of the estimated amount of the costs, the other half being borne by the towns and villages, but no part thereof being for repairs in the city of Wausau, which loss the city alone must bear.

A GRAND CELEBRATION.

THE GERMAN BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, 1883.

(From the Wausau, Wis., Review, of September 9, 1883.)

"Last Saturday was a gala day for Wausau and although it was known for two weeks that our German fellow citizens would commemorate the day, on which, 200 years ago, the first German settlement was founded at Germantown, near Philadelphia, hardly any one dreamed that the celebration would turn out so grand an affair as it proved. Little was known and heard of it before, except that at a meeting held for the purpose, a committee of arrangements was appointed and given *carte blanche* to do as they best saw fit. The committee then went to work in an unostentatious manner, and nothing more was said or heard outside of German circles, except the notices which appeared in the city journals, from time to time, showing that something was to be done. Finally a programme was published (a modest looking affair), simply stating in a few dry words that a procession would be formed at the courthouse at one o'clock, and that the three largest halls were secured for evening entertainments and that the admittance would be free to all of the halls.

"Now if we had a right at all to find fault with the committee, we would blame them for not better preparing the people for the rare treat which they

had in store for them; but if the committee wanted to surprise the citizens, we say that in that respect, it succeeded most admirably.

"It is the unanimous voice that the street procession was the grandest ever witnessed at Wausau and would have done honor to a place ten times the population of our place.

"As it was, it proved a sublime affair and the day will long live green in the memories not only of our German fellow citizens, but of the people of other tongues, and native-born Americans as well, who were only sorry that they were *quasi,* only guests, and unable to more assist our German fellows, except by their presence and taking part in the general amusements.

"We will now undertake to give a description of the street parade which was the chief feature of the celebration.

ORDER OF PARADE.

"1st. Veteran (Capt. H. Young) carrying the Stars and Stripes, and accompanied by two lancers in the costume of the sixteenth century.

"2d. A squad of twelve knights in full armour on horseback (C. Ziebell, leader).

"3d. A squad of lancers on foot led by 'Frundsberg' (Dr. Rehm).

"4th. Schubert's Band.

"5th. Speakers' carriage, with Hon. J. Ringle, president, and Rev. F. Kern and Mr. B. J. Pink, orators of the day.

"6th. Germania Guard—Capt. C. H. Mueller commanding.

"7th. Float drawn by horses—tableau—Arminius (H. Schwanke) leading the Teutons against Rome, followed by Lodge of Sons of Herman.

"8th. Turn Verein, led by Father 'Jahn.'

"9th. Float drawn by horses—twenty-four burghers in costume of sixteenth century, followed by German Sick Relief Society. (D G. K. U. V.)

"10th. Geier's Band.

"11th. Twenty-four Indians on horseback, followed by (German Society) D. A. U. V.

"12th. Float drawn by horses—a batteau rigged up as Santa Maria; Columbus (E. C. Zimmermann) on his voyage discovering America.

"13th. Float drawn by horses—Columbia (Miss Libby Gritzmacher) and Indian girls of different tribes.

"14th. Float—tableau, drawn by horses; Pocahontas (Miss E. Kickbusch) and twelve Indian maidens.

"15th. Float—tableau, The United States surmounted by Goddess of

Liberty (Miss Mathilda Kickbusch) and thirty-eight girls representing the states.

"16th. Float drawn by horses—tableau, Germania (Miss M. Crochier) and German burghesses in costume of sixteenth century.

"17th. Float drawn by horses—tableau, Preciosa and Daughter of the Regiment, and four peasant girls in German costume.

"18th. Float—German patricians in costume of the sixteenth century.

"Then followed a long line of industrial wagons fitted up by the German business houses, each one was heartily cheered as it passed through the throng.

"Wagons representing Industry, etc.: J. Jaworth, blacksmith wagon with forge and wagon making utensils; Brick making, Garske & Goebel; Pump Works, H. Gerbsch; Shoemaking, C. Wiskow and P. Meyer; Tailoring, C. Woesner; Display of flour in sacks; Ancient wagon with German settlers; Symbolic wagon; Upholstery Display, William Bauch; old style mode of extinguishing fires; steam fire engine and hose cart; bears recently killed suspended in wagon representing game of 1683 and 1883; Bing's clothing emporium display; Heinemann Bros.' carpet display; cigar makers' union; J. & A. Stewart & Co.'s shingle packing; John Schneider (float) as master of the guild in costume of fifteenth century, shoeing a horse.

"The marshal of the day, Mr. J. C. Gebhard, ably supported by Messrs. J. Williams and P. A. Werich, led this colossal procession safely through the crowded streets over to the West Side, and from there out to Schubert's Park, and to his excellent management perhaps is due the fact that no accident of any serious nature took place and that the procession moved on without any delays.

"At Schubert's Park, Hon. John Ringle, after well directed remarks of the object of the celebration, introduced the speakers, Reverend Kern, Messrs. Pink and Mueller, who made each a short but telling speech, all being enthusiastically applauded; then the official part of the celebration was declared closed by the president.

"During the afternoon, Schubert's Park was visited by thousands of merry people, and neither during the day nor at night, while the dance was in progress, was there any disturbance, but the whole festival passed off as smoothly and pleasantly as could be desired.

"In the evening there was an entertainment at Music Hall, consisting of songs and tableaux and general amusements, and short but sweet addresses in German (we know of what we speak, for we understand the language) by Messrs. H. J. Lohmar, A. Mehl, E. Schultz, Louis Schlecht, and L. Marchetti. Mr. M. H. Barnum was called and responded with a short, well deliv-

ered address, and then the people started homewards or to the other halls, having spent a most pleasant evening. The tableaux, we are informed by those that know, were intended to be more in number and more carefully arranged, but the costumes not arriving before Friday night, made it impossible to do better, as the arrangement had to be carried out in haste and without previous trial. But we can assure the gentlemen who had the matter in charge that they ought not to give themselves any uneasiness at all on that account. These pictures could not have been better had they been studied for a whole week, and every one was finely executed and heartily cheered.

"The other two halls were also crowded to their utmost capacity, and many buildings were handsomely illuminated, chief among which were those of Capt. C. H. Mueller and George Ruder's brewery.

"Among the humoristical points in the affair, we mention the capsizing of Columbus' vessel on the corner of Third and Washington streets, at the beginning of the procession almost, and as we expressed a fear that 'Santa Maria' would be shipwrecked, a member of the committee, whose initials are L. M., assuredly but confidently and under the seal of secrecy, told us that that was a part of the programme and represented the damage done to the original at the Canary Islands. Although not a skeptic, we took this statement under much distrust, but judging from the alacrity with which the damage was repaired and the vessel afloat again, we were half way convinced and do not know which most to admire, the daring of the committee to order the undertaking, or the skill and science with which the plan was carried out by Hugh Alexander.

"Another point was made by George Ruder, whose wagon with King Gambrinus (M. Eichert) in kingly garb, carried his brewery in miniature, showing six strong developed brewers malting, and the manufacture of lager beer according to the old German fashion from nothing but barley and hops, while on the rear end he carried a 'Milwaukee brewery,' having a number of glass jars and a chemist in the costume of Mephisto, under whose direction was made beer, ready for sale, in less than no time, and by the aid of drugs, changed clear well water to Milwaukee beer, which was offered freely to the by-standers, but was not in great demand.

"It would take more space than we can spare to describe each particular business represented in the procession. It is enough to say that each one was superb and everything perfect, nothing could have been improved. We cannot close without making a special reference to the Indian girls in the parade. They were the neatest, prettiest, cosiest Indian girls ye editor ever, ever saw, and he will wager his whole printing office against a nickel that

they can stand a comparison with the best looking white girls of the whole Northwest.

"The weather was favorable for the exercises, but it looked bad on the previous night, which retarded the preparations and made the partakers 'hustle' the more in the morning when it looked yet dubious, but it changed for the better just about two hours before the time set for the street parade.

"We do not know whom especially to credit with the arrangement of the whole affair, but we congratulate our German fellow citizens for having instituted and successfully carried out a festival the like never before had been seen in Wausau."

A STORMY SESSION OF THE COUNTY BOARD

occurred in the spring of 1885, which had its ludicrous side nevertheless. In the session of the Legislature of that year, the perennial bill to divide the county was up for action again, and the county board, or the chairman acting in behalf of the whole board, had appointed a committee to lobby against the passage, because there was a lobby from the territory proposed to be taken from Marathon county, at Madison to lobby for the measure. When the county board met in the spring of 1885 after the adjournment of the legislative session, a motion was made to pay the chairman of the board the sum of $114.60 for railroad and hotel expenses of the lobby which opposed the project. The claim was just for actual expenses of the committee, making no allowance for their time at all.

This motion was bitterly opposed by the members from the towns which desired to be set off into the new county. When the opponents saw that they were not strong enough to prevent its passage, they amended the motion "to pay to the towns of Spencer, Brighton and Hull the sum of $40.00 to reimburse these towns for their expenses in lobbying for the bill." That amendment increased the turmoil. In the heat of debate some member drew a parallel between this claim and the rebel debt so-called, using the words "rebels" and "secessionists," which brought on the storm. Half a dozen members or more were up at the same time, protesting, hollering, calling others to order, and for a time it looked as if a personal encounter would take place. In the midst of this tumult, while the chairman, Mr. S. Kronenwetter, was pounding the table furiously to no effect, the member from Texas, John T. Callon, rose up, crying at the top of his somewhat squeaky voice, "Mr. Chairman, Mr. Chairman, what are you knocking this table for? Knock them (pointing to the excited members) on the head, knock them on the

head." This pertinent remark, more than the gavel of the chairman, brought order again, and the motion was passed without the amendment, and if the dove of peace did not spread her wings over the assemblage, order was at least restored.

SHERIFFS' ADVENTURES.

A few incidents in the life of two of the sheriffs of Marathon county are worth mentioning, as showing the value of discreet and fearless men in that office. In mentioning only two instances, it is not to be supposed that other men in the position of the two gentlemen to be mentioned might not have done similar good work, but the occasion for good service was presented to the men to be mentioned, and when the occasion presented itself, it found proper men in the office to deal with it and to apprehend desperate men, who otherwise might have escaped.

On the 10th day of March, 1899, four yeggmen robbed the Amherst Bank. On the morning following the robbery, Sheriff Malone was telegraphed to by a conductor of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad that two men who might be the robbers were on his train, but when the train had pulled into the depot it was found that the suspects had left the train at the junction, and this fact with other suspicious circumstances which he learned from the conductor, strengthened the sheriff's suspicion that the conductor was right, and the men would turn out to be the ones wanted for the bank robbery.

He looked carefully into the places where men of that description would try to stop, and coming to the Adams House saw two suspicious looking strangers in the bar room who somewhat nervously and hurriedly looked over a morning paper. Acting so as not to attract their suspicion, he stepped closely up to them and placed them under arrest, when the men made a move to reach for their pockets, but were immediately stopped by the command "hands up," reinforced by the pistol in the sheriff's hands. The men were easily made prisoners by the other men in the room, while the sheriff kept them covered with his revolver. When searched in the sheriff's office, they had over $3,000 on their persons, together with a kit of burglar's tools, and a pint of nitro-glycerin. Knowing then he had two of the right men, he made search for the other two. The news of the arrest spread like lightning over the city, and the sheriff kept the telephone wires warm with his inquiries for other suspicious characters, and was informed that two men, strangers, were seen going south on the railroad track towards Scholfield. Losing no time, he with his deputies hastened down, and near the railroad bridge saw

two men going down in one of the ravines, evidently trying to evade a meeting. The sheriff then told his men to circle around the ground, driving the men to the Eau Claire river, and when they did so, the suspects fired on the sheriff's men who returned the fire, when the suspects fled trying to gain the woods, which they did and for a while kept under cover. But there was snow on the ground and the men could be traced. The sheriff then telephoned to Wausau for more men to head the men off in every direction which was done when the additional posse from Wausau arrived. He then placed the men so that the two suspects could not come out of the woods without being seen, and he, with his deputy, followed the tracks in the snow made by the men. They had tried to get out on the road which runs along the track of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway east of the place where they were first seen, but saw the road guarded and the sheriff coming up towards them and that they could not get away. Their attempt to hide or get away through the woods was frustrated by the snow on the ground, and they gave themselves up to the watchers on the road, after seeing that a battle was useless because there were too many men on their track who could or would shoot, too.

When the sheriff first tracked them through the ravine there was fast firing for a while, one of the flying missiles barely missing the under sheriff, Mr. Jerry Bradley, but the sheriff and his men kept close up to their quarry, so that they could not get away, and when the posse from Wausau arrived, there was nothing left for them but unconditional surrender. They were taken to Portage county, and being caught "with the goods on," in police parlance, they plead guilty and were sentenced to five years' confinement at Waupun. They were four of the most desperate, daring bank robbers, and William A. Pinkerton, the head of the Pinkerton detective firm, wrote Sheriff Malone a personal letter, congratulating him on the capture of the men.

Five years ago last June the most fiendish crime known to the criminal law was committed in Marathon county. A horrible murder was perpetrated upon a young girl, just blossoming into womanhood, with no trace left as to its perpetrators. The victim was on her way home on Sunday from church in Stratford, where she had been to communion, and the murder was committed upon the public highway not far from her parents' place.

Late in the afternoon a farmer by the name of Rudolph Fuhlweiler, coming along the highway from his place, towards Stratford, found the dead body on the road and gave the alarm to the nearest neighbors. He then hastened to Stratford, from where notice reached the county authorities at about nine o'clock in the evening. The district attorney, sheriff and coroner

took the next—the two o'clock morning—train to Stratford, and while they were there busying themselves to get a jury for the inquest and making inquiry, Sheriff Frank O'Connor, without stopping at Stratford, went at once to where lay the dead body, guarded by four neighbors. After arriving there he made some inquiries as to who gave the first alarm of the deed and was told it was Fuhlweiler, who had said that he was out for some shooting and towards evening he stumbled upon the body. When day had come an inquest was held, and at the request of the district attorney the people went into the woods to see if traces or foot tracks could be seen, and the sheriff, acquiescing in the order, although not looking for results from the nature of the ground and the rain which had fallen during the night, went also in the woods, keeping close company with Fuhlweiler, closely watching him without attracting his attention, however, when his suspicions were aroused by the curious manner of answering the innocent looking questions addressed by the sheriff to him and by his whole conduct.

During the night and before the officers had arrived at Stratford, two tramps had been arrested by the excited neighbors as the supposed criminals and before the tramps were taken to the county jail by the sheriff, Fuhlweiler had hinted that they must have met the victim, which they stoutly denied.

On Monday afternoon, Sheriff Frank O'Connor, who took the tramps to the county jail, soon satisfied himself that they were innocent, although they were still held. He took the night train again to Stratford. Previous to leaving the tramps he had made arrangements with a trusted confidential friend to get Fuhlweiler away from home, so that he would not be home when the sheriff would be at his place the next day, as contemplated, which arrangement his friend had carried out, and hustling from the jail right to Fuhlweiler's house and making Fuhlweiler's wife believe he was looking for evidence against the two tramps, he learned from her that Fuhlweiler had been away from home on Sunday all the afternoon until about 6 P. M. Having learned this he was not slow in hunting up Fuhlweiler, whom he found, and pretending to collect evidence against the two tramps, without letting him know that he had already interviewed Mrs. Fuhlweiler, the sheriff was told that he (Fuhlweiler) spent the whole afternoon at home. This false statement, together with the suspicious conduct of the previous day in the woods, satisfied the sheriff that he was on the track of the criminal. In the mouth of the victim was found a piece of cotton cloth with which the fiend had attempted to stop her outcries, on the piece of cloth were traces of salt, indicating that salt was carried in the cloth before it was used for its last purpose. On searching the woods all by himself, the sheriff found a deer

lick so curiously located as to give an unobstructed view to the road from Stratford, looking through the woods, so that a person coming from there was in plain view for some distance to a person looking from the lick, and the sheriff calculated that in all probability Fuhlweiler, knowing of the girl's usual attendance at church, had been lying there in wait for his intended victim. The curious location of the salt lick, the known habit of Fuhlweiler of hunting and fishing, the cloth bearing evidence of salt, his false statement as to his whereabouts on Sunday afternoon when the crime was committed, strengthened the sheriff's suspicions, and having laid his facts before the district attorney the arrest of Fuhlweiler was determined upon, and on Wednesday following the crime he was taken into custody. Meanwhile the sheriff having ascertained that Fuhlweiler had changed his clothing since Sunday, he immediately after placing him in jail went back to Stratford, went to the prisoner's house, arriving there in the early morning, and searched the house. There hidden in the bed he found the prisoner's under clothes which he had worn Sunday, with blood on them, in the attic he found a bow net tied up with a rope exactly like the piece with which the unfortunate girl's hands were tied.

Still keeping up the hunt for evidence, after searching for days, the sheriff finally discovered an old abandoned logging road, hardly a trail then, leading off from near the place of the crime in the opposite direction, and following that trail over dry ground, then over half a mile through a swamp, he found the foot tracks of the murderer as he fled from his crime, which came out on the main road again very near Fuhlweiler's place; here on the road the murderer could take the road, and pretending to be leisurely walking and looking for a shot, could come upon the dead body, pretending to be hunting, and then gave the alarm to ward off suspicion from himself, which he did.

Meanwhile the examination had been adjourned a couple of times, the prosecution, F. P. Regner, district attorney, perfecting the proof, and when Fuhlweiler was taken the third time before the examining judge, the sheriff (Fuhlweiler had been left in complete ignorance so far as the incriminating evidence found against him) wanted to test the conscience of his prisoner and whether he would run away if he had a chance, or rely on innocence and refuse to run. Consequently he took him always alone to the courthouse without handcuffing him, though always on the lookout for a break. The third time Fuhlweiler was taken to the courthouse, the sheriff took him as usual alone and unhandcuffed, and when out of the jail, turned to lock the door. The prisoner utilized this second and made a dash for liberty. Letting

him have a few jumps purposely, relying on his swiftness as well as on his strength, the sheriff followed the prisoner, soon caught up and knocked him down.

The examination being adjourned again, and the prisoner in jail, the sheriff then for the first time charged him with the crime, confronted the prisoner with the evidence he had against him, the cloth in which the salt was carried, the deer lick with the outlook towards the road, the bloody clothing, the rope, his search and finding of the trail with the footmarks in the swamp, his false statements, and under the weight of these proofs, the fiend, who up to that time had put on a bold front, was crushed and confessed his guilt, and he is now serving a life sentence at Waupun.

It was the arduous and intelligent search of the sheriff for weeks and by day and night, which led to the detection and conviction through this complete chain of circumstantial evidence.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Incorporated Villages in Marathon County—Historical and Descriptive Sketches of Marathon City, Mosinee, Edgar, Fenwood, McMillan, Athens, City of Colby, Unity, Scholfield, Spencer, Brokaw, and Stratford.

THE VILLAGE OF MARATHON CITY.

The village of Marathon City was organized by the election of village officers in the spring of 1884, electing John A. Lemmer president and supervisor to represent it in the county board.

The history of Marathon City is really the history of the first settlement by the Pittsburg Settlers' Club, and of the towns of Marathon and Cassel. The village was platted and the plat recorded on June 8, 1858. The surveyor who laid it out was W. B. Agnew of Stevens Point, where the United States Land Office was located where the lands were purchased by a committee of the club, as referred to under Chapter of Early Settlements. This plat was later corrected by judicial proceedings and re-recorded June 12, 1884.

The first troupe of settlers arriving in the summer of 1857 built two houses, which they used until their houses on their lands were advanced far enough to be habitable. All houses were, of course, log houses, as no lumber could be procured nearer than Mosinee, and there was no road to Mosinee, or anywhere else for that matter, except through dark, thick and heavy forest. The village was laid out, but there was hardly any settlement for some years, Anton Koester and John Linder being the only ones living on the platted part.

A few years after the first settlers had come, a priest visited the settlement several times a year and held service, until the first church was built and dedicated in the year 1863, with Rev. Joseph Lutz as pastor, who remained with the parish until October, 1865, when he chose to live the life of a hermit for some years, in a small log building standing a short distance above the hill at Joe Hoesle's farm.

There was no possible chance for a growth of the village for many years. A dense forest was everywhere, the settlers were hard at work clearing, log-

ging off, burning, and planting, working out at times to earn the money to carry home provisions on their backs from Mosinee or Wausau, through paths, there being no roads.

Sunday was a day of rest and devotion. The settlers assembled in church for service, coming from one to twelve miles, from the present towns of Marathon, Cassel, and Wien. The family coming furthest to church were the Hornungs, living in section 4 in the present town of Wien. As late as 1867 there were but a few houses in what is now the village.

Coming from Stettin across the bridge going south on Main street, there were first two log houses close together on the east side of the road, one of them occupied by Mr. Osterbrink, who had lost one arm; he was then and had been for some years mail carrier and was a punctual one, too, in spite of rough weather. Further south on the west side of the road was another log house, the home and saloon of Anton Koester, who was then quite old. Next came the church and pastorage, on the east side of the road, then the home of John Linder and the little store of J. Blume, who kept the postoffice and still further south on the same side, nearly on top of the hill, was the district school house.

There was another small building on the west side of the road, south of A. Koester's place, and still further south on the same side of the road about half way up the hill, was a small square of logs, to mark the spot where unfortunately a son of J. Lemmer lost his life by the accidental discharge of a gun. A little further west from this spot was the house occupied by the teacher, Mr. Stumm and his family, and in another house the teacher's brother-in-law, Thomas Bedynek.

Michael Bauer had a spacious house on the northwest corner of his farm, which was then quite large and cultivated. Here a traveler or newcomer could get a meal and good night's lodging. Bauer was the shoemaker for the small community; he had faith in mankind and worked on credit, helping out some poor fellow, repairing boots and shoes and waiting for his pay.

There were some log stables to shelter the cattle which drew the families in wagon or in the sleigh to church on Sundays or holydays, and there may have been a few more little houses not to exceed three at most.

In the winter of 1867-68, Charles Klein came back from Wausau, and opened a blacksmith shop on the east corner of M. Bauer's land, buying ten acres of land, which is now owned by Adam Mucha, and in 1868 Frank Nolton opened his wagon-making shop.

The farms were scattered from Marathon City to Mosinee on the south, and to range 4 on the west, and altogether did not at that time exceed sev-

enty-five in number in the present towns of Marathon and Cassel. The main trading point was Mosinee, a little nearer than Wausau.

Sunday, as was said, was a day of rest and devotion. After church service people gathered together on the road, or at Anton Koester's place and talked over their affairs. Joseph Dessert and Seb. Kronenwetter had each a logging camp on Scotch creek from four to five miles west, and sometimes some of the men would come to Marathon City for some small needful articles like tobacco, or a new ax, to Blume's store, or to attend church. It was on a Sunday after church that this writer made the acquaintance of Mich. Bauman, Peter Heil, John Lemmer, Robert and Anthony Schilling, Joseph Karl, Frank Tigges, Seb. Kronenwetter, Jacob Duerrstein, John Linder, the Urbains, George Lang, Corn. Schmitz, all pioneers, and with a few families in the village—an acquaintance which afterwards ripened into friendship.

These pioneers were all men of honor and integrity, who extended a friendly welcome to the boy and to every newcomer and gave them good advice.

The growth of Marathon City was slow—it could not be rapid under the circumstances—but it was steady nevertheless. Several attempts had been made to build a dam to drive a grist mill, but the treacherous Rib river had carried it away. This river is the most violent of any of the tributaries of the Wisconsin, sometimes rising ten feet in the course of ten hours, the swift current sweeping everything before it except the everlasting rocks.

Nevertheless Henry C. Fricke succeeded in harnessing the river (for some years at least) and built a mill in 1870-71. This made Marathon City quite an important village and trading point. Meanwhile John Linder had built his large hotel and hall (later burned down), and George Drengler had come and built a store. New settlers were coming in after 1877, many of them of Polish nationality—the work of J. M. Smith, whose advertisement of Marathon county lands was making itself felt. The sons of the pioneers had grown up, had earned money and saved it, and invested it in land.

The farm settlement spread in every direction. The first church built in 1863 had become much too small, and a larger new edifice was built, solid brick, which was dedicated in 1877. The village at that time had 150 inhabitants.

In 1882 John A. Lemmer built his saw mill, which opened a market for the wealth of timber on the surrounding lands, and long deferred prosperity began to smile upon the settlers and farmers old and new.

It is but natural that the people of Marathon should feel a pride in the

accomplishment of the settlement founded under such hardships and drawbacks as they experienced in the first ten to fifteen years, and they planned for a solemn celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the day when the Pittsburg pioneers first set foot on this soil.

The celebration was held on Monday, June 19, 1882, and it was a splendid festival, which the younger generation of Marathon City still vividly remember.

It had rained on Sunday, and many of the Marathon City people felt downcast for fear of unfavorable weather, but their fears proved groundless. Monday morning the sky was blue and cloudless, and a salute of twenty-five guns greeted the opening of the day. The forenoon of the day was given over to the welcoming of the many guests which came by hundreds in holyday garb to take part in the silver jubilee, many from Wausau.

At noon a parade was formed and moved to the village park, which was decorated with bunting, flowers, and garlands. The procession was led by John A. Lemmer, marshal, on horseback. Next came a coach with the two oldest settlers, Anton Koester and John Linder; then some of the pioneers leading the march with axes over their shoulders, as they appeared twenty-five years ago. Then came the swarm of others, guests, and the school children brought up the rear. That a band led the parade needs no particular mention as being a matter of course. But it may not be generally known that it was a band from Rozelville, with Andrew Daul as leader. The procession marched to the speaker's stand in the park, where the marshal presided. Judge Marchetti, who was to have made the first address in German, but who, being detained in court, sent his letter of regret, which was read and very favorably received. His place as speaker was then filled by the Hon. John Ringle, who spoke of the trials and hardships of the pioneers, and of their tribulations, and congratulated them on the magnificent success which had crowned their efforts. At the close of his address cheers were given with a will for the old settlers.

John Koester was the next speaker, who spoke from personal experience, giving a description of the country as it looked to them on their arrival, and saying how glad some would have been had they been able to go back, but that the lack of means prevented them from turning tail, and how things turned out favorably in the end.

Hon. W. C. Silverthorn, as next speaker, spoke in his best vein, full of reminiscences of the past, not neglecting to spice his remarks with humorous references to his first acquaintances with the old settlers, and he was heartily applauded.

Meanwhile the ladies of Marathon City had set tables with the best that the country afforded, and all partook of a splendid dinner, which the ladies served in grand style and made the honors to the guests in so hearty a manner as to make every one feel at home.

The afternoon was given over to visiting from one table to another. The one attracting the most attention was the one where Anton Koester had his seat, where the speakers were given the places of honor, and the young people indulged in old-fashioned country dancing in the park hall.

At 4.30 P. M. the procession formed again and marched again to the speakers' stand, where Hon. F. W. Kickbusch introduced Stan. Koslowski, the editor of the Pioneer, who was a ready and fluent speaker, and who entertained the audience with a short address, after which Hon. Sebast. Kronenwetter spoke to his old neighbors and friends in a heart to heart talk which was very affecting, and after his address the meeting dispersed. It was a most joyous gathering and a proud day for the pioneers who, looking upon the host of their children who had a good future before them, through their own self-denial, felt that their labors were not in vain, and that providence had been kind to them in leading them to this country. This beautiful celebration had a sequel not in the programme, which might have had a tragic ending of the day to those affected by it, but which fortunately ended rather humorously.

On the night of the celebration a three-seated democrat wagon took some of the Wausau guests home. They were F. W. Kickbusch, Jacob Gensman, Herman Miller, Charles Quandt, St. Koslowski, and Carl Hammerschmidt, the then owner of the James Hobart farm in the town of Texas, who prided himself on being an expert teamster. The horses trotted merrily along with the party in the best of spirits, when, in going down a short hill, coming to the end of the same, the wagon tongue suddenly dropped out of its holding in the neck yoke and fell to the ground. The end of the tongue struck a log in the old corduroy, was held tight by the same, and the forward momentum of the wagon which the weak tongue could not stop, made the forward wheels rise high in the air, bringing the box almost to a perpendicular position, and causing the wagon to jump clear over the tongue.

The occupants of the wagon were all thrown out, some more forcibly than others; the horses broke loose and ran away. It had been raining the day before and the road was muddy, which perhaps served to break the hard fall. After the first seconds of the scare had passed away, the men rose up, gathered themselves together and found that luckily enough they were not severely injured, except one who did not rise.

It was Herman Miller, who had occupied the front seat with the teamster and who was thrown from the highest position. It gave the others another scare. Charles Quandt knelt down at his side and called him by name, and not receiving an answer or seeing any signs of life, splashed a handful of muddy water in his face to revive him; not seeing any signs of returning consciousness, he tried to scrape another handful of water together from the mud puddle and crying out "Herman, are you dead?" splashed the second handful in his face. By this time consciousness had returned, and as the second splash of water and mud came into his face, some of the mud finding its way in the open mouth, the supposed dead man began to sputter, to throw the mud out of his mouth and rose up. He was not hurt, but had received a "shock," which fortunately left no ill consequences. The party then wandered home to Wausau afoot, not the worse for their experience, except Koslowski, who nursed a sore ankle for a couple of weeks. Coming to the city they found one saloon still open, which they entered and cleaned their clothes somewhat, so as not to give their wives at home a scare. On their way home they hired a farmer to take the wagon back to Wausau; he found the wagon wholly intact, only the tongue sticking out behind the four wheels. It had jumped clear over the tongue without breaking it.

In the spring of the year 1884 the village was duly incorporated as a separate political entity. John A. Lemmer was its first representative in the county board, and he took good care to see that in the extension of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad from Wausau to Marshfield, which road got a little bonus in lands, Marathon City was not given the go-by.

The railroad reached Marathon City in the year of 1891 and by the absorption of this road by the Sault St. Marie & Minneapolis Railroad it is now on a trunk line connecting the east and west.

Business has come; the main street is now occupied by good substantial business houses from south to north, and it presents all the appearances of a little thrifty city, which in truth it is.

INDUSTRIES IN 1812.

The saw and planing mill of Phil. Menzner was built in 1894, the latter buying out his partner, who emigrated further west. This mill has been in continuous operation ever since, sawing as high as ten million feet of lumber some years. It is a modern up-to-date saw and planing mill. By its operation there was a market established for all sorts of timber and logs, hardwood as well as pine and hemlock.

The grist mill built by Henry C. Fricke is owned by his widow and is run and the business managed by their son, Henry Fricke. Steam furnishes now the motive power, more reliable than the capricious river. It is patronized by the farmers from near and far.

Besides these two establishments there is a brewery, fully equipped, having a large output because of the good quality of its product which on account of the large cellar rooms is given the proper age. It is incorporated with the following set of officers: President, Fred Brandt; vice president, A. F. Sindermann; secretary and treasurer, Ernst Ringle; manager, Adam Mucha, who with Otto Mathie constitute its board of directors.

There is a creamery and cheese factory owned and conducted by A. Anderson, giving a good market for the milk of the near farmers.

The Wausau Canning Company has a "vinery" for threshing out green peas for canning at their factory at Wausau.

Of professional men there are: Dr. A. F. Harder, physician and surgeon; Dr. J. Barber, physician and surgeon; Dr. W. F. Bettcher, physician and surgeon, and O. W. Busse, dentist. Phil. Menzner is the village postmaster.

General merchandise, including groceries, crockeries, dry goods, clothing, and nearly everything manufactured, is kept in stock by Frank Lieg, August Ritger, George Lang, and A. Silvermann.

The brothers Leonh, Joseph, and Anton Lemmer keep a stock of furniture, hardware, and building materials of all kinds, and do tinners' work. Another hardware and furniture store is kept by Fred. Prehn & Son, who are also undertakers. Another furniture store is kept by Edw. Sauer, who is a funeral director and undertaker.

Robert Urbain keeps a boot and shoe store.

The village drug store is kept by Doctor Barber.

The blacksmith and wagonmaker business is carried on by A. Busse and John Hanke.

Martin Gillmann is the pump maker, and Anton Koehler, shoemaker of the village. Fred Leisinger keeps a tailor shop and Charles Traube a bakery and confectionery. Another confectionery store is kept by Mrs. Vincent Hoesle.

Ladies and lassies are supplied with millinery and fancy work by Mrs. Tressie Busse and by the Misses Mary and Anna Urbain.

The McEachron Company has a warehouse for the purchase of grain and farm produce. Cattle are bought and shipped by Killian & Strachota.

Hotels—The old renowned Weiss Hotel is now owned and conducted by Jacob Sonnentag and preserves its well established reputation for a good

table and fine lodging. Another hotel is Farmer's Home, owned and conducted by Robert Hanke.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The village has a new, excellent solid brick building, which was completed in 1910. It is large enough to accommodate the increase in pupils for years to come. It has four rooms, but only two are used. It is planned to get the furniture for another room next year (1913-14) to give instruction in the tenth grade. It is a state graded school giving instruction up to and including the ninth grade. The principal is R. E. Curran; assistant, Ruth Ross. The enrollment is seventy pupils.

THE MARATHON CITY TIMES

is a weekly newspaper, issued every Friday. It is a large eight-page, seven-column paper with news and communications from every part of the county. Its columns show a good list of advertisements, which brought it upon a substantial basis. It is in the fifth year of its existence and has a good circulation. While largely devoted to local news, it keeps its readers informed on other interesting topics.

The editor, Frank Leuschen, is not only an able writer and critic, but a good business manager and has a neat job printing outfit.

THE BANK OF MARATHON CITY.

The condition of the Bank of Marathon City, which was organized about ten years ago to facilitate exchanges and accommodate business, is given by the official statement dated February 4, 1913, as follows:

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	$111,273.87	Capital stock	$ 15,000.00
Overdrafts	35.24	Surplus fund	5,000.00
Banking house	2,800.00	Undivided profits	629.25
Furniture and fixtures	1,200.00	Dividends unpaid	48.00
Due from banks	22,225.80	Deposits subject to check	43,849.74
Due from app. res. banks	9,088.73	Certificate of deposits	87,222.11
Cash on hand	5,125.46		
Total	$151,749.10	Total	$151,749.10

Officers of the bank are: President, August Ritger; vice president, Michael Duerrstein; cashier, George E. Ritger; who with Adam Mucha and Ernst Ringle constitute the board of directors.

CHURCHES.

The new Catholic St. Mary's Church is a beautiful and stately structure. It would be the pride of many a richer congregation in many a city in the state. It is the third erected in this village, and became a necessity to accommodate the steadily growing number of worshipers. The corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies July 1, 1910, and the edifice completed, and it was dedicated by Right Rev. James Schwebach, bishop of La Crosse, November 12, 1911; on the 12th day of May, 1912, the beautiful high altar was dedicated by the same bishop. This altar is the gift of Mrs. Joseph Blum. Three large new bells had been hung in the tower, being blessed by the Rt. Rev. And. Seubert June 5, 1911. The cost of the edifice was $65,000. The excellent parochial school and sister house were built in 1904-05 and dedicated by Rt. Rev. James Schwebach on October 5. 1905. The cost of the school building was $27,000, the cost of the sister house $11,000. The attendance in school in 1912 was 325. The priests who had charge of this parish were: Rev. Joseph Lutz, from April, 1863, to October, 1865; Rev. M. Schwebach (Stevens Point), from October, 1865, to November, 1866; Rev. Charles Hengen, from November, 1866, to October, 1869; Rev. J. J. Zavistawski, from November, 1869, to April, 1871; Rev. L. Spitzelberger, from April, 1871, to October, 1874; Rev. J. Reisser, from October, 1874, to June, 1888; Rev. E. A. Hanses, from June, 1888, to September, 1904; Rev. W. Daniels, from September, 1904, to the present time, 1912, and he is the present rector.

To Rev. W. Daniels, who has had charge of this large congregation for the last eight years, and who enjoys the love and confidence of his congregation to an unusually high degree, is due in a large measure the present flourishing condition of the parish. He was born in Giesenkirchen in Rhenish Prussia, Germany, February 23, 1866, and ordained to the priesthood March 14, 1890. He came to America in the same year, was first stationed at the French Catholic Church in Chippewa Falls, later at Marshfield, then became pastor at Hewitt, Wisconsin, from which place he was put in charge of the Marathon City congregation.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The few families living in Marathon City belonging to this faith in 1879 organized into a congregation and Pastor William Hudtloff, the resident minister from the town of Berlin, held services for them in the school house. When Reverend Hudtloff was succeeded in the town of Berlin by Rev. J. J. Hoffmann, he took also that mission upon himself and continued to hold church for the small congregation as Reverend Hudtloff had done. That was in 1881. Rev. J. J. Hoffmann left about the year 1887 and was succeeded by Reverend Himmler, and while he was pastor the congregation had grown sufficiently to induce them to buy a lot preparatory to building a church. The lot was cleared off by Fred. Prehn, who was a prominent member, and in 1889-90 the church was erected. The following named ministers have since ministered to the congregation in the order named: Reverend Himmler, Reverend Pietz, Reverend Reimer, and he was succeeded by the present resident minister, Reverend Walders. The congregation has a fine large church and is growing and out of debt.

THE VILLAGE OF MOSINEE (IN 1912).

The village was incorporated in 1889. Joseph Dessert was its first president and supervisor, whose history was to a large extent the history of the village of Mosinee, at least until up to the time the Joseph Dessert Lumber Company closed down and dismantled their mill in the village in 1903-04.

After the saw mill operations ceased it was supposed that the splendid water power would soon be used for some other purpose, a paper mill, for instance, which expectation afterwards materialized, but not under the direction of the Joseph Dessert Company.

The chief of that firm was then over eighty years of age and was averse into embarking into a new business wholly unknown to him. When his son-in-law and his daughter removed to Milwaukee he took up his residence there, visiting, however, annually the scene of his former activity until his death in 1911. The sketch of the pioneers has been given, and there was but little change in the village. Its growth was slow, mainly because this company following the course of Joseph Dessert, made it their practice to employ their men from the village and the surrounding towns, who went home when the mill closed down.

With the closing of the saw mill, the village languished for a while,

but the splendid water power, probably the best on the river so far as development with little expense is concerned, could not lie idle very long. It was purchased by the Wausau Street Railway Company in 1908, and by that company sold to the Wausau Sulphate Fibre Company in 1911. That company immediately constructed its large mill, which is located just outside the village, being on the east side of the Wisconsin river, on high land absolutely safe from any inundation, only erecting a strong concrete guard lock on the west side and the power house to convert the water power into electricity. The mill itself is located in the town of Kronenwetter.

Since the erection of this mill and the saw mill of the Mosinee Log, Lumber and Timber Company the village is getting back its former active looks, and business is in a flourishing state. The men employed in the mill live in the village, many of them, and there is no lack of employment for labor.

Mr. Louis Dessert, F. M. Reinolds, and Thomas David, incorporated as the Mosinee Log, Lumber and Timber Company, have erected a large modern saw mill in the village which has a timber supply for many years to come, and which employs a large number of men. In the winter of 1912-1913, in hauling logs to the mill, this company has introduced a steam sleigh to draw loads to the mill, one engine doing the work of from twelve to sixteen horses.

Of business places there is still the store standing where David Roberts was engaged for so many years, he having gone to his farm, but C. A. Bernier carries on his business as a merchant therein.

J. Hanowitz & Son have a department store; there is the general store of Willis F. Ladu and David Doherty. Arden Paronto carries a large stock of hardware, and so does August Hallberg.

C. B. Blair keeps the village drug store.

Jacob Knoedler has a harness shop, and J. B. Kanter runs a blacksmith and wagon shop; Louis Lamere has a jewelry store and does the repairing of watches.

F. L. Demers has a confectionery store, and Mr. Prain has a bakery. Walter Coerper runs a livery stable, and August Klug and Mr. Pavlick, meat markets.

Since the Hawk Eye Hotel burned some years ago, there is only one hotel now in the village, the Douville House.

August Schultz has a furniture store and undertaker establishment.

Miss Nellie Lutz attends to the wants of the ladies as a milliner.

The village owns the library building donated it by Joseph Dessert, who

maintained it at his expense from its completion in 1898 until he deeded it to the village in 1906, and at the same time gave $1,000 towards its future maintenance and $200 for books. It is a big brick veneered building, 72x36 feet, with a spacious reading room, librarian room, and store room on the first floor; on the second floor is a spacious hall for entertainments, with opera chairs, a rostrum with a drop curtain and good scenery, and a cloak room in connection with the box office. It is nicely finished throughout inside and makes an attractive appearance.

Of professional men there are four, to-wit: Dr. William N. Daniels, a practicing physician and surgeon who came to Mosinee in 1884, who is a graduate of Rush Medical College, and Dr. Edward C. Fish, physician and surgeon, a graduate of the medical department of the University of Michigan, came in the same year. The third of the medical fraternity is Dr. E. F. Butler, who is a later comer, but has his share of practice. Dr. W. N. Daniels has been appointed as postmaster and holds that office. There is also a dentist in the person of Dr. A. P. Lusk. John P. Ford, a lawyer, keeps an office in Mosinee where he can be consulted, saving his clients a trip to Wausau.

THE MOSINEE TIMES,

a weekly newspaper, recording faithfully the happenings of interest in the village, is owned and edited by B. E. Walters and is now in the seventh year of its existence, an evidence of the perseverance of the editor, who works earnestly in the interest of the community.

SOCIAL LIFE.

Of course Mosinee is not without its baseball club, always well patronized during the season, and it has its social and benevolent societies, among which must be mentioned the Monica Ladies' Club in connection with the Catholic church, the Martha's Guild of the Episcopal church, and the Ladies' Aid societies of the Methodist and Lutheran churches.

STATE BANK OF MOSINEE.

This bank was organized in January 5, 1905.

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$115,977.38
Overdrafts	89.53

Bonds	5,030.00
Premium on bonds	
Banking house	2,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	2,000.00
Due from approved reserve banks	19,651.12
Due from other banks	3,581.29
Cash items	131.13
Cash on hand	7,163.69
Total	$155,624.14

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid in	$ 12,000.00
Surplus fund	2,400.00
Undivided profits	557.13
Time certificates of deposit	50,877.83
Individual deposits	79,083.83
Savings deposits	10,705.35
Total	$155,624.14

Its officers are: President, A. Van Berg; vice president, E. J. Van Berg; cashier, W. A. Van Berg; assistant cashier, E. B. Van Berg. Directors, A. Van Berg, E. J. Van Berg, W. A. Van Berg, Louis Dessert, Carl Mathie.

SCHOOL.

Mosinee has an excellent school house, located in a grove of pine trees which gives it a beautiful setting. There is a four-year high school course, with Harold G. Ingraham as principal and Miss Irma Schmidt as assistant. The grammar department is in charge of Miss Beatrice Bachmann, the intermediary has Miss Anna Werner and the primary department Miss Anna Hoard as teacher. The school attendance in 1912 was 120 on an average. The building is a modern one, costing $15,000 and more.

CHURCHES.

The Catholic St. Paul's Church was built in 1878 and soon afterwards had a resident priest who also attended to the mission churches in the town of Emmett and in the town of Knowlton. The present resident rector of

this parish is Rev. B. Klein. The most prominent members of this church were Sebastian Kronenwetter, now deceased, and Louis Dessert.

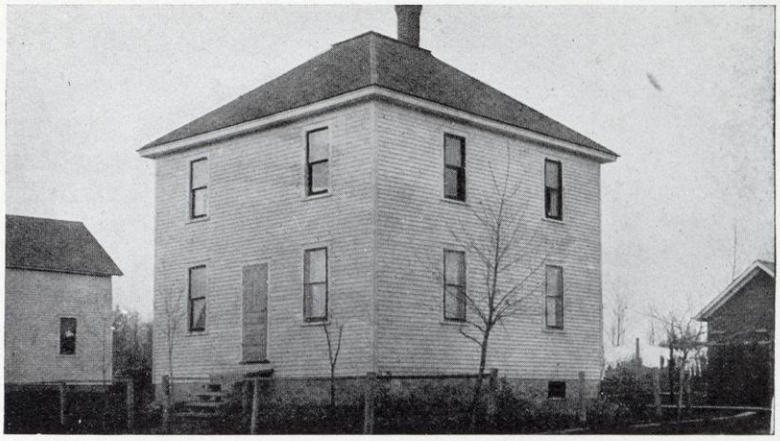
Besides the Catholic church, there are an Episcopal church, a Methodist church, and a German Evangelical Lutheran church. The last one was organized in September, 1892, and the present church built in 1908. Its cost was $3,000 and it has a membership of thirty-four, where Rev. Joh. Karrer of Wausau holds religious service. All these churches are missions and are visited by the resident ministers of their respective congregations at Wausau.

THE VILLAGE OF EDGAR

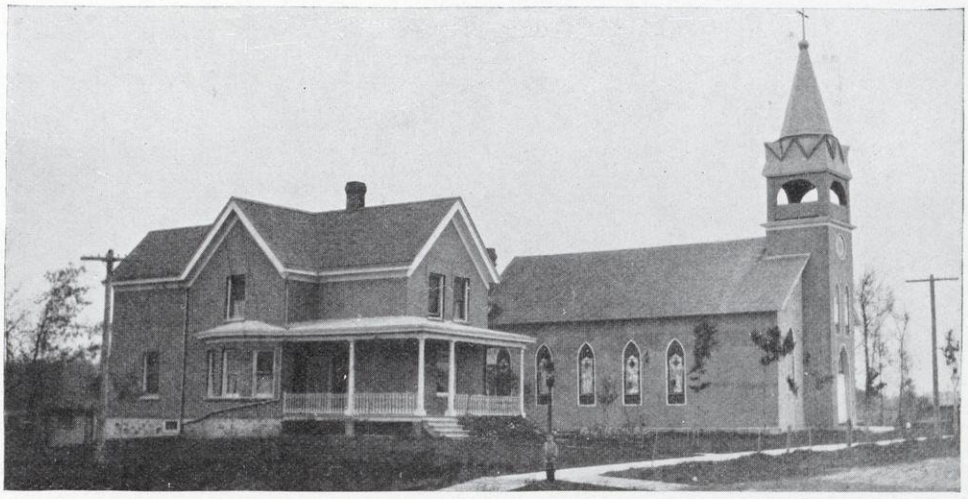
was platted by Alfred L. Carey, attorney of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, in September, 1891, but several additions have been platted since. The village was incorporated from part of the town of Wien in the year 1898 and Mich. Bowe was its first representative in the county board of Marathon county. In anticipation of the coming of the railroad, S. M. Quaw and George Gumaer had erected a large saw mill close to the station and began sawing lumber in 1891. There was and still is, a wealth of fine hardwood timber for miles, and also pine; a large part, however, had been logged off long before by Joseph Dessert and Sebastian Kronenwetter, who had camps in the vicinity and floated the logs out on Scotch creek, down to Mosinee. But in those years only the best of pine was taken, and what was left brought better prices after the railroad came, than the best before. This mill has been in continuous operation ever since, and millions of feet were manufactured every year; the lumber manufactured in later years being mainly hemlock and hardwood. After the death of Gumaer the partnership was incorporated as the S. M. Quaw Lumber Company, which was in business until January 1, 1913, when it sold out to Gustav Ringle and M. N. Schill, who carry on the business under the firm name of Ringle & Schill.

The wish of the people of Edgar to secure some other industry which would use the fine hardwood timber for a higher price article culminated in an association of Edgar business men and farmers, notably August Baesemann and Gustav Herman of the latter class, to build a veneer factory in 1912 which would work up the splendid hardwood close to the village, and for which the raw material would outlast generations. When the mill was nearly complete an offer was made to them to sell to Earny Brothers, who agreed to convert the plant into a basket factory. As a new industry the offer was accepted and the plant sold to them, and the factory lost no time

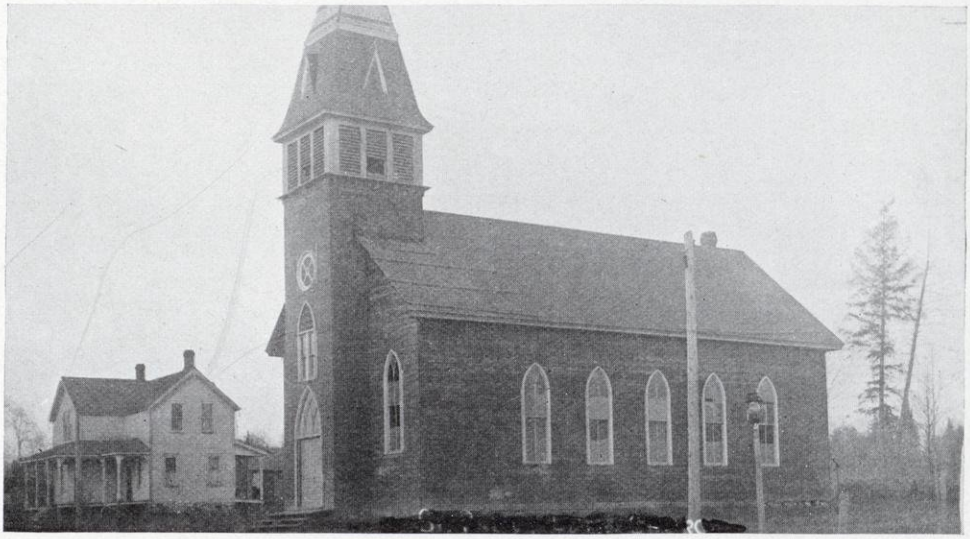
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
EDGAR, WIS.



GERMAN LUTHERAN PARSONAGE, EDGAR, WIS.



CATHOLIC CHURCH AND PARSONAGE, EDGAR, WIS.



ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, EDGAR, WIS.

in getting started. It is expected that it will employ more men and manufacture a higher priced article even than the veneer mill could.

An excelsior mill was erected in 1910 which is increasing its capacity and uses a large amount of basswood bolts. It is owned and operated by Justine Means.

One of the earliest industries, its establishment being simultaneous with the beginning of the village, is the Brick and Tile Works operated by Thomas Hill, which has a history of its own. This brickyard, which has the best material that can be desired, was first opened and worked by William Smith. He incorporated the business and sold out to August Martin, who after one year's operation sold out to August Kickbusch of Wausau. He in turn sold it to Thomas Hill and J. D. Pradt, the latter managing it for three years. Then Thomas Hill took complete charge of the same, and under his management it came up to its present flourishing condition. There were sold from this yard since Mr. Hill managed it, as high as two million brick a year, and fifteen men were employed on an average. The bricks from this yard are sold on every station along the line of the railroad, including Wausau.

Of professional men there are: Drs. H. A. Vedder and H. H. Zaun, physicians and surgeons; Dr. A. B. Crawford, dentist; J. H. Koehler, veterinary.

The real estate man of this active village is C. C. Barrett, who has not only the sale of village lots, but also of farming and timber lands, and for years administered the law as justice of the peace. A. C. Wagner is the postmaster of Edgar.

Of commercial houses there are: C. C. De Long & Co., Michael Bowe, E. W. Pfrang, L. H. Moll and Slepyan & Buntman, who keep a stock of general merchandise of all kinds. A. W. Puchner has a hardware store and a stock of steel, iron and tinner's shop, and machinery. Another hardware store is kept by Ottowa & Paeske. F. J. Tomkowitz conducts the village drug store and C. Wagner & Son a furniture store and undertaking. Franz Bauer runs a machine shop, and Charles W. Hahn and Carl Paul each a blacksmith shop, and Joseph Pivernetz is the wagonmaker. Julius Werner has a harness shop and Frank Jonas a cigar factory, and a 5 and 10 cent store is carried on by Fritz Neese. Frank Schroeder is the painter and also barber, and another barber shop is kept by William Bier. Meat markets are kept by John Hohl and V. Krejcie, and a poolroom and barber shop by Fred. Paszek. A. J. Cherney is a dealer in wood, coal, grain, etc., and another saw and shingle mill is operated by Mr. Marcz.

Insurance is represented by W. C. Seim, A. J. Cherney, A. C. Wagner, and C. C. Barrett.

A bakery is conducted by William Priess.

Fashionable ladies' hats and bonnets are supplied in the millinery salon of Mrs. Zepp.

C. J. Sharp is the local agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

There are four hotels: The Hoenish Hotel, owned and conducted by Miss Rose Hoenish; the Forest House, proprietor, C. D. Rifleman; one conducted by John Socha, and a hotel and restaurant, by John Krass.

Edgar has a telephone company, duly incorporated, with C. C. Barrett as president and William Bier as manager, with seventy-five telephones, which with their connections in Edgar, Cassel, and Emmet, gives its patrons one hundred and ninety telephones; besides which it has connections with six other circuits in Marathon county. Its telephone station opens at 7 A. M. and closes at 10 P. M., and night calls are promptly answered.

There is a volunteer fire department, consisting of twenty-two men and a good equipment to combat fire.

Edgar has a large public hall, which is owned by the lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America, or some of the members, being in reality owned by a stock company. The hall has a stage, scenery and curtain, and answers the purposes of a lecture, entertainment and dance hall. It is large and well finished.

Probably better than from any other description, the business done at Edgar may be estimated from an examination of the statement of its State Bank.

STATE BANK OF EDGAR

located at Edgar, State of Wisconsin, at the close of business on the 4th day of February, 1913.

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$127,797.49
Overdrafts	646.28
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	1,000.00
Other real estate owned	2,432.30
Due from approved reserved banks	20,724.66
Due from other banks	8,955.18
Cash on hand	6,357.03
Total	$167,912.94

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid in	$ 15,000.00
Surplus fund	6,500.00
Undivided profits	1,083.19
Due to banks—deposits	1,133.92
Dividends unpaid	18.00
Individual deposits subject to check	52,880.55
Time certificates of deposit	73,962.34
Saving deposits	17,334.94
Total	$167,912.94

Comparative statement with 1903:

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$ 25,824.33
Overdrafts	54.35
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	3,000.00
Due banks	7,965.89
Checks on other banks and cash items	175.25
Cash on hand	3,727.70
Total	$ 40,747.52

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid in	$ 15,000.00
Undivided profits	34.37
Deposits	25,713.15
Total	$ 40,747.52

Officers: A. W. Puchner, president; William C. Seim, cashier; H. G. Flieth, vice president. Directors: H. G. Flieth, A. W. Puchner, C. C. DeLong, O. G. Fehlhaber, William C. Seim.

THE EDGAR NEWS

appears regularly every Friday during the last five years and is edited and owned by Earl B. Crawford, a practical newspaper man. It is a large, full

sheet six column paper, and the advertisement list shows that it is recognized as a good medium for business advertisements, not only by the people of Edgar, but by business and professional men throughout the county. It advances everything of benefit to its native village and is a very readable, newsy paper in general.

SCHOOL.

The schoolhouse is a large, fine brick structure, with excellent ventilation and equipment.

The village of Edgar has a high school with a four-year term, and a state graded school. The following is the staff of teachers: Principal, J. E. Giesell; first assistant, Miss Lillian Thompson; second assistant, Miss Selma Gross; seventh and eighth grades, Miss Bessie Allen; fifth and sixth grades, Miss Laura Klein; third and fourth grades, Miss Edith Ballard; kindergarten, Miss Mabel Roseth.

The enrollment in all departments together is two hundred and fifty.

CHURCHES.

The Catholic St. John the Baptist Church—In the year 1899 a few German Catholic families organized this congregation. They built the church at what is now "Beach street," and a few years afterwards, owing to the rapid growth of the village as well of the congregation, were compelled to move it onto its present location west of this street. It has a much greater area now and is finely situated. For some years it remained a mission, attended by priests from Marshfield, Stratford and Cassel. In the year 1905 a nice brick parsonage was built and in 1906 the Rev. John T. Ellmaurer became the first resident priest. When he resigned his charge in July, 1909, Rev. M. Haas was appointed to succeed him and under his charge the church was enlarged and remodeled. He resigned June 1, 1912, and the present resident priest, Rev. F. X. Orthen, took his place. Under his administration the parish got clear of all debts, and further improvements are contemplated. The parish is steadily growing and counts now one hundred and fifty families.

The German Evangelical Lutheran St. Stephen's Church—The congregation was organized in 1893 and the edifice erected in 1894, and religious service was conducted by Rev. P. Karl Schmalz until the year 1910, when the congregation felt strong enough to call for a resident minister; the congregation has grown to a membership of fifty families and it is still served by Reverend Schmalz, the resident minister of the town of Wien.

The German Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's church was built in the year 1900. Like the St. Stephen's congregation, it has no resident minister yet, but regular service is held by pastors from neighboring villages or towns. The present minister in charge of the congregation is Reverend Janke. Sixteen families constitute the congregation.

The Presbyterian church was built in 1900 and has no resident minister yet, but religious service is conducted regularly every Sunday. The present visiting minister is Reverend McKane.

THE VILLAGE OF FENWOOD

was platted by Alfred L. Carey, the attorney for the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, November 18, 1891, about the time when that railroad struck the place; it was incorporated as a village from part of the town of Wien, April 16, 1904, and its first representative in the county board of Marathon county was W. A. Somers. At the time the railroad struck the place, C. S. Curtis of Wausau erected a large saw mill, which was in operation until 1910, when it ceased sawing. The mill is still there and in not far distant time may begin sawing again, there being still an abundance of hardwood timber within short hauling distance. There is a large cheese factory in the village, getting its milk from the farmers in the towns of Wien and Cleveland; it is owned by farmers and has been very profitable. John Brinkmann and Emil Szebsdat, under firm name of Brinkmann & Szebsdat, keep a general store, and George Wetterau keeps the tavern or hotel in the village. Emil Szebsdat is also the village postmaster.

There are two German Evangelical Lutheran congregations, holding their services in the schoolhouse and attended by the resident ministers of the town of Wien. There is a nice frame schoolhouse; the school is a state graded school with two departments. The principal is Vallborg Hermanson, and Miss Gertrude Kurtzweil is assistant. There is an average attendance of forty-five pupils in both departments.

THE VILLAGE OF McMILLAN.

The village of McMillan voted for incorporation in November, 1891, and G. H. Reynolds, who was at the time the bookkeeper for McMillan Brothers, who operated the saw mill in the village, was elected supervisor in the following spring, and became its first representative in the county board.

The population of the village was almost entirely limited to the owners

of this large mill establishment, mentioned in chapter on settlement on the "Wisconsin Central Towns," and their employees. It had a population of over two hundred some years after its incorporation, but has steadily declined.

Since the mill stopped operations in 1911, no business of any importance has been carried on. B. F. McMillan still resides there and he is heavily interested in other industrial establishments in Marathon county, as for instance, the Mosinee Paper Mill. He is a strong advocate of good county roads and a practical road builder. When the city of Wausau began macadamizing its streets in 1901, he was good enough to lend his two carts for rock hauling and unloading crushed rocks to the city without charge. He has a farm and is a stockraiser, in which enterprise A. E. Beebe, the village postmaster, is interested with him. There is a school in the village conducted on the plan of a district school.

THE VILLAGE OF ATHENS.

One of the youngest, but the most populous and most active of all villages in Marathon county, is the hustling village of Athens. It is between twenty-eight and thirty miles in a northwesterly direction from Wausau, and fifteen miles northeast of Abbottsford. The Sault Ste. Marie & M. Railroad owns now the spur built into the village by Fred Rietbrock, so that it is directly connected with one of the trunk railroad lines of the state.

The large business of this thriving burg is summarized up in this short statement: It has three large saw mills, a heading and stave factory, a canthook factory and a flour mill. During the winter of 1911 to 1912 the freight shipments averaged five hundred cars per month. The products exported by rail were dairy products, lumber, pulpwood, bark, cordwood and bolts. There is a sufficient amount of timber standing to supply the mills with logs for the next twenty-five years. To manufacture all this freight, there is need for willing hands to work, and need for import of such things as make life comfortable, which are supplied by the commercial houses of the village. The splendid farming communities furnish also a large part of the mutual commerce which goes to benefit all the people of the community.

The beginning of Athens hardly dates back to 1880, when everything was in its wild, original state, except for the pine, which was cut in early days along the shores of the streams and floated out, leaving only the stumps as witnesses of a past age. A vast change has taken place in and around the territory in this short space of time, and where there was formerly unbroken forest, with an occasional cutting of pine which would have been hardly

noticeable except to the trained eye of the woodsman, there are now rising the spires of great church edifices, fine residences and well laid out streets, good hotels and stores where every comfort and even articles of luxury can be had, greet the visitors, and roomy and neat schoolhouses and the many highly cultivated fields which the travelers pass before they reach the village are proof that there is a civilization which may pass comparison with some of the oldest settlements in this wide land.

Athens is situated on the high land in the southwestern part of section 31, township 30, range 4 east, as originally laid out and platted, but includes now portions of three townships. On the north and east of the village runs Black creek, a large stream which empties in Rib river about six miles further east. The village stands on a plateau gently rising towards the west, affording an excellent drainage in two directions into Black creek, so named in distinction from Black river. The village was located in the midst of a splendid hardwood forest mixed with white pine, which extended for many miles in every direction. On the shores of Black creek the white pine predominated and logging was carried on in the vicinity for years in early days, but it was confined to the cutting of the logs in close proximity to the streams.

The founder of the village was Fred Rietbrock, of the law firm of Johnson, Rietbrock & Halsey, of Milwaukee. Fred Rietbrock came to Wausau first in the year 1876, no doubt attracted by the opening of the country by the Wisconsin Valley Railroad and the advertising given to this section of the state by that railroad and by J. M. Smith, their land agent residing at Wausau. Rietbrock became convinced of the adaptability of the forest lands of this county for agricultural purposes and bought a large tract with the intention of bringing settlers to the lands from the congested districts of the big cities. He was successful in settling first a number of people of the Polish nationality from Milwaukee in the present town of Rietbrock, although some of them returned to Milwaukee, but many stayed and became substantial farmers. He increased the land holdings of his company in this county in the northwest until they had quite a large compact tract of land, which it was Rietbrock's intention to colonize.

In 1879 he, in company with William Allen, the county surveyor, cruised over the land holdings of the company, examining it as to timber, facilities for a road and adaptability for farming. They had passed Black creek going west; after examining the surroundings, and worn and weary from the long tramp through the woods, they sat down on a big rock, which reared its head out of the ground, and Fred Rietbrock exclaimed. "This is a good place to lay

out a village," which was done in September, 1882, by Johnson, Rietbrock & Halsey as the village of Black Creek Falls.

In the year 1879 Rietbrock cut out a road from Dorchester to his settlement in the present town of Rietbrock, which shortened the distance to the same by more than twelve miles than on the road from Wausau, besides giving prospective settlers from Milwaukee and the lower part of the state a direct railroad communication to Dorchester, and from there to his lands, instead of going the roundabout way from the south to Tomah and up to Wausau. In the same year he brought some settlers in from Dorchester and built a log house, named the Company's House, as a sort of station, and called the place Black Creek Falls. He saw the necessity of providing some employment for newcomers to enable them to earn some means in the first years of their settlement until their farms could support them, and also the need to supply lumber for buildings without going too far a distance, and in 1880 he built a saw and planing mill at Black Creek, which burned down the following year, but was promptly rebuilt and has been in operation ever since, only greatly improved and enlarged. The cut of lumber was from five to seven million feet annually.

Meanwhile the settlement grew, and in order to give encouragement, Rietbrock, in company with Charles Schlaegel, of West Bend, erected a flour mill. This flour mill, like the saw mill, still exists, being incorporated in 1892 as the "Ceres Roller Mill," with George Schlaegel, a grandson of Charles Schlaegel, as general manager.

Communications with the outside world were still very deficient, as new roads in a new country running through the forest always are, and in order to improve the condition in that respect he set himself to work to induce the Wisconsin Central Railroad to build a line to Black Creek Falls, and failing, undertook and succeeded in building himself a railroad from Abbottsford to the village, completing the line in the year 1889. It was named Abbottsford-North Eastern Railroad. By this road there was an outlet for logs and lumber, which was of much benefit to farmers, who were obliged to cut down the timber to make room for fields. After the completion of this road the settlement increased quicker and the country developed rapidly. To encourage farming, he had a farm cleared himself, called the "Helendale Farm," which will be noticed later.

The first settlers in what is now Athens, were Henry Degner, Andrew Kreutzer and William Rietz, who came November 5. 1880; but Henry Degner had been there in 1879, when Rietbrock built the Company House, and returned to his home in Grafton, Wisconsin, getting ready for his change of

residence. When they arrived at Black Creek they found fifteen persons, mostly employees of Rietbrock, in the Company House, one of them being Mrs. Franz Albrecht, the housekeeper, and all living in the same house. Early in 1881 came Louis Klein, who built the first private house in Black Creek Falls and opened a store and saloon, but a farm settlement had sprung up in every direction from Athens.

A flour mill and residence was built by one Kaiser from Manitowoc, which ran three years and was afterwards bought by the Rietbrock Company and used by them as a warehouse. In the same year Andrew Kreutzer built his residence there, and Henry Degner a carpenter shop and J. C. Searing moved into the village from his land in the town of Halsey and, building a log house, kept the first boarding house.

Fred Schultz, an emigrant coming directly from the city of Berlin, Germany, came in 1882, and built a house which, when remodeled, became the Central Hotel, being owned now and conducted by Alex Bloczynski.

Another newcomer built a hardware store, but finding the business unprofitable, sold his place to the father of Henry Degner, after which Henry Degner opened a hardware store himself and carried it on successfully until 1910, when he retired. The building is now being used as a drug store.

The Athens Hotel was completed in 1887 by Mr. Blecha, who conducted it on a high plane, Mrs. Blecha being an excellent landlady, whose kitchen and rooms were the delight of the traveling public. It is now owned and conducted by Henry Bopf, under whose management the hotel keeps up its old reputation.

In 1889 Henry Degner built a barrel-heading factory, which he operated for five years, and then incorporated the business under the firm name of "Degner Stave and Heading Company." The factory was sold in 1910 to E. E. Winch & Co., of Marshfield, who continue the business under the old name.

The village had grown sufficiently now to warrant its incorporation as a village, which was done on July 15, 1901, and the order for incorporation was ratified by vote on August 10, 1901. The first election for village officers was held on September 7, 1901, and resulted in the election of the following named gentlemen: President, Henry Kreutzer; clerk, J. D. Riley; treasurer, Peter Schmidt; with E. E. Schlegel, F. Blecha, John Chessak, E. Burgess, G. Sutter and Joseph Braun as trustees. George Kreutzer was elected as supervisor to represent the village in the county board.

Mathias Braun, who had built a saw mill in Ponatowski, removed his plant to Athens in 1891, where it is still operated under the firm name of Braun

Bros. & Co. The present officers are: President, William Braun; secretary and treasurer, John Braun.

The Chessak Saw and Planing Mill was built in 1891 and under the firm name of Chessak, Munes & Co., has been in continuous operation since, except one year, when the mill was used as a hub factory. The business is now incorporated under the name of Athens Manufacturing Company, with the following named gentlemen as officers: President, Joseph Chessak; vice president, Anton M. Munes; secretary and general manager, John H. Chessak.

Professional Men—P. L. Halsey, attorney at law; Drs. Fiedler and McCarthy, Dr. F. C. Collins and Dr. Rodermund, physicians and surgeons; dentist, Dr. W. J. Durkops; notary public, Frank Chessak. Henry Kreutzer fills the office of postmaster.

Other industries of Athens are:

The Athens Brick & Tile Co., its products being implied in its name, a corporation under the sole management of William L. Erbach.

An electric plant, for lighting purposes, built in 1902 by the Rietbrock Land & Lumber Co.

Blacksmith shops are conducted by Gustave Gruenwald, William Kissinger, William Adams and Joseph Kuhl; they each have a wagon shop in connection with it. Another blacksmith shop is conducted by the Rietbrock Land & Lumber Co.

The Athens Implement Manufacturing Company makes agricultural implements and repairs automobiles and has a garage.

Commercial Athens is represented by the following: General merchandise, by Anton Munes, George A. Kreutzer, Athens Farmer Store, and Joseph Markus. Jewelry by C. F. Hamilton and Benjamin Stack. Groceries and confectionery by Gustave Gruenwald, R. H. Schneider and Mrs. Rapberger. Gentlemen's furnishings and tailoring by Hugo Belz. Boots and shoes by Frank Schubert. Meat markets by George Blecha and F. C. Busche. Photographs by Mrs. Louis Stack. Millinery by Mrs. Joseph Bauman. Tonsorial artists, John Williams, Emil Schroeder and Max Virks. Restaurant by Schroeder Brothers. Livery, barn and sale stables by William Lehman, Joseph Baumann, L. Fried. Stock dealer, Christ Kainer. Painter and decorator, Fred Romang.

The Marathon County Creamery Company was organized in March, 1906, for the manufacture of cheese and butter. During the year 1912 this firm paid for milk to the farmers in the surrounding country the sum of $55,000. Its officers are: President, William Riehle; vice president, Reinhold Paersch; treasurer, M. M. Schaetzel; general manager, J. H. Jenkins.

OPERA HOUSE.

The village is not without an excellent hall for entertainments. It is called the "Opera House"; it has a very large seating capacity, which can be used for a dance hall when needed, a stage with a good stage setting and a dining room. Theatrical troups visit the place from time to time and are always welcome. The general manager of the same is Hubert Esser.

THE ATHENS RECORD.

Nor is the place without a good weekly newspaper. The Athens Record was established by some public-spirited citizens in 1901 and enjoys a good circulation and advertisement list. The people evidently are awake to the value of a good local newspaper.

The business is incorporated with E. C. Rietbrock as president, G. A. Schlegel as vice president, W. L. Erbach as secretary and treasurer, and J. W. Conway is the responsible editor.

Athens has a large public square with a fine bandstand, which is evidence that it was expected that the people would assemble on patriotic occasions and will not be without the inspiring strains of a band of music.

The laying out of a public square, so often neglected when a new village or city is platted at a time when land is of but little value, is simply another evidence that the village was platted by a man who looked to the future and foresaw the growth of the place and that a public square would not be a bad investment, even from a money point of view.

THE HELENDALE FARM.

The Helendale Farm, on the outskirts of Athens, comprises only forty acres, but is known not only throughout the state, but all over the United States, through its breed of finest and purest Guernsey cows. The world's official butter record was made on that farm. The Guernsey cow, known to breeders as "Yekso Sunbeam," has completed the largest record of any cow in the world for butter, the test being made under public supervision and an advanced register and at an agricultural experiment station.

The highest record was reached from October 1, 1904, to September 30, 1905, with 14,920.8 pounds of milk, 5.74 average per cent, and 857.15 pounds of butter fat. Adding one-sixth to this butter fat to cover weight of salt and water found in the butter, the result is 1,000 pounds of butter for one year.

The foregoing gives an accurate description of the business carried on in

1912 in this bustling village, and in the progressive part taken by the business men of the community.

The land business of Johnson, Rietbrock & Halsey was conducted as a copartnership until 1901, in which year Fred Rietbrock bought the interest of his partners and organized the "F. Rietbrock Land & Lumber Co." He died in Athens after an active business life of over twenty-five years devoted to the development of the northwestern part of Marathon county, in the year 1906, and is interred in the city of Milwaukee. The good work done by him in that respect was recognized in giving the three towns mainly settled through his efforts the names of the partners of his firm, Rietbrock, Johnson and Halsey.

The present officers of this corporation are: President, A. C. Rietbrock; vice president, W. L. Erbach, and William C. Klann, secretary and treasurer.

About twenty years ago the village purchased the old hand fire engine of the city of Wausau, which had rendered so valiant service to Wausau before the installation of the waterworks, and a voluntary fire company is organized in Athens, which is doing as good work as the old company did in Wausau, which is the highest praise that can be bestowed upon the Athens company.

THE BANK OF ATHENS.

The Bank of Athens is another institution founded by Athens business men, which has materially assisted in the growth and wealth of the village and surrounding country.

The following is a copy of the last report made March 18, 1913:

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	$147,695.22	Capital stock	$ 20,000.00
Loans on real estate, banking house and fixtures	3,000.00	Surplus	10,000.00
Expenses	420.68	Undivided profits	1,724.06
Overdrafts	92.84	Exchange	134.72
Cash on hand	5,923.14	Interest	1,726.25
National Germ. Bank, Wausau	28,626.30	Saving deposits	17,473.12
M. & I. Bank	40,664.41	Certificates of deposit	73,572.62
Bonds	5,000.00	Check deposits	106,731.82
		Unpaid dividends	60.00
Total	$231,422.59	Total	$231,422.59

The officers of the bank are: President, A. L. Kreutzer; vice president, George A. Kreutzer; cashier, R. Neuenschwander; assistant cashier, George D. Fulmer. Directors: A. L. Kreutzer, George A. Kreutzer, R. Neuenschwander, J. H. Chesak, C. S. Gilbert, H. G. Flieth and W. Alexander.

SCHOOLS.

Athens has a high school with a full four years' course. The principal is S. G. Corey; assistant, Miss Manner. Grade teachers: Lillian Kreutzer, first grade; Bessie Delap, second and third grades; Edith Laumar, fourth and fifth grades; Lotta Lowther, sixth and seventh grades; Laurine Irle, eighth grade.

The building is a solid brick building, modern in every respect, and there is an enrollment of two hundred and twenty-five scholars.

CHURCHES.

Five churches give testimony that the population and its civilization is Christian in character.

The Catholic congregation of Athens is numerically the strongest. It assembled as early as 1880, holding service in a private house.

It organized in 1886 and under the supervision of Rev. A. J. Joerres of Colby, built the church in 1887. It had no resident priest for some time, and the resident pastor at Poniatowski held regular services in the church until July, 1896, when Rev. Anthony E. Muehlenkamp was appointed rector and took up his residence at Athens. Under his charge the parish rapidly grew and it became necessary to build a larger church, which was begun in the year 1904, and completed and the church dedicated August 5, 1906. The cost of this new church was $30,000.

A parochial school was instituted in connection with the church as early as 1901, which, like the church, became too small and a new one was built and completed in 1908, costing $10,000. The congregation is in a flourishing condition, numbering over one hundred and fifty families. Of the pioneer members many have died, but the following still remain: Frank Albrecht, Jr., Adam Albrecht, Michael Schrein, John Junk, John C. Searing, John Stremer, Edmond Stremer, Math. Rausch, and Mrs. J. Munes.

Rev. Anthony E. Muehlenkamp is still resident priest, and the building of the stately church and parish school are testimonials of the high regard in which he is held by his congregation.

The Evangelical Christ congregation (Evangelical Christus Kirche) was organized early after the beginning of the settlement in Black Creek Falls, a missionary holding divine services. The present church was erected in 1896, and Reverend Hardenstein became the first resident pastor and still is in charge of the congregation.

The church is a fine brick building and the congregation is large. It has the Ladies' Aid Society, a good choir and a Young People's Society. President, Henry Kreutzer; vice president, Joseph Braunwalter; secretary, R. Neuenschwander; treasurer, G. Romang.

The Evangelical Communion church (Evangelical Gemeinschafts Kirche) was erected in 1900. This congregation has as yet no resident pastor, but is visited regularly every two weeks by Reverend Krueger from Dorchester, who conducts the religious service.

German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church (Dreieinigkeits Kirche)—This congregation is the oldest in the village; it was organized on the 20th day of August, 1882. The church was erected in 1886; divine services were held for the first four years in the public schoolhouse by Pastor Theodore Buengel. The resident pastor is Rev. William Knauf, who is in charge of the congregation since the year 1902.

The Presbyterian Church—Through the efforts of the First Presbyterian church, of Wausau, is due the organization of this congregation, which was effected in the year 1901, and a church was built in the following year. The late Reverend Knudson, a pioneer in home missionary work, served this church from its inception until 1903. He was followed by Revs. W. J. Agnew, J. D. Strauss and W. M. Morrison. When the last named one removed, the church was without regular service until Rev. C. F. Geiger was called as minister in May, 1911, which position he still holds. He has organized a "Christian Endeavor," and "Ladies' Aid Society," of which latter Mrs. Geiger is president. The congregation is now in a flourishing condition.

THE CITY OF COLBY

was incorporated under Chapter 128, Laws of 1901; its territory comprises one section of land, one-half thereof, west half of section 18, township 28, range 2 east, lying in Marathon county; and the other half, east half of section 13, in township 28, north of range 1 east, lying in Clark county. The railroad right of way runs on the county boundary line and divides the city, the two parts being named east ward and west ward. The whole population, according to the Federal census in 1910, was 774. The first supervisor rep-

resenting the city in the county board of Marathon county was Herman Neumeister.

The beginning of Colby dates back to the building of the Central Railroad, which came to that place in 1873. At the building of the railroad it was confidently expected that the main line road running to St. Paul would branch off at Colby, and there was much disappointment, justifiable it would seem, owing to the fact that the railroad passed Colby, going about two miles further north, and there laid out another village, named it Abbottsford, and branched off from that spot. Nevertheless Colby became a thriving village; the farm lands on all sides being taken up year after year and cultivated, and the eye of the traveler rests with pleasure on the waving fields of grain and corn and soft green meadows which border on the right of way of the road.

The city incorporated to be under one government and work together for the common good, instead of having two separate governments, each jealous of the other. The waterworks as well as the electric lighting plants are municipal plants, and a patriotic voluntary fire company is organized to protect property from fire. This fire company and the protection afforded by the waterworks was of great service in preventing the spread of fire during the disastrous forest fires of two and three years ago.

The city has a large public building with a lecture hall and for public meetings, which also contains the public library, which seems to have been the first public library in the county, being established in 1879, long before Wausau had one, the Pine Knot Library of Wausau hardly deserving the title or being in fact a "public" library.

On the east or Marathon county side are the following business houses: The saw mill of Umhoefer & Weiks, which has been in operation for at least twenty-five years.

The foundry and machine shop originally built by N. P. Peterson, a pioneer, who came in 1873 from Wausau to Colby and from a small beginning as a blacksmith built up the establishment to its present large proportions, and only sold out a short time ago on account of advancing age and a desire of well earned rest. The present owner, E. T. Loss, conducts the business with as much success.

Of stores keeping general merchandise are the firms of Jacobson & Nelson and Priebenow & Johnson.

The leading hotel is the "Commercial House," owned by N. J. White, and conducted for years now by J. D. Wicker, who keeps a first-class house.

Umhoefer & Danes have an auto repair shop and garage. A meat market is kept by E. Lulaff; a blacksmith and wagonmaker shop by Mr. Shore, and

Mr. Baer and Charles Allman are the shoemakers. Doctor McLaughlin is a physician and surgeon, and E. K. Harding the veterinary.

On the Clark county side are the following:

R. B. Salter, attorney at law; Drs. H. H. & A. M. Christopherson, physicians and surgeons; Doctor Freeman, physician and surgeon; Dr. E. V. Kautzki, dentist; Miss Cora Bryant, dentist.

H. J. Blanchard is the postmaster of Colby.

General merchandise is kept by Krause & Kersten, and Charles Burkhardt; hardware by Zielmann Brothers, and Colby Hardware Company, a corporation. Mr. Carleton keeps a furniture store, and marble works are operated by Lulaff Brothers. Frank Firnstahl conducts a boot and shoe store; J. E. Lyon keeps flour and feed; and O. R. Briggs keeps a drug store.

A cheese box factory is conducted on the cooperative plan. Boarding houses are kept by Mr. Hinkel and one by Mr. Gill; a bakery shop by Mr. Fleischmann; a tailor shop by Mr. Fleischhauer; a livery barn by W. Will, and Roy Inman has a barber shop.

Millinery salons to furnish the latest styles in bonnets and hats are conducted by Miss Kunz and Miss Gramberg.

THE PHONOGRAPH

is a lively newspaper, established in 1878 by Sam J. and Joel J. Shaefer, and since the death of Sam Shafer is printed and edited by the surviving partner, Joel. It has a large circulation in the towns along the "Line," being by far the oldest paper issued, and posts its readers on news in both counties.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Colby has a full four-year high school course in a separate building, and a state graded school. The principal of the high school is Roy Martin; first assistant, Miss Anga M. Burnson; second assistant, Miss Pearl Blanchard; and there are six grade teachers. All the schoolhouses are located in Clark county.

The State Bank of Colby is located on the west side, and was organized in 1900 with a capital of $25,000. A fair estimate of the business conducted in Colby can be arrived at from the splendid showing of this bank. The following is the latest statement, about January 1, 1913:

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	$219,175.45	Capital stock	$ 25,000.00
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	7,500.00	Surplus and undivided profits	22,467.04
Cash and due from banks	99,134.10	Deposits	278,342.51
	$325,809.55		$325,809.55

The officers and directors of the bank are: Erastus Bowen, president; R. B. Salter, vice president; K. Andrews, cashier; Ed. Kayhart, director.

CHURCHES.

The Catholic St. Mary church congregation was organized July 15, 1886, and attended as a mission from pastors from neighboring parishes. The first resident priest was Rev. A. J. Joerres. Under his direction a new church was built in 1889, known as the St. Killian's church. This church became too small and a new one was built in 1904 under the management and supervision of Rev. W. Reding, at a cost of $20,000, and the old name of "St. Mary" assumed. The membership of the congregation is 185 families, with 1,050 souls. A parochial school with three departments is owned and supported by the parish, the attendance in school being 146 pupils in 1912. The present rector is Rev. H. J. Artmann.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ZION'S CHURCH.

This congregation organized as early as 1880 and built its first church, a frame building, in 1883. A new brick edifice was erected in and dedicated on the 20th day of November, 1910, at a cost of $14,000. Eighty-four families, counting 462 souls, are members of this congregation, who have a resident pastor in the person of Rev. C. C. Hartenstein. The same minister has the mission at Unity, where services are held in the Lutheran Swedish Church building; the membership of this church in Unity is fifty-five persons.

Another German Evangelical Lutheran church was built about five years ago, which is growing in numbers, as the population of the place keeps on growing.

The Methodist congregation is the oldest in Colby, its organization dating back to the first settlement; there is no resident minister at present, but regular service is held by visiting ministers. The congregation consists of thirty members.

All the churches are in Clark county.

THE VILLAGE OF UNITY.

The village of Unity is situated in section 6, township 27, range 2 east, in Marathon county, and section 1, township 27, range 1 east in Clark county. As in the village of Colby, the railroad right of way of the Sault St. Marie Railroad (formerly Wisconsin Central) is laid on the boundary line of the county and the village is on both sides of the railroad.

Unity was first incorporated as a village in 1903 and organized, which incorporation was declared invalid after a long drawn-out lawsuit, involving its legality. In consequence of this judgment, a new incorporation was effected in 1906, which stood the test of judicial scrutiny. The first supervisor in the county board under the valid incorporation was Louis Cook, now the county clerk.

The first settlement was mentioned in a former chapter; the settlers increased more in the farming community east and west of the village in both counties, the lands being exceptionally inviting.

The business population is almost equally divided on both sides. On the east, or in Marathon county, are the following business houses: The Unity Manufacturing Company, runs a saw mill and cheese box factory. General merchandise stores are conducted by: Groelle & Hamann, the Unity Mercantile Company, and H. L. H. Weyers. Perske & Cutts keep hardware, and August Weide a meat market. C. Vogt & Son are in the machinery business, and Linskog & Jarvis are the blacksmiths. Harness and leather works are kept by Philip Klein. C. Nelson is the proprietor and manager of the Nelson Hotel, and another hotel is kept by William Galman. There is also a creamery and cheese factory on this side operated by Otto G. Rhodes. Dr. J. H. Clark is the physician and surgeon and keeps a drug store. E. L. Messer is the village postmaster.

On the Clark county side are the following business houses: William Creed, general merchandise; farm products by the Unity Produce Company; hardware by W. E. Morgan; furniture by John P. Kuehnan; wood, lime and farm products by J. F. Koch; hotel by William Laabs; wagonmaker, J. P. Johnson; livery by F. Jarvis, and a barber salon by V. R. Misener.

The Unity State Bank, organized in 1909, makes a good showing, especially in their deposits, giving evidence that if the population is not so very large, it is well doing, to say the least. The following is a copy of the bank statement on February, at the close of the business on February 4, 1913:

The Unity State Bank, located at Unity, Marathon county, at the close of business on the 4th day of February, 1913, pursuant to call by the Commissioner of Banking:

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	$48,980.71	Capital stock paid in	$10,000.00
Overdrafts	649.19	Surplus fund	600.00
Banking house	2,500.00	Undivided profits	22.48
Furniture and fixtures	2,158.37	Individual deposits subject to check	28,690.63
Due from approved reserve banks	15,289.51	Demand certificates of deposit	15,779.68
Checks on other banks and cash items	361.74	Savings deposits	17,824.37
Cash on hand	2,891.34		
Fire insurance premium advanced	86.30		
Total	$72,917.16	Total	$72,917.16

The officers are: President, C. E. Blodgett; vice president, O. C. Hamann; cashier, S. J. Falck, who, with J. H. Clark and L. H. Weyers, constitute the board of directors.

THE MARATHON COUNTY REGISTER

is the weekly local newspaper of the village, faithfully recording all interesting happenings, like most all country newspapers, a seven-column paper. It is in the eleventh year of its existence and may be said to have become of age in the newspaper world. It is located on the Marathon county side, having a job office in connection with its printing outfit. It was founded by Louis Cook, the present county clerk, who sold his interest therein to the present owner and editor, E. L. Messer.

SCHOOLS.

Unity has an excellent school building, new, modern and sanitary, as good as any in the county. It has a high school, with a full four-years' course, with three departments below the high school.

The principal of high school is O. L. Stinsor; assistant, Jessie L. Swan; grammar department, sixth, seventh and eighth grades, Delia Meyers; intermediate, third, fourth and fifth grades, Clara Brown; primary, Emma Schultz.

CHURCHES.

Three churches are in the village, the oldest being the Methodist church, the congregation of which organized in 1873, with the beginning of the settlement. The church was built somewhat later. The next church to be erected was the Scandinavian Lutheran church, which was built in 1906, and lastly the Church of "Christ Disciples," which was built in 1909. There are no resident ministers, the churches being missions attended by ministers from the nearby villages and cities.

THE VILLAGE OF SCHOLFIELD,

formerly a part of the town of Weston, was incorporated in 1904. It adjoins the city at its southeast side, and the Wausau Street Railway runs to and through the same to Rothschild. Its first supervisor on the county board was Christ Volkmann.

The large steam saw mill of the Ross & Brooks Lumber Company is located in that village, and gives employment to a large number of men who own their homes in the village. The pine and hemlock on the Eau Claire river has vanished, and the logs come a great distance to the mill by railroad from the north. It stands on the south side of the river, simewhat higher up, where in olden times stood the Martin mill.

The Ross & Brooks Lumber Company purchased the mill from C. P. Hazeltine, to whom it was conveyed by his sister, Mrs. Mary B. Scholfield, the widow of Dr. Scholfield, who built the mill in the forties. The mill still goes by the name of "Scholfield Mill," and the village has the same name from its pioneer founder.

The pond formed by the dam is a wide sheet of water, coming up close to the Wausau & South Line Road, over which the street cars run to Rothschild. On this pond, on the east side of the road, are situated the pleasure grounds of F. B. Fulmer, where boats, both row and gasoline, can be had to boat up the Eau Claire river, with its beautiful scenery.

These playgrounds have become very popular among Wausau people, and are much frequented in the summer months by family pleasure parties and others. There are swings for children and other outdoor plays for them, and fishing in the pond, besides boating. A milk and ice cream salon adds to the attractions. On the river further up are cabins for bathers.

The village has two general stores, one conducted by F. B. Fulmer, the other by Louis Jones, both well stocked with merchandise. Julius Wendorf has a blacksmith and wagon shop, and makes also boats of all descriptions, which can go out on the Eau Claire river into Lake Wausau.

The workmen around there nearly all own a large piece of ground with their homes, sufficient to raise all vegetables for their table use, and to spare.

The population is given in the census table, and it is safe to say that it is larger today than it was in 1910. L. H. Jones is the postmaster of Scholfield.

SCHOOLS.

The schoolhouse is a large, solid brick building recently erected at a cost of $20,000. The village and part of the town of Weston form a joint district. It is a seven-department state graded school, where instruction is given up to and including the ninth grade. The principal of the school is A. C. Huebner; assistant and seventh and eighth grades, Miss Myrtle Benson; sixth grade, Miss Ella Schmeling; fifth grade, Miss May Riley; third and fourth grades, Miss Margareth Glassow; second grade, Miss May Rassmussen; primary, Miss Eleanor Benson.

Up to the year 1900 the people of Scholfield attended the Evangelical Lutheran churches in Wausau, and sometimes the pastors would go down to hold service. But during 1901 to 1902 there were built the two Evangelical Lutheran churches, and after a few years both congregations were put in charge of resident ministers. One of these churches is in charge of Reverend Betts, and the other has Reverend Berger for its resident minister. There is also a Christian Science church in the village.

THE VILLAGE OF SPENCER

was incorporated in 1904 from part of the town of Spencer, and George Farrington was elected its first representative in the county board. It became a village almost simultaneously with the building of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, and for some time had a very fast growth. The territory was thickly studded with big, heavy pine timber, and as early as 1877 there were four large saw mills situated in the site of the present village. In the congressional election of 1878 the town of Spencer, which then included the present town and village (but there was hardly any settlement in the territory outside the village), cast over two hundred votes, the largest that was cast in any town or village in Marathon county outside of the city of Wausau. From that time on the vote decreased continually. The saw mills pulled out one after another as the timber vanished, until all had disappeared. But in nearly the same degree as the mills and the mill population decreased, the farming settlement increased, and while the village lost, the town gained year after year, and Spencer village became a good country village.

There is now one saw mill situated in the village, the mill of Herman

Martin, which does custom sawing for the farmers and lumber dealers. There are nine stores in the village, most of them with a large assortment of goods to supply all demands without resorting to mail order houses.

The Graves Mercantile Company has a department store. It is incorporated with a capital of $15,000, with J. D. Graves as president, and S. E. Graves as secretary and treasurer. George Farington has a general store, and there are besides the following others: Fair Store, owned by A. Moselneck, and A. Harschmann, manager; Max Stoltenow and Otto Plathner; Farmers' Cooperative Store, with Fred Rienow as manager; Cool & Luepke have a hardware store; F. A. Allar deals in general produce and as commission merchant; G. H. Heath keeps the drug store, and Mrs. C. K. Richardson a millinery; Charles Haslow does a large business as stock buyer.

Herman Schwantes keeps the National Hotel, and Phil. Bonville the Johnstone Hotel. There is also a restaurant kept by Roy Crawshaw. Martin & Wellnitz have a livery stable. There is a cheese factory in charge of John Holzchuh; a blacksmith shop kept by Herman Facklam, and a garage by E. G. Ingham. Herman Siemers is a tonsorial artist; Frank W. Heath is postmaster. There are two duly licensed physicians and surgeons, Dr. F. A. Soles and Dr. Don. Miller.

THE BANK OF SPENCER

was established in the year 1908, and to its existence and careful management is due much of the growth of the village and the surrounding farming community. Its condition is reported officially at the close of business on February 4, 1913, as follows:

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	$ 94,508.73	Capital stock paid in	$ 10,000.00
Overdrafts	11.03	Surplus fund	2,500.00
Bonds	9,500.00	Undivided profits	2,534.99
Banking house	2,375.00	Individual deposits subject to check	38,602.93
Furniture and fixtures	1,479.86	Time certificates of deposit	43,901.28
Due from approved reserve banks	17,623.35	Saving deposits	29,525.15
Checks on other banks and cash items	1,021.31	Cashier's checks outstanding	4,764.05
Cash on hand	5,309.12		
Total	$131,828.40	Total	$131,828.40

The officers of the bank are: John D. Graves, president; George Farrington, vice president; A. L. Boock, cashier. Board of directors: J. D. Graves, George Farrington, Frank Neumann, Wesley Vanderhoof, William Reinheimer, Herman Manthe and A. L. Boock.

SCHOOLS.

The village school is a brick building with ample room space. It is a state graded school, the course of instruction including the ninth and tenth grades, equal to the first and second year in a high school.

The principal in 1912-1913 is Henry Schellhause, with Mrs. Agnes Pickett as assistant. Clara Oberlatz is in charge of the intermediary and Miss Ines Fulton is teacher of the primary department. The school term is nine months, the average attendance is one hundred and twenty.

CHURCHES.

There is a German Evangelical Lutheran church and one Methodist church. The St. Trinity Evangelical Lutheran congregation was organized in September, 1882, with about twenty charter members, of which the following are still members: Karl Craemer, Gottlieb Voelker, Otto Plathner, Karl Stoltenow, Franz Korth, Franz Luebke, John Mueller and August Griepentrog. The first resident minister was John Schuette; he was succeeded in 1884 by Rev. F. H. Siebrandt, who remained with the congregation until 1893, when he was in turn succeeded by Rev. John Toat, who remained until the year 1899, and was followed by Rev. August Imm, who remained in charge of the congregation until he was succeded in 1901 by the present pastor, Rev. Karl E. J. Schmidt. The present church edifice was built in 1896 and dedicated the same year; the congregation number seventy four families. The parochial school has an average attendance of twenty-five pupils, under the instruction of the pastor. The following are the officers: Rev. Karl E. J. Schmidt, pastor; Wilhelm Foht, Herman Plathner and August Griepentrog, deacons; Karl Craemer, Franz Luebke and Franz Korth, trustees; Herman Schwantes, chairman; Gottfried Rindfleisch, treasurer; Karl Dittmann, secretary.

The Methodist church congregation is organized, but has no resident minister. Rev. D. S. Householder is the visiting minister. Both congregations have a Ladies' Aid Society.

The First Baptist church was organized June 19, 1878, with eight mem-

bers, by Rev. A. B. Green and Rev. H. W. Stearns general state Baptist missionaries. The church building was dedicated June 24, 1879. The following are the eight original members: J. W. Lowe, Susannah Ring, Eliza Saunders, Martha Lowe, Frank Cressy, Isaac Ring, Reuben Ring, S. E. Brooks.

THE VILLAGE OF BROKAW

was a part of the town of Texas before its incorporation in 1906. Its first representative in the county board of Marathon county was F. J. Edmonds. The village owes its existence to the building of the Wausau Paper Mill Company's plant at that place.

In the years 1880-1881 the Wausau Boom Company erected the dam across the Wisconsin river at that spot for the purpose of making slack water to facilitate the dividing of logs for the Wausau mills and points below; the current being too swift to allow that work to be properly done, the creating of slack water became a necessity.

That was the sole object of putting in the dam in the first place, and it was authoritatively stated that the cost of the dam was $100,000. The great water power created thereby was supposed to be put to some use in the near future, but nevertheless it took nearly twenty years before it was utilizied.

In the year 1899 a corporation was formed by some foreign business men, represented by the brothers Edmonds, and with some business men from Wausau, the Wausau Paper Mill Company was organized, and the mill erected, which has been in continuous operation ever since, running at its full capacity day and night, and employing on an average two hundred and seventy-five men.

Many of the workmen in the mill live at Wausau and are taken to and from the mill by a special train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, called the "Scud," but the majority live in the village in houses built by the company. The company has built a clubhouse for the workmen, and also a church of the Methodist denomination, with a resident minister since 1903. The present minister is Rev. Roland Scott.

The incorporated capital of the company is $750,000, with the following persons as officers: President, Walter Alexander; vice president, C. C. Yawkey; secretary and manager, W. L. Edmonds, and E. A. Edmonds, treasurer.

The distance to the village from Wausau is five miles, and it is connected with the Wausau telephone system at city of Wausau rates.

The postmaster of Brokaw is G. A. Runkel.

THE VILLAGE OF STRATFORD

was incorporated in the year 1910, and its first supervisor in the county board of Marathon county was W. F. Goetz. When it became a certainty that the extension of the railroad from Wausau to Marshfield was to be built and a station would be established at that place, which was platted by Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway, the R. Connor Company erected a large saw and planing mill at that place, which has been operated every year since 1892, and at a very conservative estimate has manufactured from twelve to fifteen million feet of lumber annually. The company owns timber lands enough within a radius of twenty-five miles to keep the mill stocked for at least ten years more, without going further for logs. It operates a railroad which runs fifteen miles south and east, to the town of Emmett, which, originally built as a logging railroad, is now operated as a public carrier. This company also manufactures barrel headings and operates a general store, with a large stock of merchandise of all kinds. It employs a large number of men and is one of the biggest business concerns in Marathon county.

Other business houses conducted at Stratford are: The Maxson Lumber Company, which deals in lumber, hardware, farm machinery, automobiles and has an auto repair shop. Chrouser Brothers, who operate a lath and tie mill, and John S. Bannach, a blacksmith and wagon shop. Dan Mahoney & Co. keep a general store and deal in flour and feed, etc. The Stratford Equity Company deals in flour, feed, hay, grain, live stock, and all farm products. H. L. Klemme operates a cheese factory; L. B. Weber a livery and sale stable and dray line. Louis Klumb conducts a meat market, C. A. Hahn a harness shop and Ignatz Pruell a shoemaker's shop. Mrs. Anna Butke keeps a confectionery and restaurant, and Mrs. R. Haase a restaurant. The Northern Milling Company of Wausau has a warehouse for all farm products, such as grains and hay, etc. Hotels are kept by E. C. Leiteritz, Herman Reichert and R. A. Groff; barber shops by John J. Kaiser and E. P. Rifleman.

Stratford also has an opera house, where traveling troups frequently appear in theatricals and which is a very fine hall for all social entertainments, which is owned and managed by John S. Bannach. The village has a large town hall for the conduct of its public business.

The Stratford Reporter is a six-column, full sheet newspaper, in its fourth year, which appears every Friday. It enjoys the patronage not only of the people of the village but of many outside parties, and accurately publishes the minutes of the village board. A good job printing office is connected with the newspaper office. Its owners and editors are F. J. Curtin & Son.

Stratford can boast of a military band which practices every Monday and Saturday evening at the High School Building. The medical profession is represented by Dr. N. S. Wahl and Dr. C. O. Fuller, physicians and surgeons. W. F. Goetz is the postmaster.

BANK OF STRATFORD.

Stratford State Bank, located at Stratford, State of Wisconsin, at the close of business on the 4th day of February, 1913:

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	$ 72,109.48	Capital stock paid in	$ 10,000.00
Overdrafts	13.10	Surplus fund	6,000.00
Bonds	17,712.50	Undivided profits	732.52
Banking house	3,500.00	Dividends unpaid	40.00
Furniture and fixtures	2,000.00	Individual deposits subject to check	37,934.09
Due from approved reserve banks	37,830.53	Time certificates of deposit	56,568.82
Cash on hand	3,577.07	Saving deposits	21,661.27
		Cashier's checks outstanding	3,805.98
Total	$136,742.68	Total	$136,742.68

Officers: President, R. Connor; vice president, Chr. Franzen; cashier, Walter Oby; directors, H. L. Klemme, William F. Goetz, and H. S. Wahl, M. D.

SCHOOLS.

The village of Stratford and the towns of Eau Pleine and Cleveland maintain together a union high school. The school building is a modern fine brick structure, one of the finest in the county. The principal of the high school is Miss Emma Mortinsin, with Miss Margaret Clellintine as her assistant.

There is a state graded school with three departments with the following staff of teachers: Principal, B. A. Waterman; intermediary department, Lillie Rifleman; primary, Miss Rosalie Bory. There are 25 pupils attending high school and 110 in the graded school.

CHURCHES.

St. Joseph Catholic Church—On the last Sunday of November, 1897, this congregation held a meeting and decided to build a church. The foundation for the present edifice was laid in September, 1898, and it was completed in 1899. The first trustees of the congregation were J. C. Kiefer, Edward Fulmer, and Ph. Burkhard. Rev. J. Gara from Rozellville attended to the religious needs of the congregation until in 1902 the parish received a resident pastor in the person of Rev. M. Casper. In the beginning the parish consisted only of 40 families, but at the present time it counts more than 140. There is a substantial solid brick parochial school, with four departments, conducted by the school sisters. The present resident pastor is Rev. Fredrick Foster.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Incorporated Towns in Marathon County—Historical and Descriptive Sketches of the Towns of Wausau, Weston, Mosinee, Texas, Marathon, Knowlton, Berlin, Stettin, Easton, Maine, Wien, Bergen Hull, Brighton, Holeton, Hamburg, Spencer, Rib Falls, Rietbrock, Day, Johnson, Halsey, Cleveland, Eau Pleine, Kronenwetter, Pike Lake, Norrie, Eldron, Harrison, McMillan, Emmett, Frankfort, Plover, Cassel, Hewitt, Ringle, Franzen, Bern and Flieth.

THE TOWN OF WAUSAU.

What was the name of the first town in Marathon county? This question is not so easily answered. By the act establishing Marathon county, the "village of Wausau" was named as the county seat. The village of course was not incorporated at that time, and was named a village only because of the number of mills and buildings close together village-like. The election was held and the vote for county officers canvassed in the village, and the report of their canvass is recorded and appears in the minute book of the county board, or as they were then termed "the board of supervisors," and their report speaks very distinctly of a "town of Wausau."

The report certifying to the election of county officers is signed by Charles Shuter, justice of the peace; John Stackhouse, clerk of board of supervisors; Edward A. Pierson, supervisor, and underneath the following:

Attest:

D. R. Clement,

Town clerk, Wausau, Wis.

Underneath appears the following entry:

"Copy of returns on file in this office:

"We the undersigned board of canvassers for the town of Wausau in Marathon county, Wisconsin, do hereby certify that we presided this day to canvass the votes polled in the several precincts in said town on the first

Tuesday in April, A. D. 1850, and the result being ascertained, we the board do determine:

That

James Moore
Andrew Warren, Jr.
Morris Walrad
E. W. Pencost

} by a majority of votes are elected justices of the peace.

Isaac Gunsolly
Alva Newton

} by a majority of votes are duly elected constables.

That

D. R. Clement by a majority of votes is duly elected town clerk.

As witness our hands this 9th day of April, A. D. 1850.

(Signed) { John Stackhouse, Chairman.
Edward Pierson, Supervisor.

Attest:

D. R. Clement,
Town Clerk, Wausau, Wis."

It will be noticed that all these officers certify as officers of the town of Wausau.

The whole county was governed by three supervisors elected by the people of the whole county, and while there were at least three election precincts, they were elected together by the people of the county. The whole county was only one town, that is, under one town government. There is nothing in the further proceedings which throws more light, but in the minutes of the board of supervisors held on the first Tuesday in January, 1853, there appears this entry: "C. A. Single, Hyram E. Dillon and B. F. Berry were appointed as assessors for the town and county of Marathon," and these two designations "town and county of Marathon" are found several times afterwards.

So it would seem that the town was named "town of Marathon," although it speaks first of a town of Wausau. In the meeting of the supervisors held on the 12th day of November, 1856, present Doolittle and Judson, the following appears:

"The board then proceeded to divide the town and county of Marathon into towns, with separate town organizations as follows: The town of Wausau to embrace all of township 28, ranges 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 and sections 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of township 28, north of range 8 east, and all of townships 29, 30, 31, and 32 of ranges 2 to 8, inclusive. The town of Mosinee to embrace

that part of the county lying in townships 26 and 27, north of ranges 2 to 9, inclusive, and the town of Eau Claire to include all of town 28, range 8, except sections 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of township 28, and townships 28, 29 and 30, north of range 9 east," and the following voting places were fixed:

The first town meeting in each town to be held on Tuesday, December 16, 1856, for the town of Wausau at the village of Wausau, for the town of Mosinee at the house of William G. Blair, and for the town of Eau Claire at the house of Milo Kelly. That disposed of the town of Marathon for good at the time, because the whole territory of the county, at least that part which was surveyed, is included in the division of the three towns.

The board organized January 28, 1857, with the election of L. Doolittle from the town of Wausau as chairman.

The name "town of Marathon," which was dropped in this division, was given to a new town created November 10, 1857, to have township 28, ranges 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, but the town was not organized, and was later recreated on the 5th day of April, 1859, with the same territory, and in the same meeting the name of the town of Eau Claire was changed to town of Weston. The territory of this town (Wausau) was frequently changed, and it includes now only thirty sections in township 29, range 8, the northeast sections having been attached to the town of Texas, but it has kept its name.

Although there is nothing absolutely reliable on hand, it is very probable that farming was begun in this town as early as in any one, and it is certain that the "Mechanics Ridge Settlement" was the first farm settlement in this county; that is to say, that there was a concerted movement to go on land with the intention to farm it, and that a settlement was started among the mechanics at work at Wausau for that purpose, although the settlement was stretched over several miles. This settlement was referred to, and it is also stated that the mechanics did not farm very long, but sold out, only James W. Nutter remaining on his land.

This town is one of the most populous in the whole county at this time. The sections bordering on the city of Wausau are cut up in small holdings owned mostly by workmen, who either live on the land or in the city and cultivate the land garden-like, to help their incomes by raising vegetables or pasture a cow.

There is one saw mill in the town owned and operated by Paul Seymour; it was erected over thirty years ago and has been in continuous operation every year. It does a large amount of custom sawing for farmers, enabling them to get their lumber for buildings and repairs close at hand and gives them also a market for their surplus timber. Near the mill is a grocery store

kept by William Fradrich and a blacksmith shop conducted by Herman Hahn. There is one creamery and cheese factory in the town, and at the store there is a public hall. The town has five good school buildings; one near Nutterville is a new solid brick building with a state graded school having two departments. The principal of this school is Miss Marie Ehmke; assistant, Miss Emma Van Kannel; the enrollment is sixty-two.

CHURCHES.

There is only one church in this town, a German Evangelical-Lutheran Church. It is named the "Holy Trinity Church." The congregation was organized by Reverend Hudtloff forty years ago and services were conducted for some years in a schoolhouse, Reverend Hudtloff being the visiting minister. The present church edifice was built thirty-two years ago. The first resident pastor was Rev. Martin Buerger, who is the resident pastor of this congregation for over thirty years. Another congregation has its edifice just across the town line, but members from this town belong to that other congregation.

THE TOWN OF WESTON

was originally organized as the town of Eau Claire as one of the first towns in the county on the 12th day of November, 1856. Its first settlement goes back in the forties, only a few years after the coming of Stevens to Wausau or rather "Big Bull." It was to consist of township 28, range 8, except sections 1 to 7 inclusive, and townships 29 and 30 in range 9, and Milo Kelly was the first chairman.

Milo Kelly's mill was located above the present Manser mill and came into possession of Milo Kelly's sons, William P. and N. T., and they afterwards acquired the Goodhue mill, and rebuilt the same, which is the present mill of John Manser. After the Goodhue mill had been rebuilt, the upper Kelly mill, as it was named for some time, was abandoned and manufacturing done at the lower mill. After the death of the brothers Kelly, this mill was sold to B. E. Jones, and he in turn sold it to John Manser, the present owner, who is still operating it and has a large tract of timber to keep it running for many years to come.

The name of this town was later changed to "Weston," why, is not apparent. It would seem that the first name was more fitting, it being the name of the river which drains a large territory—nearly the whole of the territory of that town—and is one of the largest tributaries of the Wiscon-

sin. The flood of 1912 swept away the dam at Manser's mill and the boom, and did otherwise damage, which has been repaired, and the mill is ready for operation with the opening of the sawing season of 1913.

Another and probably the largest manufacturing company doing business in Marathon county, is located in this town. It is the Marathon Paper Mills Company, which manufactures high grade "Mitscherlich fibres and specialties." It is one of the largest paper mills in the state. It was organized February 13, 1909, with a capital stock of $1,600,000. It has three paper-making machines, with a capacity of seventy-five tons per day, also a sulphite mill and a bleaching plant of equal capacity, and a ground wood mill of twenty-five tons capacity.

The mills were started in November, 1910. The motive power for this immense plant is obtained by damming the Wisconsin river and converting the energy of the falling waters into electricity. The building of this dam was a big engineering work which presented some difficulties, which have been overcome, and this mill has now the whole energy of the flow of the Wisconsin river with the big reservoir created by this dam. The reservoir thus obtained forms a big sheet of water called Lake Wausau. The officers of this corporation are: President, C. C. Yawkey; vice president, Walter Alexander; secretary and general manager, D. C. Everett; treasurer, B. F. Wilson, who, with C. J. Winton, Neal Brown, and W. H. Bissell make up the board of directors. The mill employs 325 men, many of them living in Wausau, but a village has grown up near the mill of goodly dimensions.

THE ROTHSCHILD PARK

situated about half a mile above this paper mill on the bank of the river is the popular amusement place for Wausau people. There is the splendid pavilion of the Wausau Street Railroad of stone and steel construction. The hall has splendid acoustics and is an ideal location for Chautauqua assemblies. It will easily accommodate 2,000 people, and is visited summer and winter alike. On the lake so-called are row and gasoline boats for boating, a swimming pool, and other attractions, which make this park the popular resort that it has become. The street cars run to the park and on particular occasions give a reduced rate which otherwise is ten cents.

The Wausau Country Club has its club house and golf ground a short distance above the Rothschild Park.

Farming was not carried on in this town to a large extent until lately. The lands in the Eau Claire valley are a sandy loam against which there

was a prejudice, the soil being deemed too light for the production of grains; but experience has shown that no better land for potato culture can be had, the soil being of the same quality as the celebrated potato fields of Waupaca county, and large crops of this root are now raised and exported. Also corn planting has turned out a success, the corn being cut and put in siloes for cattle feed, and stock raising is profitable. A creamery near Kelly's is doing a large business.

SCHOOLS.

There are five school districts in this town with as many schoolhouses. The village of Rothschild and a part of the town of Flieth form a joint school district, with the schoolhouse in the village. The children from the town of Flieth cross the Wisconsin river on the dam which forms a bridge, being of concrete and a perfectly safe crossing. The school there is a state graded school having four departments. The schoolhouse is a solid brick building, costing $10,000. The principal is Miss Goldie Linder; assistant, Miss Catherine McCallin. Only two departments were used, but a third department is being instituted, and three teachers will be engaged in the coming year. The enrollment is one hundred.

CHURCHES.

There is a Presbyterian church at Kelly's which is a mission of the First Presbyterian Church of Wausau; it was built in 1895, and from thirty-five to forty families scattered over quite a large territory are members.

THE TOWN OF MOSINEE (IN 1912).

This town was established in November, 1856, to consist of townships 26 and 27 in ranges 2 to 9 inclusive, extending from east to west throughout the county. Its present area is parts of township 27 in ranges 7 and 6, having in all very little over forty-one sections. At the time of its organization there was probably not a settler outside the mill settlement at the village of Mosinee and in the immediate neighborhood. All that territory is now settled upon, and especially on the western part are some of the finest farms in the county.

At the same time there were also established the towns of Wausau and Eau Claire; the reason for it undoubtedly was to get the people living on and along the Stevens Point road to help in getting the road in some state of improvement, to make it passable, if nothing more. In former years there were several saw mills located in this town, but the pine timber has disap-

peared, and no more is left now than farmers will keep for their own use, but they have an abundance yet for that purpose.

There are six public schools in the town, one of which, a solid comfortable brick building, in the joint district in towns of Mosinee and Bergen at Moon, is a graded school with two departments. The principal is Miss Marie O'Connor, with Miss Jessie De Lisle having charge of the primary department and with an average attendance of about sixty pupils. This town was very sparsely settled until lately. It was after 1893 that a number of Bohemians, some from Chicago, some from Cedar Rapids, came into and settled upon the lands, and that nationality constitutes about one-half of the town, if not the majority. They are an intelligent and industrious people and have made farming a success. While there is no saw mill in that town, there is one just across the town line in the town of Bergen, at a place called Moon, and farmers can go to the village of Mosinee or to Moon to get their sawing done at whichever place is nearest to their farm.

The farmers from this town have no church as yet, the settlement being still small, and the settlers belonging to different Christian denominations attend the churches in the village of Mosinee. That farming is carried on profitably is shown by the fact that this small settlement supplies two cheese factories in that town with all the milk needed to run the same throughout the season.

THE TOWN OF TEXAS. (1912.)

The town of Texas was established November 12, 1856, at the time when the county was first divided into the towns of Wausau, Mosinee, Eau Claire (this name was later changed to "Weston"), Marathon, and Jenny and Texas. This last named town was given the territory in townships 30 and 31 and 32, of range 8, and east ½ of township 31, range 7, and all that part of township 30, range 7, east of the Wisconsin river.

It will be remembered that saw mills were built on Pine river in the decade from 1840 to 1850; that the mill in Merrill was built by A. Warren in 1849, and there must have been some means of communication between the logging and saw mill points, and while there was no road or highway until towards the end of the fifties, there was no doubt a trail connecting these settlements with each other besides the river. Along this trail which became afterwards with some slight changes the Wausau and Merrill Road, there began a farm settlement a little earlier in point of time than settlement of "Mechanics Ridge."

The first farm settler, although he was a logger in the main, was Martin Hobart, who settled on land and cleared the Hobart farm. Martin Hobart, who made the original entry from the United States Government, soon sold part of it to Philip Marshall, whose land was located at the crest of the hill bearing his name, and others followed in succession along the same trail somewhat later on. With the exception of the Hobart farm, which was a well cultivated farm of nearly eighty acres clearing in 1870, and the Marshall farm, somewhat smaller in extent of clearing, there was no farm deserving such name on this road until after 1870. There were what might be called at best some improvements, clearings from five to fifteen acres, hardly more until that time. The Hobart farm passed through several hands and is now the property of Dan Healy and Towle, and the Marshall farm is owned now by M. Groff, although a rumor is current that it has been sold lately.

The Trappe river saw mill was built in the early fifties as a water-power mill and later changed to a steam mill, and there was a small settlement of native Americans around the mill, who owned the land and made the improvements when not otherwise engaged in logging or lumbering.

Another pioneer of Marathon county, Levy Hinton, brother of Thomas Hinton, also settled in the town of Texas, and his son, Walter Hinton, is the only descendant of the pioneer race, who still owns and occupies the old farm, one of the best in the town.

These farms were all on the Merrill or Jenny road, as it was then called, scattered from Wausau to Trappe river. When the road was cut out, it followed the section line north and south running in a straight line over Marshall hill at its steepest point, which folly can only be explained on the theory that the supervisors, in laying out, believed the roads must be on the "line." This hill is one of the steepest in the whole county and remained the terror of teamsters for nearly a score of years. All the supplies for Merrill, Pine River, and in all the camps as far north as Grandmother Falls, and even further, had to go up that long, steep hill, and no heavily loaded team was ever able to get on the top unaided. It passes understanding why the Wausau lumbermen did not get another better route, which could have been easily done by united work. There was no improvement on this part of the highway until the year 1876, when B. G. Plumer, A. Stewart, of Wausau, and J. T. Callon, from Texas, were members of the county board and obtained from the county the sum of $500 to be spent in betterment of that part of the road, and were appointed as commissioners to supervise the work. These commissioners instead of spending the money on the old road, laid out a new road around the hill, winding around the edge of the same, as it is to this

day, and very little money has been spent on the part of the road since because the road there is hard and stony, and will not easily wash out.

The first settlers in this town, as in most others, were native born Americans, and the first German settlers to come into these quarters were David Hollinger and his two sons, and Philip Gensman, who came in the last part of the fifties. At this time came also Henry Paff, Adolph La Piere, and Mark Latour. These settlements were scattered from five miles above Wausau, from Marshall farm, which was the first one from Wausau going north, as far as Pine River, but in the second half of the decade from 1860 to 1870, and later, came a strong influx of German emigrants in that town. Among them were Charles Weinkauf, Charles Weiland, August Buss, Fred Pagel, Carl Bliese, Martin Bohm, and others. The native American born population, with a few exceptions—as, for instance, Walter Hinton—have emigrated, but the German born population has remained and is the backbone of the town.

The renowned granite quarries of Marathon county were first opened in that town by Grothe & Peters, already referred to. The works of the Marathon County Granite Company have been removed to Wausau.

At Heights, a short distance above the railroad station, the brothers Anderson and a Mr. Johnson opened a shop as co-partners to carry on the business after Grothe & Peters had closed up their business, and from this small beginning in 1885, their business has grown to big dimensions. They employ now upwards of seventy-five men, and their products have become one of the most important articles of export from Marathon county and will remain so for all time to come. They own their quarry, which furnishes as fine a granite as can be found anywhere, which for taking a fine polish is unsurpassed, and their monuments are in demand in every state of the Union. The firm is now incorporated with the following persons as officers: President, Charles E. Johnson; vice president, Gustav E. Anderson; secretary, Orlaf Anderson; treasurer and general manager, William N. Anderson.*

One large creamery has been in operation in this town for fifteen years, which is worked on the co-operative plan, and does a profitable business for both owners and patrons.

The town has seven modern schoolhouses in as many districts.

The German St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran congregation was organized as early as 1870 and services held regularly in a schoolhouse until 1882,

* This corporation has made arrangements to remove their works to Wausau to get the advantage of railroad transportation on both railroads at Wausau without extra transfer.

when the present church was built. In the first few years the resident minister from the St. Paul's congregation at Wausau conducted the services, but since the completion of the church the Rev. Martin Buerger, resident minister in the neighboring town of Wausau, holds religious service for the congregation.

Another German Evangelical Lutheran congregation is organized in the northern part of the town, holding meetings and service in a schoolhouse, with a minister from the city of Merrill in charge thereof, and the building of a church is already contemplated and will be carried out in the near future.

A Methodist congregation was organized about fifteen years ago, which erected a church building a few years afterwards. This congregation has a resident minister in the person of Rev. Paul E. Teige.

THE TOWN OF MARATHON.

This town originally comprised the whole territory of Marathon county, but when the county was organized and the county seat was named "Wausau," and there being only one town in the whole county, this name as the name of a town was lost for some years, but was revived April 5, 1859, when a new town was created out of portions of the town of Wausau, and the new town was given the name of "Marathon." This new town embraced in its territory township 28, from ranze 2 to range 6, inclusive.

The history of the village and the town of Marathon are nearly identical. The Pittsburg settlers' club, into which each member paid $100, for which sum he could get, or was entitled to get, eighty acres of land near to the newly laid out village of Marathon City, and one village lot and three acres on the outskirts of the village, made each settler at the same time the owner of real estate in the village and interested in its future. But there was no business in the village, nothing but dense forest, and settlers had to move on the land and go to farming. The platted village served only as a point for a meeting place, and more so after the church was built and regular service held.

The growth of the town of Marathon was very slow for many years, slower than the towns of Berlin and Stettin, and Maine. The cause of the faster growth of the latter towns was this: the emigration from Germany was much stronger from its northern part—from Prussia, particularly from Pommerania—and the settlers in these latter towns being almost, without ex-

ception, from that portion of Germany, attracted these newcomers. The emigration from the southern and extreme western part of Germany, from where the people hailed that settled in Marathon City, was not nearly so great, and the influx of newcomers from Pittsburg almost ceased after the war between the states broke out. The town of Marathon enjoyed its most rapid growth after 1876, when through the judicious advertising given the Marathon county lands by J. M. Smith and somewhat later by Fred Rietbrock, new settlers came in, going to the town of Marathon, and even more so to the present town of Cassel. Most of these newcomers were of Polish nationality, but a good portion were Germans.

These German emigrants coming from Pittsburg and their descendants, or a majority of them, are still living on the old farms made by their parents, and so are the second group which came after 1870. In the town of Marathon the descendants of the German emigrants are still in the ascendancy. The town is pretty well settled; not much wild land is held by nonresidents. There are splendid farms, good houses, good barns and good roads, good schoolhouses and everything to make farm life agreeable. Rural routes bring the daily mail and newspapers, villages are near by and telephone stations bring the farmer in immediate connection with other cities or towns.

There is one small saw mill in this town given to custom sawing. There are four cheese factories which do a fine business, distributing probably over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the farmers in this town.

It is a fact worthy to be mentioned that from the very beginning there was a better stock of cattle kept in this territory, which included Cassel, than in most other German towns. The German farmer from the south took more to cattle than to grain raising, in which latter the North German farmer in the eastern and northern towns of Stettin, Berlin and Maine excelled. With the establishment of creameries and cheese factories there has been a change everywhere in favor of a better grade of cattle, and good breeds are now to be found in every town.

In the town are three joint school districts, each of course with a well equipped schoolhouse, everything needful in the instruction of the young being readily furnished.

There are no churches in this town; the population, mainly adherents of the Catholic church, are members of the congregation in Marathon City, while those of the Polish nationality worship at the Polish Catholic church in the neighboring town of Cassel.

THE TOWN OF KNOWLTON.

The settlement in this town was one of the earliest in Marathon county, but, like the settlement in Wausau and Mosinee, it was a pinery settlement. There is a tavern which stands to this day, not used as a tavern now, still in the possession of the family of Leonhard Guenther, who purchased it from the former owner in the early fifties—the historic Leonhard Guenther tavern, or Knowlton House, the most popular roadhouse, which had a very large number of patrons until the building of the railroad to Wausau in 1874 ended the road travel. The settlement was confined to immediate surroundings of the tavern, and the saw mill of the Starks, father and sons, which was located a short distance below the tavern. The town was created by the county board in the year 1859 to consist of township 26, in ranges 8 and 9, and all of range 7 of the same township, lying east of the Wisconsin river. This settlement has been noticed in Chapter IX and it did not materially grow after the railroad was built.

There is a tradition that a mill once stood on the Wisconsin river at the mouth or just below the mouth of the Eau Plaine river, which empties a little more than a mile above Knowlton, at a place called Warren's place, and it is barely possible that Andrew Warren thought of building, or had a little mill there (it must have been a steam mill if one was there at all), but no reliable data can at this time be ascertained. Certain it is, that since 1850 no mill has been there.

In the last six years, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad has run a spur track for about four miles east to a saw and planing mill owned by F. W. Huebner, and still further east for about eight miles, more to assist in the settlement of the lands in that territory.

In the village of Knowlton there is a saw mill owned by Charles Guenther, doing custom sawing, a grist mill owned by the same gentleman; a general merchandise store conducted by C. Guenther & Sons, and a general merchandise store conducted by L. Breitenstein.

There is a creamery in the village which has a very large patronage and its products are shipped to the east. A public hall owned by Adam Feit is the central meeting place for social entertainings and public meetings.

There is a Catholic church in the village, built by Leonhard Guenther in the year 1875, and it is visited by the resident priest at Mosinee.

A Methodist congregation was organized in 1900 by Rev. Burton Richardson and services held in the schoolhouse. On January, 1905, the eleven members of the society purchased half an acre of ground from the Wendell Stark

farm for a church site and in the same year, with the assistance of their neighbors, regardless of religious beliefs, finished a fine chapel costing about twelve hundred dollars—which was dedicated December 10, 1905, by Rev. Perry Millar, D. D., assisted by Rev. Oliver Saylor, local pastor. The memberships consisted of the following persons: Mrs. Jane Wilcox, Mrs. F. A. Wilcox, Mrs. St. Rogers, Mrs. Robert Brace, Mrs. L. Kuntzmann, Mrs. R. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Arleigh Peabody, Mrs. Maria Baxter, Mrs. Kate Richmond and Miss Bertha Richmond.

The lands east of the village which are yet nearly uninhabited, will, from present appearances, be taken up and settled upon in not far time.

THE TOWN OF BERLIN.

The oldest real farm settlements were made by German farmers in the towns of Berlin, Stettin and Marathon about the same time in 1856 and 1857; not that there were no other farms in other localities, as for instance, on Mechanics Ridge in the town of Wausau, and others mentioned in chapter on "Early Settlements," but those settlements were rather of a sporadic character, made by loggers and mechanics who carried on farming only as a sort of side line to their regular lumbering employment, and who made not much progress as farmers. But the men that went into the town of Berlin—and that includes those who settled in the town of Maine and a few in the town of Hamburg—came for the sole purpose of farming, intending to live by farming and make a living for themselves and their families, and grow up with the country. They all had families when they came, and few if any that ever settled in the present town of Berlin ever emigrated therefrom.

The heads of the families staid on the land, clearing and planting, letting their sons work in the pinery for some time and with the money thus earned improved their holdings, by getting stock and getting up better buildings. In ten years after the first settlements in the town of Berlin, there were already a number of good farms, and a populous town, this town growing faster than any other one. But the oxteam was still the team universally used, horses being at that time not much in use, because farmers thought they could not afford to pay the high price for them, and also because horses were more expensive to keep than the oxteam.

In the size of cleared lands, the town of Berlin was far ahead of any other town in the first twenty years after settlement, but when a farm was large enough, had cleared land enough, the farmer was careful to preserve the rest of the timber, and by doing so, obtained a good price after railroads had come.

The town of Berlin was created by the county board in February, 1859, to consist of township 30, in ranges 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, and all of township 30, in range 7, west of the Wisconsin river. The first election was held at the house of John Kopplin, and William Drost was elected chairman.

The first settlers have all gone now to their long rest, and the second generation is getting well along in years, but as a rule the land first settled upon by the pioneers is still occupied by their sons or grandsons. The buildings are exceptionally fine, good houses and barns; houses with a heating apparatus and water supply are not a rarity; the roads are in good condition all the year around, and the land in a state of high cultivation. The number of cheese factories and creameries has caused the farmers to improve their stock greatly. The town consists now of township 30, range 6 east, and is one of the smallest in the county, because the correction line on the west makes it a little less than thirty-six full congressional sections. But the town is one of the richest in the county. It is doubtful whether a single eighty acres is owned by anyone not an actual settler or occupant. There are one creamery and five cheese factories in the town, two general stores with a good stock of merchandise, one conducted at Naugart by Albert Fehlhaber, and one near the southwest corner of the town by William Beilke, both sons of pioneers.* There is located in this town a large saw mill owned by the widow of Henry Sellin, which is well stocked with logs by the farmers from Berlin and Hamburg. It has been in operation for thirty years, sawing millions of feet of pine, and there is timber enough in the towns of Berlin and Hamburg to supply the mill for twenty-five years more.

There are seven school districts, each with a good frame schoolhouse, with a course of study up to the eighth grade, open eight months a year. There are three Lutheran churches in the town, one at Naugart in the center, one at or near the northwest corner and one on the south side of the town. These three congregations were originally one, founded about fifty-two years ago, but in later years they separated at least in two.

The congregation at Naugart has a fine church, as good as can be found in the county, costing $10,500, not reckoning much of the work done and material furnished without charge by the individual members of the congregation. There is a good parsonage for the resident minister. This congregation celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their organization and the dedication of their church (the first being a log building) on the 12th day of August, 1910, with great festivities. There was present on that occasion the

* See Little Chicago, town of Hamburg.

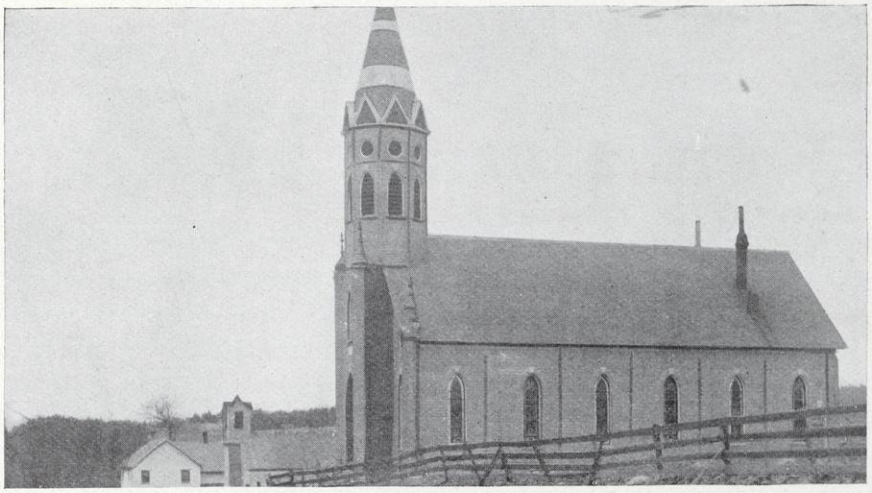
first pastor who had assembled them together, and held missionary service, Rev. J. Strieter, who was then over eighty years of age. He had expressly come to visit his flock from Bay City, Michigan, bringing with him his wife. His voice was yet clear, although his eyesight had weakened. His sermon preached on that occasion was full of the love of God and love for man. Of course he found many changes; of the original congregation and of the men who signed the original membership roll of fifty-four, only two were left, to wit: Edward Nass and William Voigt.

The first minister at Naugart was Rev. J. J. Hoffmann, who was succeeded in 1867 by Rev. William Hudtloff, but soon afterwards the congregation separated and built a church and parsonage, and Reverend Schroedel was called as minister. Under his pastorage the present new church was built and the parsonage. He was succeeded by Rev. W. Bergholz, who remained about eight years and was followed by Rev. John Glaser, who remained with the congregation about nine years, and was succeeded by Rev. H. Brands, who directed the spiritual affairs until the year 1904, when the present minister, Rev. Theo. Hartwig, took charge of the congregation. The ministers serving this congregation also had charge of a congregation having their church edifice on or near the northwest corner of the town, which was established nearly at the same time as the one at Naugart. The present voting strength of this congregation is 90, with 275 communicants.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity church stands on land deeded by Fred Aschbrenner on the south side of the town, which church was erected in 1888-1889, but services were held ever since 1861 in the schoolhouse by the resident minister, J. J. Hoffmann, who had organized the Naugart congregation. There was a parsonage erected on the land of Fred Krenz which was occupied by Rev. J. J. Hoffmann and his successors. The trustees of this church are: F. Aschbrenner, H. Grewin and Louis Fehlhaber.

Rev. A. J. Koepp is the resident minister of this congregation, and occupies the parsonage, about half way between this church and the Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel church in the town of Main, which is in charge of the same minister.

There is another German Evangelical Lutheran church near the northwest corner of the town which was organized thirty years ago and which was served by the resident minister at Naugart. About twenty-five years ago the congregation built a church edifice and has become strong enough to warrant the calling for a pastor, and it will be but a short time when that church too will have its resident minister.



GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, NAUGART, WIS.

VIEW OF NAUGART, WIS.

POST OFFICE AT NAUGART, WIS.

THE TOWN OF STETTIN (IN 1912).

The town of Stettin was created February, 1860, by the county board of Marathon county, to consist of township 29, ranges 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 east; the first election was to be held in the spring of the same year, which resulted in the election of Charles Buttke as chairman. The early settlement has been referred to in Chapter IX, the four brothers Buttke and their cousins being among the first ones, all strong, active, industrious and intelligent men. They soon had nice farms, but the lure of the west with its great prairies attracted them, and most of them went to the Dakotas after having made big farms here. One, the younger, Carl Buttke, died on his farm in Stettin when his children were very young, but his widow kept the property and family together. The town consists now of township 29, range 6, and sections 27 to 34 in township 29, range 7 east.

The farm settlement in Stettin flourished together with that in Berlin, and while a great number of the original settlers have gone to the Dakotas, Nebraska, Iowa and as far as Oregon, the majority still reside on the original homesteads, the land being now held by their sons and grandsons. It is one of the richest towns in Marathon county, with splendid farms and fine buildings.

There are four cheese factories, all well supplied with milk. One little portable mill purchased in 1882 by Carl Buttke, William Buttke, Othmar Sauter and John Loy, which did a large amount of custom sawing for farmers for twenty years, has been sold and moved into the southern part of the town, where it is still in operation by August Seehafer. Another mill, owned by Fritz Erdmann, makes shingles and laths. Another mill is operated by Fitzke & Plautz on Little Rib.

The town is divided into seven school districts, each having a modern schoolhouse. There are two churches, each an Evangelical Lutheran church. The first congregation was organized by Rev. A. F. H. Gebhard over fifty years ago; the present frame church edifice was built in 1885. This congregation celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on the 2d day of June, 1912. It was a profound and solemn celebration. The anniversary services were held in the forenoon in the church, which had been renovated and decorated with flowers, and Reverend Ehnke and President Ahl of Oshkosh, and Reverend Gebhard, the founder and for twenty-eight years pastor of the congregation, spoke of the primitive conditions under which it was organized; and of the hardships with which the founder had to contend. Of the founders who had signed the roll of membership only two, the Reverend Gebhard and A. Kippke,

were present; some had moved away, but the majority rested in the cemetery around the church, and in words which sank deep in the heart of his hearers, Reverend Gebhard remembered the dead. In the afternoon there was a festival in the grove at the church, where greetings from neighboring congregations were read, addresses made and the women of the congregation did the honors to the many guests that took part in the celebration. Revs. P. Spiegel of Wausau and P. Ficken of Edgar each made an address fitting the occasion and the memary of this anniversary will not pale in the hearts of those who had the good fortune to be present. The present pastor is Rev. Paul Martin Pilz.

Another nice little brick church is situated near the northwest corner of the town built about seven years ago, where Rev. Ernest Wendtland, the resident minister at the town of Rib Falls, holds service.

THE TOWN OF EASTON.

The town of Easton was created by the commissioners of Marathon county, who then constituted the county board, in the year 1861; the first election was ordered to be held in the house of A. L. Ackley, who lived in range 10. The town was given townships 28 and 29, north of ranges 9 and 10, and township 27, north of range 10. As now constituted it includes only township 29, north of range 9 east.*

The first farm settlement in the present town was made by Dennis Manning and his brother, who came there in the year 1859; there were a few other settlers in range 10, including A. L. Ackley and John Hogarthy, and a few Canadians who had Indian wives. Dennis Manning and brother Michael each made a large farm and left their families in good circumstances, and one of the sons still resides in the town.

The farms were very few and far apart for a long time, until the German emigration set in in 1866 and the following years. Carl Rick and August Uecker came in 1866 and Carl Sternberg, Herman Sternberg and William Jaecks came in 1867, and the town was more and more settled by the German emigration, which still for some years to come preferred the western to the eastern towns, apparently for no other reason than that the western towns were stronger settled upon.

Herman Zahrt owns a mill in this town for custom sawing. The farms

* This town was abolished in 1865, but reestablished a few years afterwards.

are now as large as in any of the towns and there is a large amount of hardwood still standing, which brings good prices now. One creamery and three cheese factories take all the milk that is produced and the output is large. There is a large stock of registered pedigreed Holstein cows owned by Nicholas Grimm, who purchased the big farm of one Knowles, a native American who settled there at the end of the fifties. A blacksmith shop is kept by William Rollenhagen. The town is divided in five school districts, each with a modern schoolhouse.

The German Evangelical Lutheran St. John's church was built thirty years ago; it is a fine, large brick building where Rev. Martin Buerger, the resident minister from the town of Wausau, conducts religious services.

The Zion's Church, another Evangelical Lutheran church, was built eight or nine years ago with a parsonage, and Rev. W. Braem is the resident minister.

A Scandinavian congregation was organized a few years ago near the northwest corner of the town, where services according to the Lutheran rites are held in the Scandinavian language for the settlers residing in the towns of Hewitt, Harrison and Plover.

A Presbyterian chapel existed near the southwest corner of the town, which has lately been purchased by a newly formed German Evangelical Lutheran congregation, Rev. W. Braem being visiting minister.

THE TOWN OF MAINE.

The town of Maine was one of the first settled towns in this county. The first German settlement has been referred to as being made in 1856, with a slow influx of German emigrants from year to year until the town was fairly well settled, and it is curious to learn that the north portion, township 30, was sooner thickly settled than the southern portion, in township 29, and latest of all was the land settled nearest to the city of Wausau.

The town was set off from the town of Wausau in 1866 when the county was governed by the three commissioners, August Kickbusch, Aug. W. Schmidt and John Week, and the first election was ordered to be held in the house of August Kell. It was given all the territory in townships 28, 29 and 30, in range 7 east, although a small portion lying east of the Wisconsin river was cut off from the main part of the town and had no means of communication with it, unless by the circuitous route to Wausau, or unless a crossing was made by boat, in the summer, or on the ice in the winter.

The present territory is limited to township 30, range 7 east, lying west

of the Wisconsin river, and the greater portion of township 29, north of range 7, lying west of the river.

The town was given its name from U. E. Maine, who was probably the first settler; he was a native American and at one time county surveyor. He had the largest farm when the town was organized. His wife was a woman of Chippewa descent, with whom he brought up a large family of very intelligent and industrious sons. He sold his farm in the latter part of the seventies to Matt. Callon, who still owns and occupies the same. It was surmised at the time of the sale that the desire of U. E. Maine to keep his children from associating with Indians prompted him to sell his farm and move west. He had nearly eighty acres cleared and under good cultivation when he sold.

There is a small saw mill owned by Hackbarth & Laatsch, not operating at present, but which will be running in a short time again. One brickyard opened by Frank Mathie in 1868 is still making excellent brick; it is owned and conducted over thirty years by William Garske. Its close proximity to the city of Wausau is a strong point in favor of this establishment.

There are five cheese factories in this town, making annual distribution of scores of thousands of dollars among the farmers.

For the purpose of testing the lands of Marathon county on the productiveness of apple culture, the state rented ten acres for a long term of years and planted apple trees, with the best of success. It proved without doubt that apples can be raised with profit and that soil as well as climate are favorable to the culture. Encouraged by the result, B. F. Wilson, who owns a farm not over four miles from the city, has put a number of acres into an orchard and the young trees planted promise the best results. The farm with the experimental state orchard is now owned by Jacob Gensman of Wausau or his son.

The town of Maine is divided into seven school districts, each has a good modern schoolhouse.

There are five church congregations in this town.

The German Methodist church is probably the first, certainly one of the first Protestant congregations organized in this county, the first minister gathering the flock together appearing here either at about the same time, or a very little earlier, than Reverend Strieter, who organized the Evangelical Lutheran congregation at Naugard, in the town of Berlin.

It was in the time from 1859 to 1860 that a missionary minister, the Reverend Pfeffler, from Watertown, came in this territory and held religious service for the congregation at stated times. There was for some time no church building and service was held in a private house, but the members

kept up their organization and adhered to each other. The next minister to visit it was Reverend Schaeffler, who held service in the house of one Pophal, and after him came Rev. William Meyer, under whose direction a log house was erected for a church at the site of the present church in the year 1861. Reverend Scheffler was succeeded by Rev. Nicholas Eiffler, and with the growth of the congregation in numbers and their better material condition a fine church edifice and parsonage was erected in the early eighties. It was dedicated by Rev. John Beinert. The first resident pastor was Rev. Conrad Eberhard, who was succeeded by Rev. Philip Hummel. The minister of this congregation also served two congregations, one in the town of Rib Falls and one in the town of Corning, at that time in town of Berlin in this county, now in Lincoln county, both of which congregations have neat church edifices. The present resident minister is Reverend Wagner.

German Evangelical Lutheran churches:

The oldest of the Evangelical Lutheran churches has its edifice at the postoffice, Taegersville, the organization of which dates back to the first organization of the Lutheran churches in Marathon county. It was united in the beginning with the congregation in Naugard, town of Berlin, and both had Rev. J. J. Hoffmann as their pastor, and afterwards Rev. William Hudtloff, until the Naugard congregation separated. The first church was a log building put up over fifty years ago. A new church was built in 1899. Its name is the "Immanual's" church, and its trustees are Karl Klinger and Fred Hintz. The resident pastor is Rev. August J. Koepp.

Another German Evangelical Lutheran congregation has a fine church building on the Merrill road, in township 30, which was built over twenty-five years ago, with a large membership. The resident pastor is Rev. Joseph Fiehler and he serves another congregation as a mission in the town of Scott, in Lincoln county.

Another congregation of the same faith was organized about 1868 in the southern part of the town and held their service in a schoolhouse, where a minister from Wausau visited them, until a fine church was built in the year 1895. Its trustees are: H. Marquardt, F. Schuett and K. Ziebell. The religious services are now conducted by Rev. Aug. J. Koepp.

A fourth congregation was organized and erected its church in 1886-1887, the most prominent members of the time of its organization being John Kufahl, Edw. Nass and John F. Strehlow. It has a resident minister in the person of Reverend Meyer.

THE TOWN OF WIEN.

This town was set off from the town of Marathon November 12, 1867, and established as a separate town, the first election to be on town meeting day in the following year. The town was named after the capital of Austria (Vienna), the first settler in that territory having come to America from that city, where he had followed the occupation of a "ladies' tailor." When asked how he came to go so far from every settlement, he said he had bought his land in Pittsburg, from speculators, and was shown a plat representing the city of Marathon City, showing the steamboat landing, church, schoolhouse, market square, and was told that the country was well settled, and more settlers streaming into that territory; that believing in these statements, he did not wish to be too close to the city, because he wanted to keep cattle and expected to have more pasture room some distance away from Marathon City, and took up the land eight miles further west. When he came up there the bunch of settlers going to Marathon City, had not yet arrived; he found neither road nor path to go there, and returned to Berlin and waited for some of the settlers, with whom he came to Mosinee again, and they then made a sort of road to Marathon City, and he had a surveyor show him his land eight miles further west. He did not go with the very first settlers who went up to Marathon City by canoe, but waited for the second arrivals.

Being the first settler in that territory, the town was named after his home city, the other large cities having already been remembered by naming the towns of Berlin and Stettin. Charles Marquardt, Fred Hamann, Fred Baumann and William Garbrecht came later in the same fall, and some miners from Pittsburg, who did not remain, and returned to Pittsburg, and refusing to pay taxes, preferred to lose their land rather than undergo the hardships of pioneer life.

The town of Wien, being township 28, range 4 east, is distinguished by a more gently swelling surface, no hills of any dimensions are in this township. Of the oldest settlers, only one, Fred Baumann, is still alive, and he emigrated to the Far West about twelve years ago, where he is in good circumstances, having invested in western lands to good advantage.

There is one creamery and two cheese factories in the town, which are doing a large business.

The town is divided in five school districts, each with a fine schoolhouse.

This town was always distinguished for good schools, there being the town school system in vogue, by which the whole territory was taxed for school purposes, and the income divided among the school districts.

There are two German Evangelical Lutheran churches in the town, both on the extreme west, which give the people of the town of Frankfort a chance to attend and become members of the congregation, the eastern portion attending divine service in the village of Edgar.

In the early years of the settlement Rev. J. J. Hoffmann, and after him Rev. William Hudtloff, visited the congregation monthly and held service in the schoolhouses, while the few Catholic pioneers attended service in Marathon City, they being near the east side of the township.

A regular congregation was organized in the year 1885 and a church built in the same year, and Pastor Busch was the first resident minister. He did not remain long, and was succeeded by Rev. P. K. Pitzler, who remained until 1890, when he was followed by Rev. P. Karl Schmlaz of Oconto county, who has been continually in charge to this day. Under his pastorage, the congregation progressed in every way, the membership is trebled, the church renovated and newly furnished, without any debts on the property. The congregation also owns a parochial schoolhouse.

There is a Ladies' Society, a Young Men's Society, a male and a mixed choir. The same pastor also founded the St. Peter's congregation in Fenwood as a mission from Wausau and another at Stratford. The original congregation in the town of Wien celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in 1910; it has a membership of 115 families in the town of Wien, 56 in the village of Stratford and 10 in Fenwood. The congregations are served by the same pastor, who has been the resident minister in the town of Wien for the last twenty-three years, and they live in the utmost harmony.

Another congregation organized and held their meetings in the schoolhouse and were visited by a minister from Colby, and in 1886 this congregation also built a church, small, though big enough for their wants, and in the year 1908, when it had grown to larger numbers, built a church edifice of large dimensions, solid brick and thoroughly well finished. It has a resident minister since the church was built, Reverend Schieman, and the two churches are near each other, and the best of harmony prevails between both congregations. Like the other congregation, it has its Ladies' Aid Society, choirs and Young Men's Association. About seventy families belong to this congregation.

THE TOWN OF BERGEN.

The town of Bergen was created January 10, 1870, to consist of township 26. north of ranges 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and that part of range 7 lying west of the Wisconsin river. Its first chairman and representative in the county board

was the pioneer, John Week. There was at that time no other settlement in this town than the saw mill of John Week, which was one of the old established mills in the county on the Big Eau Plein river, and was a large mill where millions of feet of white pine were annually manufactured.

There were a few settlers in that town in what was known, or became later known as the Campbell settlement, where farming was a negligible quantity. With the building of the Wisconsin Valley Railroad a station was established called Hutchington, now Dancy, on the extreme east of the town. As soon as the station was established, John Week or the town rather, built a good road to that station and lumber was taken from the mill for shipment.

A new saw and planing mill, too, was put up at or near the station, but they were removed in after years when the pine was gone.

The John Week mill was dismantled, and he removed to Stevens Point, where his son is still engaged in the same business.

Farmers have gone into that town in later years and have made a good progress in clearing and cultivating farms.

The lower course of the Little Eau Plein river which flows through the town, is sluggish and forms "Rice Lake," and the land along the river is low and wet, with a rich deposit of alluvial humus and fertile subsoil. In later years much of this land has been drained and makes the best of garden land.

At Dancy there is the general merchandise store of G. G. Knoller, and another one kept by M. Altenburg.

There is a saw mill in the village of "Moon" owned and operated by J. Coerper, who also keeps a general stock of merchandise.

In Moon there is a joint school district with the town of Mosinee, and the fine, good schoolhouse is located in the latter town.

Besides this joint school district there are five schools in this town and three churches. One, a Norwegian Lutheran church, is visited by Rev. O. T. Boe of Wausau; a German Lutheran visited by Reverend Wagner of Junction City, and a Methodist church visited by Reverend Scott of Brokaw, who conduct the religious services.

TOWN OF HULL.

Hull was the first town organized on the "line," having been established on March 3, 1873. It took its name from David B. Hull, the pioneer settler mentioned in an earlier chapter. Its first representative in the county board of Marathon county was D. B. Hull, after whom the town was named. Its territory was limited to township 28, range 2 east; on the same day the county

board established also the town of Brighton, but the act establishing town of Brighton was repealed in the same session, leaving "Hull" as the only town from the "line."

This town was more rapidly settled by farmers than any of the others; the good government lands which could be taken under the homestead law, within from one to ten miles from a railroad line were very inviting to landless men, and had much to do with the rapid growth. There is now one saw mill in the town at a place called "Cherokee," a little distance north from Colby. The mill is owned and operated by E. V. Kautzki, of Colby, who buys logs and does custom sawing for farmers. With this exception the population is composed of farmers. The first settlers were, with but few exceptions, native Americans, but there has been a change. Most of the farmers are now naturalized citizens of German and Slavic descent.

The town supplies five cheese factories with milk, giving the farmers a good income from their farms.

There are four school districts, each having a good up-to-date, modern schoolhouse.

There is one Presbyterian and one Methodist congregation, each having a neat frame church, with ministers holding regular services coming from Abbotsford, most of the settlers belonging to some of the congregations in the nearby villages or the city of Colby.

TOWN OF BRIGHTON.

This town was organized in the year 1874. The settlement dates back to the building of the Wisconsin Central, when the first homesteaders went into that town, referred to in chapter on "Early Settlements." As a rule, they were American born, many of them veterans of the Civil war. The German emigration came somewhat later, but in the years 1879 and 1880 there was already a good sprinkling of German farmers in that town. August Bruesewitz, William Martin, and August Luepke being among the first to move in, and they reside upon their splendid farms to this day.

The first chairman of the town was J. H. Cook, who removed to Appleton in 1883. The town is well settled now, as appears from the census reports of 1910. There are four school districts, each with one good, modern, up-to-date schoolhouse.

Two small saw mills exist in the town, one owned by the Upham Manufacturing Company, of Marshfield, and one owned by Anderson Brothers, which are still operating.

There is one cheese factory in the town.

One German Lutheran church exists, whose history dates back to 1878. The members, being then twelve voting members, undoubtedly included nearly the entire German settlement. The congregation was organized by Rev. W. C. Schilling in October, 1878, and a small frame structure was erected in 1881, which gave way to the present fine, large brick edifice, which was erected in 1910. The congregation consists at preseint of 46 voting members and 180 communicating members. It also supports a parochial school, where the resident minister teaches the children the doctrines of Christianity. The first minister was Rev. W. C. Schilling, who remained with the congregation until 1880, followed by Rev. J. Schuetty, who remained four years and who was succeeded by Rev. F. Siebrandt, who remained until 1893; from 1893 to 1899 Rev. J. Todt had charge, and from 1899 to 1909 Rev. A. F. Imm attended to the spiritual wants of the society. He was succeeded by Rev. K. E. J. Schmidt, who remained three years, and since November 4, 1912, the congregation has been in charge of the present resident minister, Rev. A. F. Ziehlsdorff.

It may seem a little curious that there is neither cheese factory nor creamery in this town, but that is easily explained by the fact that the settlement is so near the railroad line and the milk is taken to the factories at the stations along the railroad.

THE TOWN OF HOLETON.

The town of Holeton was established September 16, 1875, and organized with the election of town officers in the spring of 1876; A. G. Stoughton was the first chairman of this town. Its territory was confined to township 29, north of range 2 east. The early settlers of this town were, without hardly an exception, men who took the land under the Homestead Act, as mentioned in earlier chapters. Their hardships as pioneers have been related, and also how the exemption of the lands of the Wisconsin Central Railroad from taxation bore hard on them, but the town of Holeton is now as fine a farming town as any in the county. It is particularly distinguished for its good roads.

How did it happen that this town succeeded in getting good roads sooner than most other towns? The answer is that roads were made after a plan and according to a system. First, the road was cut out its full width to let the sun shine on it and dry the ground, and the stumps were removed out of the traveled path. Secondly, the water was drained and kept off the road, which is the most important part in road-building. Thirdly, because the ground is good clay soil, not so much mixed with stones or rocks, which, when left in the traveled part, are apt to cause holes where the wheel slides off a rock,

which on the first rain fills with water and becomes deeper; and, lastly, because the roads seemed to receive better care from officers and overseers.

Of the pioneers few are left; time has thinned them out; some have died, some sold out and gone to other parts, and the present old settlers are of the group that came in after 1877. Among those still on the land who came with the building of the railroad are: Charles S. Ouimette, who now is and for thirty years was the town clerk of the town, with hardly an interruption; he still occupies his original farm with his family. Others of the earliest settlers still on their lands are Charles Brown, Gustav Striebe, Henry Jacoby, and the Kleinmann family.

In this town, consisting of thirty-six sections, and a comparatively new town, too, the farmers supply with milk one creamery and five cheese factories, which bring a good income to them without going to the market.

The town is divided in five school districts with six schoolhouses, district No. 3 having two schoolhouses, and all are modern, up-to-date buildings.

One German Evangelical Lutheran church was organized before 1900, and a minister from some neighboring town or village came to hold service; but nine years ago a church was built and there are now regular services held by the resident minister of the village of Dorchester. Many of the families of this town are members of the congregations in the near villages of Abbotsford, Colby, Dorchester and in the town of Johnson, which joins this town on the east.

THE TOWN OF HAMBURG.

The town of Hamburg was set off from the town of Berlin February 10, 1876, to consist of township 30, ranges 3, 4 and 5. The first chairman and member of the county board was Carl Kleinschmidt. Hamburg was settled simultaneously with Berlin and Maine, but the settlers remained few and their number grew slowly. They were all German emigrants for a good many years, coming from Pomerania, in Germany, the same province from where nearly the whole German emigrants hailed.

When the farmers of the present town of Hamburg made application to the county board for a separate town organization, township 30, range 5, was well settled, but only two families were in range 4, township 30. Range 6, the present town of Berlin, was as well settled as it is today, but the farms were smaller, of course, although farms with sixty acres clearing were many.

Fred. Sellin had been for many years town clerk of the old town of Berlin, and the suit against the Wisconsin Central Railroad to stop the issuing of the bonds to that road, was carried on in his name. Politically he was the

most prominent man in the town for many years, and lived in the territory organized as the town of Hamburg and became the town clerk and the organizer of the new town.

The splendid white pine stood all through the hardwood forest of that town and furnished the logs which kept several mills running in this town for years, and there is a good supply of white pine standing in this township yet, although at this time the whole township is settled and big farms are on every section. The pioneers have nearly all gone to the long rest, but their children occupy and own the lands and fine farms which they helped to make.

The saw mills existing in this town, built after 1880, have all quit operations and have been removed; still much timber from this town is supplied to keep the Sellin mill in operation, which lies in the town of Berlin at the boundary line between the two towns.

At Ziegler Postoffice, which is also on the same boundary line in the town of Berlin, being range line between ranges 6 and 5, there is in the town of Hamburg a cheese box factory, a feed mill, a lath and planing mill which is owned and operated by William Krinke; a tavern kept by Henry Huehnerfuss; a store by Bean; and a blacksmith and wagonmaker shop kept by Albert J. Bothner.

A good old road runs along the range line from the north county line as far south as the town of Emmett; at Ziegler's it is crossed by the Wausau and Athens road and quite a country business place has sprung up at the crossing of the road, being known in popular parlance as "Little Chicago."

In the town of Berlin, at Little Chicago, there is the store of William Beilke carrying a large stock of general merchandise, and a shoemaker and harness shop conducted by Leo Brandt. A cheese factory is three-fourths of a mile east from Little Chicago in the town of Berlin, and another one mile west on the same road, where there is another store carried on by E. Helke. All together there are one creamery and four cheese factories in the town of Hamburg, and much cream is collected by the creamery in Athens.

Four school districts each with one well ventilated modern schoolhouse take care of the education of a crop of healthy children.

Four German Evangelical Lutheran churches, each with a substantial good church edifice, testify to the Christian character of the community. At least two of these congregations, and probably three, trace their beginning back to the Rev. J. J. Hoffman, who was the first resident pastor in the town of Berlin—which included Hamburg at that time—and to his successor Rev. William Hudtloff.

The St. Peter's congregation built their present large church in 1887.

The trustees of this congregation are A. Hoff, A. Mueller, F. Zastrow, and Frank Marth. The present pastor of this congregation, Rev. A. Koepp, resides in the first parsonage built in the town of Berlin for Rev. J. J. Hoffman. He has several missions besides the St. Peter's congregation.

The German Evangelical Lutheran St. John's congregation built its present church in the year 1893; forty-three families belong to this congregation.

The German Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's congregation built their present edifice in 1895. The number of families which hold membership is twenty-six.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Salem's congregation built their church in 1896 and has thirty-eight members to constitute its membership.

The last three mentioned congregations have been for the last ten years under the spiritual care of Rev. J. Fraund, who resides in the parsonage adjacent to the St. John's (Johannis') church. All these congregations have joint or separate parochial schools.

TOWN OF SPENCER.

The town of Spencer was organized in 1877, to consist of township 26, range 2 east. Its first chairman was John K. Hayward. The Wisconsin Central Railroad enters the township on the southeast corner and runs practically exactly diagonally through the township. It seems that the first homestead entered in all the territory along the Wisconsin Central line was made in this town. The earliest settlers in this as in other towns along the line of the Wisconsin Central were native Americans, many of them veterans of the Civil war. The German emigration set in afterwards, and a great majority of the town of Spencer belongs to that nationality. Some of the earliest farm settlers in that town who made fine profitable farms were: Charles Rienow who died about six years ago (but his family occupies the farm) and Gottfried Riendfleisch, Aug. Griepentrog, and Charles Cramer, who have excellent farms, although the clearing and getting out the stumps was unusually hard in that town because of the very large pine stumps which were on the land. There is a little saw mill in that town owned by the Consolidated Farm Company, which is doing some custom sawing for farmers. There are two cheese factories located in this town. The town is divided into three school districts, each having a good modern schoolhouse. The largest part of the settlement is on the east and north side of the town.

THE TOWN OF RIB FALLS.

This was organized as a separate town in the spring of 1877 with the election of town officers, and John Baesemann was elected as first chairman. The territory is now limited to township 29, range 5 east, but when set off from the town of Stettin, it included all of township 29, ranges 5, 4, and 3. The first settlers in the present town came nearly at the same time with the settlers of Berlin, Main, and Stettin, but there were only a very few that went into range 5 in 1856 and 1857, none any further west, not even as far as to Rib Falls. After 1857 there was a very slow influx of newcomers, one or two coming a year, but the town showed no decisive growth until after the coming of John Baesemann in 1866. When he bought that land there was already a small frame house standing on the land, which had been built by a native American by the name of Mead. He came there about the end of the fifties, built the house and cleared about five acres of land, and from some holes that he dug there, evidently excavating, or examining into the formation of the land at a shore line close to the fall; it seems that he was thinking of putting in a mill at that place. But with the outbreak of the war he disappeared and nothing more was heard of him. The land came into the ownership of B. G. Plumer, and he sold it to John Baesemann. This last named gentleman was a blacksmith by profession; he came from Germantown in Washington county with the intention of utilizing the water power and arriving here lost no time in executing his plan. He cleared first a small place, or, rather cleared out the place first occupied by Mead, then set to work to build the dam, which he finished in 1867, then set to work to set up a saw mill. The building of the dam was not a difficult undertaking, because the river is very narrow at the fall, and there is rock bottom from one side to the other, but he had to dig a channel to the mill. This turned out a big job, because the whole of the same had to be blasted in the rock and was slow and tedious work. But he got his mill up and running in 1869. There was no sale for logs at that time yet at Rib Falls, because it was too expensive to transport the lumber by sleigh to the Wisconsin or to Wausau; still farmers got lumber sawed and shingles for their buildings and fences, and the mill was kept busy winter and summer. Next he planned to build a grist mill, which was of the greatest importance for farmers, saving them a fifteen-mile trip to Wausau on a bad road. He got all his lumber ready to set up the building in the spring of 1872 when a big flood swept it away. That put him back for a year at least, but he had the grist mill running in 1876, and it has been in continuous running ever since, but the saw mill has been used mainly for shingle sawing for the last seven or eight years.

The town enjoyed a rapid growth after these mills were put up, and it is now one of the most populous towns in the county. In 1906 a large modern saw and planing mill was erected on Rib River on the south bank (the river runs east and west at the fall) by the Wausau Lumber Company, which has been sawing ten million feet of lumber annually, hauling their logs mainly from lands in Marathon county from four to twelve miles north of their mill. The company is incorporated with a capital of $100,000, with the following officers: President, W. H. Bissell; secretary and treasurer, W. W. Gamble.

In addition to this establishment there is one cheese factory in the town. A village has been laid out, and quite a settlement has sprung up at this new mill.

There are six school districts each with a good modern schoolhouse, well equipped with all necessary school supplies.

There are four churches in the town. The first was built by John Baesemann about thirty-four years ago and is named after St. John; the next in point of time is the Immanuel's church built about twenty-four years ago. Both are German Evangelical Lutheran churches and have a resident pastor in the person of Rev. Ernst Wendtland, who has attended to them for a score of years or more. Both of these congregations were visited by ministers from the town of Berlin and by Reverend Gebhard of Stettin long before the churches were built. Both churches are neat frame buildings, and the congregations are in a flourishing condition each with a strong membership.

Another German Evangelical Lutheran church was built about twenty-three years ago and is visited by the resident pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran church in Marathon City.

The Methodist Church—People adhering to that faith effected an organization more than forty years ago at about the same time that a congregation of that church was formed in the town of Maine. The services were conducted in the schoolhouse, which served for such purposes without any protest from anybody at that time, and the minister serving the congregation in the town of Maine visited this congregation in Rib Falls at a mission. Some thirty years ago a church edifice was built and services regularly conducted by the resident minister from the town of Maine. The present minister is Reverend Wagner.

THE TOWN OF RIETBROCK.

This town was established November 12, 1879, and Peter Theusz was elected its first chairman in the following spring. This was the first town

in the western portion of Marathon county settled through the efforts of Fred. Rietbrock, of Milwaukee, and the town was justly given his name. The first settlers were of Polish nationality, in their majority workmen from Milwaukee who bought their land on favorable terms from Rietbrock. Most of them succeeded by hard work, industry, and economy in becoming well to do farmers and able to give their children a fair start in life, which they would hardly have been able to do in the congested district where they came from. Some of the newcomers returned to Milwaukee after a short stay, being unable to accustom themselves to the lonesome work in the woods, but the majority remained, and with the influx of more settlers, Germans among them, the burdens of the new settlement were more easily borne.

In a few years the growing village of Athens furnished a market for logs, there being the saw mill of Fred. Rietbrock and a grist mill at Rib Falls was already in existence not to exceed from three to ten miles from the settlement.

A postoffice named "Poniatowski" was established where Joseph Chessak kept a store and took the farm produce in exchange for goods and helped the farm settlement along to the best of his ability.

There is now one creamery and one cheese factory established in this town, and there is a good market for all sorts of logs and cordwood at Athens.

The first settlers were Peter Theusz and Milkowski among the Polish people, and John Berg among the German.

The town is divided into four school districts, with as many good schoolhouses. It is an undisputable fact that the crop of children in Marathon county, especially among the farming population, is above the average.

At Poniatowski there are two Catholic churches, both fine, large brick buildings, and a similar parsonage, all in close proximity. The population is largely of that faith, but being of Polish and German nationality, the desire to have the sermon preached in their mother tongue, in the language which they best understand, was the determining factor in the erection of the two churches. Rev. Florian Kuppke is the resident rector of both churches. He speaks not only the Polish and German languages, but is just as proficient in the English tongue, and there is complete harmony between both congregations.

The Holy Family Polish Church was founded in the year 1882. The first priest was Reverend Maczynski, and after him came Rev. A. Gara, under whose patronage the first church was built in 1888, and who remained

with the congregation until 1898. He was succeeded by several priests until the present rector, Rev. Florian Kuppka, arrived in July, 1908. The membership of this congregation is ninety-five families.

The German Holy Trinity Mission Church was built in 1888 and has a membership of thirty-four families.

THE TOWN OF DAY.

The town of Day was created June 10, 1881, and elected Andrew Daul as its first chairman at the ensuing next spring election. There were a few settlers in a part of this territory, which moved into the same from Week's mill on the Big Eau Pleine river, which settlement was known as the "Campbell" settlement, to which reference has already been made. These first settlers made not much headway as farmers, and the country was substantially new when the Wisconsin Railroad ran its line north of Stevens Point and on the west line of Marathon county. Many of the new settlers that came after the railroad ran to Marshfield were farmers from the southern part of the state—from Dodge, Jefferson, Washington, and Ozaukee counties. Being conversant with clearing of new lands and having some means, it was but a few years when this town showed big farms finely cultivated. It was in this town and in the neighboring town of McMillan that corn was first raised in large quantities and the fact established that corn can be grown profitably in this county. This town consists of only one township, but supplies one creamery and three cheese factories with milk, although it must be classed among the younger towns, that is, later settled.

There is a small saw mill in this town operated by John Nicoley.

Four public schools, each in one district, give attention to the education of children.

The Catholic Church—This congregation organized as early as 1880 and built its first church edifice in 1881. After a few years it became necessary to enlarge it. When the first church was built there were only twenty-eight families to worship in it. The edifice was enlarged by building a sanctuarium 16 feet by 16 feet. It was at that time a mission of the parish at Marathon City, Rev. J. Reiser holding regular religious services; later it was attached to Marshfield, which was much nearer in point of distance. In 1892 a parsonage was built, and in 1893 Rev. A. Schauenberg became the first resident priest at Rozelville. Soon after his arrival, the present fine large church was built, and in 1904 an elegant two-story parochial schoolhouse with full basement was erected. The schoolhouse has three depart-

ments and a chapel. The cost of the building was $18,000, but it could not be replaced for the same amount now. Church, school and parsonage are heated with furnace and water plant. The parochial school was erected under the pastorage of Rev. P. Trierweiler. The congregation has now 105 members, meaning by that heads of families. The growth of this congregation is also the growth of the town. There are three school sisters to attend to the teaching, and one sister attends to the house work. The present rector of the parish is Rev. Math. Wernerus.

The Evangelical Lutheran congregation has a neat frame church on section 4, where regular service is held by Reverend Thom, the resident pastor in Marshfield.

THE TOWN OF JOHNSON.

This town was created November 15, 1883, to consist of township 30, ranges 4 and 3 east, and in the following spring John Junke was elected its first chairman. At that time is was very sparsely settled, but the fine hardwood lands attracted settlers and Fred Rietbrock doing his best to advertise his lands and bring newcomers into the country. The town of Johnson is now well settled with many good cultivated farms and has good substantial buildings. The farmers supply one creamery and one cheese factory with sufficient milk to run the whole season.

The Abbotsford-Eastern Railroad, now owned by the Sault St. Marie & M. R. R. runs through the town from Athens to Abbotsford and has two stations; the first one out from Athens is called Corinth, and there is a general merchandise store kept by Stallmann Brothers. There is also a landing-place for loading logs hauled east to Athens and west to other stations.

The next station is called Milan, from "Milano," where there is a saw and planing mill owned and operated by Martin Ellingson, and a store conducted by his firm. Also a hardware store kept by George Blank, a blacksmith shop by H. Otterlein, a meat market by Mr. Leonhard with some other houses, making quite a village.

Five school districts each with a new modern schoolhouse provide ample room and opportunity for the instruction of the numerous children in that community.

There are two German Evangelical Lutheran congregations having churches in the village, but no resident pastor. In one of the churches the resident minister from Athens holds divine service, and in the other a minister from Colby comes for that purpose.

At another little village in the southern part of the town called "Wuertzburg," there was a Catholic congregation organized in the year 1905 and a church built by the same in 1906. This was first a mission of the Catholic church of Edgar, but since the church was finished in 1906, this parish was assigned to Rev. Anthony E. Muehlenkamp, the rector of the St. Mary's Catholic church in Athens. The membership consists now of thirty-five families, living in the towns of Johnson, Wien, and Frankfort. The foremost promoters of this congregation were Joseph Kremsreiter, Joseph Hilger, Joseph Reis, Ludwig Kremsreiter, Martin Rodlinger, Anton Schmirler, and Jacob Mollig. The congregation is in a flourishing condition and so rapidly increasing that an addition is already contemplated.

THE TOWN OF HALSEY.

The town of Halsey covers township 30, range 4 east, and was set off from the town of Hamburg November 15, 1883. At the ensuing spring election William Rietz was duly elected the first chairman of the town. As indicated by its name, the town was largely settled through the efforts of Fred. Rietbrock of the law firm of Johnson, Rietbrock & Halsey. Carl Fiebke operates a saw mill on the line of the logging railroad running from Athens nearly straight north to the county line and then into Lincoln county. There is a large crop of logs taken out by this road every year.

This town was one of the hardest for the settlers to reach, because the distance to Wausau from its nearest point was twenty-four miles and twelve miles to the line of the Wisconsin Central, west, but there was no road to it for years. The absence of roads made the township hard of approach and delayed settlement. Some of the first settlers, who had come at the end of the fifties, John Millert and Ziebell, left and abandoned their farms in that town after having made quite an improvement.

The town is now fairly well settled, and roads lead in every direction, more particularly to Athens, which is the trading point for the whole of this town, and one cheese factory has been established for some years, giving a good market to the farmers for their milk.

There are now four school districts in the town, each with a good schoolhouse.

There are no churches is this town yet, but the resident farmers hold membership in the near churches in Athens and neighboring towns.

THE TOWN OF CLEVELAND.

This town was set off from the town of Mosinee November 14, 1884, and organized in the spring of 1885, electing its town officers with Edw. Hayes as chairman—a deserved compliment to the oldest settler in the territory constituting the new town. Grover Cleveland had been elected president in the same fall, and the town honored him by taking his name. It embraces township 27, range 4 east.

This town formed part of the "Irish Settlement," as the name of the first settlers sufficiently indicate, namely: Hayes, Hughes, Bradley and others, whose descendents are living in the town on large, good cultivated farms. Other old settlers are the brothers Kurtzweile. The German emigration set in after the building of the Wisconsin Central Railroad and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad from Wausau to Marshfield, among the first of that nationality being the Kaiser family and Louis Spindler.

The Chicago & Northwestern enters this town one-half a mile southwest from Fenwood and leaves the town at Stratford on the west. On the south side of the town is situated a railroad, running east from Stratford to section 10 in township 27, range 5 east, in town of Emmett. It was originally built as a logging railroad by the Connor Company to supply their mill at Stratford with logs, but it was obliged to incorporate under the law as a general railroad in order to exercise the right of eminent domain.

One saw mill, doing custom sawing, exists in this town and is owned by Albert Naehring. There are two cheese factories, having a large output.

Of schoolhouses there are four, one in each district.

A German Evangelical Reformed congregation has a fine frame church building and pastorage, where Reverend Schroedel is the resident minister. It is a strong united congregation existing for about 23 years.

THE TOWN OF EAU PLEINE.

The town of Eau Pleine was set off from the town of Brighton on November 14, 1884, and in the election the following spring, the town elected its first officers with Edw. Lessig as chairman. The territory of this town is township 27, range 3 east.

Two large saw mills were running in this town before its organization and have been in operation ever since. One, the "Stadts" mill, so-called, is situated on the Northwestern railroad, about two miles southwest from Strat-

ford; the other owned by the firm of Dowd, Sons & Co., is situated at the little village of March Rapids nearly in the center of the north boundary line of the township.

A logging railroad extended from the village of McMillan six miles into this town, hauling the logs to the McMillan Brothers' mill at the village of McMillan. This mill has shut down for good for want of timber. There are two cheese factories in this town.

The farm settlement in this town was very weak in numbers when the town was organized. The town is now fairly well settled, especially the western part. The religious services were held sometimes in private houses under the lead of a visiting minister. In the year 1899 an organization was effected and the services were held in a schoolhouse in the village of March Rapids. In 1899 the congregation was incorporated and a church building was erected, 34x52 feet in dimensions in the year 1900. The resident minister of the Evangelical Lutheran church of the town of McMillan ministered to the spiritual needs of the congregation, consisting of thirty-one families. The present pastor is Rev. August Paetz, resident minister of the Evangelical Lutheran St. Peter's congregation in the town of McMillan.

There are five school districts and five school houses in good state of efficiency.

A few Catholic families in this town erected a chapel over 20 years ago at a place called "Weber town," which is now a mission of the Catholic parish in the village of Stratford.

THE TOWN OF KRONENWETTER

was set off from the town of Mosinee November 12, 1886, to consist of township 27, range 8, and all of township 27, range 7, lying east of the Wisconsin river. It was named after the pioneer Sebastian Kronenwetter, who was duly elected as its first chairman. At the time of its organization there were but few farmers in the town, and the only industrial enterprise therein was the saw mill of S. Kronenwetter located on Bull Junior, where it empties into the Wisconsin river.

The town has undergone a great chance since. New settlers have come and large farms with good substantial buildings are now the rule not the exception. The little saw mill on Bull Junior is no longer operated, but another establishment of large dimensions exists now in this town. It is the plant of the

WAUSAU SULPHATE FIBRE COMPANY,

the first complete plant of this kind built in the United States, which is a source of great pride taken by the citizens of Wausau and of Marathon county, as showing the great advance made in this county in industrial pursuits, and as an example of what the splendid water power of the Wisconsin river is to be used for in the future. At this plant there is manufactured both sulphate pulp and sulphate paper, popularly known as Kraft pulp and paper. The mill manufactures about 50 tons of pulp a day and 30 tons of finished paper. The latter is used mainly as wrapping paper, although it is also used for sandpaper, bag paper, cover paper, and envelope paper. In the manufacture of this pulp there is utilized the various coniferous woods that grow in our country. The mill also uses to some extent the refuse from the saw mills. In the erection and planing of this mill special attention was given to the welfare of the employes in the heating, lighting, and the ventilation of the rooms. The main building is 548 by 74 feet, and contains rooms for paper machines, beaters, wet machines, and screens, washing tanks, digesters and alkali tanks. Another building is 160 by 80 feet and contains boiler rooms and soda recovery department. The third building is of wood 120 by 40 feet, a four-story building with basement. Besides there are several smaller buildings and the pump house. The chimney is 205 feet high. The power house is located in the village of Mosinee across the river on the spot where the Joseph Dessert mill was operated for so many years. It stands about 2,000 feet away from the factory proper, and has two A. C. generators with a capacity of 2,000 K. W.

The machines in the paper mill are driven practically each by an individual motor drive. The mill, power house and dams are constructed in the most substantial manner, and the machinery is the outcome of the latest development in pulp and paper mill machinery construction. The total output of sulphate pulp and Kraft paper manufactured in 1912 was 10,200 tons of pulp and 6,600 tons of paper. The production is increasing so that there is now a daily output of thirty tons of paper and fifty tons of pulp. The mill employs 200 men. The company was incorporated in 1910 with a capital stock of $700,000.

The officers of this corporation are: President and manager, Carl Mathie; vice president, Louis Dessert; secretary, W. C. Landon; treasurer, F. P. Stone, who with Neal Brown, M. C. Ewing, G. D. Jones, and B. F. McMillan constitute the board of directors.

The farmers have felt the need of a cheese factory and have erected one, running on the cooperative plan.

Three school and one joint school district take care of the education of the growing generation.

THE TOWN OF PIKE LAKE.

This town was created December 30, 1886, and had for its first representative in the county board and chairman, August Marks. Its present territory consist of townships 26 and 27, range 9 east. The settlement of this town began from Portage county after the building of the Wisconsin Central railroad; for many years there was no communication or road to Wausau, the county seat, and people did their trading at Stevens Point. Then roads were opened and good communication from Wausau to Bevant, the village in this town, and clear to the south boundary line at a little place called "Pike Lake," by roads, also telephone connections, exist now.

The soil of that territory is excellently adapted for the raising of potatoes and corn. Some farmers raise thousands of bushels of the root crop, especially since the railroad takes them to market. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad runs a railroad clear through townships 27 and 26 in range 10 from Eland junction to Roshhold in Portage county, which is near enough to enable the farmers to market their crop at this railroad.

The inhabitants of Pike Lake are nearly all of Polish nationality with few Bohemians and Germans. There is a little village called Bevant, where there is the Catholic church and the meeting place of the people. At that place are two stores keeping general merchandise; one is being conducted by Roman Woijtasik, another by Peter Knippel; also a creamery operated on the cooperative plan by farmers. A blacksmith shop is conducted by Joseph Cherek. J. Wanta operates a portable saw mill in this town.

There are seven school districts with as many modern up-to-date schoolhouses.

The first Catholic church and parsonage was built about 1883, but a large new edifice was erected in 1896 at a cost of $15,000. It is contemplated to commence building a parochial school this year. About 200 families are members of this congregation. The present rector of the church is Rev. Ignatius Latorski.

THE TOWN OF NORRIE.

The town of Norrie was created out of the territory of the towns of Knowlton and Weston on December 30, 1886, and elected its town officers

in the spring of 1887, with I. M. Jennie as chairman. It was organized as a separate town in the year 1887 with townships 26 and 27 north of range 10 east as its territory.

There is a very beautiful small lake in that town, known as "Mayflower" lake, on the shores of which are several very neat cottages belonging to Wausau people who spend their summer vacation there. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway traverses the town, the railroad station being eighteen miles east from Wausau. Like all the rest of Marathon county, this part was heavily timbered, there being little logging done until the railroad ran through the town on its way to Wausau, in 1880. Then a number of saw mills came in, one at the village at Norrie, which sawed a very large amount for nearly twenty years, and then shut down. The earliest settler in that town—in the village rather, before there were any farmers around there—was Richard Jewsen who built a hotel in the village and a saw mill. He died some years ago and his saw mill quit running when the timber near the mill was exhausted. There is now one little saw mill in the village operated by William Kuehn, who does custom sawing mainly.

The farm settlement is still light, but there is another village in the same town named Hatley, where there also were saw mills which have disappeared.

There are five schoolhouses in the town with as many districts.

At Hatley there is a Polish Catholic church styled the St. Florian church, which was erected in 1898, while Reverend Garus was in charge of the congregation. The first organization of the parish goes back to February of that year. First services were held in the schoolhouse, then R. E. Parcher who operated the mill at that time gave the society fifteen acres of land for a church site, and in the same year the church was built and consecrated. For some years there was no resident pastor, and the services were conducted after Reverend Garus by Rev. Leo Jankowski, Rev. John Adamowski, and Rev. John Kula. The spiritual affairs were conducted later on by the Franciscan Fathers of Green Bay for nearly a year up to July, 1903, and by Rev. Hieronimous Schneider. The following pastors visited once or twice a month and held service, to-wit: Stan. Elbert, Ladislaus Slisz. Then the following became the resident pastors: Rev. Ignatius Mordaski, Rev. Joseph Miller, Rev. J. Orlowski, and the present pastor, Rev. John Karcz. Under the administration of the last named one, the church debt has been paid, and $1,200 are now in the treasury for the purpose of erecting a new and larger church. It is expected that in the year 1913 a new edifice will be built, for which plans have been adopted; it is to be a solid brick building 135 by 50 feet. The congregation was very small when originally organized,

but now it numbers over 135 families. It belongs now to the diocese of La Crosse. The present trustees are: Rev. John Karsz, president; John Kozmeja, secretary, and John Podjaski, treasurer.

There is also a Catholic church in the village of Norrie which is a mission of the church in Hatley and served by the same priest.

The Congregationalists have a church in the village of Norrie, named the First Congregational Church at Norrie, which was organized on February 22, 1892, with Rev. Margeret Elliot as pastor and nineteen members, and the present house of worship erected during the same year. Since that time some of the old members have moved away, some (Norwegians) have joined the Scandinavian church, which has been organized since, and others have come to take their places. The present congregation numbers eighteen and it has no resident pastor. The Sunday school has been kept up regularly, is well attended and has a total membership of sixty, including home department and cradle roll. Mrs. A. R. Bucknam is the clerk of the congregation, and to her earnest and faithful work is due the continuous flourishing condition of the congregation.

There is also a German Lutheran church in the village of Norrie, which is a mission and has no resident minister.

A cheese factory exists in the village of Hatley, in the town, which is well supplied with milk during all of the season.

The village of Hatley has voted to incorporate and will be an independent political entity in 1913.

Hatley has become an important shipping point for train loads of potatoes raised in the vicinity.

THE TOWN OF ELDRON.

This town was organized with the election of town officers in the spring of 1888 and I. S. Ingersoll was elected the first chairman. When established the town embraced townships 26 and 27 in range 10 east, but later township 27 was set off and established as the town of Franzen.

This town borders on Shawano and corners with Waupacca county, and some settlers came in from that territory before the building of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, now the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. A spur track of that road runs now clear through these two townships in range 10, and into Portage county to a place named "Roshhold," giving passenger service although the main traffic consists in taking out freight, such as logs and farm produce. There was much logging and lumbering

done in this town after the railroad came in, and not much attention was given to farming. The mills have now all gone out, except one small saw mill owned by August Sigasz, which is doing custom sawing for farmers.

Farms have become larger and more in numbers lately, and there is sufficient stock to keep one creamery supplied with milk all during the season, and milk is shipped out by railroad. The best farms are on the eastern portion of the town, and there is also the biggest population at present, and it is fast advancing as a farming community.

The largest farm is owned by A. J. Plowman, who has a fine stock of registered Guernsey cows and is a very successful breeder of this class of cattle. The population is mixed, there being Germans, native Americans, Scandinavians, Polish, and Scotch people, the Germans seemingly to be the most numerous. The first settlers in this town were Calvin Day, who came in 1880, and G. V. Ackerman and Joseph Hall, Samuel Williams, who came in 1882.

At the station "Eldron" quite a village has grown up where much business is done. The village is lit by electric lights; it has the central office of the Eldron Telephone Company which has toll lines into Wausau, Roshhold, Wittenberg, Eland Junction, and Bevant. John Dexter has a carpenter shop, and another one is William E. Allen. Ed. Vance is the blacksmith and wagonmaker of the village.

Stores keeping general merchandise are conducted by Thomas O. Thompson, Mr. Charbeneau, and T. M. Hicks. A. J. Plowman conducts a flour and feed warehouse, and the Stark Company and P. N. Peterson conduct potato warehouses. Potatoes are an important article of commerce and are shipped in large quantities from this locality. There is a hotel kept by Fred. Evert and a restaurant by William Donahue. A canthook stock factory is run by the Eldron Produce Company.

THE ELDRON STATE BANK

was organized at the beginning of this year (1913) by A. J. Plowman. It has a capital of $10,000. Its officers are: President, Carl Roshhold; first vice president, A. J. Plowman; second vice president, E. J. Benson; cashier, Berg Olson, who, with L. S. Jacobson, Frank Scholz, Roman Woitosek, and Peter Cherek constitute the board of directors.

This town, young as it is, has a splendid future before it, the lands being excellently adapted for potato culture as well as for corn and grains, and are a fine field for embarking in dairy farming.

The public school in the village is a solid brick building, with a state graded school of two departments. The principal is Mrs. Mabel C. Darms; assistant, Miss Mae St. Marie. This with the other four schoolhouses in the town will soon give it decided American character.

There are two neat frame churches; one belongs to a Scandinavian Lutheran congregation, the services being conducted in the Norwegian language by a visiting minister from Wittenberg and was built in 1904-05. The other is called a "Union" church, situated in the village of Eldron, built four years ago by people of different Christian confessions, with the understanding between them, that service might be held therein by any of the congregations desirous of so doing, which agreement has been faithfully kept. There are now regular religious services conducte dy a minister from Wittenberg for the Scandinavian population, and the Methodist congregation is regularly visited by a student of theology from St. Lawrence College in Appleton, who conducts the service. The congregations hold their worship in true Christian spirit of toleration and harmony.

THE TOWN OF HARRISON.

Harrison was set off as a separate town December 20, 1888, from portions of the towns of Easton and Texas; its present territory embraces only township 30, range 10 east. It organized in the spring of 1889, and J. C. Hogarthy was elected as its first chairman. Hogarthy was one of the first native Americans in Marathon county to go farming and remained on his farm until his death after 1900, only doing some occasional logging on the Eau Claire river near or on his land. Like all other lands this township was heavily timbered, and all of the pine was floated down to the three mills on this river and there manufactured.

There is now a small portable mill in this town doing custom sawing for farmers. The farm settlement is getting stronger in later years, but clearings are not yet very large. Much of the income of the farmers is derived from the sale of hardwood logs brought to the railroad landing in the town of Hewitt, and the hemlock is floated down the Eau Claire river to the mill of Manser or the John Ross mill, being in the village of Scholfield.

There is as yet no cheese factory or creamery in this town, but they will soon be in existence as the clearings grow and more stock can be kept.

The town has four school districts with a good modern schoolhouse in each, and the population is of mixed nationality, some native Americans, some Scandinavians and some Germans.

There are no churches in this town, but religious services are conducted in schoolhouses by visiting ministers.

THE TOWN OF McMILLAN.

This town was set off from the town of Spencer on December 21, 1888, and consists of township 26, range 3 east, less 760 acres which lie in the village of McMillan. It organized in the spring of 1889, electing its town officers with Fred. Brandt as chairman. The first settlement has been referred to in the chapter on early settlements. A strong emigration set into that town, new settlers, nearly all Germans, coming in from Marshfield, and this town shows now many large and finely cultivated farms.

One saw and plaining mill owned and operated by Aug. Junnemann does custom sawing for farmers, and with four cheese factories constitutes the industries of the town besides farming.

The town is divided into six school districts, each with a modern school house.

In 1880 a number of German Lutherans united in a congregation and incorporated in 1881 as the Evangelical Lutheran St. Peter's congregation. They built a small church of logs, 25x35, and visiting ministers from Auburndale, later from Spencer, and later still from Marshfield, conducted the services. The present stately church edifice was erected in 1894 and renovated in 1905. A parsonage was built in 1900 and a parochial schoolhouse in 1903. Since 1899 the congregation had resident ministers; the first one to reside there was Rev. T. Engel, and the present pastor is Rev. Aug. Paetz. The congregation consists now of seventy-one families.

THE TOWN OF EMMETT.

The name indicates the nationality of its population. When it was created, there was a wish on the part of the inhabitants to commemorate the name of the pure Irish patriot and martyr by giving the town his name. It was organized in the spring of 1889 with the election of officers, and Felix Maguire was elected chairman and representative in the county board. Its territory consists of township 27, range 5, and a large part, about nine sections in the south part of township 27, range 6 east. This town was settled from the village of Mosinee in early days and is included in what was then generally known as the "Irish Settlement," which stretched over the present towns of Mosinee, Emmett, and Cleveland. The whole of this town is splendid farm land, and there are some of the very finest farms that

can be found in this county. The descendents of the first Irish settlers are mostly all living on their fathers' farms; but few have emigrated, but it is no longer a pure Irish settlement. The population is a mixed one, there being Austrians, Germans, and Bohemians, and a few of Polish nationality, but all getting along in the best of harmony, vieing with each other in displaying the genuine American spirit of enterprise and loyalty to American institutions.

A saw mill owned and operated by Fred. Wunsch saws logs for farmers so that they can get their building material without much cost, and he also buys logs for manufacturing purposes.

There is a busy little country village named "Halder," from the name of an old settler, which is the name of the postoffice at the place, and there are the following business enterprises carried on:

A general merchandise store by Mich. Strefter, a tavern by John Kennedy, a blacksmith business by William Dalski, and a cheese factory and a feed mill. Another store building owned by John Schirkpe is occupied by William Ress in the absence of the owner, who is the present treasurer of Marathon county. Another cheese factory, owned by farmers and conducted on the cooperative plan, exists in this town.

The town has five school districts, each with a good schoolhouse. The school at Halder is a state graded school with two departments, giving instructions up to the eighth grade. The principal in that school is Miss Anna Hoard; assistant, Miss Edna Wachtel. The enrollment is sixty-five.

The population with few exceptions adheres to the teachings of the Catholic church. A church building was erected soon after settlement began, but in 1906 to 1907 the old church was replaced by a new edifice, a solid brick building, at a cost of over $12,000, named St. Patrick's Church. It is still a mission of the parish of Mosinee, but a parsonage is being built now, and there will not doubt be a resident priest at Halder within a short time. The congregation is large, including about two-thirds of the population. The prominent members of the church with respect of length of residence are the families of Robert Freeman, the O'Connors, the Maguires, and the Fitzgeralds.

THE TOWN OF FRANKFORT.

Frankfort was set off from the town of Wien in 1889 and organized as a separate political entity in the year 1890. The first chairman was Edw. Protze. The settlement did not begin until 1877 and was slow, owing to the fact that from the west boundary line it is thirty miles from Wausau

and twelve miles to Colby, from where settlers had to go into that town. Fred. Michler and Fred Eggebrecht and Boehn became the first settlers in 1877, locating with their families. They were followed in 1878 by Edw. Protze, John Simpson, and Henry Von Osten. The road from Wausau to the town of Wien was then fairly good, but from Colby there the road was impassable nearly all year around except in the winter. Of course the territory was heavily timbered. There was yet no sale for any other than pine timber, and the great distance to any mill left no profit in logging it and hauling it to market. The hardwood timber had to be burned. There was no market for it nor for many years to come. Nevertheless the newcomers were Germans, who came with an intention to make a farm, and they succeeded admirably; every year came some succor until the town is now well settled, especially in the northern part. The pioneer farmers have become wealthy and independent citizens. There were two saw mills in the town until lately when the saw mill of Eggebrecht & Hamann burned down and was not rebuilt; the saw mill of Swan is now owned by George Ellenbecker and is running, doing custom sawing.

There are three cheese factories, each having a large output, being supplied with milk from the town settlement only.

There are no churches yet in this town, the people attending the churches in the town of Wien, which are within one mile from the boundary line of the town.

The town is divided in six school districts, each with a good schoolhouse. The town is named "Frankfort," after the city of Frankfurt, in Germany, the former home of Edw. Protze.

TOWN OF PLOVER.

This town was established by the county board in June, 1890, and its first representative on the board was Hiram Walker; afterwards William W. Thayer was repeatedly elected and reelected and served also as chairman of the county board. The town is composed of township 29, range 10 east. This town is still heavily timbered, especially on the north and northeast side, and until lately the largest part of the farmer settlement was in the northern portions.

The population is German, Scandinavian, and lately a goodly number of natives of Holland have settled in the southern portion, but there are also a few native Americans, as for instance William Thayer.

There are no saw mills in this town at this day, but logging camps did

exist until lately and logs were brought to the logging spur track of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, which runs into the town of Hewitt from the city of Merrill and took the logs to the Wright and Heinemann mills in Merrill and to Barker & Stewart in Wausau.

The town is comparatively new, the farm settlement hardly antedating the organization of the town, but the influx of the German, Scandinavian, and Hollander was purely for farming, while the first settlers, Americans, had been more or less engaged in logging.

The town is divided in four school districts with five schoolhouses, the fourth district being a joint district, part of it lying in the town of Plover and the town of Norrie. The new settlers in that town are making great headway in clearing up land and getting stock. In a few years this town will be as prosperous as any of the older towns.

There is a neat frame church in this town, which was built in 1909, and the congregation incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin in 1911. The church stands one-half a mile east of the Eau Claire bridge on the town line road. It is of the Presbyterian confession, and the service is held in the language of Holland. The ministers are supplied by the classis or the home missionary board. The number of families belonging to the church are twelve, with seventy-five souls.

THE TOWN OF CASSEL.

The town of Cassel was created November 12, 1891, and in the ensuing election John Werner was elected the first chairman and representative of the town in the county board. This town was settled by the Pittsburg settlers' club as much as the town of Marathon. The village of Marathon City was laid out on the east boundary line of this town, and when the settlers came, they located south and west of the proposed village. Fully as many of the first settlers located in the present town of Cassel, if not more, than in the town of Marathon. One look at the plat of this town shows the names of Schilling, Lemmer, Heil, Osterbrink, Bluhm, Lang, Burger, Langenhahn, and others, who all belong to the pioneer class. When set off it was a part of the town of Marathon, and numerically as strong as the old town.

The tide of emigration turned strong to Cassel after 1877. The newcomers were mostly of Polish nationality, and they constitute now at least half, if not more, of the population. Some of the first comers of this later group were the Kordus family, Michlig, Fons, and Pospychalla and others, and they settled on land which had been brought in market through the adver-

tisement given to the lands by J. M. Smith and the Wisconsin Valley Railroad. This town is now one of the most populous in the county, and the farms are in a high state of cultivation.

There is one saw mill in the town doing custom sawing only, which is for the farmers' interest; until lately it was owned by A. Bumann, but report has it that it was lately sold, but the new owner will operate the mill as before on the old place.

The town lies between Marathon City on the east, and Edgar on the west, and Fenwood on the southwest, each village with a cheese factory or creamery, still there are three cheese factories in this town, running the whole of the season, which shows that there is good stock and plenty of feed for the same in the town, and that farming is profitable.

Seven schoolhouses in as many districts are conclusive evidence that a new generation is growing up, and there is a parochial school besides.

A Polish Catholic congregation has a fine solid brick church edifice built twenty years ago at the cost of $20,000; also a parsonage, and later a parochial schoolhouse with two departments, in charge of two school sisters, built of the same material, well finished inside and outside. Rev. John Miller is the resident priest.

THE TOWN OF HEWITT

Hewitt was set off from the town of Harrison in 1894 and had its first town election in the spring of 1895, which resulted in the election of Henry McLean as chairman.

It was very sparsely settled at the time and little timber cut except the pine. A spur track of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad runs into that town from the city of Merrill, running nearly straight east from Merrill and then south through sections 3, 10, and 15 in this town. The object of this spur track is to haul the hemlock and other timber there in profusion to the mills at Wausau and Merrill.

Although farming is of recent origin, there is a creamery located in this town getting enough of a supply to make butter during the whole season.

One saw mill, owned by August Radant, does a large amount of custom sawing.

There are five schoolhouses in as many districts.

One Evangelical Lutheran church was built seven or eight years ago, the minister in charge of the congregation coming to visit his flock regularly from Aniwa, Langlade county.

THE TOWN OF RINGLE.

The town of Ringle embraces now township 28, north of range 9 east. It was established January 9, 1901, and organized in the spring of the same year. C. L. Wyatt was elected first chairman of the town, and successively every year since. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad has a station in this town, named "Ringle," at which place there is a little village, and there is considerable freight shipped from this point.

At Ringle is located the brick yards of the Ringle Brick Company, its product being indicated by its name. The capital stock is $30,000. It employs twenty men on an average throughout the year. The payment for labor is $10,000, the value of the product $20,000. The office of the corporation is in Wausau. Its officers are: President, John Ringle; vice president, John Miller; treasurer, Gustav Mueller, and secretary, John Ringle, Jr. A side track of the Chicago & Northwestern runs in the yard to facilitate shipping.

John Lotholz has a saw mill which has been running for many years and manufactured a large amount of lumber annually. At the station Ringle there is a general merchandise store conducted by Herman Lemke, and another store of the same kind by Ernest Lemke. The settlement is of late date; the settlers are of a nationality not heretofore coming to Marathon county; they are natives of Holland and make excellent farmers.

There are two schoolhouses in this town, and with the ease with which natives of Holland learn the English language, it will be but a short time when this town is altogether American in character.

No churches exist yet in this town, but there are at least two missions, visited by ministers from other towns.

THE TOWN OF FRANZEN.

This town was set off from the town of Eldron in the year 1901. It consists of township 26, range 10 east, and elected A. J. Torgerson as its first chairman in the spring of the same year. A large saw mill was operated until the year 1911 when it shut down for want of pine timber supply. The town is divided in three school districts, each with a good school.

There are no churches in that town as yet, the population worshipping in the churches of the neighboring town, at Bevant and in Eldron, in the town of Pine Lake mainly. It is only a few years that this town has been opened to settlement by the building of roads, and in a few more years it will become as largely settled as any other town. It is very sparsely settled now, the

land being thickly covered with timber owned by outside parties. The settlers in this town are mostly Scandinavians.

THE TOWN OF BERN

This town was set off from the town of Halsey in 1902 and organized as a separate town in the spring of 1903, electing John C. Searing as its first chairman.

The town consists of township 30, range 3 east, excepting the east one-half of east one-half of section 36, which remained attached to the village of Athens. The population in this town is purely a farming community.

One cheese factory has been built and is in operation, conducted on the co-operative plan. The majority of the farmers are of the German nationality, at least of German descent.

There are three school districts with a new modern schoolhouse in each district. No church exists yet in this town, as the bulk of the population are inhabiting the eastern part of the town and have joined the congregations in the nearby village of Athens.

THE TOWN OF FLIETH.

This town was set off from the town of Weston as a separate town January 6, 1905, to consist of all of township 28, north of range 6 east, lying west of the Wisconsin river. The town when set off by the county board on that date was given the name of "Erickson," from George Erickson, who was afterwards elected as the first chairman of said town. This act of the county board was ratified and confirmed by the Legislature in the session of 1905, but the name of the town was changed to "Flieth."

The town is bounded on the east by the Wisconsin river, and Rib river flows near its north boundary line and empties in the Wisconsin at the foot of Rib Hill. There are several quartz quarries which furnish the material for the Wausau sandpaper factory and the Wausau quartz mill.

There are two school districts each with a good schoolhouse in that district, and one German Evangelical Lutheran church, which is a mission to the Evangelical Lutheran church of Wausau, Reverend Schroedel of the Zion's congregation holding religious service. The church was originally a schoolhouse, but was purchased by the small congregation for their church about twelve years ago.

The town claims to have a larger number of registered cattle than any town in Marathon county, considering the population. In 1902 J. J. Bean

introduced the first registered stock in the town of Flieth, and at this date there are five registered herds of Guernsey, two of Holstein, and one of Jersey in that town. It is the plan of the farmers of that town to make it famous in the county for its registered stock.

SUMMARY OF THE BUSINESS OF MARATHON COUNTY.

In the foregoing chapters all manufacturing industries in Marathon county have been mentioned; the manufacture of lumber is no longer the only industry which gives employment to men. Lumber is slowly but surely taking second place in importance, relinquishing to paper and iron the first place so long occupied.

But farm products play an equally strong part with manufactures. It is a fact established by official figures that some of the creamery and cheese factories have paid out annually to farmers for milk the sum of $65,000. Not all of them have done as much business, but many have not fallen far below these figures, and there are ninety-three creameries and cheese factories in this county, and the income from these products, it is conservative to estimate from two to three million dollars, which goes directly to the farmers of Marathon county, to say nothing about other farm products like grain, root crops, and stock.

It is needless to review again the advantages of Marathon county, but the farmer who owns his land (and 99 per cent of the Marathon county farmers do) can look confidently in the future enjoying his independence and increasing wealth.

Another item to which attention is called is the capital of the banks in Marathon county. The combined capital of the banks in Marathon county in round numbers is nearly $1,300,000. The deposits in these banks are $5,895,643.89. These figures are more convincing than any glowing argument that this county stands in the front ranks of counties in the state in wealth, as it stands in the front ranks by reason of the intelligent, industrious, and economic population which inhabits its borders.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Distinguished Public Men—Past and Present.

TEMPUS FUGIT.

The ancient politics of Marathon county had their lights and shadows, their aspects of tragedy and comedy. It is difficult to determine why the passage of time adds a glamour to past events, or why it softens and mellows remembrance of ancient feuds and animosities. Looking from the sophisticated Present back to the unsophisticated Past makes the central figures of long ago heroic in some lights, and childlike in others.

Ancient political battles seem to us like the strifes and contentions of children. We cannot understand the heat and the fervor, the hatreds and loves of the earlier time. We remember as a part of history, and only as a part of history, how we fought and contended, and can laugh over events that once aroused in us the deepest concern.

You remember how forty years ago, when you were in full exuberance and passion of youth, you spent a whole day hunting the streets for Smith, who had accused you of packing a caucus, your heart filled with deadly hatred of Smith, intending, if you met up with Smith, to eliminate him from the face of the earth.

Or, you remember how half a century ago Tompkins was hunting for you with lethal intent, because he heard that you had reflected upon his ancestry, by making a slanderous statement to the effect that his grandfather had been convicted of stealing sheep, and mutual friends were keeping you apart.

You remember the time, fifty years ago, when Jones defeated you for justice of the peace, or county clerk; the emoluments of which offices did not exceed one dollar a day, and of how the whole world seemed black and hopeless to you, when the votes were counted, and you found that Tompkins was more popular than you were. Such days were cold and bitter for you; now they seem warm and pleasant, and you can laugh and jest with Smith and Jones and Tompkins, and all the other brutal figures who disturbed your peace and happiness.

And as you review events, you come to know that the things you lost had their compensations, and that if you had been allowed to hold office and become a municipal hired man, you would never have efficiently exercised whatever little talent God gave to you. You find also that age has sweetened and broadened your judgment of men and things, and that you and your early antagonists in politics have been brought together, so that in your age you look on them as good fellows, and can laugh with them over all those bitter and sanguinary youthful descensions. Instead of shaking your fist at Tompkins, as you used to do, when you met him, you shake his hand, for time heals all wounds, and has given both you and Tompkins the wisdom of experience.

There is a charm to every one in the days of long ago. You find you have forgotten the hardships and privations, the sorrows and griefs that once seemed like unsupportable afflictions. The once bitter disappointments have left no bitterness. The political revolt, which you helped to arouse against the candidate of your party, because you thought he was unfit, or because you thought unfair methods had secured his nomination, seems to you now puerile and inconsequential. You have learned, perhaps, that he was the better man, and that many of these political contentions were merely new applications of the fable of the slanderous pot, and the equally slanderous kettle, and that the one was as black as the other.

Such are the changes which three score, or three score and ten, bring to a man. Your day of Homeric conflict has gone, and you are content to spend your age in peace and contentment.

NEAL BROWN.

Is there a man who has taken part in the political upheavals which disturb the tranquility of the country and of society from time to time, who after reaching the age of sixty years or over, will question the truths expressed in the foregoing essay? Having arrived at this age, and taken some part in the political contentions in this county in former years, the writer of these leaves bears testimony to the truths contained in those lines, even in a larger sense, believing that not only were the personal interests of candidates in the result of the elections over-magnified, but that the so-called "principles" about which there seemed to be so much at stake in the opinion of enthusiastic advocates were, after all, no principles at all, but only questions of policy, which might be tried, adopted and if found to work harm rather than give relief for some real or imaginary evil, could be changed again in the next election or session of the legislative body, without society suffering

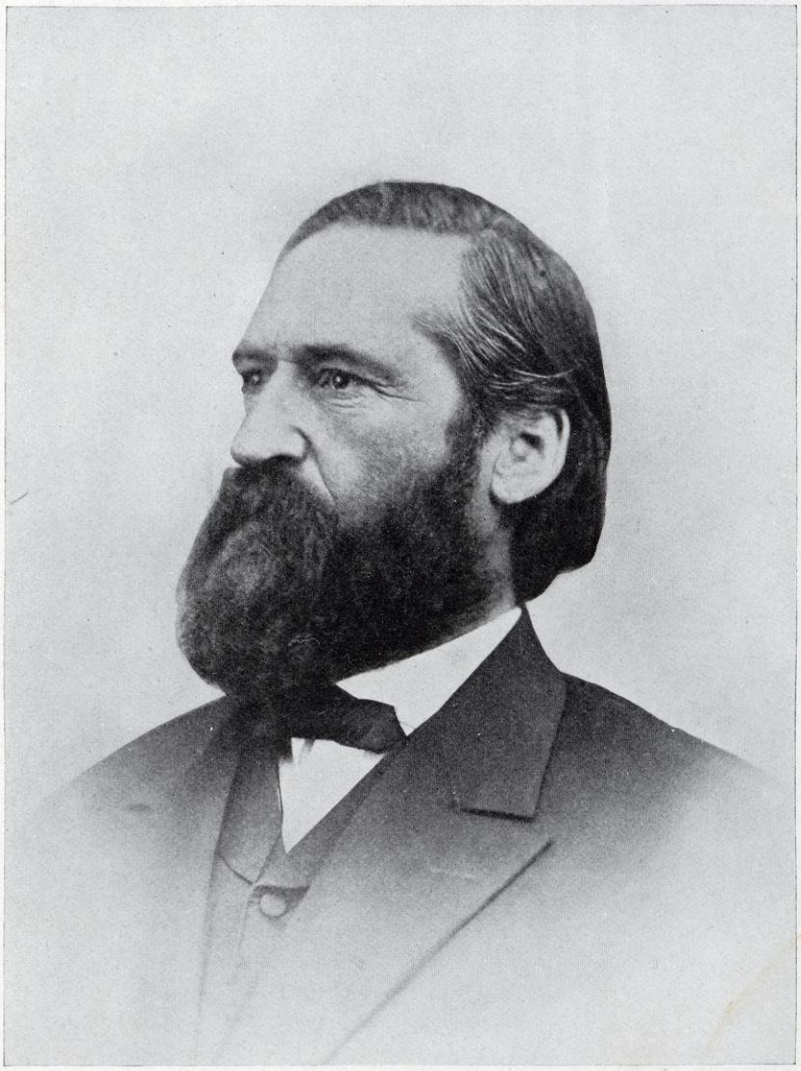
any great harm. But it is too much to expect that youth in its exuberance can look at things with the calm reflection of age, and it takes the softening influence of time to convince us how little the differences were, which in political contests blur the vision of men and sometimes break friendships which had stood the test of years.

There were many exciting political contests in Marathon county, more so probably than in most counties in the state, and the truth that factional political ruptures are more fierce and relentless and leave severer heartache than contentions with old opponents, was irrefragably proven in Marathon county in the contest with the Greenback party from 1877 to 1880, again in the presidential contest of 1896 and in the recent contest for political supremacy between the factions in the Republican party. It is not the purpose of these leaves, though they bear the proud title of a "History" to write of the factional or personal political quarrels which occurred in the past, as they in no way affected Marathon county as a whole, much less the state, nor to revive old forgotten animosities by recounting them. In the candid opinion of the writer all parties and men who took a leading part were animated by an honest desire to advance the interest of the county and country, and if they differed in their opinion it was only in the means to accomplish the same result. It is the purpose of this book to give impartial credit to men who by reason of character and strong intellectuality or mentality have become more conspicuous than others in public service in the course of years, and some of their lives are collected in this chapter.

HON. WALTER D. M'INDOE.

Among the pioneers of Marathon county who deserve to be held in grateful remembrance, Hon. Walter D. McIndoe holds easily first rank. Others like George Stevens and James L. Moore had come a few years earlier, but with no intention to stay; they were lured to the county by the sight of the pine, from which in their estimation, they would gather a fortune, after which they would seek a more congenial climate and country. Their work was only temporary and left no impression and was not intended to leave an impression on the future growth of the country.

It was different with Walter D. McIndoe. He looked to the future and came here with the intention to make Wausau his permanent home. He was married but a short time when he came to Wausau in 1847, and brought with him his young wife and established her in a household and home which



HON. WALTER D. McINDOE

she graced during his long and busy life and where she closed his eyes on the 22d day of August, 1872.

W. D. McIndoe was born in Scotland on the 30th day of March, 1819; he received a good common school education, came to the United States when only fifteen years old, engaging as a clerk in a mercantile house in the city of New York, later in Charleston, S. C., and lastly in St. Louis, Mo., where he eventually commenced business on his own account. Hon. John C. Clark mentioned a loan made to James L. Moore of $500 in 1845 as the cause of his first visit to Wausau in 1846 and how he accepted lumber in payment, which was his first venture in the lumber business. But there were others too who had advanced money and took lumber in pay without giving a thought to the possibilities of the new country, which only needed the means of communication with the outside world to make it grow and become a manufacturing and agricultural region, making homes for thousands of men. The absence of all reasonable comforts at the time, the hardships unavoidable with pioneer life in the pine forests had no terror for the soul of W. D. McIndoe, but with reliance in his own strength and making the best use of his intellectual endowments, he undertook the great work of laying the foundation for the future growth and prosperity of the city and county. He had hardly started in the manufacture of lumber in the small way in which it was then carried on, when the question of the adoption of the state constitution agitated the people, and he at once threw himself as a leader, life and soul on the side in favor of statehood. The constitution having been adopted and Wisconsin admitted as a state, he offered himself as a candidate for member of assembly for Portage county, knowing that there was work for him cut out in the Legislature, without which this territory would continue to languish and its future growth be retarded an indefinite time.

He was a Whig and the majority of voters in Portage county adhered to the Democratic party; but that was not the worst handicap in the contest. The assembly district included Portage City, Grand Rapids, Plover, then the county seat of Portage county, and Stevens Point, all the numerous mills south of the present territory of Marathon county, with all the influence of local pride and jealousy against him. In this unequal contest, his own splendid personality was his strongest support. Physically he was a man who would attract favorable attention anywhere. Nearly six feet tall, broad-shouldered and well-proportioned, with a massive head covered with bushy brown hair and wide forehead, clear and sparkling eyes and kindly face, he was the very picture of strong rugged health and manhood. He would be

easily selected out of a hundred or more, as a leader of men. He was elected and although a Whig in the minority party in he assembly, his general sound views, his practical information as to the needs of the new state, his tact and natural courtesy made him a prominent member. He knew that there was no hope for better prospect or improvements for his home people, so long as they were attached politically to Portage county, and he therefore urged the creation of a new county called Marathon, to the end that the interest of the up-river settlements could be united in one county where no conflicting interest hampered their progress. He was successful, and by this act gave the people of Marathon county the opportunity of working out their own salvation. Having named Wausau as the county seat, he, with his partner, Charles Shuter, planned and platted the village of Wausau, and helped to organize the county and town government. He was then already carrying on a large business and although a member of the assembly and business man, he did not think it below his dignity to help out the officers wherever he could with advice, and by accepting the office of deputy town and county clerk at a mere nominal compensation.

He was a fine penman and the minutes of the proceedings of the board kept by him are a model of accuracy and penmanship. When the town treasurer in 1851 had absconded with all the money collected by him for taxes (it was not much in those days, several hundred dollars) he was chosen town treasurer, and when later John R. Welsh was elected county treasurer and failed to qualify or resigned, the county board elected him county treasurer at a special meeting on January 3, 1852. He was again elected member of the assembly in 1854, the year the Republican party was first organized in this state. There was a United States senator to be elected, and after a long struggle in caucus, Charles Durkee received the nomination as the candidate of the Republican party. Walter D. McIndoe had made his canvass as a Whig as in the former contest, with which party he had associated since attaining his majority, and this choice was decidedly distasteful to him as well as to other members of the same party, because the election of Charles Durkee meant the extinction of the Whig party in the state of Wisconsin. After several days of worry and indecision between his own predilection and what seemed to be a duty to the state, Walter D. McIndoe finally yielded, and with his friends cast his vote for Charles Durkee, securing his election. From that time on he identified himself firmly with the Republican party, and until his death was an active, influential and consistent member of that party. In 1857 he was a candidate for the nomination for governor,

but the contest between him and the Hon. E. D. Holton ended after a protracted struggle in the nomination of a new man, Hon. A. W. Randall.

On the death of Hon. Luther Hanchett, member of Congress, he was elected on the 30th day of December, 1862, to fill the unexpired term, and re-elected again twice, serving two and one-half terms in the House of Representatives at Washington. During his term he was chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, and a member on the Committee on Indian Affairs. In 1856 he was chosen as an elector for his congressional district, and in 1860 he was an elector at large for the state of Wisconsin, which gave its electoral vote to Abraham Lincoln,

While in Congress, great grants of land were given away to contemplated railroads to open up the most western and northern parts of the United States, and Walter D. McIndoe secured a grant of land for a railroad from Doty's Island, Fond du Lac, and Portage City to Ashland. He did not selfishly mention Wausau as a point to be touched on, for it was apparent to him as to every one else, that Wausau, being nearly on an air line between the starting and the culmination point, could not be missed, to say nothing of Wausau being the most central and one of the largest business places in the Wisconsin valley. This grant lay dormant for some years, during which time the population of Wausau and Marathon county and the business had grown immensely. When the railroad was being built, the Wisconsin Central, with an unbelievable blindness to its own interest, built the road west from Stevens Point in a wholly unsettled and wild country, leaving Wausau forty miles east of the road, instead of coming directly to Wausau. If the Central railroad had come to Wausau in 1872 as its own interest demanded, it would have secured the immense lumber freight which afterwards came to the Wisconsin Valley Railroad. In running the railroad west from Stevens Point, instead of following the valley of the river, it runs on the high ridge dividing the waters of the Wisconsin and Chippewa and Black rivers. Walter D. McIndoe also secured a grant of land to Marathon county to build and open a wagon road from Wausau to Lake View Desert on the state boundary line. The grant of land was for each alternate section on each side of the road, which would have given the county about 200 sections of the best pine lands in the world. Furthermore at his urgency, the state donated some $1,500 to survey and locate the road. The county supervisors frittered away the money in survey and locations, and this magnificent grant was lost to the county through the inability of the county board or rather incapability to make proper use of their powers to get the money for open-

ing the road, and because of the still existing distrust in the permanency and great future of this country.

Walter D. McIndoe was a noble, large-hearted man; he loved his adopted country and devoted his best endeavors to its service. It was his greatest pride to cast his electoral vote for Abraham Lincoln, and to have supported his administration during the trying time of the Civil war to the best of his ability. After his return from Congress, he served as provost-marshal until the close of the war, an embarrassing office, often demanding energetic action under perplexing difficulties. During his long absence from home, giving his time to national affairs, his business missed his guiding hand, and on his return his own affairs had become deranged. Uncomplainingly and manfully he set to work to recoup his losses, but the times were not yet propitious and the seed so generously sown by him had not yet time to bear the golden fruit, and he was called away from his field of labor before the harvest was ripe. At his death he left his widow no more than a fairly moderate competency, but the memory of his kind and patriotic acts still lives in the heart of all his contemporaries. He was a patriotic union man proving it not only by words, but acts. He had lost his right hand at the hand edger in the mill which incapacitated him for field service, but he rendered the government other efficient service.

When Leander Swope with Prest. Lord came down from Pine river to enlist and were joined at Wausau by John Cooper, Charles Tracey, Alfonse Poor, and Burton Millard, all ready to enlist, he furnished all of them the means of transportation to Berlin by stage, were they enlisted in May, 1861, the first men to leave the pinery for southern battle fields.

His esteemed widow, a daughter of fair Virginia, was among the first white women that came to Wausau, a fine type of true, noble, dignified American womanhood; she shared the hardships of her husband and gloried in his successes. Time dealt gently with her, and she died on the 12th day of March, 1901, universally beloved and respected. A nephew, Hon. Walter Alexander, after the death of the widow purchased the homestead from the heirs and legatees, donating it to the city of Wausau, as "McIndoe Park." It is located in the very center of the city, and gives a fine setting to the public library, which stands thereon.

HON. ALEXANDER STEWART.

Hon. Alexander Stewart was one of the pioneers who made history in the Wisconsin valley. He began his life like all others, ax in hand, and finally worked his way into the halls of Congress at Washington, being

the only citizen of Marathon county except W. D. McIndoe to reach that distinction. Alexander Stewart saw central and northern Wisconsin in its infancy; he labored for its growth; he grew with it, physically, mentally, and after many years of hard work, shared in the prosperity of the country. His life furnishes a shining example of the possibilities which a new country offers to the thrifty, intelligent, and persevering young man of good health and character. What Wausau and the whole valley was when he arrived here with his brother John in 1849 has been told in previous chapters; also how he went to work for Feehely, Fleming and Green in the saw mill which had its water power from a conductor from the mill pond of Clarke and Plumer, the mill standing a little south of and between the Clarke and Plumer mill. Like all men working at that time in the pinery, the two brothers Stewart took their wages in lumber, run it to market, and returning, worked under the same conditions, and with their savings bought more lumber from men who were willing to sell, not having enough of their own to make up a raft, and with a few rafts went down again to the market. After several ventures of that kind they had means enough to commence logging on their own account, continuing every year on a little larger scale and with a little more experience, until in the course of years they had built up quite a lumber trade. The fact that they came from New Brunswick and were familiar with logging and driving of logs, was undoubtedly a strong factor in their favor. It took, however, many years of hard, intelligent and well considered labor coupled with a life of economy, self-denial of rest and comfort, to make that success in life which came to them in the prime of manhood as the reward of their grit and perseverance, and steadfast adherence to their rule of faithfully redeeming every business promise or obligation made. After fortune began to smile upon the brothers, Alexander Stewart stayed at Wausau, and his brother John took to farming in Illinois on a large scale. Alexander Stewart remained in business at Wausau until the end of his life, through all the changes and vicissitudes which business had to contend with in earlier days; but with his inborn shrewd Scotch business sense, hard times never struck him unprepared. He was frugal and economic in his habits, never branched out beyond his means, never unduly stretched his credit. From personal experience he was familiar with every branch of the lumber industry from estimating the number of feet which would be gotten out of a tree, to the logging, driving, sawing the logs and marketing the lumber. The business was carried on by him and his brother in partnership, even after his brother had made his home on the Illinois farm, but Alexander Stewart conducted it personally and managed it, until it had grown

to such dimensions as to demand the supervision and management by others in the many branches which had grown out of the original enterprise.

In the flush times after the war, the brothers John and Alexander Stewart laid the foundation for the wealth which became theirs in after years. They had formed a friendship with W. D. McIndoe and had their logs sawed at his mill for years, and after his death in 1872 they acquired the mill property by purchase and later formed the A. Stewart Lumber Company, with Alexander Stewart as president. For over thirty years this concern was the largest industrial concern in the whole Wisconsin valley, but the business was not confined to that territory alone. It conducted mills in other states, notably Michigan, Arkansas, and California, and had more than thirty lumber yards in the western states. Much of the boasted business enterprise of Wausau is due to the aid directly or indirectly given by Alexander Stewart, some of which would not exist but for his fostering care in times of need. In the last thirty years of his life he was practically connected with every important enterprise in central and northern Wisconsin; he had had many special partners in various trades and business transactions, and his connection with each and all of them was clean and honorable. He was the largest labor employer in this territory and always fair and just to his employes; even in the days when working men found it hard to get their earnings and had often to resort to the courts because of the scarcity of money, and law suits for wages were common, it was the common talk among laboring men that A. & J. Stewart, or the Stewart Lumber Company were always prompt in their pay. Alexander Stewart interested himself in everything which was for the interest of his home city. He was essentially a man of affairs; enterprising, calculating, taking a broad view of business life. He was quick to grasp opportunities which others would let pass without taking advantage of, and his business sagacity caused much of the growth and the upbuilding of the city of Wausau.

Alex. Stewart was a man of charming personality; he was a good conversationalist, spoke entertainingly on the topics of the day, and a thoroughly well informed man. He loved to meet his friends and acquaintances in a social way and talk interestingly on the subject which engrossed public attention as well as of the important events of the past; he had a fund of pleasing recollections of early times, of the struggles of the pioneer days and its amusing incidents. When called upon to help in a worthy cause, which was frequently the case, he was never known to refuse assistance. As might be inferred from what has been said, he was a man of strict integrity and honor.

He had always taken an interest in the political affairs in his congressional district, and although not crowding himself forward, he was nevertheless a powerful political factor. After his business had been fully organized and in the hands of thoroughly competent persons, mainly Mr. Walter Alexander, secretary and treasurer of the Alexander Stewart Lumber Company, he felt that he could give some of his years to the service of the people, and he became a candidate for political honors which were freely accorded to him by party friends. In 1894 he was nominated for member of Congress by the Republican party and elected by a big majority over his opponent, the sitting member, and twice re-elected, each time with an increased majority, and declined a nomination for the fourth term.

As a member of Congress he was given a place on the important committee in Indian Affairs, and on manufactures. Prompt in his attendance in the sessions of Congress, he was attentive to the business of his constituents, especially in matters of pensions and better postal facilities. It is not generally known but a fact nevertheless, that much of the credit of obtaining a public federal building in Wausau is due to him. He had secured the insertion of an appropriation for the building in the public building bill of 1900, which was ready to be passed and become a law, when the administration was desirous of making a show of economy, and the bill was not passed on that ground. But the chairman of that committee, Mr. Mercer of Omaha, was sure of re-election, and he gave his word to Mr. Stewart that the appropriation would be inserted in the next bill, whether Mr. Stewart would be a member or not.

Mr. Brown of Rhinelander, the new member, introduced a new bill which was of course referred to the same committee, of which Mr. Mercer was chairman, again inserted in the general building appropriation bill and passed, including the appropriation for the Wausau building. It is true that Mr. Webster Brown secured the same, but the way for a smooth passage was already paved by Mr. Stewart. While A. Stewart served his second and third terms, he was accompanied to Washington by his family, where he had built a fine mansion for their reception. He spent the last years of his life with his family at the capital city during the winter months and the sessions of Congress, returning with them to Wausau with the milder climate.

About two years before his death he had the misfortune to fall while paying a visit to the Rothschild Paper Mill, in which he was largely interested financially and broke an arm. The injury was not serious and the break was healed in a comparatively short time, but for a person of his age, he being then eighty years of age, it did sap his vitality. He was not the same

strong man after the accident as before and a decline became visible. Expecting to gain new strength from the mild climate of California, he went there to recuperate, spending the winters of 1909 and 1910 in that state, returning sicker, however, than when he went. Shortly after Christmas of 1911, feeling somewhat improved, he went with his family to Washington, but his span of life was measured, and he died there on the 24th day of May, 1912. His body was taken to Wausau and was buried in the Wausau cemetery on the 27th day of May following.

His body rests in the family mausoleum which was not wholly completed until after his death. He was born September 12, 1829, at New Brunswick of good old Scotch ancestry; married to Miss Margaret Gray, a native of York, New Brunswick, at Chicago, and their union was blessed with three children: Margarete J. married Lindley, Mary E. and Helen G. who survive him, and who have taken up their residence at Washington, D. C. Mr. Stewart's family life was an exceedingly happy one.

He was one of the few still living pioneers of the Wisconsin Valley, particularly of Marathon county, but their numbers can now be counted on the fingers of one hand. They were a good strong race, Alexander Stewart one of the strongest among them. He will be long and kindly remembered for his many sterling good qualities.

JOSEPH DESSERT.

Among the men who opened up Marathon county, reduced the wilderness and brought it to its high state of industry, and one who led in the cultivation of the soil, proving its excellent agricultural character years before it was settled upon by farmers, one who succeeded by sheer force of character, integrity, industry, and perseverance in spite of the drawbacks which discouraged so many others was Joseph Dessert, whose name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the early history of the county.

He was born at St. Joseph, Maskenonge township near Quebec, Canada, on January 8, 1819, and traces his genealogy back to Antoine Deserre, who was married in Quebec in 1674. His father was Pierre Dessert, who was the fifth of that name to reside on the farm where Joseph Dessert was born. His mother was Josephte Beaulieu Dessert. His father died in 1830, and by his last will divided his farm among the two oldest sons with the obligation upon them to pay the expenses for an education of their younger brother Joseph. The other children were otherwise provided for. Joseph continued

to attend the Catholic parish school, and later to learn English, he was sent to a school in New Brandon, sixty miles distant from his home, which he attended until the fall of 1838.

Having completed his education, he went to work for his brother, who was engaged in getting out ship timber for the English market. That timber was run down in rafts into the St. Lawrence and delivered at Quebec. On his return from his rafting trip he became a clerk in a store in Maskenonge until the spring of 1840. His steady habits attracted the attention of the American Fur Company, and relying on his sobriety and honesty, that company sent him as their agent to the Lake Superior region in 1840 to carry on the trade with the Indians. When the Chippewa tribe made their treaty with the government in 1843 and the whole tribe was assembled at La Point, he had learned sufficiently of that idiom to be able to act as interpreter between the Indians and the government to their mutual satisfaction. While in the employ of the company he had to visit their several posts on the upper Mississippi besides the Lake Superior posts.

In the spring of 1844 he was informed that one of his aunts was very ill and desired to see him, in consequence of which he returned to Canada to visit her, arriving at her home on July 4th and remaining with her until September. Intending to return to work for the company he went to Detroit expecting to catch the last boat for Lake Superior, but the boat had gone when he arrived there. He then concluded to reach Chequamagon by the Indian trail up the Wisconsin river.

He took a boat to Milwaukee, went from there to Portage, where he met Daniel Whitney, who took him to his mill at Whitney Rapids, and from there he started up north, knowing that there was an Indian trader by the name of Dupre,* located somewhere near where Little Bull was. No doubt he had heard of this route from Indians while he was north, or possibly also from one of his uncles, one of which was stationed at one time at Green Bay and another at the mouth of the Eau Pleine river.

Having heard of a place called "Little Bull," no doubt from Whitney, he started for that place, and struck first the Indian trader who was about ten miles below. He stayed with him for two weeks, probably waiting for his trunk which he had left at Whitney's, then started for Little Bull, arriving there on the 20th day of October, 1844, and then went to work for John L. Moore, who had built his mill two years before. That was his beginning as a lumber man in Marathon county. His trunk was left at Fort Winne-

* This name in all probability should be "Dubay," the John Du Bay mentioned before

bago; he had it brought up to Grand Rapids in the fall and to Mosinee after snowfall on a sled with a provision team.

It has been stated how he worked as a jobber logging, and after five years of hard work associated himself with William Pentecost, James Etheridge and Henry Cate, and they rented the mill from John L. Moore and commenced to make lumber on their own account. They operated the little mill together until 1852, then bought it and ran it until 1854. At the time Etheridge sold out to his partners and the business was carried on by Dessert and Cate until 1859 when Dessert became sole owner, he, Dessert, agreeing to pay all the debts of the firm, and Cate for his share taking out a team of horses, with which he carried on a stage line from Stevens Point.*

The next five years were years of anxiety and incessant labor for Joseph Dessert; it required all his business acumen, thrift and economy to conduct the business over the shoals of adversity and depression of that time. The lumber business was carried on under the disadvantages of early times which had driven many of the pioneer lumbermen out of business, which is evidenced by the frequent changes in the ownership of the mills in the period from 1849 to 1870.

From the time that Joseph Dessert rented the mill in 1849 until it shut down for good in 1903, he retained the controlling interest therein, and under his management it became one of the largest, if not the largest, saw mill on the Wisconsin river and remained uninterrupted in operation for over half a century, which fact speaks volumes for the business energy, economy, integrity, and enterprise with which he conducted his ever growing business. Dessert was essentially a man of affairs; economic in his private expenditures, he was generous with his employes, sympathetic and warm hearted; his word was at all times as good as his bond, his hand always extended to honest newcomers. "Little Bull Falls" became the thriving little village of Mosinee, and the farming lands west were largely taken up by men who had earned the means to purchase them in his mill, and many after starting their farms returned to work there to earn the ready money with which to carry on their improvements, which farms are today among the finest in Marathon county.

Indeed there are but few of the early settlers in the present towns of Mosinee, Cassel, Marathon, and Wien who did not at one time or another work in Dessert's mill or camps, and there earned the means for laying the foundation for their competency; by investing in farm lands. With his employes he was deservedly popular; he was just and generous to them,

*This agreement is fully referred to in Chapter 10 of this book.

extending a helping hand when help was needed and beneficial. Until his business had grown too large to be supervised by him alone, he was his own boss; he knew every man by his first name. One of the pioneers himself, knowing his own worth and having a just pride in his own personality, he respected the honest toilers and dealt with them on a footing of equality rather than with the insulting condescension of the parvenu, and they looked upon him as their best friend.

Joseph Dessert was one of the first to see the productiveness of the lands in Marathon county and engaged in farming at an early date. When the first settlers came to Marathon City, they found there his farm, cleared over thirty acres and in good cultivation. This farm became one of the largest in the county, having 150 acres cleared and in the best state of cultivation when he sold it for $12,000 about fourteen years ago, and today it would easily bring $25,000.

When farming was sufficiently advanced to warrant the venture, he built a grist mill in Mosinee, which was swept away by the flood in 1881 and was not rebuilt. He also owned a tannery which was ruined by the same flood. His work in the county board has been referred to in these pages, which was always for the good.

In 1880 he took his nephew, Louis Dessert, in partnership and later with Henry M. Thompson, his son-in-law, organized the Joseph Dessert Lumber Company, which operated until 1903, when the timber owned by the company was all manufactured, and age and other circumstances made retirement from business congenial. Joseph Dessert married Miss Mary E. Sanford at Waukesha in 1862. Two children were born of that marriage, one dying in infancy, and the other, Stella, became the wife of Henry M. Thompson of Milwaukee. The greatest sorrow came to him when his wife died at Mosinee on the first day of July, 1881, and her loss was greatly mourned by the people of Mosinee, with whom she lived, like her husband, as the best of neighbor and friend, always helpful.

When the flood in 1881 had swept away the grist mill, tannery, office building and ruined the saw mill, he was thoughtful of the men in his employ and gave orders that they should be given work as soon as the flood subsided, in clearing away the debris, all around it, even before he had time to plan for the future. He knew his losses, but at the same time his mind was also concerned about his men, knowing that a long delay or non-employment would work a great loss for them, and so he set them at work just to have them employed.

As an instance of his carrying out his agreement to pay the debts of the

firm of Dessert & Cate, we cite: A Canadian who had worked for them took a note for the amount due and departed for home. More than twenty years afterwards he came into Mr. Dessert's office with the note and asked for payment. Dessert told him he would pay it, and did so, with interest up to 1870 as that was the time when he paid all those debts and would have paid this note had it been presented. Of course the man was glad to get his money and interest besides, which he never expected.

In 1898 he built a good substantial brick building for a library building and for eight years paid every item of expenses of the institution including the salary of the librarian, and in 1906 donated it to the village by deed, at the same time donating a thousand dollars for keeping it up. It is an imposing structure, with reading room, store room and librarian room and spacious hall on the second floor as an entertaining hall, rostrum and footlights, opera chairs and drop curtains and fine sceneries. There is a cloak room in connection with the box office and the building itself is 72x36 feet.

Foreseeing the end of the lumbering, Henry M. Thompson removed to Milwaukee in 1902, and Joseph Dessert soon followed, remaining with his daughter to the end though visiting annually the scene of his former activities. Within a short time of his death he was in the possession of his mental faculties, and noticing the gradual decline of his physical powers he met the end with the fortitude which characterized his whole life.

The love of the pioneer was with the land where he had spent his youth, manhood and ripe old age, and it was his desire to be buried in the cemetery at Mosinee. His body was borne to the grave by former employes, every one of whom had been in his employ for a quarter of a century.

The pioneers were a noble race, Joseph Dessert the peer of the best of them. His was a long life, full of labor and usefulness, and standing at his bier, it could truthfully be said of him that the world was better for his having lived in it. He died in Milwaukee on the 31st day of December, 1910.

CHARLES A. SINGLE.

Charles A. Single was born in Hartford, England. He came to Milwaukee with his stepfather, Thomas Youles, in 1844; but did not stay there a long time. In 1845 he drifted up to Grand Rapids and next year he was with his brother Benjamin Single on Little Rib for whom he worked until 1850, when he moved to Wausau. Soon after coming here he commenced the building of the Forest House for a tavern, which he enlarged from time to time, until it was the largest hotel in the pinery widely known throughout

the same. He was elected the first sheriff of Marathon county in the first election held after the county was organized. After the completion of his hotel he built the Forest Hall, the first large public hall in which the sessions of the circuit court were held from 1856 to 1868 when the first courthouse was finished.

He enlisted in the war between the states and was honorably discharged, after having contracted sickness which disabled him from further service. After his return home he was appointed deputy provost marshal, and in 1870 received the appointment to take the census of this county. He was a man of great intelligence who could wield a trenchant pen as well as a lumberman's ax when occasion demanded, but had also a vein of humor which never ran dry. He had confidence in the future of the country, and he planned to benefit and open up the country. For upwards of twenty years he was a member of the county board and was always found in the foremost ranks in the great work which had to be done to get a railroad to Wausau. But he is best remembered for his kindness and goodness of heart to the unfortunate ones. He was brave and hospitable. The Forest House was a home for all, rich or poor, and many a poor, crippled injured man was nursed and cared for by him and his very estimable wife. One poor young chap who had his leg torn off by a cable in trying to land a raft in Sturgeon eddy, was cared for by C. A. Single for months until he got well, without fee or reward. At the blowing up of the Judson mill at the foot of Marshall hill in the winter of 1867-68, where a number of men were injured, Gerry Judson, the owner, and another man killed outright, he was there with the physicians, bandaging, caring for and taking the wounded to the Forest House for nursing. He had a natural aptitude for setting bones, and common surgical work, and was never known to charge anything for such service. The pinery boys looked upon him as their friend, for they knew that their well being while in the hotel was looked after with almost parental care. When the Forest House burned down in 1878, not only Wausau but the Wisconsin Valley pinery lost a landmark, and when C. A. Single died in 1880 he was more missed from the community than any other man.

All through life he was a consistent Republican, and as such a frequent contributor to the "Central Wisconsin," never wavering in his attachment to that party. He was only fifty-eight years of age at the time of his death, and his wife, who had been his faithful helpmate and true companion, sharing with him his early privations with the bravery of the pioneer wife, sur-

vived him and died at Wausau on June 24, 1897. C. A. Single no more than most others of the pioneers accumulated wealth, and at best left only a fair competency for his wife after his death.

HON. BRADBURY GREENLEAF PLUMER.

Hon. Bradbury Greenleaf Plumer was another of the pioneers who came with the intention to remain and grow up with the country. He came from his native state New Hampshire in 1854, engaged in lumbering after his arrival, and after a few years acquired the Barnes mill and later the Lyman saw mill, which was situated on Plumer's Island between the Plumer and Clarke mill, a little south of both, receiving the water by means of a conductor from the mill pond.

He was of sturdy New Hampshire stock, self-reliant, far-seeing, a man of big brain, self-willed, true as steel, yet tender hearted and sympathetic. He served with distinction in the Legislature in 1866, but later he was averse to office holding. As a mill owner he gave encouragement to men of small means to embark in the lumber business, and his saw mill did most of the custom sawing for smaller operators, partly because the mill was best adapted for that purpose, and partly because of the accommodations held out to them. Until the railroad came to Wausau and lumber had to be rafted and floated down the river, it was unprofitable to raft what was then termed "cull lumber," and as a rule, cull lumber was left to the mill owner, who took it instead of charging for the sawing of the same. It is safe to say that the cull lumber in those days was superior to the common stock today, and most of the buildings in Wausau were sheeted with cull lumber, the rotten part being sawed out by the carpenter's hand saw, and the rest was fine lumber. Farmers would come to Plumer's mill and buy a pile of culls in bulk, and take it home for houses and barns. With the German population he was immensely popular. He seemed to understand their native traits better than most Americans, and at their festivals he was always an honored guest.

He looked forward to better booming facilities, and with that end in view created the Baetz Island boom, which was the most valuable part of the Wausau boom in after years. He also had confidence in the agricultural productiveness of Marathon county, and encouraged farming by helping them in many ways, and as one instance of his interest it may be said that he together with August Kickbusch gave the eighty acres of land as a gift to the Agricultural Society for the purpose of holding annual fairs thereon.

This fair ground is the best and finest in the state, and steps should be taken to secure the same for all times to come. That was the intention of the donors, and now that they are dead and the society is incorporated, this important step should not be overlooked. Nobody can foretell what may happen in the far future, and it would be well if steps were taken to make another use of the fair grounds except for such purposes an impossibility, guarding against any contingency which may in the future arise. B. G. Plumer interested himself in stock raising, and to further encourage farmers, imported a registered full blood "Durham," an animal which had taken first prize at state fairs, at great expense to give farmers an opportunity to improve their stock, of which many availed themselves.

In all public enterprises he was always in the front ranks. He was the most popular chief of the voluntary fire department, although or rather because he insisted on discipline and promptness. He was the principal stockholder in the Wausau gas works, which were erected in the year 1884, which shows that he was looking forward to the greater Wausau of today. His sudden death on July 22, 1886, cast a gloom over city and county, especially over the older German farmers who regarded him as their best friend. He died unmarried and a biography of others of his family appears in the sketch of his brother, D. L. Plumer.

FREDERICK W. KICKBUSCH.

Frederick W. Kichbusch was another of the pioneers and distinguished citizens of Marathon county. Arriving in Wausau in 1860, he worked for one year with a relative on a farm in the town of Stettin, then entered into a partnership with his brother, August Kickbusch, which continued until 1869, when he withdrew and started in the lumber and manufacturing business alone.

In the decade from 1850 to 1860 some enterprising men drove cattle from here up to the Michigan peninsula in hopes of getting a cash market for them, but they were in most cases doomed to disappointment. F. W. Kickbusch made two trips with cattle up here, but in neither case was the venture profitable. These cattle were fattened by grazing all summer and fall, but the trip could not be made until the swamps were frozen to enable them to pass over. It was late in the fall when the drive could begin, and the beasts suffered for lack of food and rest and could not arrive in good condition. The trip on the men was as hard too. Night after night they had to camp out in the cold, there being only a few stations where beds,

shelter and food could be had. Those were trips which only pioneers could undergo, men used to all sorts of hardships. After a few experiences of this kind cattle driving was discontinued.

After lumbering until 1871, running one or two fleets to St. Louis in each year, he, with George Werheim as co-partner, erected the first sash, door and blind factory and a planing mill on the ground where now stands the Northern Milling Company plant. This mill was operated until 1882 when it burned in the winter, unfortunately without any insurance, the loss falling alone on F. W. Kickbusch because he had bought out his partner the previous year. Undaunted by the heavy blow, he immediately started the erection of a flour and feed mill which though it changed ownership, has been in continuous operation since, now the property of the Northern Milling Company. He also built and carried on a general merchandise store which he sold to his son-in-law, Charles E. Wegner, about the year 1893, who has conducted it since with the same success.

F. W. Kickbusch was elected county treasurer in 1872 and twice re-elected, and in 1877 was elected member of the assembly, after a spirited contest, he being then the candidate of the Greenback party, his election being due rather to his own personal than to his party strength.

For many years he served as a member of the county board and as alderman. His firmness and decision forced a much better contract from the Holly Manufacturing Company, which was awarded the contract for the building of the waterworks than would have been otherwise obtained. The council was equally divided on the question of building, and although bids were advertised for and received, the letting of the contract was yet hanging fire. There were several propositions before the council, not greatly differing in price, and the bid of the Holly Manufacturing Company seemed to be the best for the city. But it, like all other plans, provided for a simple frame building for the engine house or pumping station. Mr. Kickbusch opposed the letting of the contract unless the company would agree to erect a solid brick building, according to plans and specifications drawn up by Mr. Koehler, a Wausau architect. On the question of building the council was nearly equally divided and the vote of Mr. Kickbusch was needed to let any contract. Of course the erection of such a building as contemplated by this plan would cost several thousand dollars more than the building proposed by the contract of the bidding parties, all of which were wooden ones. The agent of the Holly Manufacturing Company was present and said he could not consent to the change, pleading "want of authority," whereupon Mr. Kickbusch declared that he could not and would not vote to let a contract

which would put machinery upon which so much depended in what he contemptuously designated as a woodshed, and remonstrated with the council not to let any contract. A recess was then taken, and after a hurried consultation and reconvening, the representative of the Holly Manufacturing Company with a heavy heart and in violation of instruction (as he said) consented to and made the change, agreeing for the company to build the pumping station as planned by Mr. Koehler, a solid substantial brick building at the original price bid for. Had the frame house been built, it is very probable that it would have been burned down, to the great damage of the entire system, and to the courageous stand taken by F. W. Kickbusch no doubt such a calamity was averted.

In 1893 he was appointed by President Cleveland as consul to Stettin, one of the largest ports in Germany. Shortly before his term expired he resigned his post and returned to Wausau where he took up his milling again, greatly enlarging and improving it and conducting the business until the beginning of 1905, when he turned the plant over to his son, Frederick W. Kickbusch, Jr., and to his daughter, Pauline, who operated it for several years under the name of Kickbusch Milling Company, and later sold out to the Northern Milling Company.

On Easter of the same year, accompanied by his wife, he departed for Germany to drink the healing waters of Kissingen and Karlsbad, in hopes of curing some internal afflictions from which he was a sufferer. He returned in the fall somewhat benefited but not radically cured.

F. W. Kickbusch was a member of the voluntary fire company from the very beginning in 1869 and several years its foreman. He was also for three years president of the State Firemen's Association. He was a man of attractive appearance and much intellectuality, a lifelong Democrat, excepting only his short adherence to the Greenback party from 1877 to 1879, and exerted a great influence in the councils of that party, which was always exerted for public good.

He died on the 12th day of December, 1907, and was buried with the honors of an Odd Fellow, to which order he was greatly attached, belonging to both the subordinate, the Grand Lodge, and Grand Encampment.

He came with his parents to Milwaukee in 1857 from Pomerania, Germany, where he was born, and to Wausau in 1860, which has been his home until his death. On October 28, 1864, he was married to Miss Mathilde Braatz, whose father was one of the pioneers in the town of Berlin in this

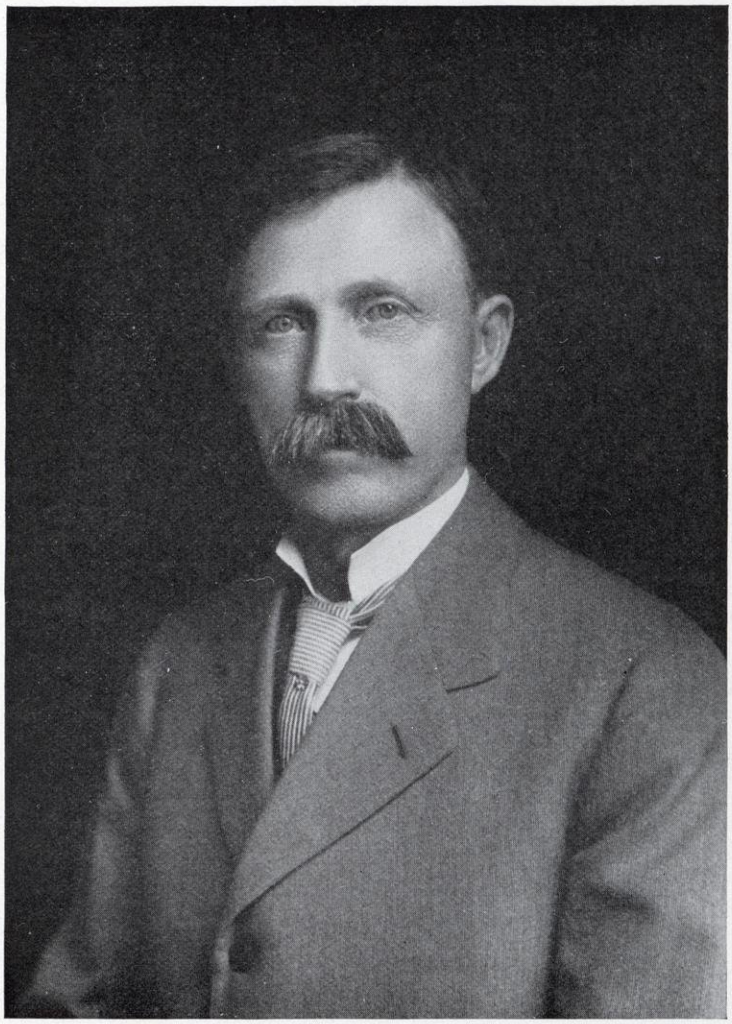
county, and four children, Emma married Wegner, Mathilde married Paff, Fred. W. Kickbusch, Jr., and Pauline married Schwanberg, were born to them to bless their union. His widow and children survive him.

HON. ALEXANDER H. REID.

The 16th Judicial Circuit of Wisconsin consists of the counties of Marathon, Lincoln, Oneida and Vilas, with a population of 100,000 in round numbers and vast property rights. The Circuit Court in the state of Wisconsin is the only court of unlimited jurisdiction in all cases affecting personal and property rights, and is therefore as important if not more so than the Supreme Court, which is chiefly an appellate court. It is apparent, therefore, that the office of circuit judge is of the greatest responsibility as well as of the highest honor. The far greater part of all litigation ends after a full and fair trial in the Circuit Court, and only a limited number of cases are taken to the Supreme Court on appeal.

Much of litigation is determined by the circuit judge by hearing the case or preliminary motions at chambers, which means at his office in the court house in the place where he resides, which in the case of Judge A. H. Reid is the city of Wausau, which practice brings many litigants and their attorneys from outside of this county to the city of Wausau. The highly important labor of Judge A. H. Reid has been mentioned in Chapter 23, entitled "Bench and Bar," and the following is a short biographical sketch supplementing what has been said under that head:

Hon. Alexander H. Reid, circuit judge of the 16th Judicial District of Wisconsin, was born March 31, 1864, in Dodge county, Wis., and is a son of J. D. and Janet (Gourlie) Reid. The parents of Judge Reid were born near Glasgow, Scotland, were reared and married there and came to the United States in 1848. For a short time they resided in New York and then went to Nashville, Tenn., where the father, a stone cutter by trade, had charge of the stone work in the construction of the Capitol there. Thence he removed to Joliet, Ill., where he owned and operated stone quarries. In the fifties he went to the newly opened gold mining regions in California, and at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war he was contracting on railroad building in Iowa. He purchased a farm some time afterwards in Dodge county, Wis., which he operated during the rest of his active life and died there in 1907, at the age of eighty-six years; his wife passed away in 1905 aged eighty-three. They had ten children born to



HON. ALEXANDER H. REID

HON. W. C. SILVERTHORN

them—William, Mary, Walter, John, James, Ellen, Robert, Jessie, George, and Alexander H.

Alexander H. Reid was reared on the home farm in Dodge county and had good educational advantages. In 1888 he was graduated from the academic department of the University of Wisconsin, and in 1890 from the law department, in the same year being admitted to practice. Prior to this he had spent some time in the educational field as a teacher, alternating teaching and studying with farm work. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Merrill, in Lincoln county, and became a member of the law firm of Curtis, Curtis & Reid, for eighteen years practicing as a member of the Lincoln county bar. In the summer of 1908 he was appointed to the bench, and in the spring of 1909 was elected to his present office. Judge Reid has long been a member of the county, state and American bar association. In politics he is a Republican. He has served on the library board and also on the board of education, and while living in Lincoln county was president of both bodies for a number of years. When called to the bench he left a substantial practice for higher honors and in the same year moved to Wausau.

In 1891 Judge Reid was married to Miss Addie Lindley, a daughter of J. S. Lindley, of Dane county, and they have one daughter, Jeanette, who was a student in Downer College, Milwaukee. Judge Reid is a member of the Universalist church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America, and socially is identified with the Wausau City and Wausau Country clubs.

HON. WILLIS C. SILVERTHORN.

Hon. Willis C. Silverthorn has been frequently referred to in these pages as one who has acted an important part in his life in Marathon county and in this state. He came to Wausau in 1864 a young man and opened a lawyer's office. His ability was soon recognized, and he was elected district attorney in the same year and twice reelected. From this time on he was a strong and growing figure in the councils of the Democratic party of the state. He was member of the Assembly in 1868 and 1874, and was nominated and elected in the fall of 1874 for senator of the Twenty-first Senatorial District, and was the first Democrat to overcome the big Republican majority, this district being composed of the counties of Waupaca, Shawano and Marathon. His successful opposition to the issuing of $250,000 bonds bearing 10 per cent interest to the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company

has been related and his manful stand almost solitary and alone on this issue in his home city, and how his vindication came in the course of time, and his connection with the law firm of Silverthorn & Hurley.

Several times he was called upon to lead the forlorn hopes of his party in congressional district and state, as when he was nominated for member of Congress in 1880 for the Eighth Congressional District, which was overwhelmingly Republican, and which at that time included nearly one-third of the whole state in territory. In 1884 he was nominated for attorney general and made a canvass of the whole state. In the memorable campaign of 1896 he led the Bryan forces as the Democratic candidate for governor, speaking in nearly every hamlet, and while defeated, had the satisfaction of running nearly 5,000 votes ahead of the presidential candidate. His high character and standing at the bar in the sixteenth judicial circuit of the state induced Gov. Ed. Scofield to appoint him circuit judge in place of Hon. C. V. Bardeen who had been appointed justice of the supreme court. In the ensuing election he was elected for the full term as circuit judge and reelected in 1904.

Meanwhile his private business had assumed large proportions and he resigned in 1908 to devote his time to the affairs of the Northern Chief Iron Company, in which corporation he had a large interest, and in which he is secretary, occasionally seeking recreation in travel.

With D. L. Plumer and his brother, George Silverthorn, he organized the banking firm of Silverthorn & Plumer in 1869, which later merged into the First National Bank of Wausau.

Hon. W. C. Silverthorn was born in 1834, in Toronto, Canada, and came with his father, George Silverthorn, to Jefferson county, Wisconsin, where the father engaged in farming, and died at Oakland in 1872, having become a man of means and acquired a farm of 640 acres. W. C. Silverthorn's early youth was spent on his father's farm, and after passing through the common school, he attended Albion Academy and the state university at Madison. Following his college training, he studied law in the law office of Braley & Smith at Madison, and was admitted to the bar in 1863, first practicing his profession at St. Louis, Missouri, but coming to Wausau early in 1864, which has been his home ever since. He was married in Madison to Miss Maggie Virginia Meyers, who was born at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and who died January 29, 1878, leaving three children: Willis V., now of Sawyer county; Margaret Grace, now Mrs. H. H. Hadley, and Nellie C., who resides at home.

On June 23, 1879, he married Miss Ida M. Single, his present wife,

and they have three children: James C., Ida Hermione, and George P. Mrs. Ida M. Silverthorn is a daughter of James Single, one of the honored pioneers of Marathon county, the youngest of the three brothers, Benj. T., Charles A., and James Single, frequently mentioned in former chapters. The family are among the founders of the St. John's Episcopal church of Wausau, and Mrs. Silverthorn is a member of the Ladies' Literary Club and other societies.

Miss Nellie C. Silverthorn has been the first librarian of the Wausau Library, interesting herself with her father in the work since its inception, he having been the founder of the "Pine Knot Library," which became the nucleus of the present public library. At the time of her resignation she received the thanks of the Library Board for faithful and proficient services rendered.

HON. DANIEL LONGFELLOW PLUMER.

One of the pioneers who have witnessed the progress of Marathon county from its wild and uncultivated state to its present proud position as one of the foremost counties as regards agriculture, industries and general culture, and who had his full share in the accomplishments of these results, is Hon. D. L. Plumer of Marathon county.

He came to the village of Wausau from his native state, New Hampshire, in 1857, when the whole county, including Merrill and all territory north to the state line, had less than 500 inhabitants. He started in life as a surveyor and the reliability of his work recommended him to town and county authorities for making all needful surveys. His work soon took him into the northern parts of the state and thus he became early familiar with the resources of central and northern Wisconsin, and a strong believer in its future greatness. When after years of hard work, and through his own personal efforts, fortune began to smile upon him, he was always ready to assist with his means any enterprise promising to benefit the people of this community. The larger part of his manhood was spent in public service as related in the pages of this book. In political creed Mr. Plumer is a Democrat and on many occasions has been called upon for active service by his party. For seven years he was supervisor of the village of Wausau and mayor, many more years county surveyor, served as member of assembly and as delegate at large to the Democratic National Convention in 1900, and for six years served as member of the Board of Regents of the State University.

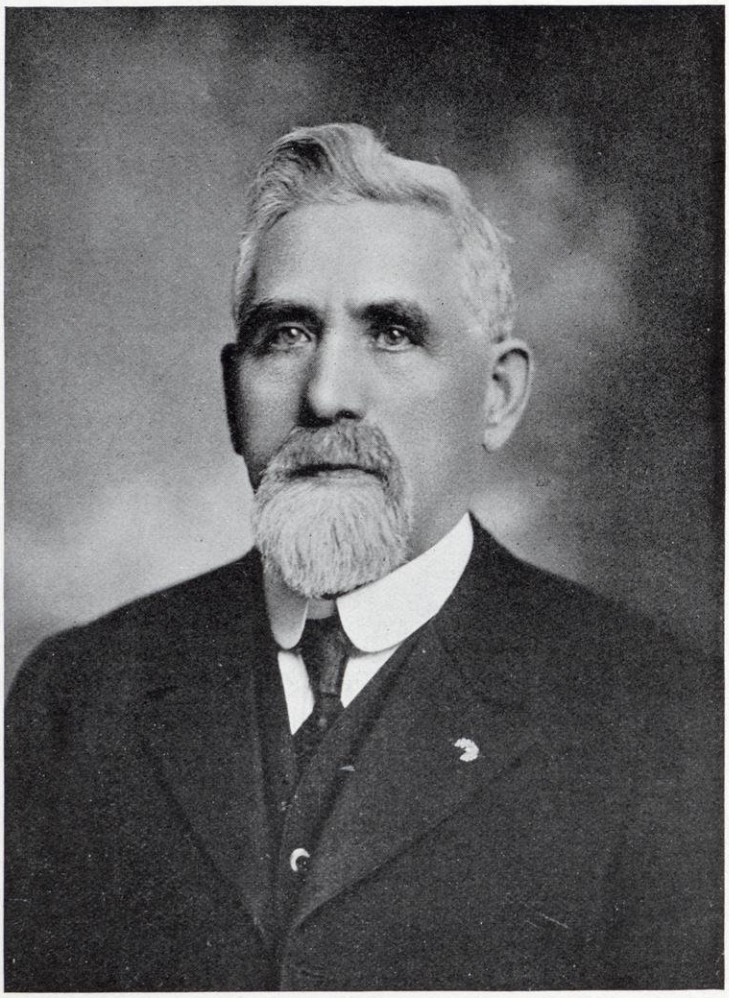
He is president of the First National Bank of Wausau, president of the Northern Chief Iron Company, and one of Wausau's most substantial citizens and has been identified with its interests since 1857. He was born in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, July 3, 1837, and is a son of Abraham and Sarah (Longfellow) (Cilley) Plumer.

The first of the Plumer family to come to the American colonies was Francis Plumer, in 1633, and his descendants settled in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, taking part in the early Indian troubles, in the War of the Revolution and later in the War of 1812. On the maternal side, Gen. Bradberry Cilley was a distinguished officer in the War of the Revolution. The later generations of the family cared less for military life, and the father of Daniel L. Plumer spent his days as an agriculturist. In his family of seven children, the fourth born was named Daniel Longfellow.

After his school days were over, Daniel L. Plumer prepared for a future career by learning civil engineering. He came to Wisconsin and located at Watusau in 1857, starting to work at lumbering and became interested mainly in timber lands and the manufacture of lumber until 1890. As early, however, as 1867 he started a private bank, doing a brokerage business with the Bank of Marshall & Ilsley of Milwaukee as correspondents and after a couple of years he with W. C. Silverthorn and George Silverthorn opened a regular bank, doing business under firm name of Silverthorn & Plumer, which bank was reorganized as the First National Bank of Wausau in 1882. Mr. D. L. Plumer has been president of this bank since its organization, but his banking record covers a period of forty-five years. It was mainly through his influence that the First National Bank erected its splendid banking house, beginning building in the fall of 1890 and had it ready for occupancy after New Year, 1892, which was at the time and is yet, the finest bank and office building in Wausau.

D. L. Plumer has other interests, being financially interested in many important enterprises, and is president of the Northern Chief Iron Company, which corporation owns extensive iron ore mines on the Gogebic range in Wisconsin.

In 1869 Mr. D. L. Plumer married Miss Mary Jane Draper, a daughter of Josiah Draper of Otsego county, N. Y. One son was born to them, Abraham L., who died in infancy. Mrs D. L. Plumer has taken great interest in all the work of the Ladies' Literary Society, and in the public library of Wausau, of which she has been an active working member for years, and in a quiet retiring manner extends needful help where needed. In political creed Mr. Plumer is a Democrat and on many occasions has



HON. JOHN RINGLE

been honored by his party. He served one term as a member of the Legislature of Wisconsin, three terms as mayor of Wausau, many years as county surveyor, and for six years was a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin. He has witnessed the growth of Wausau from a town of 500 inhabitants to a city of 18,000 population.

HON. JOHN RINGLE.

For conspicuous public service of many years, for results accomplished as a legislative as well as an executive officer, the record of Mr. John Ringle is an enviable one. From the time he first entered public service in 1872 as county clerk, until the present time when the exigency of the times brought him forward again as mayor of Wausau, his public service in one position or another has been referred to in previous chapters. To be in the glare of public scrutiny, and able to hold the trust and confidence of the people for nearly half a century in so many different public positions, speaks volumes of a person's integrity, capacity and honesty.

Hon. John Ringle, present mayor of Wausau, and first vice president of the First National Bank of this city, was born October 2, 1848, at Herman, Dodge County, Wis., and is a son of Bartholomew and Amalia (Pick) Ringle. The parents of Mayor Ringle were born in Rhenish Bavaria and came to America in 1846, taking up their residence on a farm in Dodge county, Wis., in May, 1859, coming to Wausau. There were five sons and three daughters in the family, John being the youngest born of the sons and the fifth of the family in order of birth.

John Ringle was eleven years old when his parents came to Wausau and here he attended school until he was eighteen years of age. He then taught school for one year, following which he served as deputy county clerk. In 1872 he was elected county clerk of Marathon county and served continuously for six years, after which he went into the real estate business. His friends, however, were not willing that he should retire from public affairs and elected him in 1879 to the Wisconsin General Assembly, and again in 1880 and once more in 1881, and in 1882 elected him to the senate for a term of four years. He had also been, in the meanwhile, honored locally, being elected mayor in 1884, serving for one term and during that administration the contract was let and the present system of waterworks was built. In 1892 he again became a member of the general assembly and from 1894 until 1898 served as postmaster of Wausau, appointed by President Cleveland during his second term. For a number of years he

served as a member of the city council and was chairman of the county board and was made president of the building committee when the present fine courthouse was erected. In the spring of 1912 he was elected for a term of two years as mayor again of Wausau, an office which he honors equally as it honors him. His political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party and at one time he was his party's nominee for state treasurer. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1880 that nominated General Hancock for the presidency, although, on account of the high waters at that time, he almost failed to make connection with Stevens Point, being obliged to travel in a skiff with many elements of danger surrounding. In 1892 he served again as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. He has been prominent also in business and was one of the organizers of the Ringle Brick Company, of which he is president; he is vice president of the Mathie Brewing Company, and president of the Clay Manufacturers' Association, while his banking interests are also important.

In 1872 Mr. Ringle was married to Miss Augusta Engel, of Wausau, and to that marriage five sons and four daughters were born, namely: Gustav, who is in the lumber business; Edward, who is a clerk in the Wausau postoffice; Oscar, who is a member of the law firm of Regner & Ringle at Wausau; John, Jr., who is teller in the First National Bank at Wausau; Leander, who is manager of the Ringle Brick Company; Annie, who is the wife of Dr. G. A. Thielke of Wausau; Beatrice, who resides at home; Leonora, who is the wife of Abraham Ringle of Jersey City, N. J.; and Valeria, who resides at home. The mother of the above family died in 1894. The second marriage of Mayor Ringle took place in 1895, to Miss Louisa Kemmer, of Zweibruecken, Germany, who died without issue in 1905. The present wife of Mayor Ringle was formerly Mrs. Augusta Frey, a widow. They enjoy a beautiful home, the residence standing at No. 108 Grand avenue. Mayor Ringle has always been interested in the public schools and is a member of the board of education. He is a Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge and Chapter and is identified also with the Odd Fellows at Wausau. He and family belong to St. Paul's Evangelical church.

HON. WALTER ALEXANDER.

The public life and fame of a citizen is the property of the people of the community in which he lives; they esteem the man whose achievements in life are the result of honest efforts, intelligently and perseveringly pur-

sued. The man of capacity, of integrity and probity of character is the man whom the people delight to honor and in whom they bestow their confidence. In all the qualities of mind and heart which compel esteem and the respect of the people generally, none stands higher in the good opinion of the people of Marathon county than Hon. Walter Alexander, who has proven himself a leader in affairs affecting to a high degree the welfare and prosperity of Wausau and Marathon county.

The political arena did not attract him to any considerable extent, he being content to serve his home city one or two terms as alderman, and discharging his duty as a citizen in quietly casting his vote, only going out of his usual course when in his judgment the interest of the whole country demanded more than usual activity from every man. But as a leader in business affairs he had no superior, and he proved himself as faithful in this field as in all other walks of life. The same integrity of purpose characterized him when chosen by his party to represent it in the arena of politics.

He was elected as a delegate to the national Republican convention in 1900 and chosen as one of the committee to deliver to President William McKinley the notification of his re-nomination to the presidency. But higher honors awaited him which were, however, not willingly granted, which were gained only by the force of his character, and in the reliance of the people of his (the tenth) congressional district in the rectitude of his own intentions, which made him the choice of his party as a delegate to the national Republican convention of 1908 for William H. Taft in opposition to the ambition of Sen. Robert M. La Follette, who contended with William H. Taft for the same place. When Mr. Alexander assumed this duty which was rather averse to his natural inclinations, submitting only to the urgent demands of friends whose friendship he valued highly, and agreeing with them in political sentiment, he was opposed by the whole strength of the political machinery of the state which the senator held in the hollow of his hand, but his election in spite of this handicap was the expression of the people in his personal honor and integrity, and their confidence in him. He was elected as the only Taft delegate in Wisconsin, which was an election by popular choice at open primaries, not in an indirect way picked in caucus by other delegates.

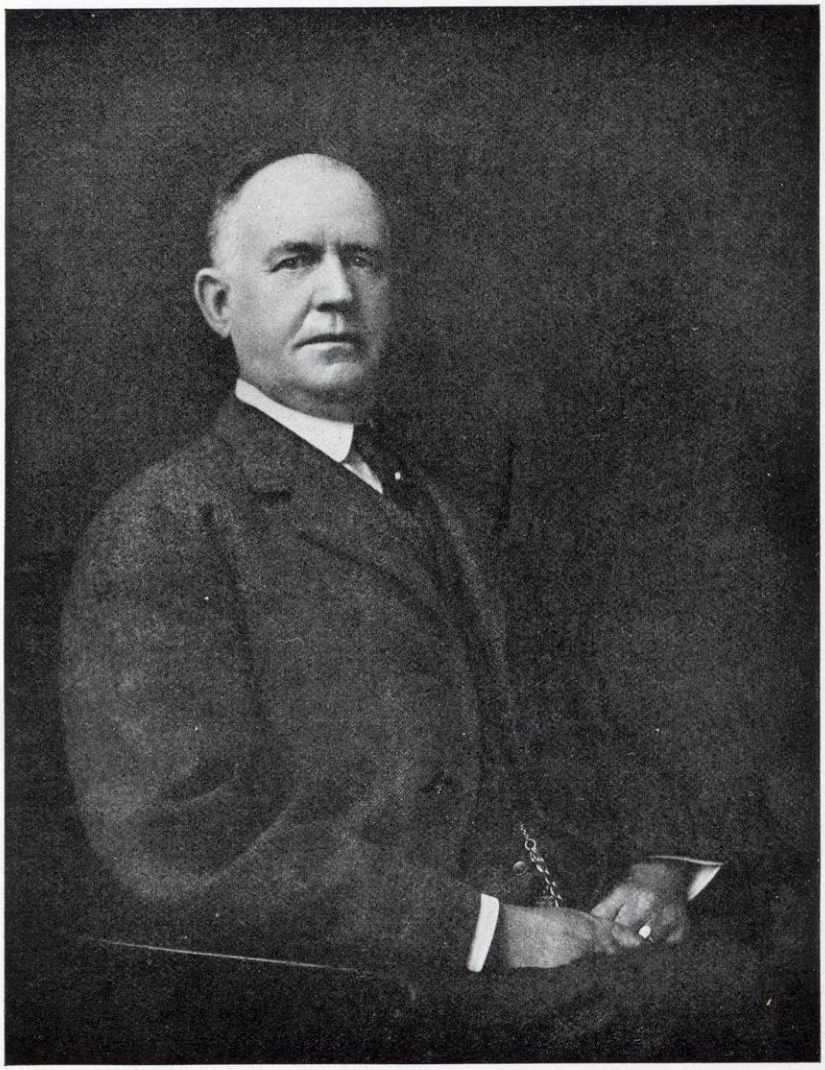
While the administration of William H. Taft has already passed into history, it is too early at this date to pass upon the merits or demerits of the same; but history written in coming years, free from the passions and the excitement of the recent contest, may give approval to some of the meas-

ures which came under the most hostile criticism of the present day, and met with the strongest opposition of contemporaries.

Among the men who are developing the dormant forces of this valley which will make it in not far distant time, the center of industry in the state, Walter Alexander stands in the front rank. His life has been one of unremitting activity, his early years full of toil, devoted to honorable pursuits, and guided by intelligence and experience, he was remarkably successful.

When fortune had bestowed her favors upon him, he remained the same unassuming, modest man he had been while still battling for success, simple in his manners and tastes, and did not use the means so earned for the gratification of idle desires or in pursuit of hollow pleasures, but employed them in founding, and assited in founding useful enterprises which at the same time enure generally to the welfare of the people of the Wisconsin valley.

He had his training under his uncle, Walter D. McIndoe, where he learned from personally taking part therein, the lumber business from the cutting down of the tree through all its stages to the putting the manufactured product on the market. There is one authentic incident in his life, which shows the metal there was in the boy when not yet of age. It occurred in the year 1870, when the Wausau boom had very little storage capacity. In that year there was an unusual large quantity of logs to be sawed at the three mills at Wausau, owned by McIndoe, Plumer, and Clarke. The freshet came early, and logs were coming down fast, quicker than expected, filling up the boom and being pushed and pocked by the boom crew even up stream to fill every available nook and corner of the same. Millions were still above, which unless stopped from coming down and arriving, were liable to break the boom and pass by, to the great detriment of log owners and manufacturers, or because being mingled with logs destined for points below, Stevens Point and Grand Rapids, could not be held here in a jam, but must be passed on below, taking with them the logs intended to be manufactured at Wausau. In this emergency it became necessary to stop the drive at once. Stopping a drive means to call off the men who are keeping the logs afloat; they will not float many miles in a swift river like the Wisconsin with its many shoals and rapids, because the current in the center will wash them ashore, or onto the islands and bars where they ground, or into dead water sloughs. The largest drive, belonging to Walter D. McIndoe and one belonging to John and Alexander Stewart, were still behind in the neighborhood of Grandfather Falls. This drive had to be stopped and quickly, too. There was no time for hesitation or vacillation; it was not the time to send



HON. WALTER ALEXANDER

an untried man with this important message; the trip could only be made on horseback, over soft sticky roads, over a territory nearly uninhabited, there being then not over a dozen farm clearings between Wausau and Merrill, and an unbroken wilderness from there to Grandfather Falls.

Walter Alexander was ordered by his uncle to go up there and stop the drive. It was late in the afternoon when he was told to go. He asked no questions; there was no time for parley. He lost no time in *getting* ready, but was *ready*. Saddling a horse he started immediately, riding on through the night in darkness to reach the driving crew at Grandfather Falls or *thereabouts*. He reached the crew in the morning before breakfast and stopped the drive. This may now seem to have been an easy performance. Let some one try to ride over such a rough road in the darkness of night only five or six miles, and he will change his mind, especially when it is remembered that the distance to be covered by Mr. Alexander between late in the afternoon and daylight next morning was thirty-six miles, made in the spring with the frost just out of the ground and every creek high, and to be forded. His experience with laboring men made him their friend; no employer of labor was ever held in higher esteem in the Wisconsin valley because he always took an interest in his men.

His gift to the city of Wausau of "McIndoe Park" in memory of his uncle has been referred to and he has generously assisted philanthropic institutions; he has seen the city grow from a hamlet of less than 500 to a city of over 18,000, much of the growth of which is due to his public spirit and enterprise. He is at present officially connected with, or financially interested in more than twenty industrial concerns, in this state, in the south and west. Ever since the organization of the A. Stewart Lumber Company, for many years the largest lumber manufacturing concern in the Wisconsin valley, he has acted as secretary and treasurer for the same, but his business is not confined to the lumber industry alone.

He is president of the Wausau Paper Mill Company, vice president of the Marathon Paper Mills Company; president of the Marathon County Bank; vice president of the National German American Bank, and a director in the First National Bank of Milwaukee.

Mr. Alexander comes of good Scotch ancestry, being born in Glasgow, Scotland, on the 14th day of June, 1849; his parents were John Alexander and his wife Jane, a sister of W. D. McIndoe. They emigrated to America in 1858 and settled in Portage county where the father, a farmer, engaged in agriculture, and died in Wisconsin in 1900 at the age of seventy-three years, surviving his wife by three years, she having died in 1897 at the age

of seventy-two years. They were the parents of five sons and four daughters, of whom seven are still living. Of these children Catherine died unmarried; Anna, now deceased, was the wife of Thomas Blair Sheridan of Waupaca county; Walter was born next; Hugh, a son, lives at Wausau, Wis.; Margaret, a daughter, is unmarried; McIndoe Alexander, a son, resides in Owatonna, Minn., where he is engaged in lumber business; Taylor, a son, is a resident of Wausau, Wis.; John Alexander, a son, is in lumber business in Aurora, Ill., and Jean, a daughter, is the wife of F. G. Dana, of Milwaukee, Wis.

After the death of Walter D. McIndoe in 1872, the business was continued by John and Alexander Stewart, Mr. Alexander becoming a partner three years afterwards.

Walter Alexander was but nine years of age when he came to this country with his parents and passed his early boyhood days at home with his parents at Buena Vista, Portage county, and with his uncle at Wausau, his home being really at the latter place, where he went to school. After finishing the course at Wausau which was then rather elementary, he spent some time at Ripon College from which institution he returned to Wausau to take a course of training in his uncle's saw mill and lumber business which gave him the education which made him what he became in after years.

He was married to Miss Sarah, a daughter of Cyrus C. Strobridge and Lydia, his wife, in 1874, which nuptials were the social event at the time, the groom being one of Wausau's most popular young men and the bride the most charming of the many handsome young ladies, distinguished alike for her personal attractions as for the goodness of heart and culture and refinement, and the many wishes for their future happiness were fully realized. The father of the bride, C. C. Strobridge, was one of the pioneers of Wausau and most respected citizens as a man of sterling integrity; he was for years engaged in the commercial and lumber business at Merrill and Wausau.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander is blessed with four children, namely: Walter D., who was married to Miss Esther Law, and who is engaged in lumber business in Bloomington, Ill.; Judd, a son, unmarried, who is associated with his father; Ruth, an unmarried daughter, at home and another son at home, Ben. Mrs. Walter Alexander is a very prominent member of several societies, and universally beloved for her benevolence and affiliations with charitable institutions and the unpretentiousness of her aid rendered in cases where it is needed. In her endeavors in this respect

she has the co-operation of her husband as in all her other charitable work. The members of the family are affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church.

HON. NEAL BROWN.

Hon. Neal Brown is one of the distinguished men of Wausau. He was born on a farm in Jefferson county and formerly took pride in the assertion that there is no work on the farm which he has not done or cannot do. Nevertheless he preferred mental to manual labor, graduating from the law department of the state university in 1880 and coming to Wausau, opened his law office in the fall of the same year.

Of course clients did not come to him in alarming numbers for some time, but he plodded on, got into courts, and after a few years had established a remunerative practice, not only in state courts, including the Supreme Court, but including the federal courts as well. When the Law and Land Association was formed in 1885 he became the head of the legal department and since that time, until recently when he gave his time to other business, had been very successful as a practicing attorney. As a lawyer he had his successes and his defeats, as every lawyer with a large practice has, but he never lost a case for lack of preparation or the best presentation of the case on his part, but simply because his client's case deserved defeat. He was elected as a Democrat to the State Assembly in 1890, and to the State Senate in 1892 and made a good record as a legislator. To him was due the extension of the lien law, securing to the laborer his wages for all work done on all products of the forest, where there formerly was no lien, except on logs. His friends lovingly refer to him as the orator, philosopher and litterateur of Wausau, and he may justly claim all these honorable titles. Twice he made a political canvass of the state, not as a candidate for office, and it was the unqualified opinion of his party friends that his speeches were eloquent and effective. He is equally strong as a forensic debater, which is conceded by all his brother attorneys. In the session of the Legislature of 1893 he received the vote of the democratic minority for United States Senator, and in 1908 the democratic primary nomination for the same high office and the vote of his party for this high office in the Legislature in the next session.

Neal Brown is entirely at home with the old and new classics, has published himself essays on literary topics, and published a book entitled "Critical Confessions," which was favorably received by the literary critics and secured him a place among literary men. In later years he has been called

to address chambers of commerce in Milwaukee and Boston and other important business bodies. His addresses and writings show him to be a man of original thought and a correct reasoner, impatient of the shams and shallow pretensions, which in these days are attempted to be passed off as statesmanship.

In later years he has withdrawn from active law practice, and had given his thought and ability to the organization of large business enterprises, such as the Wausau Street Railroad Company and other large business concerns. The water powers of the Wisconsin, which were formerly in three hands, the owners of the saw mills, have been under his guidance largely, united in one strong company, but instead of three owners there are now a hundred owners, nearly all in the city of Wausau, stockholders, and the power—electrical power—drives wheels in many factories in this city and lights it and more will be developed.

It was through his efforts, after years of perseverance, that a company was organized to develop the water power at Rothschield, of which he was the president, and through his effort again that a large number of men, capitalists, took over the rights of this company and actually developed the power and built up the Marathon County Paper Mill, one of the largest business concerns of the county.

He is directly interested in that paper mill and one of the directors of the corporation. He has proved an organizer of large capital by uniting many men of moderate means, and in that way must be regarded as one of the best resourceful businessmen of the Wisconsin valley. He loves nature above everything, even business, and at his summer home on the Plover river entertains his friends during fishing and hunting season in a royal manner.

But the people of Wausau love him best as the man who has changed the dreary aspect of our cemetery into a beautiful grove of trees and cultivated grounds, so that our grief for our dead departed ones is softened by a visit to their last resting place, rather than increased by the desolation of the place.

Neal Brown comes from good old Connecticut stock. Ebenezer Brown, his great grandfather, was a soldier in the American Revolution, and Hon. Neal Brown preserves as a family reliquy a powder horn worn by Ebenezer at the siege of Boston. His father was Thurlow Weed Brown, editor of the Cauga Chief at Auburn, N. Y., in the early fifties. He married Helen Alward,

and the family moved to Jefferson county, Wis., where Neal was born. His father and his aunt, Emma Brown, edited the Wisconsin Chief in Ft. Atkinson. Thurlow Weed Brown died in 1866 and his wife in 1890. The son Neal Brown graduated from the law department of the Wisconsin University in 1880 and came immediately thereafter to Wausau.

HON. LOUIS A. PRADT.

Besides Hon. Alexander Stewart, who for six years represented the ninth congressional district of Wisconsin, which included Marathon county, this county had another representative in the city of Washington, in the person of Hon. Louis A. Pradt, not in the halls of Congress, but in another and very important position of assistant attorney general connected with the Department of Justice, appointed to that place by President William McKinley in 1897 and reappointed in 1901. His official duties required him to represent the government in all cases brought by claimants against the United States in the Court of Claims, the only court where a private party can sue the government. Claims for overcharges on tariff duties against the revenue department; for spoliation, and all sorts of claims against the government, are litigated and disposed of in this court, and not a few seemingly preposterous claims are coming up for adjudication, and as an instance of this sort of claims made against the government only one need be mentioned, although claims of that kind are not over rare. In his term of office there was a claim filed by the heirs of a deceased person for millions of dollars. The curious part of it was that the original claimant had made his will, disposed of all his property to his heirs, and never mentioned this claim against the government. Thousands of claims are filed every year and the office was and is no sinecure, but requires thorough knowledge of law and application to dry legal work, and diligence to dig out the real facts in each case, which are mostly hidden by claimants to the best of their ability.

Appeals from this court are directly taken to the highest court in the land, and it became the duty of Mr. L. A. Pradt, the assistant attorney general, to represent the government in the Supreme Court of the United States. Nevertheless while at Washington he was always glad to meet and extend a friendly hand and welcome to any of his old neighbors and acquaintances, a true, faithful representative of the hospitable spirit of Wausau.

L. A. Pradt may well be numbered with the distinguished citizens and

able members of the bar at Wausau, to which city he came as a practitioner in the law, immediately following his graduation from the University of Wisconsin, at Madison. He was born in Pennsylvania, and is a son of Charles and Esther Pradt.

In 1856 the parents of Mr. Pradt came to Sheboygan county, Wis., where he was reared and received a public school training, and in 1872 he accompanied them to the western part of Marathon county. For twelve years he occupied his time mainly in teaching school, both in Sheboygan and Marathon counties, and then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1881, in the same year being admitted to the bar and his first law office was opened at Wausau. In 1884, with others, he organized the Wausau Law and Land Association, four of the original members subsequently retiring, but Mr. Pradt and Hon. Neal Brown remaining and, with Frederick W. Genrich, who was admitted to the firm in 1899, continuing the old organization under the present firm style of Brown, Pradt & Genrich. This is a very influential body, made up of veteran lawyers, and its connections with important litigation cover all this section. In 1896 Mr. Pradt was elected city attorney of Wausau and served as such until 1897, when he was appointed by the late President McKinley, assistant attorney general of the United States and his home was in the city of Washington during the succeeding nine years. In 1906 he resigned this office and went into private practice in the capital, all this time continuing his association with the firm at Wausau. In the summer of 1909 Mr. Pradt returned to Wausau and this city continues to be his home. His public services were in every way creditable and during his many years of Washington life he formed many permanent friendships with other able and prominent men from all over the country. During his long absence from this city he never forgot, in all the stress of great public business, the interests of Wausau and in every way possible to him advanced its enterprises. He organized the Wausau Country Club, of which he was elected president and still serves as such. In his political affiliation Mr. Pradt has always been a Republican and from 1891 until 1897 served as chairman of the Marathon County Republican Committee.

In 1890 Mr. Pradt was married to Miss Charlotte Atwater, of Milwaukee, and they have three children: Louis, Alan and Charlotte. Mrs. L. A. Pradt, herself an accomplished musician, is the president of the Ladies' Tuesday Musical Club, and delights in receiving at her home the literary and music-loving people of Wausau.

GRANVILLE DUANE JONES.

Like most men who achieve success in early manhood, G. D. Jones was not born with the proverbial silver spoon in his mouth, nor was he bedded on roses in his childhood days. He had to work for his education, earn it by hard work on the farm. After passing through the vocation of teacher, and being admitted to the bar, and having practiced his profession for some years, it was then that his real work of an organizer of business enterprises began. His practice took him over nearly the whole of the northern part of the state, brought him in contact with people of all sorts, lumbermen, merchants, and settlers on homesteads, and being gifted with a keen observation, he acquired a thorough knowledge of the resources of the country, and the bright future for the uncultivated region of central and northern Wisconsin, which only awaited the hand of development to bring forth a rich harvest. His reputation for honesty and application to work stood him in hand when he first undertook to persuade men of means to interest themselves with him with a view of developing the resources of this region. To work in concert, to raise capital and entrust it to the management of others, as must of necessity be done by corporations, was entirely a new idea. Up to this time each man conducted his business independent of any other, so far as his means would permit but to put their means together and work in concert had not occurred to any one. Indeed there was too much jealousy, especially among the old group of lumbermen, to work together. It is to the credit of G. D. Jones that he overcame that jealousy—that distrust of one against the other—and that he succeeded in combining many of the business men and capitalists of Wausau and in other cities, and inducing them to invest together in new and profitable enterprises. That is the so-called "Wausau Spirit;" the working together for common benefits, and G. D. Jones is probably the first man in the Wisconsin valley who succeeded in giving expression to and awakening this spirit. It must not be believed that there was unlimited capital at his disposal; on the contrary, there was not. But by the coming and working together, with many men, each with some capital, great results were accomplished, as witness the many business enterprises in which he is interested with many others. One of his first business organizations is the G. D. Jones Land Company, which owned over 30,000 acres of rich farm lands in Marathon county and sells them on easy terms to actual settlers. Many men have profited by the inducements held out by this company to become independent and wealthy by honest labor just as the pioneers of old have done, and they have bright

prospects before them. Not only is this company dealing in absolute good faith with purchasers, but assists settlers by helping them to good roads and schools and in every way. In making municipal improvements, he has been in the front ranks, assisting every movement by personal effort and his spirit of generosity is never appealed to in vain for any good cause.

His appointment and reappointment as regent of the university was a deserved tribute to one of the public-spirited citizens of northern Wisconsin, who in spite of his business activity, has given much of his time and best thoughts to education. In the following is a list of the enterprises in which he is a director, in nearly all of which he was connected since their founding and who owe its existence in a large measure to his own talent and persuasion for organization.

G. D. Jones is a member of the law firm of Hurley & Jones, at Wausau. He was born at Harrisburg, Lewis county, New York, and is a son of Marcus S. and Orpha (Allen) Jones. He is of New England descent, none of his ancestors having immigrated to the American colonies later than 1700. His father died of typhoid fever in 1871, aged forty-five years, and his mother died in 1860, aged thirty years. In the spring of 1872 Mr. Jones came to the town of Byron, Fond Du Lac county, Wis., and hade his home with his uncle, Daniel D. Jones, who was a farmer in that town. He attended the country schools, and taught in the Fond Du Lac district schools two winters, and entered the University of Wisconsin as a special student in the fall of 1878. He took the scientific course at the university and graduated there with the class of 1882, after which for two years he was principal of the Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, high school. He came to Wausau in June, 1884, and entered the office of Silverthorn, Hurley & Ryan as a law student. He was admitted to the bar in July, 1886, and at once entered the law firm of Silverthorn, Hurley, Ryan & Jones, and continued in the active practice of law with that firm until 1897, when Mr. Silverthorn became circuit judge. Mr. Ryan retired from the firm in 1902 and the firm of Hurley & Jones has since continued the business. Mr. Jones is a member of the county, state and American bar associations. For several years Mr. Jones' personal business interests and those of his firm have precluded his active practice of his profession. He has been largely interested in timber and lands, is secretary and treasurer of the G. D. Jones Land Company, the Jones-Hart Land Company, the Wright Land Company, Jones-Anderson Timber Company and the Wisconsin Valley Improvement Company and all of its subsidiary companies. He is secretary of the Walter Alexander Timber Company and the Neal Brown Land Company, and is a director of

CYRUS C. YAWKEY

the First National Bank of Wausau, the Wausau Street Railroad Company, the Wausau Telephone Company, the Wausau Sulphate Fiber Company, the Watab Pulp & Paper Company, the Virginia & Rainy Lake Company of Minnesota, Peth Candy Company, the John Kiefer Furniture Company, Wausau Fixture & Furniture Company, Great Northern Life Insurance Company, and the Employers' Mutual Liability Insurance Company.

Mr. Jones has taken a large interest in public matters and for nearly twenty consecutive years has been a member of the Board of Education, and for the last seventeen years has been president of the board. He is and for about twelve years last past has been a member of the Fire and Police Commission.

In July, 1887, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Evelyn A. Jones, of Fond Du Lac, Wis., and they have four daughters: Orpha E., now Mrs. Ralph W. Collie, who is a graduate of Vassar College; Phoebe E. and Ellen M., both of whom are now students at Vassar College, and Hester M., who is a student of Milwaukee-Downer College. The family attend the Baptist church. Since February, 1909, Mr. Jones has been a member of the Board of Regents of the Wisconsin State University. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and is also a member of the Elks and of the Equitable Fraternal Union. He belongs to the University Club at Madison, to the Wausau City Club and the Wausau Country Club. Mrs. Jones is a conspicuous member of the Civic Improvement League, of the Ladies' Literary Club and several of the benevolent societies of Wausau.

CYRUS CARPENTER YAWKEY.

Cyrus C. Yawkey, who has made his home in Wausau since 1899, has been one of the most valuable acquisitions to this city in later years, not only socially, but from an industrial and financial point of view as well. Since his advent here he has interested himself practically in all of the large industrial enterprises which have had their birth in the last fifteen years and which make Wausau the industrial center of the Wisconsin valley. Not only did his active interest in these concerns enable them to perfect their organization, but the implicit confidence of the people of means in his business acumen, experience and integrity caused them to associate themselves willingly with the enterprises and assist in furnishing the means which were needed to set in motion the wheels of industry. To show to what an extent Mr. Yawkey is engaged in business in Wausau and Marathon county, it is only necessary to mention his connection with the following industrial

and financial concerns: President of the Yawkey Lumber Company; president of the Marathon Paper Mills Company at Rothschield; vice president of the Wausau Paper Mills Company at Brokaw; vice president of the Wausau Street Railroad Company; director of the National German-American Bank; vice president of the Wausau Quartz Company; and vice president of the Great Northern Life Insurance Company, besides being financially interested in others.

Mr. Yawkey comes from a race of lumbermen. His grandfather, John H. Yawkey, was engaged in the lumber business near Massillon, Ohio, in the early forties, and his father, Samuel W. Yawkey, was a pioneer lumberman of Michigan, having gone into the Saginaw valley in 1850. The family moved to Chicago in 1858, where Samuel W. Yawkey engaged in the lumber trade, and it was during the family's residence there that the subject of this sketch was born on August 29, 1862. In 1864 the family returned to Michigan and established a home at East Saginaw.

Cyrus C. Yawkey attended the public schools until 1879. He then entered the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, Mich., from which he graduated in 1881, and immediately after graduation turned his attention to business. He first entered a hardware store as clerk and by the time he had attained his majority he had sufficiently mastered the business to engage in it on his own account, forming a partnership under the name of Yawkey & Corbyn, which was successfully carried on for five years. While at East Saginaw he identified himself with the Michigan National Guard, serving first as Captain of Co. E, 3d Regiment, and later as major of the same regiment, but subsequent business cares, both public and private, induced him to withdraw from military life.

In 1889 he moved to Wisconsin and, with his uncle, W. C. Yawkey, and George W. Lee, organized the Yawkey & Lee Lumber Company, which was reorganized as the Yawkey Lumber Company in 1893. The company built a plant in Oneida county and founded the village of Hazelhurst, where Mr. Yawkey lived until he moved to Wausau in 1899. The Yawkey Lumber Company owned and operated saw and planing mills and a box factory at Hazelhurst until 1905, and it is estimated that not less than 350,000,000 feet of lumber were manufactured there during that time. When the company was organized, Mr. Yawkey became its treasurer and general manager, and later was made president. The Hazelhurst & South Eastern Railway Company was also formed and the road built and Mr. Yawkey has been its president up to the present time. The success of the Yawkey Lumber Company was directly due to the personal efforts of Mr. C. C. Yawkey. He pur-

chased the timber and for seventeen years conducted the logging operations and the manufacturing and selling of the lumber. Through his efforts and business foresight the company not only became the owner of vast tracts of timber in Wisconsin, but also acquired large tracts of yellow pine timber in the south and white pine regions in Oregon.

The Yawkey Lumber Company finished cutting its timber in Wisconsin in 1905 and a new company was organized, the Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Company, which took over the plant at Hazelhurst and also acquired a plant at Arbor Vitae, Vilas county, Wis., Mr. Yawkey being made president of the new company. The Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Company has operated these two plants continuously since the date of their purchase and has manufactured about 70,000,000 feet of lumber each year.

From 1891 to 1893 Mr. Yawkey served as chairman of the county board of Oneida county, and in 1894 was elected member of assembly for the district, composed of the counties of Oneida, Price, Vilas and Taylor, and took an influential part in the legislation of that session.

Mr. Yawkey's business interests are manifold and varied, as may be seen from the following official positions in business concerns which he holds outside of Marathon county: president of the Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Company, with mills at Hazelhurst and Arbor Vitae, Wis.; president of the Yawkey-Crowley Lumber Company, which owns and operates retail yards in southern Wisconsin, with main office in Madison, Wis.; vice president of Wisconsin & Arkansas Lumber Company, with mills at Malvern, Ark.; director of McCloud River Lumber Company, with mills at McCloud, Calif.; director of Marshall & Illsley Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.; director of Wausau Southern Lumber Company, with mills at Laurel, Miss.; secretary and treasurer of Cisco Lake Lumber Company, which owns large tracts of hardwood and hemlock land in Michigan; president of Globe Mining Company, which owns valuable iron ore land near Birmingham, Ala.; and president of Hazelhurst Land Company.

Cyrus C. Yawkey is not only one of the most prominent but also one of the most popular business men of Wausau. He has long been interested in Masonry, is a Knight Templar, and has attained the thirty-third degree. He is also widely known in trade and social organizations. His military education is shown by his courtly bearing in speech and manners. He is charitable and generous, though rendering his aid in silence, but many public and charitable organizations can testify to his generosity. He was married to Miss Alice M. Richardson, at Ann Arbor, Mich., October 13, 1887, and

one daughter has come to bless their marriage, Leigh, now Mrs. Aytchmonde P. Woodson. He has one of the finest residences in the city, where his many friends are always welcome.

HON. ANDREW LAWRENCE KREUTZER.

Of the younger set of men who became prominent in the political and business life of Marathon county, none achieved more distinction than Hon. A. L. Kreutzer. After entering public life as district attorney, having been elected as a Republican in a strong Democratic county, he rose steadily to higher honors. Elected as senator for the twenty-fifth senatorial district of Wisconsin, composed of the counties of Marathon and Clark, he encountered the opposition, not only of the Democratic party, but of a faction of his own party, because of his refusal to yield blindly to the behest of some self-constituted party leader, and evincing a commendable spirit of independence in matters not strictly party affairs. His course having been vindicated by a second nomination and reelection to that high office, he withdrew from political life after the expiration of his second term, for a time at least, giving his undivided attention to the organization and the management of the business of the Wisconsin Valley Trust Company, in which he was singularly successful.

The establishment of the Marathon County Training School for teachers and the Agricultural School is his work, for which he cannot be too highly commended. He belongs to that class of young men who are pushing ahead in public business affairs to make Wausau and Marathon county one of the wealthiest in the state.

He was born in Germantown, Wis., August 30, 1862, a son of Andrew Kreutzer. In 1865 his father removed with his family to Grafton, Wis., where he was engaged in the milling and lime business, remaining there until 1879. He then removed to Athens in this county, being accompanied by twenty-five or thirty young men, residents of Grafton, who assisted him in building the first sawmill at Athens. He was a pioneer of that locality and was interested with Johnson, Rietbrook & Halsey, who were the owners of large tracts of timber lands in the western part of the county. He established a large farm, the old homestead of which is now within the limits of Athens, and in which one of his sons now resides. He came to an untimely death in 1896, owing to an explosion of dynamite. Of his family of nine sons and three daughters all are now living with the exception of two.

Andrew Lawrence Kreutzer was educated in a common school of the

ANDREW L. KREUTZER

state and taught school from 1884 to 1888. He commenced the study of law in Wausau, to which city he came in 1888, attended the State University in 1889 and 1890, being admitted to practice in the latter year. He is a senior member of the well known law firm of Kreutzer, Bird, Rosenberry & Okoneski, president of the Bank of Athens, president of the Wisconsin Valley Trust Company, and connected with many other business enterprises. He is a member of a good many social clubs. A Republican in politics, he has taken a prominent part in the councils of his party and has served as a member of the Legislature, as State Senator. Few men are better known or have taken a more prominent part in promoting the commercial development of this section.

In 1891 Mr. Kreutzer was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Knox, daughter of Samuel Knox, who was then engaged in the lumber business in the city of Wausau. They have two children living—Ruth Knox Kreutzer and Samuel Knox Kreutzer. Mrs. Kreutzer, a graduate of the State University herself, is a prominent member of the Ladies' Tuesday Musical Club, of the Ladies' Literary Society, and also of the Ladies' Club of her church society.

HON. ERNST C. ZIMMERMANN.

The public and private career of this gentleman furnishes a striking example that a young man without pecuniary means can still make an honorable career in life, if he has the industry, integrity and intelligence, coupled with the perseverance needed to accomplish that result. E. C. Zimmermann came from the city of Eau Claire, where he had been in an insurance office, and started out in the same business for himself after coming to Wausau in 1878. For two years he conducted it alone, meanwhile becoming acquainted and making friends by his gentlemanly bearing. Having shown his capacity to succeed in business, he accepted an offer of H. L. Wheeler, an old established insurance man, to associate with him and the firm of Wheeler & Zimmermann became the leading insurance firm in the city and county. Later he was offered and accepted the position of assistant cashier of the Marathon County Bank, the oldest banking institution in the county, soon afterwards was made cashier, and has been in that capacity now for twenty years. This bank was founded by J. A. Farnham as the Bank of the Interior in the early years of Marathon county, and always has been a sound and safe institution.

Ever since coming into manhood, E. C. Zimmermann has acted with the Democratic party politically and has been frequently pressed into service,

always giving a good account of himself and served with distinction in every trust imposed upon him. He was twice elected as supervisor, representing his constituency in the city council as well as in the county board, and at the expiration of his term was elected as mayor of the city twice, in 1888 and 1889, and again elected to that important position in 1904. He had the honor of being named as an elector at large on the Democratic national ticket in 1908, and was elected as an elector for the Eighth Congressional District of Wisconsin in 1912 on the Wilson and Marshall ticket, the only Democratic elector from Marathon county who ever cast a vote directly for a Democratic president.

His fidelity to every trust imposed in him is evidenced by the fact of his frequent elections to positions all of which exact integrity and accuracy in keeping and accounting of funds. He is treasurer of the Marathon County Agricultural Society, treasurer of the Humane Society, treasurer of the Wausau Children's Infirmary, and a number of other societies. He still holds an interest in the insurance business of Zimmermann & Rowley, and is financially interested in other enterprises. His public service also covers years as member of the board of education of the city of Wausau and as a member of the board of trustees of the public library.

He was elected president of the Wisconsin State Bankers' Association, and vice president of the American Bankers' Association, lately held in Denver, Colo. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the fraternity of Odd Fellows, being a trustee of Wausau Lodge 215, and for two years was the state representative of the latter organization to the Sovereign Grand Lodge when the sessions were held in Toronto, Can., and St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. Zimmermann was born in Germany, August 31, 1857, and is a son of Frederick and Beatrice (Schulz) Zimmermann. He came with his parents to the United States in 1869 and for the first year after arrival they lived at Waterloo, Wis., then removed to the city of Eau Claire, where they subsequently died. He was married December 26, 1881, to Miss Minnie Marth, of the town of Hamburg in Marathon county, and three children were born to them to bless their union: Beatrice, who is a teacher in the high school in Wausau; Olga, another daughter, who resides at home; and Alfred, who is in the insurance business with his father. The latter was married to Miss Lora Harris, of Rochester, N. Y., and they have one daughter, Elizabeth. E. C. Zimmermann and his family are members of the St. Paul's Evangelical church congregation of Wausau, rendering much aid to the several societies connected with this church.

HON. W. H. MYLREA.

Hon. W. H. Mylrea has been mentioned as one of the prominent members of the Marathon county bar. He was a student of Lawrence College and after graduation studied law in the office of Jonathan Bowman in Kilbourn City. He was admitted to the bar in the year 1879, and coming to Wausau in 1883, formed a partnership with C. V. Bardeen under the firm name of Bardeen & Mylrea. He took great interest in political affairs and from 1884 until 1900 was much in demand as a speaker for the Republican party, several times making a complete canvass of the state in its behalf. In 1886 he was elected district attorney of Marathon county, and in 1894 attorney general on the Republican ticket, and reelected in 1896. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to Wausau and retired from the practice of his profession in 1902, devoting his time and energy to real estate business and lumbering. He is president of the Langlade County Real Estate Company, president of the Wausau Land Company, secretary of the Holway Land Company, and a director of the Wausau Box Company, and secretary of the Wisconsin Advancement Association, which latter concern makes it their business to advertise the farm lands of central and northern Wisconsin, and show the advantages to the man of limited means which Wisconsin offers compared with other states. In later years Mr. Mylrea has made addresses before many large and representative bodies in furtherance of the work of the Wisconsin Advancement Association, which already begins to show good results in bringing good substantial settlers to the still uncultivated lands in this part of the state.

W. H. Mylrea was born at Rochester, N. Y., January 1, 1853, and came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1856. He was married to Miss Minnie Ostrandor on November 12, 1884, and one son, James D., was born to them.

Representative Citizens

A. H. GROUT, cashier of the First National Bank of Wausau, has been a resident of this city since 1875 and for the past thirty-seven years has devoted himself in a business way to banking interests. He was born August 11, 1851, in the province of Quebec, Canada, and is a son of E. P. and Tryphosa (Stone) Grout.

The parents of Mr. Grout were also born in Canada and came to Wisconsin in 1863. The father located at Omro, in Winnebago county and followed agricultural pursuits in that locality until he retired to Wausau, where his death occurred, his wife having passed away in Canada. They had six children to grow to maturity, four daughters and two sons, the family record being as follows: A. M.; Abigail, Matilda, Harriet and Rachel; and Frank, who was connected with the First National Bank at Wausau for some years, is now in the employ of a bank at Seattle, Wash.

A. H. Grout began school attendance in his native place and completed it after his father located at Omro, Wis., being then prepared for work on the home farm and also in a saw mill. Later he was bookkeeper for a time at Menasha, Wis., where his ability and fidelity were so recognized that in April, 1875, he was called to a similar position with the firm of Silverthorn & Plumer, at Wausau. When the business was reorganized in 1882 and the institution became the First National Bank, he was elected cashier and has served continuously as such until the present, limiting his interests, to a large degree, to financial matters in this connection.

In 1879 Mr. Grout was married to Miss Eva Shaunessy, of Wausau, a daughter of George Shaunessy, who enlisted from this city for service in the Civil War and died after becoming a veteran. Mrs. Grout died in Wausau, in 1887, and a son survived, Horace Clyde. He is Ass't Gen. Supt. Atlantic Division of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and at present is located at St. John, N. B., his territory covering a part of Quebec, Maine, and New Brunswick. He married Miss Mary Curley and they

have two children: Mary Eva and Robert Clyde. In October, 1888, Mr. Grout was married (second) to Miss Mary Rounds, a daughter of W. P. Rounds, of Menasha, Wis. They have one daughter, Edith, who attended school at Wausau, and in California, and then became a student in Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis. Mr. Grout and family are members of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Wausau and he belongs to its official board. In politics he is identified with the Republican party. He is a Chapter Mason and for a number of years has been treasurer of both Blue Lodge and Chapter. He is a charter member of the Wausau City Club and also of the Y. M. C. A., and was a member of the first building committee appointed by this organization, and has continued his deep interest until the present.

WILLIAM C. LANDON, a prominent resident of Wausau, Wis., has been identified with the lumber industry all his active business life and is recognized as one of the progressive and thoroughly informed men along this and related lines. He was born at Algonac, Mich., August 11, 1872, and is a son of George W. and Sarah Landon.

William C. Landon spent his boyhood on his father's farm and attended the public schools during the winter seasons. In 1894 he came to Wausau and entered the employ of the firm of Barker & Stewart, lumbermen, and for two years worked in the yards, his main duty being piling lumber. In the meanwhile he had succeeded in taking a course in a business college at Wausau and thus was able to give satisfaction in the company's office, where, in three years' time he was advanced to the position of office manager. In 1904, when the Barker & Stewart Lumber Company was incorporated, Mr. Landon was elected its vice president, and following the death of Mr. Barker, January 1, 1908, he was made president, a responsible office which he ably fills. As the head of his company he continues the conservative timber policy that has been the company's custom since he first became identified with it. The mill owns a seven years' supply of timber and its future operation, in regard to supply, may easily be considered a matter of at least a quarter of a century. While his main interest is the management of the affairs of the Barker & Stewart Lumber Company, he has other enterprises in hand and is secretary of the Wausau Sulphate Fiber Company an immense paper plant at Mosinee for the manufacture of craft paper, hemlock being the principal wood used in this industry. He is held in high esteem by all lumber bodies in the northwest and served as president of the North-

ern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers' Association in 1910-11, of which he is a director.

At Wausau, Wis., Mr. Landon was married to Miss Annie McInnis, of this city, and they have one son, George Crawford. Mr. Landon is one of the directors of the Great Northern Insurance Company and of the Employers' Mutual Insurance Company. Socially he is identified with the Wausau Club, of which he was president in 1911-1912. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons and the Knights of Pythias.

FRANCIS McREYNOLDS, who is one of the prominent and substantial citizens of Mosinee, Wis., president of the village and financially and officially connected with many of Marathon county's enterprises, was born at Batavia, N. Y., September 24, 1859, and is a son of James and Maria (Emerson) McReynolds. About 1861 the parents of Mr. McReynolds removed from New York to Milwaukee, Wis., where the father followed the carpenter trade during his active years and subsequently died there. The mother still is a resident of Milwaukee. They had three children: Francis; Harriet, who is the wife of J. B. Whitnell; and W. H.

Francis McReynolds attended the public schools and later completed a commercial course in a business college at Milwaukee, following which he had eight years of mercantile training in a dry goods store in that city. He then came to Mosinee as bookkeeper for the Joseph Dessert Lumber Company, this being in 1878, and still continues his interest in the above concern. He is secretary and one of the stockholders of the Mosinee Land, Log and Timber Company; is secretary and treasurer of the Westfield and Fall River Lumber Company, and of the Wausau Sulphate Fiber Company and a stockholder in both the Electric Light and the Mosinee Telephone Company.

On April 13, 1887, Mr. McReynolds was married to Miss Marie Martin, a daughter of Victor and Harriet Martin, of Grand Rapids, the other members of their family being: William, George, Joseph, Leon, deceased, and Harriet, who is the wife of William P. Westenberg. Mr. and Mrs. McReynolds had one daughter, Helen F., who was called away in 1909, when aged twenty years. Mr. and Mrs. McReynolds attend the Episcopal church. A Republican in politics, Mr. Reynolds has been tendered many political offices but has accepted only those local in character and for eighteen years has been a member of the school and library boards.

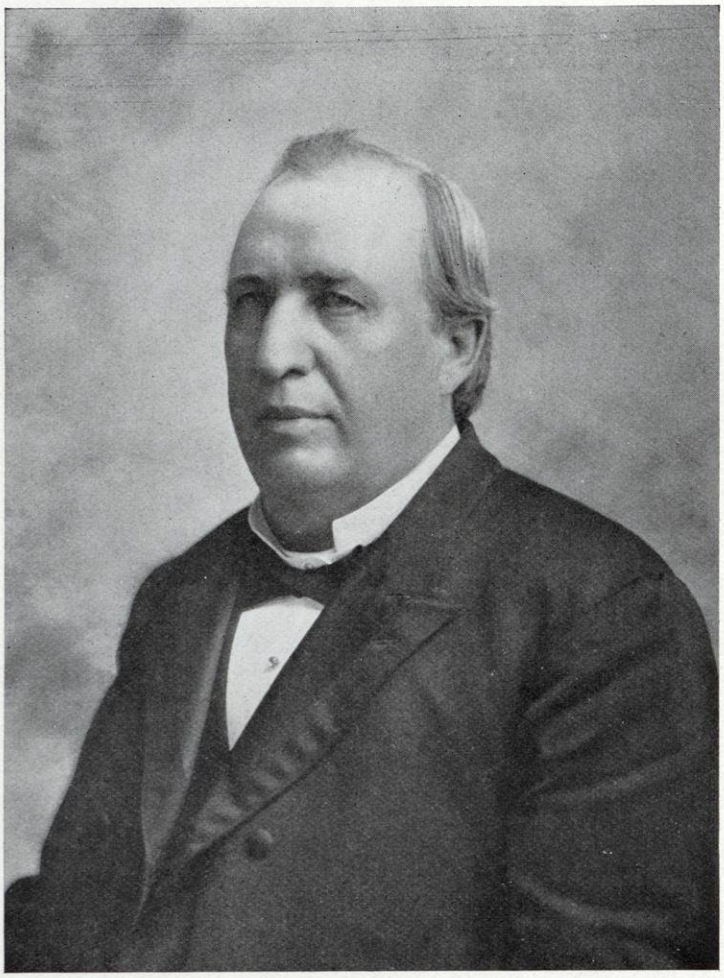
JOHN A. ROWLEY, whose large business interests at Wausau are in the insurance line, is the junior member of the well known firm of Zimmerman & Rowley, with convenient offices in the Marathon County Bank building. He was born in England, December 11, 1869, a son of James Rowley and wife, the former of whom died in 1904, at Philadelphia, Pa., where the latter yet resides.

John A. Rowley attended school in his native land and was eighteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to America. They located in the city of Philadelphia and the youth soon secured employment as a bookkeeper with a carpet house and continued there for seven years, afterward turning his attention to the insurance business and accepting an agency in an insurance office at New Rochelle, N. Y. For twelve years Mr. Rowley was associated with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and became one of that great organization's valued employes, was rapidly promoted and became a superintendent at Des Moines, Ia., and also at Chicago, Ill., and in 1903 was transferred to Wausau as superintendent. He continued with the Metropolitan until 1906, when he went into partnership with E. C. and A. H. Zimmerman under the firm style of Zimmerman & Rowley. This firm is in the general insurance business, their risks covering fire, life, accident, bonds and plate glass, and the volume of business is very large. The partners are all seasoned and reliable insurance men and command the confidence of the public.

At Chicago, Ill., Mr. Rowley was married to Miss Florence Smithies, and they have two sons: Frank and James A. Politically Mr. Rowley is not active beyond the duties of citizenship. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias.

JOHN SCHIRPKE, who is county treasurer of Marathon county, Wis., is one of the representative men of this section who, through years of stable and honorable business dealings, gained popularity and secured the full confidence of his fellow citizens. He is a native of Wisconsin, born in Calumet county, November 30, 1875, and is a son of Frank and Rosie Schirpke. For many years after coming from Germany they lived on their farm in Calumet county but in 1903 retired to Marathon City, in Marathon county, where they still reside, highly respected people and devout members of the Catholic church.

John Schirpke remained on the home farm until he was thirteen years of age and then went to his brother's farm in the town of Frankfort, Marathon county. He was of sturdy build and robust constitution and



HON. HENRY MILLER

soon began to work in the woods and for some years spent the long winter months in the lumber camps and during the summers followed farming with his father. Afterward he learned the carpenter trade and worked at that during the summer months but when rigorous weather again set in he was off for the deep woods of Marathon county, the free and wholesome life of the lumber regions not only bringing him good health but also proving satisfactory in a financial way. From being an ordinary carpenter he became a carpenter contractor in the town of Frankfort, from which he moved, in 1897, to Halder, in the town of Emmet, where he embarked in a general mercantile business and so continued until his first election to the responsible office he yet fills. Prior to the establishing of the free rural delivery there he was postmaster of the village. Always a stanch supporter of Democratic doctrines and candidates, Mr. Schirpke became a leader in local political circles and in November, 1910, was elected county treasurer, the seal of approval being placed on his administration by his reelection in November, 1912.

Mr. Schirpke was married in 1911, to Miss Christina Petrie, of Marathon county, and they have one son, Walter. They are members of the Catholic church and Mr. Schirpke is identified fraternally with the Catholic order of Foresters and with the Eagles. He was one of the organizers and is a stockholder of the Wausau Brewing Company.

HON. HENRY MILLER, who is well known to bench and bar in Marathon county and has also been a factor in political life, has been a resident of Wausau for forty years. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, February 19, 1849, a son of John and Christina (Brueckel) Miller. His mother, who was the first wife, died when he was ten months old, and his father married again, when Henry Miller was six years of age. Four sons were born to the first and five children to the second union.

The youngest born of his father's first marriage, Henry was reared by his stepmother and remained in Germany until 1868, when, in company with his oldest brother, John Miller, he came to the United States. They separated, John coming directly to Wausau, while Henry went to the home of an uncle, Conrad Miller, who lived in Allegany county, N. Y. From 1868 until September, 1872, when he came to Wausau, he worked at different places in New York, and afterward became a clerk for James McCrossin. Later he began to teach school and taught for six winters in Marathon county, in the meanwhile making many friends, and in 1875 he was elected

city clerk of Wausau, an office he satisfactorily filled for three years, being employed at the same time as a clerk in the store of Conrad Althen. In the fall of 1878 he was elected county clerk of Marathon county, a position he held for eight years or four terms, and in the fall of 1886 was elected a member of the General Assembly, serving as such two years. In the meantime he had become interested in merchandising and conducted a store on Third street, Wausau. In 1890 he was elected municipal judge of Marathon county and honorably filled that office for twelve years. In 1894 he was appointed county judge in place of John J. Sherman, who had resigned, and served sixteen years in that position, retiring from the bench in 1910. In politics Judge Miller is a Democrat. He is a Knight Templar Mason and belongs also to the O. D. S. H., of which he was grand president.

In August, 1872, Judge Miller was married in Allegany county, N. Y., to Miss Helen A. Mathews, of Friendship, N. Y., and they have had eight children, three of whom died when young. Harry L., the eldest born, is superintendent of the Power Mining and Machinery Company of Milwaukee; Leon C. is bookkeeper in the pattern department of the above company at Cudahy, Wis.; Nina V., who is gifted musically, is a teacher of music, both vocal and instrumental. Amy E. is private stenographer for D. L. Plumer, president of the First National Bank at Wausau. Edwin C. is a machinist in the employ of the Power Mining and Machinery Company. Judge Miller's family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church.

ARTHUR WILLIAM PREHN, a well known member of the Wausau bar and assistant district attorney of Marathon county, junior of the law firm of Gorman & Prehn, was born December 1, 1884, at Marathon City, Wis., and is a son of Frederick and Bertha (Langenhahn) Prehn. Frederick Prehn was born in Manitowoc county, Wis., a son of Theodore Prehn, who was a native of Germany. In 1881 Frederick Prehn came to Marathon City and embarked in the mercantile business in which he continues. He is very prominent in Republican politics and served in the state legislature from 1905-1907, for a number of years has been president of the village board and also of the school board. To his first marriage three children were born: a daughter, who died early; Erwin and Arthur William. His second marriage was to Miss Emma Erdman, a native of Marathon county, and they have three sons and two daughters.

Arthur W. Prehn attended the public schools and in 1904 the Marathon County Training School, in 1905-6 Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis.; and spent 1907-8-9 in the University of Wisconsin at Madison

and was graduated from the law department in the class of 1909. During the sessions of the General Assembly of 1907 and 1909 he filled a clerical position in that body. When prepared for practice after a year's practice alone at Wausau he formed a partnership with E. P. Gorman at Wausau, and since December 1, 1911, has been assistant district attorney of the 16th Judicial District of Wisconsin. He is an active politician and served as secretary of the Republican county committee in 1910-12, and in the latter year was appointed a member of the income tax review board by the State Tax Commission; and in 1911 was appointed by Governor McGovern a member of the state board of Agriculture to serve until February, 1914, and was superintendent of speed at the Wisconsin State fairs in 1911 and 1912 and 1913. He was a delegate from the 8th Congressional District to the Republican National Convention held at Chicago in June, 1912. Mr. Prehn gives attention also to fraternal, social and professional organizations, belonging to the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the E. F. U. and the F. R. A.; Y. M. C. A. to the Milwaukee City Club, the Chicago and Waukesha Driving Club and the Marathon County Bar Association.

Mr. Prehn was married February 15, 1913, to Miss Gertrude E. Magee, of Shawano, Wis., a daughter of Charles Magee, lumberman. Mrs. Prehn was graduated from the Shawano High School in 1909, attended Downer College, Milwaukee, in 1910, and Wisconsin University, 1911 and 1912. She belongs to the Eastern Star, to the Alpha Chi Omega Sorority and to Madison Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution and was a page at the National Convention of this organization held at Washington, D. C., in 1912.

LOUIS DESSERT, who is one of the enterprising and far sighted business men of Marathon county, president of the Mosinee Land, Log & Timber Company and vice president of the State Bank at Mosinee, Wis., with many additional interests, was born June 6, 1849, in Canada, and is a son of Antoine and Edvige (Rotonelle) Dessert. Both parents have long since passed away. They left six sons and four daughters.

Louis Dessert had rather meager educational privileges and was yet a boy when he went to work around saw mills and in lumber yards, these early years of training, however, probably setting the trend of his life in which it has continued, for Mr. Dessert, while concerned in many lines of industry, has always been more closely connected with lumber activities. He came to Marathon county in 1869. In addition to the interests

named he owns stock in the Mosinee Land, Log and Timber Company, in the Westfield and Fall River Company and in the Mosinee Electric Light and Telephone Company. A Republican in politics, he has taken an active part in all movements for the town's good government, served one year on the county board of commissioners and for three years was president of Mosinee Village.

In 1883 Mr. Dessert was married to Miss Abbie Richardson, who was born in New Hampshire, and they have three children: Howard, who is in the lumber business in Chicago, Ill.; and Louise and Blanche. Mr. Dessert and family belong to the Roman Catholic church.

JOHN W. MILLER, register of deeds in the U. S. Land office at Wausau, during a long and useful life has been entrusted with many private and public responsibilities and in the performance of the duties attaching to these he has become widely known and has secured public as well as private esteem. He was born October 9, 1849, in Lang-Goens Girouit of Giessen, Hessen Darmstadt, Germany. His parents were John and Maria (Textor) Miller. On the paternal side his grandparents were Conrad and Catherine Miller, and on the maternal side were Casper and Maria (Will) Textor.

In his native village John W. Miller attended school and was confirmed on Pentecost Day, 1863, thereby becoming a member of the Lutheran church. On September 15, 1865, he left his old home and with a party of acquaintances set sail two days later for the United States taking passage on the sailing vessel, Karlshafen, at Bremen. The passage proved tempestuous but their ship was staunch and the passengers were safely landed at the port of New York, November 27, 1865. To his beloved parents he had said "auf wierdensehen" when they parted but he never saw them again. For three weeks after reaching New York Mr. Miller remained with an acquaintance, Peter Young, after which he started to join an uncle and aunt then living at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, but it required a week's traveling to get there, only to find that they, in the meanwhile, had moved to Wausau. He sought employment then at Milwaukee and worked at first for a locksmith who provided him with board and lodging and paid him fifty cents in cash a week. After a stay of nine months in Milwaukee he came to Wausau, arriving in September, 1866, and found a warm welcome awaiting him from his relatives, Mr. and Mrs. John Althen.

Mr. Miller found plenty of work to do in and around Wausau but he

found also it required strong and robust men to work in the woods driving logs and running lumber on the river. He considered himself fortunate in securing employment in the cook shanty of R. P. Manson, Peter St. Austin and Edward Nicols, and his remuneration was his board and twenty-three dollars a month. He still recalls those days with pleasure. By 1869 he had acquired some knowledge of English and later attended an institute and succeeded in passing the examination and was accepted as a teacher in the Jim Kemp District and followed teaching for ten terms. In the meanwhile as years went on, he made many friends and at their solicitation in 1877, he become a candidate for city assessor and was elected, and in the following year was elected city clerk, to which office he was successively returned for seven years. In 1884 he was elected a member of the board of Education and continued to creditably fill this office for six years. In 1881 he had been appointed lumber inspector by Governor Smith and in 1886 was elected county clerk on the Republican ticket, with a large majority. In February, 1891, Mr. Miller enjoyed his first vacation in twenty years when he visited the Pacific coast. On his return to Wausau he was engaged by the Wausau Law & Land Association, and worked for them in their abstract department for ten years and contemporaneously held the office of mayor of the city. In 1900 he was made supervisor of the Federal Census. In March, 1901, he received the appointment of register of deeds in the U. S. Land Office, an honor richly deserved.

In 1872 Mr. Miller married Anna M. Lemke, who died January 27, 1911, the mother of seven children, six of whom survive: Martha, who lives at home; Richard, who is a farmer in Marathon county, married Miss Emma Juedes; Laura C., who is the wife of Adam Walslegel of Wausau; Paul, who is a farmer in this county; Lucy, who is the wife of Roy C. Marsh, of Wausau; Ada, who is a stenographer, is engaged in this professional work at the Northern Hospital at Oshkosh; and George, who died in infancy. Mr. Miller has long been fraternally identified with the Odd Fellows and the E. F. U.

HON. NICHOLAS SCHMIDT, a member of the General Assembly of the State of Wisconsin, in 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912, in which public body he gave honorable and efficient service, has long been one of the representative men of Marathon City, a promoter of many of its most successful enterprises and interested in many of its

most important concerns. He was born in a Rhine Province, Germany, November 2, 1860, and is a son of Nicholas and Margaret Schmidt.

When twenty years of age, Nicholas Schmidt came alone to the United States leaving behind his parents and four sisters, the youngest of whom later came to this country also and lived in Minnesota. In Germany Mr. Schmidt had learned the trade of locksmith and machinist and when he found his first home in America, at Westpoint, Nebr., he worked there for six months. He had never before been separated from his people and there are hundreds who read this record who will sympathize with his homesickness that induced him to start on the long return journey to his native land. He had friends in Chicago and when he reached them they succeeded in overcoming his nostalgia and he gave up his idea of going back to Germany and continued to work at his trade in that city until 1887. He then met with an accident that gave him a broken shoulder blade and this precluded all expectation of his ever being able to resume his trade work. He then embarked in a flour, feed, wood and coal business at Chicago, afterward went into the real estate business there which he continued until 1902, in which year he bought the Marathon City Brewery, at Marathon City, Wis., and came to this place and assumed control in September of that year. In 1905 he made it a stock company and it became the Marathon City Brewing Company, Mr. Schmidt being president, treasurer and manager until December 31, 1910, when, on account of ill health, he gave up the management of the business. During this time he had become interested in other enterprises, organizing the State Bank of Marathon City, of which he was elected first president and continued at the head of that institution until December, 1911. He was one of the main organizers of the Marathon City Telephone Company and was its first president, and also organized the Marathon Excelsior Manufacturing Company. Although somewhat retired from business he retains his stock in all the concerns with which he was formerly actively identified.

Mr. Schmidt was married at Chicago, Ill., to Miss Mary Friedl, who died there, the mother of four children: Frederick M., a physician and surgeon, at Eagle, Wis.; Charles N., who is engaged in the brewery business at Chicago; Thomas E., who is a member of the class of 1914 in the medical department of the Missouri University at St. Louis; and Arthur, who died at Marathon City, when aged eleven years. On May 2, 1899, Mr. Schmidt married Miss Berta Gunjen, who was born in Germany, and they enjoyed some months of travel afterward in Europe.

They are members of St. Mary's Catholic church at Marathon City. He has been a lifelong Democrat and has frequently served in local offices and for six years was a member of the village board. He is identified with the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Germania, and the National Union.

JOHN KING, clerk of Marathon county and a factor in Republican politics in Wisconsin, a member of the Republican State Central Committee of the state, is a native of Pennsylvania, born at Pittsburgh, June 24, 1877. His parents were Dominick and Elizabeth (Smith) King. Dominick King was born in Germany and after coming to the United States in 1848 spent ten years as a boatman on the Mississippi river and the Great Lakes. In the fall of 1877 he settled in the town of Cassel, Marathon county, where he opened up a tract of 200 acres, cleared this land mostly himself and continued to reside on it until the time of his death, July 17, 1911, when aged nearly eighty-one years. At Pittsburgh he married Elizabeth Smith, who was born in Alsace Loraine, and as she lost her mother early in life, relatives took care of her and they came to Pittsburgh in her childhood and there she was reared. Her death occurred in Marathon county, October 23, 1909, in her seventy-first year. They were parents of the following children: Joseph, who died September 12, 1911; Dominick; Anton; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Simon Bauer; Martha, who is the wife of Emil Lang; Minnie, who is the wife of George Burger; Charles; Conrad; Victoria, who is the wife of William Welsh, all of whom are engaged in farming in Marathon county; and John, who is the youngest born.

John King completed his education in the State Normal School at Stevens Point, after which he taught school for eight years, retiring from educational work when elected to the office of county clerk, in 1904, which he has continued to fill ever since. He has always been interested in public affairs and has so enjoyed public confidence that from his twenty-first year, although not continuously, he has filled such offices as township clerk, school district clerk and justice of the peace in his home town. In 1903 he came to Wausau and here, as elsewhere, he has made his stable qualities of citizenship felt.

On August 26, 1908, Mr. King was married to Miss Winnie McHugh, of the town of Emmett, a daughter of Edward and Catherine (Powers) McHugh, the father a native of Scotland and the mother of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. King have two sons: Arthur J. and Earl T. They are

members of St. James Catholic church. He is identified fraternally with the E. F. U., an organization which claims a wide membership in this section.

RICHARD BAUMANN, hardware merchant and president of the R. Baumann Hardware Company of Wausau, has lived in this place for many years, coming in 1864 and being now the oldest hardware man in the city in point of years in the trade. He was born in Germany, September 24, 1839, and is a son of Henry and Wilhelmina Baumann.

Richard Baumann remained in Germany until he was nineteen years of age, attending school and also learning the tinsmith trade. After reaching the United States he made his way to Milwaukee in 1859 and there worked as a tinsmith. It was through the encouragement of Jacob Paff that he came to Wausau, Mr. Paff at that time operating a general store, and for two years Mr. Baumann continued in the employ of Mr. Paff and then started a tin shop of his own. As trade increased he expanded his business so that it gradually included a full line of hardware and Mr. Baumann keeps abreast with the times in his line, his stock including all the thoroughly proved goods as well as the later improvements and the newly invented ones. He has much that is interesting to tell concerning the changes that have come about not only in his own line of trade but in other directions since he embarked in the business some forty-six years ago.

In 1864, just prior to leaving Milwaukee for Wausau, Mr. Baumann was married to Miss Emma Lattermann, who was also born in Germany, and five children were born to them, the two survivors being: Anna, a widow (Mrs. Dobring), residing at Wausau; and Agnes, who is the wife of Henry J. Seim. Mrs. Emma Baumann died April 10, 1913. When Mr. Baumann went into business he began on Third street, on the site of his early store in 1880 erecting his handsome Baumann Building. In 1898 he erected the handsome brick residence that he subsequently sold to his son-in-law, Henry J. Seim. Mr. Baumann is a member of the Evangelical church.

JOHN GEORGE SUTTER, superintendent of the hub factory which belongs to the Athens Implement Company, has many additional interests here and is one of the leading citizens. He was born in Germany, April 8, 1850, and was brought to America and to Wisconsin in childhood by his parents, John George and Elizabeth (Kurtz) Sutter. The

parents of Mr. Sutter after coming to the United States always lived in Wisconsin but in different counties, settling first in Waukesha county. He was a farmer until death in middle age. His widow some years later married Frederick Snyder and both are now deceased. To this first marriage two children were born: John George and Barbara, the latter of whom is the widow of Carl Knauer. To the second marriage a daughter was born, Bertha, who became the wife of William Bridung.

John George Sutter grew up on the home farm and attended the public schools. When eighteen years old he went to work in the pine woods and more or less has worked in wood all his life. He was one of the organizers of the Athens Implement Company and has been superintendent of the hub factory since it started and is one of the stockholders. He is a stockholder also in the Athens Bank, the Athens Prniting Company and the Athens Telephone Company, owns two residences at Athens and ten acres adjoining.

In 1884 Mr. Sutter was married to Mary Wintringer, who was born in Germany, a step-daughter of Peter and Mary Neuens. Mrs. Sutter had one brother and two sisters, Paul, who is deceased, and Catherine and Anna, and four half-brothers: John, deceased, John Peter, Peter and Theodore. Mr. and Mrs. Sutter have four children: George, Andrew, Clarence and Elizabeth. The family belong to the Catholic church. In politics Mr. Sutter is a Democrat.

J. HENRY JOHANNES, general manager and secretary of The Jacob Mortenson Lumber Company, of Wausau, Wis., with which he has been continuously identified for the past nineteen years, was born in Germany, September 24, 1866, received his primary education there and was about eighteen years of age when he came to America.

On April 24, 1884, Mr. Johannes reached Merrill, Wis., and went to work in a factory there where he remained until an accident, on August 23, 1888, terminated his factory life and resulted in the loss of the fingers of his left hand. While this was indeed a calamity, it definitely turned his thought and ambitions in a different direction and opened up, ultimately, the path in which he has been very successful. In order to better equip himself mentally, Mr. Johannes attended the Merrill High School for two years and afterward took a full course in the Wausau Business College and thus was well qualified when he accepted the position of bookkeeper in a bank at Merrill. In 1892 he became bookkeeper for the Wisconsin Valley Land Company and was interested in real

estate until 1894 at Wausau and in September of that year became bookkeeper for The Jacob Mortenson Lumber Company. In 1899 he was made sales manager for the firm, in 1901 became manager and assistant treasurer and since 1912 has been general manager and secretary.

In 1894 Mr. Johannes was married to Miss Mollie Beilke, who is a daughter of Louis and Caroline Beilke. The parents of Mrs. Johannes were pioneers of this city and the father died when she was still young. Her mother had passed more than fifty-one years here when her death occurred on July 24, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Johannes have four children: Raymond, Lovina, Myrtle and Elnora.

Mr. Johannes served as a member of the school board for seven years, succeeding Mr. Thalheim, deceased. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

WILLIAM A. FRICKE, M. D., who is vice president and general manager of the Great Northern Life Insurance Company of Wausau, Wis., has been prominently identified with insurance in this and other states, for many years of an exceptionally busy life. He was born May 15, 1857, in the city of New York, and his collegiate training prepared him for the professions of both law and medicine.

Dr. Fricke was a candidate for commissioner of insurance on the Republican ticket in the state of Wisconsin, in 1894, and was elected to succeed Commissioner Root in January, 1895, and in the following year was reelected. He was the first commissioner to adopt the Gain and Loss Exhibit, in 1895, and published such Exhibit for that year and for each year while in office, in the Wisconsin Reports of all companies transacting business in that state. He was appointed by the legislature of Wisconsin, in 1895, chairman of the commission to revise the insurance laws of the state. In this revision appeared the first demand for an annual apportionment and accounting of deferred dividend accumulations. In October, 1898, a few months before the conclusion of his term of office as insurance commissioner, he resigned to accept the New York metropolitan agency of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati. As a result of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners held in Milwaukee, in September, 1898, which was arranged by, and of which he was vice president, Dr. Fricke, early in 1899, issued "Insurance: a Text-book," being a compilation of the essays delivered at the convention. He has also prepared and delivered many addresses on life insurance and supervision. All of these are of signal value, cov-

erring special points, and particular mention may be made of: "The Limitations of Assessment Life Insurance," "There is but One System of Life Insurance," "The Discretionary Powers of an Insurance Commissioner," and "Success in the Life Insurance Field." In 1902 he wrote an extensive treatise on "The Law of Distribution of Surplus Life Insurance Companies," which was widely discussed. At the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners in 1899, he was elected an honorary member. Dr. Fricke was president of the Wisconsin Society of New York, 1902-1903. In 1905 he resigned the New York general agency of the Union Central Life, and was engaged as counsel before the Wisconsin Legislative Insurance Committee in 1906 and 1907, and in 1909 was elected to the office mentioned in the opening paragraph. Dr. Fricke is also vice president and general manager of the Employers' Mutual Liability Insurance Company of Wisconsin. Additionally he is a Fellow of the American Institute of Actuaries, and is also a Fellow of the American Association of Public Accountants.

MATTHEW J. BERRES, a representative man of the town of Rib Falls, who has served in the office of town clerk for the past thirteen years, is a general farmer owning land, lying in section 19, four and one-half miles north of Edgar, Wis. He was born at Kewaskum, Washington county, Wis., November 20, 1863, and is a son of John and Catherine (Rodermund) Berres.

John Berres was born in Germany and was seventeen years old when he accompanied his parents in 1848, to America. They were very early settlers in Washington county, Wis., and located near the present little village of St. Michaels, where they found a home, in a vast uncut timber tract. Some years later he married Catherine Rodermund, also born in Germany, whose parents, Paul and Barbara (Miller) Rodermund, had emigrated in 1847 and had settled in Washington county, Wis. In the spring of 1880 they emigrated to Marathon county and located on the land in the town of Rib Falls, now owned by Matthew J. Berres, and in order to reach it had to clear a path through the dense underbrush. He was a hard-working man, spending his time clearing his land and afterward cultivating it, thus providing for his family, contributing to the support of the Catholic church, and giving help to his neighbors as they settled about him. When election day came around he went to the polls and voted the Democratic ticket, believing his duty as a citizen was thus performed, but otherwise he bothered very little about politics.

His death occurred at Wausau, when aged sixty-nine years. His wife died two years later, and they were interred in the Trinity Catholic cemetery at Poniatowski. They were parents of five sons and four daughters, two of the daughters and one of the sons being now deceased.

Matthew J. Berres attended the country schools in boyhood and later the West Bend school and at the age of sixteen he came with his parents to Marathon county. For some years afterward he worked in mills on the river and in logging camps and for two years was a clerk in a store after which he spent one year in the state of Washington. Returning to Marathon county in 1890 he was married to Miss Agnes Hettig, who was born in Marathon county, a daughter of Michael Hettig, a former resident of Marathon City. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Berres located at Marshfield, Wis., where he followed the carpenter trade for three years. When the panic of 1893 caused a widespread business depression he returned to the old homestead which he had previously bought and has resided here ever since. He now has sixty acres of his land cleared and pays considerable attention to high grade Holstein cattle for dairy purposes. He has seen many changes during his lifetime in this section and remembers when there were no roads leading through the woods around this place and the nearest point where purchases could be made was miles away. As a carpenter and contractor Mr. Berres has built many of the most substantial buildings at Poniatowski and in the vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Berres have the following children: Matilda, Roman T., Carrie, Minnie, Matthew C., Joseph N., Geŏrge Philip, Eugene Peter, Elmer Charles and Edward Michael, all born in Marathon county except the first two, whe were born at Marshfield. The two eldest daughters are teachers. The family belongs to Trinity Catholic church at Poniatokski. He has served in the offices of justice of the peace, school district clerk and town clerk.

HON. CLYDE L. WARREN, judge of the Probate Court of Marathon county, came first to Wausau in 1899, at that time entering upon the practice of law, and his entire professional career, both at the bar and on the bench, has been of such a character as to make those with whom he has been thus associated pay him freely the tribute that he has earned so honorably. He was born at Green Bay, Wis., in 1871, and is a son of Albert and Vesta O. (Beach) Warren.

Albert Warren was born in Ross county, O., and when he came first to Wisconsin, about 1864, settled at Mayville, but has been a resident of Green

HON. CLYDE L. WARREN

Bay for the past forty years. He married Vesta O. Beach, who was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, and four sons were born to them: Clyde L.; A. M., who with his next younger brother, F. B., lives at Los Angeles, Cal.; and E. B., who is an attorney and also is engaged in the insurance business at Green Bay.

Clyde L. Warren was educated in the public schools and the university of Wisconsin, graduating from this institution in the class of 1895 and in 1897 graduating in the department of law from Northwestern University. He then engaged in an individual law practice at Wausau for two years and then entered into partnership with Mr. Manson, under the style of Manson & Warren. For two years he was assistant district attorney, and in the spring of 1909 was elected county judge, assuming the duties of the office on January 1, 1910. Judge Warren is a valued member of the Marathon County Bar Association and of the Criminology Association. In his political attitude is found those tendencies which make many men waver in party allegiance, feeling that the time has come for personalities to be placed before party policies.

Judge Warren was married October 22, 1901, to Miss Mabel E. Carr, daughter of William Carr, of Sioux Falls, S. Dak. Three sons and one daughter have been born to them: Edgar, Harold, Seiger, and Ada. While in college Judge Warren was a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity and still preserves this connection. He belongs also to the Masons and the Odd Fellows and additionally the Wausau Country Club.

HERMAN B. ESSELMAN, secretary, treasurer and manager of the Athens Implement and Manufacturing Company, was born in Washington county, Wis., in January, 1871, and is a son of Clemens and Anna (Bushman) Esselman. The parents of Mr. Esselman were born, reared and married in Germany. After they came to the United States and settled in Wisconsin, the father followed farming during his active years. His widow survives him and lives at Marshfield. They had the following children: Sophia, who is the widow of Joseph Leonard; Clemens; Anna, who is the wife of Joseph McKim; Herman B.,; Dena, who is the wife of Joseph Herbst; Josephine; Mary; Augusta; Amelia, who is the wife of George Claridge; and Louis.

At the age of nine years Herman B. Esselman was considered old enough to put aside his school books and begin to help on the home farm and he worked for his father at farming and in the woods and logging and teaming until he was twenty-one years of age. Wishing to see

something of other parts of the country, Mr. Esselman then went to Minnesota and while there was in a general store business until 1894, when he returned to Wisconsin and for one year was in the hotel business at Loyal in Clark county. Later he bought a blacksmith shop and taught himself the trade and conducted the shop for three and one-half years, when he bought a hardware store. Six months later, after selling the store, he came to Athens, in the spring of 1901, and here bought a blacksmith and wagon shop and operated the same for three years. In 1904 the Athens Implement and Manufacturing Company was organized for the sale of farm implements and the manufacturing of wagon hubs and all kinds of turned wood. Since July, 1905, Mr. Esselman has been manager, secretary and treasurer. It is one of the prospering enterprises of this section, largely owing to Mr. Esselman's energy and good judgment. In 1912 the above concern added a department for the sale of automobiles and operation of an up-to-date garage. Mr. Esselman is a stockholder in the Bank of Athens and the Athens Telephone Company, and, in partnership with George A. Kouetzer is interested in lands and also owns personally other lands.

On February 13, 1898, Mr. Esselman was married to Miss Emma Sala, who was born at Kewaskum, Wis., a daughter of Adam and Catherine (Filber) Sala, the former of whom was a millwright and carpenter by trade. Mrs. Esselman has the following brothers and sisters: William; Elizabeth, wife of John Brasch; and Charles, Jacob, Frederick, Minnie and Linda. Mr. and Mrs. Esselman have three children: Herman, Bernard and Marcella. The family belongs to the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Esselman is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and of the Eagles. He is a Republican in politics and for two years, 1902-4, served very efficiently in the office of marshal of Athens, but otherwise has accepted no public office.

HON. JOHN F. LAMONT, who twice served in the office of mayor of Wausau, Wisconsin, and is known all over the state for his public interest and his value in constructive citizenship, standing at the head of educational progress and exerting unmeasured influence in this direction, was born at Mill Center, Brown county, Wisconsin, and is a son of Angus and Almira Lamont. Angus Lamont was born in Prince Edward's Island and was a pioneer lumberman in Wisconsin. His wife was a native of New York. In 1874 they moved to Colby, Wis., and there Angus Lamont died October 25, 1910, his widow yet surviving.

John F. Lamont was graduated from the Unity High School in 1882 and from then until 1884, when he entered the University of Wisconsin, he taught school. Graduating from that institution in 1888 he then turned his attention to business and engaged in the lumber industry from 1888 until 1894, at Colby, in the meanwhile becoming widely known and tendered many political offices. In the latter year he was a member of the county board of supervisors of Marathon county and was also elected county superintendent of schools. Immediately he set about the organization of a training school for teachers, the first county organization of its kind in the United States. He organized also the Marathon County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy; was state president of the State Association of County Superintendents of Schools; was chairman of the State Board of Visitors to River Falls Normal School; was treasurer of the State Teachers' Association; state manager for Wisconsin for the National Educational Association, and during his service of ten years and six months as county superintendent, the schools of Marathon county became rated as the best in Wisconsin. From 1894 until 1905 Mr. Lamont was thus continuously engaged in educational work along the line of school extension but in that year he retired and again turned his attention to a business life, entering into the real estate, loan and insurance business, in which he continues, and until 1909 he was the junior member of the firm of Kretlow & Lamont. He was not permitted long, however, to withdraw from the public eye, in 1906 becoming secretary of Wausau's Fire and Police Commission; in 1908 being first elected mayor of Wausau and reelected in 1910, and in 1911 became secretary of the Marathon County Agricultural Society. During 1910 and 1911 Mr. Lamont delivered many lectures in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin, for the Wisconsin Advancement Association in the interests of Upper Wisconsin.

On December 25, 1897, Mr. Lamont was married to Miss Jessie M. Young of Wausau, and they have four children: Alexander, James, Marion and Katherine. He has long been identified with Masonry and is a Knight Templar, and belongs also to the Knights of Pythias and the Elks.

EMILE ROY, M. D., who has been engaged in the active practice of his profession at Wausau since 1907, is numbered with the eminent medical men of this city and has enjoyed wider opportunities for scientific training than have many of his professional co-laborers. He was

born November 14, 1862, at Quebec, Canada, and is a son of Regis and Sophia (Ross) Roy.

The parents of Dr. Roy are both deceased. For more than forty years the father was a member of the Quebec bar and was known all over the province. He died in 1888 at the age of seventy-six years. He married Sophia Ross, who was born in Scotland, a daughter of Alexander Ross. Her death occurred in 1880, at the age of sixty years. Nine sons and four daughters were born to them and of the thirteen children Emile was the youngest born. Two sons and one daughter died in infancy. Regis, the eldest, who died at the age of thirty-three years, was a wholesale salesman for European and Canadian merchants. Alexander is an attorney in practice in the city of New York. Elzear, now retired, for thirty years was master of languages for transportation companies. John B. is in the jewelry business at Montreal. Felix is engaged in business enterprises in the northern part of Quebec. Phileas is professor of harmony in the New York Conservatory of Music. The three surviving daughters are all married, Hermine being Mrs. C. Guimont, of Montreal; Sophia being Mrs. George Dion of Quebec; and Elzire being Mrs. Eugene Blumhart, of Montreal.

Dr. Roy was graduated in Arts from Louis le Grand, Paris, and received his degree in philosophy at the Sorbonne, France, in 1886; was graduated in 1890 from the University of Paris, in medicine, and received his degree in surgery from Queens University. He began to practice in 1890 but for full two years following did work in surgery at Edinburgh, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. In 1901 Dr. Roy was associated with the late Dr. Fernand Henrotin, in Chicago, as his assistant; leaving Dr. Henrotin, he went to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where he practiced until he came to Wausau, in 1907. Dr. Roy is a member of the Marathon County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State and the American Medical Association, belonging also to the Association of American Surgeons and the district society, and is president of the Wausau General Hospital.

In 1888, Dr. Roy was married to Miss Josephine Pronovost, a daughter of Hubert Pronovost, of Two Harbors, Minn., and they have one daughter and three sons: Jeanne, Ross, Herald and Hubert. Dr. Roy is identified with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and belongs to the E. F. U.

EUGENE BUTLER THAYER, owner and publisher of the Wausau Pilot at Wausau, Wis., has been engaged here in journalistic work

continuously since 1882 and was previously engaged as a printer in the various offices of Wausau, from 1863. Mr. Thayer was born April 30, 1853, at Princeton, Green Lake county, Wisconsin, and is a son of Lyman Wellington and Catherine (Davis) Thayer.

Lyman Wellington Thayer was born April 21, 1830, at Middlesex, in Ontario county, N. Y., and was a son of Capt. Lyman E. and Fanny (Butler) Thayer. In 1836 Captain Thayer removed with his family to Michigan, and in 1850 to Green Lake county, Wis., where his wife died in 1862, his death following at Wausau, two years later. Lyman Wellington Thayer accompanied his parents when they came to the West, and afterward entered the law school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, from which he was graduated and in 1850 was admitted to the bar. He went directly to Green Lake county, Wisconsin, and was there united in marriage the same year with Catherine Davis, who was born in Wales, in 1834, came to the United States with her parents in 1841 and resided at Kingston, Wisconsin. Five children were born to Lyman W. Thayer and wife, Eugene Butler being the second in order of birth. In 1854 Mr. Thayer came to Wausau after practicing law for three years at Princeton and Waupaca. For a time, in those early days he taught a private school and conducted the first book store in Wausau. He engaged in the practice of his profession here and was subsequently elected to the office of register of deeds for Marathon county, which office he held at the time of his death, March 7, 1860.

Eugene Butler Thayer attended the public schools of Wausau until ten years of age, when he entered the Central Wisconsin printing office owned by M. Stafford. Three years afterward he accepted a position on the Wisconsin River Pilot, owned by V. Ringle. In 1872 he was in Menasha as foreman of the Menasha Press, owned by Thomas B. Reed. Returning to Wausau in 1873 he accepted a position as foreman of the Central Wisconsin, and in 1876 bought the Central Wisconsin job office, and in 1882 started the Wausau Review. In 1884 he purchased the Wisconsin River Pilot and consolidated the papers and conducted the Pilot-Review, later making the name the Wausau Pilot, which he has owned and published ever since. During the campaigns of 1884 and 1896, he conducted a daily Democratic paper. Mr. Thayer was receiver of the U. S. Land Office under the administration of President Cleveland, from 1893 to 1897.

Mr. Thayer married Miss Delia Frances Gooding, a daughter of William A. Gooding, of Lockport, Illinois, and to them four children

were born. In religious views Mr. Thayer is a Universalist. For many years he has been prominently identified with the leading fraternal organizations. He is a member of Forest Lodge No. 130, F. & A. M., Wausau; Wausau Chapter No. 51, R. A. M., Wausau; St. Omer Commandery No. 19, K. T. and is now right eminent grand commander K. T., of Wisconsin. He belongs also to Wausau Lodge No. 215, I. O. O. F., Wausau, and to Marathon Encampment, No. 79, Wausau, and to Wausau Lodge No. 248, B. P. O. E.

HENRY DEGNER, architect and builder, and dealer in builders' supplies, at Athens, is one of the substantial men of this place and is concerned in many successful and reputable enterprises. He was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, November 3, 1852, and is a son of Frederick and Frederica (Neudahl) Degner. The parents of Mr. Degner were born, reared and married in Germany. After coming to the United States they lived for three years in the city of Milwaukee and then moved on a farm in the town of Grafton and remained there until 1882 and then came to Marathon county. Here the father continued to be a farmer as long as he was active, surviving until he was eighty-two years of age. His widow reached the unusual age of ninety years. They were well known and highly respected people and are recalled as early settlers in this section. They had the following children: Henry, Emily, wife of Gustav Teggart; Herman; William; and Elvina, wife of Otto Bruss.

After a rather short school period, Henry Degner gave his father assistance on the home farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to Milwaukee and there spent eight years working at the carpenter trade, and two years as a contractor, during which time he erected a number of church edifices. In 1880 he came to Athens, then called Black Lick Falls, commissioned to build a saw mill for Rietbrok & Halsey, and during the first ten years of the village's growth, did the main work of construction. He started also a hardware store in 1882 and continued the same until 1909, and in 1890 started what is now the E. E. Winch Heading Mill. He continued to be interested in that concern until 1904, about fifteen years, then made it into a stock company and was one of the partners of the same for six years, then sold and since then has taken life a little easier although still carefully looking after his investments. These include stock in the Athens Bank and in the Long Distance Telephone Company, and the ownership of a handsome residence property and two entire business blocks.

In 1882 Mr. Degner was married to Miss Caroline Kreutzer, and they have the following children: Lydia, who is the wife of Baldwin Whipking; Adaline, who is a teacher in the public schools; Caroline, who is the wife of Dr. A. M. Rodermund; Hilda, who is a teacher at Columbus, Wisconsin; and Herbert. Mr. Degner and family are members of the German Lutheran church. In politics a strong Democrat, he has frequently been honored by his party with election to important offices and served seven years as town treasurer and is now serving in his second term as assessor.

THEOPHILUS M. SMITH, who has been largely interested in lumber for a number of years and owns many tracts of valuable timber throughout the state of Wisconsin, is at present engaged in the real estate business with office at No. 313 Third street, Wausau, handling his own property entirely. Mr. Smith was born at Punxsutawney, Pa., in 1861, and is a son of the late Dr. Theophilus and Emily (Postlethwaite) Smith.

Dr. Theophilus Smith for many years was one of Wausau's most esteemed citizens. He came here from Jefferson county, Pa., in 1862, and practiced medicine in this city until his death in 1902. He was born at Clarksburg, now West Virginia, a son of Jesse and Julia Smith, and was a schoolmate of the distinguished Confederate officer in the Civil War known as Gen. Stonewall Jackson. Dr. Smith was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was a man of both literary and professional attainments. He was twice married, first to Emily Postlethwaite, who died in Pennsylvania, survived by one son, Theophilus M., and (second) to Mrs. Harriet Millard, who survives him and resides at Wausau.

After completing his education at the Lebanon Normal School, Lebanon, Ohio, Theophilus M. Smith taught school in Jefferson county, Pa., for several years and then joined his father who had already been a resident of Wausau for twenty years. For five years Mr. Smith was identified with railroad affairs as a contractor after first coming to Wausau, and then embarked in the timber business and in later years has been in the real estate line mainly for the purpose of satisfactorily handling his own lands.

Mr. Smith married Miss Mary Cooper, who died in 1907, survived by four children: Gertrude, Emily, Lawrence and Irene. Mr. Smith is identified with several branches of Masonry and also with the Knights of Pythias.

WILLIAM F. MANECKE, who conducts a jewelry business at No. 117 Clinton street, Wausau, was born in Germany, in 1881, and was brought to the United States by his parents when one year old. His father was a jeweler and watchmaker and established himself in this business at Wausau and continued until his death in 1908.

William F. Manecke attended the public schools and when the time came for him to make a choice of calling, he turned first to photography and for several years worked for Carl Lemke, the well known photographer, but then found himself more interested in the jewelry and watchmaking trade, which was quite natural as his father had been a jeweler, and he worked for his father until the latter's death and then went into the business on his own account. He has a fine stock and thoroughly understands his business, carries many gems of value, and has such favorable trade relations that it is possible for him to procure any artistic design that his patrons may desire.

In 1904 Mr. Manecke was married to Miss Alza Pittsley, a daughter of Arthur Pittsley, of Wausau, and they have two children: Harold and Norma. Two of their little ones have passed away: William and Kathryn. Mr. Manecke has never been very active in politics but can always be found supporting law and justice in public matters. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen and takes a hearty interest in the Wausau Commercial Club, of which he is a member.

JOHN FEHL, who is the senior member of the firm of John Fehl & Sons, dealers in bicycles, motorcycles and sporting goods, occupying their own building at No. 202 Washington street, Wausau, has been a resident of this city since 1882 and is one of its representative men. He was born at Janesville, Wisconsin, September 11, 1852, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Pfeil) Fehl.

The parents of John Fehl moved in his childhood to a farm in Milwaukee county, and there he lived until he was sixteen years of age when he went to the city of Milwaukee, where he learned the tinner's trade, one that he found could be profitably followed in almost any section, and after leaving Milwaukee worked through Washington county and from there came to Wausau. Here, for several years, he was tinsmith for the Montgomery Hardware Company. In 1898 he started into business for himself, on Washington street, a few doors east of his present location, which latter he bought in 1900 and has since occupied. The situation of the building, on the corner of Second and Washington streets,

is an admirable business site, but he has made many improvements and it is now an exceptionally fine structure, a two-story brick, with a frontage of thirty feet and a depth of seventy-five feet. Here he continued his tin shop until 1910, his son, the late Benjamin J. Fehl, being the practical tinner of the establishment. After his death Mr. Fehl closed the tin department and since then has devoted his ime, as have his two other sons, Alexander and Antone, as partners, to the handling of the goods mentioned in the opening paragraph, and they also have the agency for the Indian Motorcycle Company. This is a business that is not only a constantly growing one at the present but has a certain future for each year athletics assume a more and more important place in the life of every community and the supplying of the demand for equipments becomes an exceedingly profitable line of business.

In 1875 Mr. Fehl was married, at Milwaukee, to Miss Mary Wondra, who was born in Germany, and four sons have been born to them: Henry, who died in 1908, aged thirty-three years; Benjamin J., who died June 9, 1910, aged thirty-one years; and Alexander and Antone, junior members of the firm of John Fehl & Sons. This establishment is headquarters for the Wausau Motorcycle Club. Mr. Fehl is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

MATT J. KLIMEK, a well known business man of Wausau, proprietor of a grocery store at No. 1202 North Sixth street, and also of the Sixth Street Livery Stable at No. 1208 North Sixth street, owns additional property in this city and has acquired his many interests entirely through his own efforts. He was born February 8, 1873, at Green Bay, Wisconsin, and is a son of Valentine Klimek, who was a native of Germany.

Matt J. Klimek was reared and attended school at Green Bay, and afterward went to work in a saw mill at Arbor Vitae, where he remained four years and then came to Wausau and married and returned to Arbor Vitae and worked there for five years more at lumbering. He came back to Wausau and in 1900 established his barns and three years later his store. He owns the property also on the corner of Hamilton and Sixth street to the alley that adjoins his livery stable, and has put up all the buildings on this ground, having his store and stables of brick construction. He carries a first class line of grocery goods and has a heavy trade. He keeps twenty head of horses and all kinds of conveyances for every purpose and additionally engages in general teaming. Mr. Klimek is one of Wausau's most energetic and enterprising citizens.

In July, 1895, Mr. Klimek was married to Miss Paulina Weloch of Wausau, Wis., and they have seven children: Mary, Frances, John, Casimer, Leona, Marcella and Regina. The family belongs to the Polish Catholic church and Mr. Klimek is a member of St. Michael's Society of this church.

GOTTFRIED SCHULZ, owner and proprietor of a furniture store, at Mosinee, Wis., also in the undertaking business, has been a resident of this place since 1911, and has lived in America since 1900. Mr. Schulz was born in Germany, April 4, 1876, and is a son of Jacob and Anna (Schrade) Schulz. The father is deceased but the mother still lives in Germany. The family consisted of one daughter, Regina, and four sons: Gottfried, Jacob, August and Henry.

In Germany all boys go to school as it is the excellent law of the land, and afterward all learn a self supporting trade. The one to which Gottfried Schulz applied himself was cabinetmaking although his father was a stonecutter. After reaching the United States he came to Price county, Wis., where he remained for two months and then sought a larger place and settled at Oshkosh, in Winnebago county, and there worked at his trade for seven and one-half years, when he returned to Price county and established himself in the furniture business at Park Falls, adding undertaking two years later. In order to qualify as an embalmer he attended the Barnes School of Anatomy at Oshkosh, where he was graduated June 25, 1909. He continued in business at Park Falls until 1911 when he came to Mosinee, where he is the only dealer in furniture. He has invested capital here and owns his comfortable residence.

In 1898 Mr. Schulz was married to Miss Minnie Scherwinski, who was born in Germany and they have four children: Frederick, Paula, Gertrude and Meta. The family belongs to the Lutheran church. Mr. Schulz is law abiding in every way but takes no great interest in politics.

ADOLPH HOLUB, whose real estate, loan and insurance office is located in the Maibach Building on First avenue, Wausau, West Side, has been a resident of this city for thirty years and has been interested in his present line since May, 1912. He was born on a farm in Manitowoc county, Wis., December 5, 1871, and is a son of John and Mary Holub.

Adolph Holub remained on the home farm until he was eleven years old,

ADOLPH HOLUB

his father, in the meanwhile, having died in Manitowoc county some three years before. He then accompanied his mother in her removal to Wausau and here, after completing his period of school attendance, became a clerk in a general store and continued until 1906, when he went into the general store business as senior member of the firm of Holub & Fenhouse, which continued until he embarked in his present business. This line offers an excellent field for business, and he handles much property, makes investments, loans money and is agent for a number of old line insurance companies.

In December, 1890, at Wausau, Mr. Holub was married to Miss Minnie Schroeder, and they have four children: Mary, Adolph, Della, and Marvin. Mr. Holub belongs to the Modern Brotherhood of America, being president of the local lodge, and is identified also with the Modern Woodmen and the Owls. He has never been an ardent politician, but his good citizenship is above question.

HARRIS B. HANOWITZ, manager and junior member of the J. Hanowitz & Son Company, at Mosinee, general merchants, operating the largest store in the place, having floor space of 50x120 feet, is one of the enterprising and successful young business men of this section. He was born in New Jersey, the eldest child of Julius and Fannie Hanowitz. Both parents were born in Prussia and both came when young to America, here became acquainted and subsequently married and for some time afterward lived in New York and New Jersey. They have four children: Harris B., Harry, Max and Meyer.

When the parents of Mr. Hanowitz came first to Wisconsin they settled at Milwaukee and the father soon became interested in the cedar lumber business in which he continues to some extent. In 1904 the present mercantile enterprise was established at Mosinee and the present firm style adopted, and it has been prosperous from the start. This firm carries the largest stock of general merchandise of any store in the county outside of Wausau and draws custom from a radius of twenty miles. A large force of employes are required to handle the trade and keep every avenue of the business up to the high standard which has marked it from the beginning. It is one of the most enterprising business concerns of Mosinee.

REV. BERNARD KLEIN, pastor of St. Paul's Catholic church at Mosinee, Wis., and also serving St. Patrick's Catholic church at Halder,

is one of the earnest, zealous and hard working priests of the Northern Wisconsin Diocese. He was born in Germany, February 26, 1859, and is a son of Frank and Walburga (Lechner) Klein.

The parents of Father Klein spent the closing years of their lives in Wisconsin. They were good, Catholic people, kind as neighbors and irreproachable in every relation of life. They had four children: Creszens, who became the wife of John Hallmeier; and Joseph, Bernard and Ignatius, the two last named both entering the church, the youngest at present being stationed at East Bristol, Dane county, Wisconsin.

After his preparatory studies Father Klein became a student in a German university and after coming to the United States his education for the priesthood was completed at the Salesianum, at St. Francis, in Milwaukee county, Wis., and he was ordained at La Crosse, Wis., by the Right Reverend Kilian Flasch. Prior to coming to St. Paul's parish, in January, 1910, Father Klein ministered to other parishes in the northern part of the state, where he is still recalled with reverence and affection. There are many Catholic families in this part of Marathon county and his time is very fully taken up in looking after their spiritual welfare, and, as a good priest, not forgetting their temporal affairs.

JOHN L. SELL, register of deeds of Marathon county, has been a resident of Wausau for about thirty-four years and has been identified with both city and county development and progress. He was born on a farm in Wood county, Wis., June 24, 1869, and is a son of William and Caroline (Habeck) Sell. They were natives of Germany, coming to America when about twenty-one years of age and were married in Milwaukee, Wis. By trade he was a brickmaker and owned a brick yard and also was in the hotel and saloon business. He died February 27, 1905, and is survived by his widow and the following children: Emma, wife of Frank Hartle, of Wausau; John L.; Minnie, wife of R. H. Genrich, of Wausau; William, Walter and Hugo, all merchants at Wausau; and Anita, wife of George Hartwig, a carpenter and contractor at Wausau.

John L. Sell attended the public schools in Marathon county until he was about fourteen years of age and then went to work for Curtis & Yale, later working for Schmidt & Shoneberg, merchants, and was connected with the firm at Wausau for eighteen years, then was elected city comptroller and served four years in that office. Later, for one year,

he was with the G. D. Jones Land Company. In 1906 he was appointed under sheriff of Marathon county, in 1908 was elected sheriff, and in 1910 was elected register of deeds. The above offices are all of such public importance that they are seldom held by any but men who enjoy a large measure of public confidence and esteem. Mr. Sell has served in other positions of trust and responsibility, being in office for the past twenty years. For several years he was county supervisor, thereby being a member of the county board, and served also for several years as an alderman, and throughout the whole period his record is that of an able, efficient and honest public man. He has always been identified with the Democratic party.

Mr. Sell was married in 1892, to Miss Clara Pradel, a daughter of August and Elizabeth Pradel, of Wausau, and they have three children: Gertrude, Arnold and John, Jr. Mr. Sell and family are members of the Lutheran church.

WALTER HENRY BISSELL, of Wausau, one of the best known citizens of Marathon county, and one whose name is closely identified with the great lumber industry both of this and other states, was born at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, July 28, 1858, a son of Leonard C. and Cornelia (Bradley) Bissell.

Leonard C. Bissell was descended from a line of New England lumbermen. He came to Fond du Lac from Connecticut in the forties and built the first steam saw mill ever operated there. In 1861 he returned to Connecticut and enlisted in the Union army, serving until he was discharged on account of total disability, being practically disabled for life. In 1868 the family returned to Wisconsin and it was in the saw mills of that state mainly in Fond du Lac that Walter Henry Bissell and his three brothers were trained to their life work.

Mr. Bissell's boyhood was not one of leisure, his duties beginning early even while attending the district school, and by the time he was thirteen years of age he was considered old enough to provide for his own support. He began in the mill as errand boy and by 1872 was bookkeeper. In 1877 he entered the employ of the Ford River Lumber Company, at Ford River, Mich., where he remained until 1883, when he returned to Wisconsin as manager of the Brooks & Ross Lumber Company, then operating at Schofield. Five years later he became manager and secretary of the Wisconsin Valley Lumber Company, and in 1893, in association with John D. Ross, he organized the Ross Lumber

Company and established a large plant at Arbor Vitae, which is still operating, cutting Wisconsin pine.

In 1905 Mr. Bissell in association with C. C. Yawkey and Walter Alexander, organized the Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Company, which acquired a tract of pine timber in Vilas county with mills at Arbor Vitae and at Hazelhurst. It is undoubtedly true that the limits of pine timber are receding; it could not be otherwise when enterprises of so extensive a character as those mentioned are yearly expanding. With the foresight that his thirty years of experience in the industry have given him, Mr. Bissell has to a large degree provided for the day when white pine can no longer be cut in Wisconsin and he and his business associates for the past ten years have interested themselves in the almost inexhaustible pine timbered lands of other sections, particularly Mississippi. In recent years the Wausau Southern Lumber Company has established a plant, with modern equipment, near Laurel, Miss., which promises to open up an almost unsettled region, bring prosperity to that section and for many years provide one of the necessities of commerce, a fine quality of pine lumber. Of this company Walter Henry Bissell is president, and his brother, S. B. Bissell, is treasurer. His financial and official interests are numerous and among these may be mentioned: the Wausau Lumber Company, of Rib Falls, Wis.; the Bissell-Wheeler Lumber Company of Marshfield, Wis., being president of both concerns; is secretary of the Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Company, of Arbor Vitae, Wis.; is a director of the Marathon Paper Mills Company, of Rothschild, Wis.; a director of the National German-American Bank of Wausau, and a director of the Great Northern Life Insurance Company, of Wausau.

In 1880 Mr. Bissell married Elizabeth M. Boardman, of Ford River, Michigan, who died in 1897, and by whom he has two sons and three daughters: May, who is the wife of W. W. Gamble; F. K., who is connected with the business of the Bissell-Wheeler Lumber Company at Marshfield; J. M., who is superintendent of the Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Company, of Arbor Vitae; Katherine and Margaret who still grace the Wausau home. In April, 1898, he married Miss Grace Gamble at Wausau, in which city he continues to reside. One son has been born to them, Walter Henry, Jr., now attending school at Wausau. Mr. Bissell and family attend the First Presbyterian church at Wausau. He is a Mason of high degree, a Knight Templar and Shriner. His social relations are with the Wausau Club and the Wausau Country Club.

ANTON M. MUNES, owner and proprietor of a general store at Athens, Wis., interested in numerous other successful business enterprises and somewhat prominent in public matters, was born at Saukville, Wis., July 6, 1867, and is a son of John and Marie (Dries) Munes. John Munes was born in Germany and was brought to the United States when six years old and died at Athens, Wis., in 1901. Prior to coming to Marathon county he engaged in farming in O'Zaukee county, Wis., and in 1882 opened the first store at Athens and continued in the mercantile business here until 1900, when he sold out to the Athens Farmers' Store Company. He was a well known and highly respected pioneer here. He married Marie Dries, who was born in Germany, eighty-one years ago, and still lives at Athens. They had the following children: Nicholas; Anton, Mary, wife of August Kreft; Margaret; Anna; and Fannie, the last named being Sister Vivine in the Franciscan Convent at La Crosse, Wis.

Anton M. Munes attended the public school and afterward spent two and one-half years in a Catholic school at St. Francis, Wis. For some eight terms he afterward taught school, mainly in the winter time and during other seasons assisted his father in the store, later becoming his partner. In 1904 he opened his own store at Athens and has conducted the business ever since, making it one of the first class business houses of the village. He is a stockholder in the Bank of Athens; in the Athens Manufacturing Company; the Geo. Ruder Brewing Company; the Marathon County Telephone Company; and also of the Wisconsin and the National Life Insurance Company of Oshkosh, Wis. A stanch Democrat he has frequently served in public office, was town chairman for one term, clerk for four years and a justice of the peace for five years.

Mr. Munes was married in 1893 to Miss Elizabeth Hildebrand, who was born in Switzerland, and died in 1893, five months after marriage. She was a daughter of Alexander and Maria Hildebrand, farming people, who came from Switzerland directly to Athens with two of their children, Samuel and Elizabeth, while four sons and one daughter remained in their native land. Mr. Munes belongs to St. Anthony's Catholic church at Athens, and he is identified further with the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Wisconsin Catholic Family Protective Association.

WENZEL PIVERNETZ, superintendent of the schools of Marathon county, Wis., and one of the best known educators in the state, was born in Kewaunee county, Wis., August 5, 1877, a son of Frank and Annie (Zeman) Pivernetz. His parents were natives of Bohemia who came to the United States in 1855. Frank Pivernetz was a wagon maker and followed his trade in the village of Kewaunee for 20 years. He then moved to a mill site some distance out in the country, where for another 20 years he was engaged in milling. In 1892 he moved to Edgar, Marathon county, being one of the first permanent settlers in the village. Here he resumed his original trade of wagon making and continued to reside until his death in 1898, at the age of 64 years. His widow, who still resides in Edgar, came to America with her parents in 1857, they settling on a farm in Kewaunee county, Wis., where they spent their last years.

To Frank Pivernetz and wife four sons and three daughters were born, as follows: Milosh, a miller by occupation, who married Anna Zelinka and died in 1889 at the age of 26 years; Frank, who married Mary Peroutka and is in the employ of the Paine Lumber Company, of Oshkosh, Wis., as lumber inspector; Vlasta, who died in 1878 at the age of 12 years; Joseph, a wagon maker residing at Edgar, Wisconsin; Anna, wife of Jacob Duevstein, a lumber scaler and grader for the Quaw Lumber Company; Libbie, who died in 1901, after being for six years a teacher in the public schools, and Wenzel, subject of this sketch, who is the seventh and youngest member of the family.

Wenzel Pivernetz was fourteen years of age when his parents settled in Marathon county. He completed the public school course here and was graduated in the class of 1904 from the Stevens Point Normal School, having previously taught school for three years in the county. He has been exclusively engaged in educational work, for which his natural inclinations, with years of special training, have well qualified him. He has worthily filled some responsible positions in the educational field in different parts of the state; for two years he was principal of the state graded schools and he has been principal of the high schools of both Athens and Mosinee. In the spring of 1909 he was elected county superintendent of the schools of Marathon county, being re-elected to the same office in 1911. He takes a keen interest in educational advancement, to which he has efficiently contributed through public lectures and literary work. In politics he is affiliated with the Republican party and he is a member of the E. F. U., and the Western Bohemian Fraternal Association.

CONRAD BOPF, general merchant, with place of business at No. 701 Washington street, Wausau, has been a resident of this city since 1880 and a merchant here for eighteen years. He was born in Germany, June 18, 1857, and is a son of Conrad and Maria Bopf. In 1870 the family came to Marathon county from Germany and settled on a farm in the town of Wausau, where the father died in 1899, the mother surviving until 1905.

When twenty-three years old Conrad Bopf left the home farm and came to Wausau, going to work on the delivery wagon of Anton Schutz a merchant here, and one year later became a clerk and remained with this employer for twelve years and was valued by him as a faithful and intelligent young man. When he went into business for himself it was on Scott street but since 1910 he has been established on Washington street. In addition to his mercantile business he is associated with his brother-in-law, Carl Lotz, in dealing in real estate, they owning the Lotz & Bopf addition on the west side of the city.

Mr. Bopf married Miss Louisa Dinnis, of the town of Berlin, Marathon county, and they have two children, Walter and Ella. The son is associated with his father in the mercantile line, the firm name being C. Bopf & Son. Mr. Bopf is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. As a citizen he is held in high regard and in all matters of a public character relating to the welfare of the city, his interest and cooperation may be counted on.

WILLIAM CALLON, whose death occurred at Wausau, Wis., in 1894, was one of the best known men of Northern Wisconsin and for many years was prominent in the lumber industry. He was born in County Armaugh, Ireland, February 24, 1833, and came alone to America, arriving in the United States, June 10, 1849.

During his first year William Callon lived in Susquehannah county, Pa., then went to Clearfield, Pa., finding plenty of hard work in the lumbering districts, and after two years there located in Cattaraugus county, N. Y. In October, 1854, he moved from there to Stevens Point, Wis., and there engaged in logging and lumbering for three years and then came on to Schofield, and from there to Wausau in 1874, in which year he erected a comfortable residence at No. 634, Grand avenue, which was one of the first houses built in that section of Wausau. Lumbering in all its phases continued to be his business although he engaged to some extent also in farming in the town of Wes-

ton, Marathon county, and was a member of the town board. He was a man of energy and of sterling integrity and his honesty and capacity were recognized by his appointment as receiver in the U. S. Land Office at Wausau. For some years prior to his death he had lived retired from business cares.

In August, 1854, William Callon was married at Lumberville, Clearfield county, Pa., to Miss Nancy Atchison, who was born at Burnside, Clearfield county, January 22, 1834, and died at Wausau when almost seventy-seven years old. They had two children: William A. and Jennie, both of whom were born at Schofield, Wis. The latter is the wife of Dr. L. E. Spencer. Mrs. Callon was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In all the trials and hardships of early married life she was a cheerful and helpful wife, became a devoted mother and was held in esteem and affection by all who knew her in later years.

William A. Callon, only son of William and Nancy Callon, was born November 13, 1873, at Schofield, in the town of Weston, Marathon county, and was a babe of one year when his parents settled permanently at Wausau. He was educated in the city schools and at Lawrence University. On February 16, 1911, he was married to Miss Margaret E. Delaney, a daughter of Patrick Delaney, a pioneer of Wausau. Mr. Delaney was born at Montreal, Canada, March 3, 1846, and in 1856 came to Fond du Lac, Wis., where he lived for two years, then lived for several years at Oshkosh and afterward spent five years at Baraboo Valley, in Sauk county. He returned then to Oshkosh and from there in 1872 came to Wausau. For many years he was in the liquor business but now is a commercial traveler, making his home, however, with Mr. and Mrs. Callon. At Oshkosh, April 28, 1870, he married Miss Johanna Sheepy, who was born in Ireland in April, 1846, and five daughters were born to them. Visitors to the neighborhood of the old Callon homestead have watched with admiration the completion of the elegant bungalow which Mr. Callon has erected at No. 702 Grand avenue, its appearance being that of a handsome club house while it is probably one of the finest appointed homes in the city. All its surroundings are equally attractive including a garage for the housing of his automobile. Mr. Callon has numerous social connections and his late father was a member of the Knights of Honor and of the Masonic fraternity.

EDWARD C. FISH, M. D., who has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Mosinee, Wis., for almost thirty years and is known

and respected all over Marathon county both personally and professionally, was born August 16, 1858, and is a son of Isaac F. and Eliza (Livermore) Fish. They had other children: Sarah, wife of Elemuel Wing, John, Rush and Fidus.

Edward C. Fish continued to live with his parents on the home farm until he was eighteen years of age, attending the country schools and then taught school for three years before taking a higher course for himself at Valparaiso, Ind. After one year there he decided upon the study of medicine and later became a student in the medical department of the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1883. Ever since, with the exception of one and one-half years spent at Hurley, Wis., Dr. Fish has followed medical practice at Mosinee. He has been a very useful and active citizen and for the past twenty-five years has been a justice of the peace.

On October 20, 1886, Dr. Fish was married to Miss Jennie Clark, of Mosinee, a daughter of Stephen H. and Rachel (Barnes) Clark. Mr. Clark was a farmer and logger in Marathon county for many years. His children were: Lodemia; Anna wife of Bowen Van Bosenberg; Marcus; George; Hiram; Jennie, wife of Dr. Fish, and Wesley. To Dr. and Mrs. Fish one son was born, November 5, 1891, whose life of promise was cut off in his sixteenth year. Dr. and Mrs. Fish belong to the Episcopal church. He is identified with the E. F. U. and the M. W. A. Although he has always been a Democrat in political belief, he has reserved the right to frequently exercise his own judgment in supporting party candidates.

JOHN H. JENKINS, manager and one of the stockholders of the Marathon County Farmers' Creamery Company, of which he was the main organizer, was born May 25, 1867, in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, and is a son of Howell and Elizabeth (Evans) Jenkins. The parents of Mr. Jenkins were born and reared in Wales and immediately after marriage they came to the United States, their objective point being Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which city they reached in the spring of 1852. Howell Jenkins worked there for three years as a carpenter and then bought farm land in Waukesha county, on which he and his wife spent the rest of their lives. They were estimable people and became parents of a large family, all of whom became respected members of their communities, namely: David; Margaret, who is the wife of Richard Felix; Evan; Mary, who is now deceased, was the wife of Daniel Felix; Howell;

John H.; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Richard Jones; and Helen, who became the wife of Charles Will.

John H. Jenkins went to school more or less regularly until he was eighteen years of age, mainly in the winter time as his father needed his help on the farm in the summers, and when twenty-two years of age took charge of a farm owned by George Bullen of Chicago, situated near Oconomowoc, where he remained for four years and for five years afterward was manager for Mrs. J. T. Bartlett, whose estate adjoins the Bullen place. For ten years after coming to Marathon county he was on the Halsey farm, but in the meanwhile had bought land for himself, of which he took charge after leaving the Halsey farm. He owns one farm of eighty acres situated in the town of Rietbrock and another of eighty acres in the town of Johnson, both of which he has rented to capable tenants. In March, 1906, the Marathon County Farmers' Creamery Company was organized with the following officers: John H. Jenkins, president and manager, and A. F. Hoge, secretary and treasurer. The present officers are: William Riehle, president; Rinehold Paersch, secretary; M. M. Schartzl, treasurer, and John H. Jenkins, manager. The following are the directors: Fred Hoge, August Fiedler, William Stark, John Kreutzer and Henry Ritter. The output of the plant is butter and cheese. This is an important business enterprise of this section, $60,000 being paid out yearly to the farmers for cream and milk.

Mr. Jenkins was married in September, 1889, to Miss Lilly Rogers, whose twin sister, Ida, is the wife of Orlo Lane. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins have nine children: Mary, Roger, Jesse, Fern, Howard, John, Edna, Florence and Christmas. Mr. Jenkins and family belong to the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a Republican and has been clerk of the school board of his district since its organization. He is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America.

GEORGE SILVERTHORN, a former well known citizen of Wausau, now deceased, was for many years one of the prominent business figures of Marathon county. His chief attention was given to banking and lumbering, but he became connected with various other interests as the city of Wausau, and the county generally, developed along its many lines of commercial and manufacturing activity. Possessing great business foresight, he had both the courage to enter untried fields and the dominant qualities which enabled him successfully to direct others.

Mr. Silverthorn was born in Canada and came to Wisconsin when a boy

GEORGE SILVERTHORN

about ten years old. Through practical experience in logging camps he acquired that thorough knowledge of lumber which afterwards proved one of his greatest business assets. One of the earliest banking firms of Wausau was that composed of George Silverthorn, W. C. Silverthorn and D. L. Plumer. At the time of the organization of the First National Bank at Wausau, George Silverthorn retired from his former firm as an official, retaining his stock, however, and becoming also a stockholder in the First National. Subsequently he disposed of all his banking interests and during the rest of his life devoted himself entirely to his large real estate and lumber interests. His death took place at Battle Creek, Mich., June 8, 1904, and his remains were brought back to Wausau for interment.

Mr. Silverthorn on a return visit to Canada met Miss Mary A. Alderson, whom he married seven years later. She was born near Toronto, Canada, and was reared and educated in the Dominion. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Silverthorn came directly to Wausau, and this city has been Mrs. Silverthorn's home ever since. She is widely known both in social and charitable circles and is very sincerely esteemed. To Mr. and Mrs. Silverthorn two children were born, a son, George Thomas, who died in infancy, and a daughter, Caroline Sarah, who is the wife of I. E. Fosnaugh, and resides at Clinton, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Fosnaugh have three children: George A., Irvin S. and Dorothy Jean.

WILLIAM BRAUN, president and general superintendent of the Braun Bros. Company, at Athens, Wisconsin, and one of the representative business men of Marathon county, was born November 14, 1865, in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, and is a son of Mathias Braun, of an early Wisconsin family, of German extraction.

William Braun attended the public schools until he was thirteen years of age and then began to assist his father on the home farm and remained until he was eighteen years old when he went to work in mills as a sawyer, after which he worked for about seven years in Wausau as a cooper. In 1907, after the death of his brother, the late Joseph Braun, he bought an interest in the Braun Bros. Company and has been actively identified with this business ever since.

On September 27, 1892, Mr. Braun was married to Miss Mary Meyer, who was born in Switzerland and was eight years old when she accompanied her parents, Stephen and Mary (Frey) Meyer to Marathon county where she was reared and married. Her parents live on a farm, and her mother died in 1908. She was the third youngest born of their children,

the others being: Joseph, Emil and Robert; Anna, now deceased, was the wife of John Vollenweider; Josephine was the wife of Peter Bearis; and August and Albert. Four children make up the family of Mr. and Mrs. Braun: Albert, Lucy, William and Marie, all attending school and Miss Lucy belongs to the graduating class of 1914. The family is of the Catholic faith and Mr. Braun is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters. In his political views he is a Democrat.

GEORGE STOLZE, proprietor of the Northern Machine Works, at No. 630 Washington street, Wausau, Wis., and manufacturer of the Little Cut-off machine, is one of the successful young business men of his native city, for he was born here June 17, 1882. He is a son of Gustave and Marie Stolze, and is a brother of Paul F. Stolze, who is publisher of the Deutche Pioneer.

George Stolze was reared at Wausau and after attending both the public and German schools, spent four years at the bookbinding and printing trade, under the supervision of his father. His talents, however, lay in another direction and when permitted to follow his own inclinations he entered upon an apprenticeship to the machinist trade and served under D. J. Murray, in the Wausau machine shops. In 1906 he embarked in business for himself and not only is an inventor but a thorough all-round mechanic, and does his own blacksmithing and pattern-making. He manufactures his own patent device, the Little Giant, which is a machine for cutting off pipes, shafting, etc.; he also does all kinds of repairing and makes special machinery of all designs, having his shops equipped with two lathes, one with a 26-inch swing and the other with a 13-inch swing, two drill presses, a five horse-power electric motor supplying power, and his Little Giant is sold all over the world.

In November, 1909, Mr. Stolze was married to Miss Lena Ziegel, of the town of Hamburg, Marathon county, and they have one son, George, who bears his father's name. Mr. Stolze is a member of the Equitable Fraternal Union.

HUGO R. K. BELZ, who is serving in the honorable office of president of the town of Athens, Wisconsin, is also one of the well known business men, dealing in a general line of clothing in connection with his tailor shop. He was born in Germany, October 14, 1874, and is a son of Edward and Wilhelmine (Miehlke) Belz. The father of Mr. Belz was a butcher by trade and spent his entire life in Germany, where he

died in 1880. The mother kept her children together and in 1893 came to the United States with Frederick, Hugo and Paul. Emily, the eldest, had married Henry Hinz.

Hugo Belz attended school in Germany until he was eighteen years old going through the full elementary course including Latin and French. After he secured work in a store at Appleton, Wis., where the family first settled, he applied himself to books at night, helped by his knowledge of French and Latin, and thus learned the English language. After completing his apprenticeship to the tailor's trade he made preparations to go into business for himself and opened his present store at Athens on September 1, 1901. He carries a dependable class of goods, is honest, courteous and obliging and has many personal as well as business friends in this village. He has taken much interest in the well being and proper government of the town and has served as a member of its council for many years and is also one of the directors of the High School.

On June 26, 1900, Mr. Belz was married to Miss Minnie Carstens, who was born in Fond du Lac county, Wis., a daughter of John and Dorothy (Schwartz) Carstens. The mother of Mrs. Belz is deceased but the father survives and conducts a butcher shop at Medford, Wis. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Carstens were: Theodore; Louis; Rose, who is deceased, was the wife of William Hansman; Emma; Minnie, who is Mrs. Belz; Lilly, who is the wife of Herman Marks; Catherine, who is the wife of Joseph Paustenbach; and Nellie. Mr. and Mrs. Belz have four children: Margaret, Erna, Meta and Edward. They are members of the German Lutheran church. Mr. Belz is a Democrat.

JULIUS QUADE, vice president of the George Ruder Brewing Company of Wausau, Wis., and a member of its directing board, for many years was active in business here and is one of the well known men of Marathon county. He was born in Germany, June 9, 1846, and is a son of Frederick and Caroline (Krueger) Quade.

Julius Quade was reared in his own land, attended the German schools in his province and then learned the trade of blacksmith and thus equipped, in 1866, when twenty years old, came to the United States. He reached Wausau, August 12, 1866, and immediately went to work as a blacksmith. Later he went to Milwaukee but after almost a year's absence, returned to Wausau, where he started his own shop, on the corner of Jackson and Second streets. He continued in the blacksmith

business until 1897, after a successful business career of twenty years. He is numbered with the city's substantial citizens.

Mr. Quade was married at Milwaukee, Wis., to Miss Amelia Mahlon and they have five children: Martha, who is the wife of Gustave Schiede; Julius, who resides on a farm in Marathon county; E. B., who is a well known physician of Wausau; and Paul and Bernard. In all that has furthered the commercial prosperity of Wausau, Mr. Quade has been to some degree interested and he has been liberal in his contributions to charity and in support of churches and schools.

ARTHUR R. MARSON, who is a member of the well known business firm, N. P. Molter Plumbing & Heating Company, at Wausau, is one of the enterprising young men of this, his native city. He was born July 1, 1889, and is a son of John Peter and Minnie (Helt) Marson. Both parents were born in Germany, and the father came from one of the smaller provinces in early manhood, his objective point being Wisconsin. In 1872 he came to Wausau and was married here to Miss Minnie Helt, who survives. He was engaged first in the logging business, then in the liquor business in the town of Main, where he also carried on farming. Perhaps no man in Marathon county was better known in the bee industry than the father of Marson. He not only took a great deal of pleasure in raising bees but made the business of practical value and at one time owned more than 500 hives. His death occurred October 11, 1911. His children are all living. Arthur R., Ella, Erna, Freida, Myrtle and George.

Arthur R. Marson was six years old when his parents moved to the farm and there he attended school for about seven years when he returned to Wausau, where he took a course in a business college before entering the employ of Hett Bros., plumbers, in the capacity of bookkeeper. This firm later became Benjamin Hett, and still later, Hett & Molter, which changed to the N. P. Molter Plumbing & Heating Company, Mr. Marson having a one-fourth interest in the business since January, 1913, and having charge of the office. The position indicates a large amount of confidence being placed in the discretion and good judgment of the youngest partner.

In 1910 Mr. Marson was married to Miss Elsie Kuehl, a daughter of Carl Kuehl, of Wausau.

ALFRED A. BOCK, formerly clerk of the circuit court of Marathon county and at present engaged in the real estate, loan and fire-insurance business at Wausau, is a representative citizen here, widely known and valued in every circle. He was born in Warmland, Sweden, April 28, 1854, and is a son of Charles J. and Mary Elizabeth Bock. The parents of Mr. Bock came to America in 1868 and established their home at Lansing, Ia., where the father followed his trade of blacksmith. He was a good workman and the family prospered and became identified with local affairs. The father died there in September, 1905, aged over seventy-nine years, and the mother died in April, 1906, her aged being eighty-one years. Seven sons and one daughter were born to them, namely: Charles, residing at New Albin, Ia.; Julius, a resident also of New Albin; Alfred A.; Andrew, of Waukon, Ia.; William, of New Albin; Mary, wife of William Cutting, of Lacrosse, Wis.; Edward, of New Albin; and Leonard, who is deceased.

Alfred A. Bock attended the public schools of Lansing until sixteen years of age. In 1873 he became a clerk in a local store and remained at Lansing until 1879, when he went to New Albin, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until the spring of 1884, when he came to Wausau. Here he was associated with K. S. Markstrum in the mercantil business for two years and then purchased his partner's interest and formed a partnership with E. Strobridge which was continued from 1886 until 1900. In the spring of 1889, he was elected city treasurer and served from April, 1889, until April, 1891. In 1896 he was elected clerk of the circuit court in which office he continued to serve until January, 1911, a period of fourteen years and when he retired from public life immediately embarked in his present line of business. Politically he is a Republican and for nine years has served as a member of the board of education at Wausau.

Mr. Bock was married in 1881, at New Albin, Ia., to Miss Mary E. Anderson, a daughter of Joseph R. Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. Bock have three children: Grace, Arley and Marie, the son being in partnership with his father and the daughters being teachers in the public schools. Mr. Bock and family attend the Methodist Episcopal church. His fraternal connections include membership with the Masons, the Modern Woodmen of America and other organizations.

DAVID C. DOHERTY, one of the enterprising young business men of Mosinee, Wis., owner and proprietor of The C. O. D. general store.

has been very successful in his undertakings notwithstanding early disadvantages, being left an orphan in childhood and from youth being entirely dependent upon his own efforts. He was born at Boston, Mass., November 23, 1880, and was six years old when he was taken to rear by Joseph Herriges and wife, with whom he remained until the death of Mr. Herriges, in 1896, and two years longer with Mrs. Herriges. He obtained his education in the public schools and began his business life as one of the delivery men for C. A. Gardner, with whom he remained for twelve years, and was continuously connected with mercantile life until 1907, when he found himself prepared to embark in the same for himself. In 1910 he erected his fine brick store building with dimensions of 40x50 feet, with warehouse of 16x32 feet, and carries a very large stock of well selected merchandise.

On November 27, 1907, Mr. Doherty was married to Miss Mamie Werner, who was born in Marathon county, a daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth Werner, whose other children are: Lula, Nellie, Anna, Florence, Katherine, Mildred and Sylvester. Mr. and Mrs. Doherty have two children, Dorothy and Donald. The family belongs to the Catholic church. In politics Mr. Doherty is a Republican but has always been too much engaged in business to find time for any public office. He is a member of the Catholic Relief Association, the Beavers and the F. R. A.

EDWARD F. BUTLER, M. D., physician and surgeon at Mosinee, was born at Parnell, Sheboygan county, Wis., September 21, 1875, a son of Michael and Ellen (Brown) Butler. The father of Dr. Butler was born in Ireland and farming has been his business through life. The mother was born in the state of New York. They have the following children: James, Charles, Sarah, Mary, Thomas, Anna, Margaret, Catherine, Michael, Benjamin, Edward F., Josephine and Joseph.

Edward F. Butler was reared on the home farm and attended the public schools of Sheboygan county and from them entered upon a higher course at Valparaiso, Ind., where he was graduated in 1902. When prepared to enter a medical college he chose the Chicago College of Medicine, where he was graduated and afterward was attached for one year to St. Joseph's Hospital, Chicago, and engaged in practice in that city for four years before coming to Mosinee in 1910. He belongs to various medical organizations and keeps thoroughly abreast with modern research in his practice, giving his patients not only the results

of his years of study and experience but also the personal interest that frequently largely supplements drugs.

On September 11, 1912, Dr. Butler was married to Miss Catherine O'Connor, a daughter of Edward and Mary (Schmidt) O'Connor, who was the third born in her parents' family, the others being: Marie, Thomas, Anna, Myrtle, William, Ella, Alice, John and Grace. Dr. and Mrs. Butler are members of the Catholic church. He is identified with the Knights of Columbus, belonging to the council at Valparaiso, Ind.

LEWIS H. HALL, proprietor of Hall's Garage, at Nos. 131-133 Clinton street, Wausau, Wis., the largest establishment of its kind in the city, went into business at Wausau in 1906 and from the first has prospered. He was born on a farm in the town of Marathon, Marathon county, Wis., south of Marathon City, May 23, 1881, and is a son of Harman and Susanna Hall. Harman Hall was born in Vermont and came to Marathon county from there about 1854. Farming was his main occupation through life. During the Civil War he was a volunteer in the Union army in a Marathon county regiment and served with credit during his enlistment of two and one-half years. After he returned to Marathon county he was married and continued to live on his farm until the time of his death, which occurred in 1899. His widow survives.

Lewis H. Hall was reared on the home farm until the age of eighteen years, in the meanwhile attending the country schools. He found himself more interested in mechanics than agriculture and went to work for the Ashland Iron Company and learned the blacksmith trade which he subsequently followed and operated a blacksmith shop of his own for a few years at Marathon City before coming to Wausau in October, 1905. For a little more than a year he was employed as a millwright for the Wausau Sand-paper Company here, but on April 13, 1906, embarked in business for himself. Beginning in a small way, in one room on the present site of the Palace Clothing House, his work was mainly the repairing of bicycles. Later he rented a second room and utilized that for a harness stock, which he had bought at a bankrupt sale and which he sold one year later, and continued in the same quarters until 1911, when he erected his present fine building. Here he deals in automobile supplies, carries a complete line of tires of reliable and modern make and handles the Chalmers, Kissel and Hupp automobiles. His

business is extensive and is constantly expanding and he gives employment to from ten to fifteen men all through the year.

Mr. Hall was united in marriage with Miss Annie Huffman, of Rib Falls, Marathon county, and they have two children: Irvin and Evaline. He has business associations of various kinds particularly in his own line and fraternally is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically he is not active beyond attending to the duties of good citizenship.

GEORGE M. BLECHA, who is proprietor of a meat market at Athens, in which village he has valuable property interests, owns also a farm of 160 acres, situated in the town of Halsey and belongs to a well known early family of this section. He was born in 1872 and is a son of Frank E. and Mary (Hubing) Blecha.

Frank E. Blecha was born in Bohemia and came to Wisconsin in early manhood and was married in Marathon county to Mary Hubing, of German parentage. For a number of years he conducted a hotel at Athens, which was the first one in the place, and was well known all over the county. His widow survived him for some years and continued the hotel with the assistance of her sons who subsequently purchased the business and carried it on, together with a lumber business, until 1903, when they sold the property.

Mr. Blecha was in the flour and feed business here for two years prior to embarking in the meat business. On October 16, 1900, George M. Blecha was married to Miss Mary B. Chesak, a daughter of Joseph Chesak and they have two children: Almira and Lucinda. The family has always been devoted in its support of the Catholic church and Mr. Blecha belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters and also to the strictly German organization, the G. U. G. In politics he is inclined to be an independent voter although nominally a Republican, and has never consented to accept any public office except in connection with school district No. 1, town of Halsey, serving one year as school treasurer.

HENRY BAESEMANN, one of the highly respected retired citizens of Rib Falls, Wis., is a representative of a family that has had much to do with the development of this part of Marathon county. He was the third born in a family of seven children, to John and Ernestina (Gruell) Baesemann.

John Baesemann was born in Germany and was eighteen years of age

HENRY BAESEMANN

when he accompanied his parents to the United States. At first he lived at Columbus, O., and from there came to Wisconsin and later he bought eighty acres of land eighteen miles northwest of Milwaukee. In Germany he had learned the blacksmith trade, and he opened a shop on his farm. In Washington county, Wis., he married Ernestina Gruell, who was also born in Germany, and the following children were born to them: August, who lives in the town of Weir on a tract of land received from his father, married Johanna Baumann; Frank, who is deceased; Henry; G. H., who is a resident of Wausau; Mary, who is deceased; Alvina, who is the wife of Henry Henricrets; and Albertina, who is the wife of Frank Linder, and they reside on Washington street, Wausau. The father of the above family sold his eighty acres near Milwaukee and came to Marathon county, securing 200 acres in section 22, town of Rib Falls, all this land being then entirely unimproved. He spent his first year in the hard work of clearing; in the second year he built his dam to control the water power for the saw mill that he built in the third year. Then came the disaster that has visited many other river men, a time of high water from freshets that washed the dam away. He rebuilt the dam and made it stronger than ever, and three years later had his saw mill operating and soon after added a flour mill. The former mill is now abandoned, but the flour mill is used to some extent. He was a busy man until the end of his life, his death occurring at the age of seventy-one years. His widow survived him four years, and both were interred at Rib Falls. They were members of the Lutheran church. In politics always a Democrat, John Baesemann at times held public offices and served as chairman of the county board.

Henry Baesemann with his brother G. H. Baesemann, under the firm style of Baesemann Bros., bought eighty acres of land of their father and continued together as lumbermen until 1903. Henry Baesemann owns twenty-six acres, twelve of which are well timbered. Since marriage he has lived in the village of Rib Falls. He married Miss Louisa Gabelain, who was born at Milwaukee, one of a family of ten children and one of two survivors. Her brother Henry is a resident of Rib Falls. Her mother died at the age of seventy years and was buried at Fond du Lac, where her father still resides and is now in his eighty-third year. Mrs. Baesemann was reared in the Methodist Episcopal faith. Mr. Baesemann has taken much interest in public movements here and was a member of the committee of prominent citizens that brought about the locating of the creamery here, an important business enterprise of this section. He is financially interested in the Marathon County Tile Company. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, the church edifice being erected on his land.

ALBERT H. HALDER, who conducts a plumbing business at Wausau, Wis., with quarters at No. 303 Washington street, has been in the same line of business here for the past fifteen years and sustains the reputation for excellent work and honest prices that has been so long associated with the name. He has been a resident of this city for thirty years but his birth took place in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., May 15, 1870, and is a son of Charles H. and Minnie (Schure) Halder. The mother died when he was seven years old and the father passed away in April, 1912.

Albert H. Halder was one year old when his parents moved to Two Rivers, Manitowoc county, Wis., where the father followed the shoemaking trade for eleven years and then the family moved to Wausau. In this city Albert H. completed his school attendance and then learned the plumbing trade and later was associated with his brother, George H. Halder, in the plumbing busines under the firm name of Halder Bros. The latter retired from the firm in 1906 in order to give all his attention to the office of under sheriff of Marathon county, and since then Albert H. Halder has been sole proprietor. He is vice president of the Wausau Master Plumbers' Association.

In 1892 Mr. Halder was married to Miss Bertha Waitman, a daughter of Frank Waitman, of Wausau, and they have two sons, Thomas and Albert. Mr. Halder is one of the directors of the Wausau Building, Loan and Investment Association. He is well known and valued in several leading fraternal organizations, including the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the E. F. U., and generally, is a citizen who enjoys the respect and confidence of those with whom he is associated.

HENRY KREUTZER, who conducts a hardware and furniture business at Athens, Wis., where he is one of the leading men, was born in the town of Macquon, Marathon county, Wis., February 8, 1867, and is a son of Andrew A. Kreutzer.

Henry Kreutzer attended the public schools in his native neighborhood and remained at home assisting his father on the farm until he was twenty-two years of age. For the next five years he was a clerk in a store at Athens and then embarked for himself in the hardware line and two years later added a stock of furniture. He has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances and does a very satisfactory business. Although independent in his political views he has frequently been

elected to town offices as a stable and reliable man and has also been president of the village of Athens.

On January 1, 1888, Mr. Kreutzer was married to Miss Nellie C. Worden, a daughter of D. W. Worden of Marathon county, who was a lumberman during the greater part of his life. Mrs. Kreutzer has three brothers and one sister: James, Oscar, William, and Margaret, who is the wife of William Curler. Mr. and Mrs. Kreutzer have four children: Lillian, Henry, Phillip and Edna. Henry Kreutzer is a resident of St. Paul, where he has charge of the tinware department for the hardware establishment of G. Summers. Mr. Kreutzer and family attend the Lutheran church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Blue Lodge and Colby Chapter, at Bedford; and to the M. W. A., the F. O. E. and the Beavers, all at Athens.

HENRY ELLENBECKER, who is one of the stable and representative men of Wausau, Wis., has been a resident of this city for twenty years and has been identified with much of its progress. He was born at Belgium, Ozaukee county, Wis., February 27, 1871, and is a son of Nicholas and Katie (Risch) Ellenbecker, both of whom died in Ozaukee county. The father was a farmer and also a building contractor.

Henry Ellenbecker remained in his native county until he was seventeen years of age, in the meanwhile attending the public schools, and also, working for a time at painting. He then went to Sheboygan and there continued to work as a painter and also conducted a general store, in the meantime perfecting himself in the line of inside painting and decorating. On November 23, 1892, he came to Wausau and for the last eighteen years has been a painting contractor and deals also in wall paper, with quarters, office and store, at No. 113 Clinton street. For some years after locating at Wausau he was a member of the city band, being a fine performer on the violin and clarinet. In a business way he is well known all through this section, his additional interest being membership in the J. P. Jager Company, dealers in real estate, insurance and loans. His political connections have been important and entirely honorable and as an active and public spirited citizen he has served Wausau well. For six years he was a valued member of the city council, of which he was president in 1910-1911, retiring from this body in April, 1912. He is president of the Wausau Commercial Club.

In 1892, at Sheboygan, Wis., Mr. Ellenbecker was married to Miss Lucy Jager, of that city, and they have three children: Cora, Lyda

and Catherine. Politically he is a Republican. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and is president of the Master Painters and Decorators Association of Wisconsin, of which he was one of the organizers.

CLAUDE F. HAMILTON, proprietor of a jewelry store at Athens, and also secretary and general manager of the Athens Telephone Company, is active also in the public life of the village and for the past five years has been city clerk. He was born in Jackson county, Wis., and is a son of Claude S. and Augusta (Goucher) Hamilton. Claude S. Hamilton was born in Maine and his wife in New York, and they now are residents of Oregon. In his native state he was a farmer and later in life was associated with his son Claude F., in business at Athens for ten years. The family consisted of the following children: Charles, Arthur, Claude F., May, wife of John Misslan, and Clyde.

After completing the High School course, Claude F. Hamilton determined to learn the jewelry trade for which he had a natural inclination and spent three years at Hixton and three more at Alma Center, Wis., and in 1901 came to Athens and was the pioneer in the jewelry line here. In 1904, when the telephone company was reorganized the central office found a home in his store and he was then elected the general manager and secretary of this great general utility.

On January 27, 1901, Mr. Hamilton was married to Miss Mary Porath, who was born in Jackson county, a daughter of Herman Porath. a substantial farmer there, whose other children are: Edith Zimmerman, Carrie Gower, Hattie Wheaton, Anna, Julia, Albert and Gustav. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have three children: Gerald, Jamie and Alice. The family belongs to the Presbyterian church. In politics Mr. Hamilton prefers to be independent. He is identified fraternally with the K. O. T. M. and the F. O. E.

MICHAEL PHILIPP, florist, with greenhouse at No. 565 Grand avenue, Wausau, Wis., and office in the Rohde Building, No. 519 Third street, is one of the enterprising and successful men in his line in this city, where he has been established for fourteen years. He was born in Luxemburg, a small province of Europe, April 1, 1865, and is a son of Peter Philipp.

Michael Philipp grew to manhood in his own land and as his father was a gardener he naturally acquired a practical knowledge of that busi-

ness as a boy. He found himself naturally gifted in the management of plants and flowers and at the age of seventeen years chose the florist trade as his life business and has been engaged in the same ever since, and worked in Germany and France prior to coming to the United States. As a visitor to the World's Fair, at Chicago, Ill., in 1893, he came to the country which has ever since been his home, for here he found conditions that pleased him and abundant business opportunity. For some time he was in the employ of a wholesale florist at Chicago and spent one year at Valparaiso, Ind., but with this exception has spent all his time at Wausau, where he has built up a large and growing business. He has erected seven greenhouses on several acres of land and has more than 17,000 square feet of space under glass. These buildings are heated by a steam plant and he has installed all modern appliances known to the trade. He deals in potted plants and cut flowers and prepares designs for every occasion, and gives special attention to out of town orders.

In the city of Chicago Mr. Philipp was married to Miss Anna Wiltgen, who had been born also in his province and had been brought in infancy to America, and the following children were born to them: Barbara, Harold, Peter, Lawrence, Marie, Theodore, Michael, Margaret, Emma and Eugene. Mr. Philipp and family belong to the Catholic church.

ROBERT P. KUHLMANN, a representative business man of Wausau in the shoe line, senior member of the firm of Kuhlmann & Brach, No. 318 Third avenue, has been secretary of the Wausau Commercial Club since its organization in 1910 and has been a resident of Wausau for almost a quarter of a century. He was born on a farm in Washington county, Wis., November 30, 1873, and is a son of John C. and Eva M. (Illiam) Kuhlmann, the former of whom is serving at present as assistant postmaster of this city.

Robert P. Kuhlmann passed his boyhood and youth on his father's small farm and assisted in the latter's general store. In 1890 the family came to Wausau and at first Mr. Kuhlmann delivered groceries for a local store and afterward became a clerk. In 1895 he entered the employ of the Heinemann Bros., as a clerk in their clothing store and still later worked for Nathan Heinemann, with whom he continued until he went into business for himself, in 1909, with the exception of a period of eighteen months during which he sold shoes on the road. He carries

on business according to modern methods and the firm handles only the most reliable goods.

Mr. Kuhlmann was married in 1895, to Miss Bertha Bentz, a daughter of August Bentz, of Wausau, and they have two sons, Edwin and Robert. Mr. Kuhlmann is identified with the Modern Woodmen and with the Beavers.

A. C. WAGNER, postmaster at Edgar, Wis., and a member of the furniture and undertaking firm of C. Wagner & Son, was born at Chicago, Ill., June 5, 1874, and is a son of C. and Amelia Wagner, the latter of whom died when her son was one month old.

A. C. Wagner was educated first at New Holstein and completed his public school course in the High School at Kiel, Wis., after which he was a clerk in the general mercantile store of Heins Bros. for seven years and in 1897 came to Edgar to embark in the furniture and undertaking business. Later he was joined by his father, C. Wagner, and the firm name has been C. Wagner & Son ever since. The firm carries furniture, wall paper, carpets, curtains, pianos, organs, sewing machines, trunks and children's carriages. Mr. Wagner also writes insurance for the New York Underwriters, the St. Paul Fire and Marine, and the National, Hanover and Queen Companies. He is interested with his brother, Arthur Wagner, in a general store at Norrie, Wis., and additionally is a stockholder in the Edgar Bank, in the Edgar Telephone Company and also the Marathon County Telephone Company. Mr. Wagner is a licensed embalmer and covers all the home territory and a radius of twenty-five miles. In politics a Republican he has been postmaster at Edgar since May, 1901, succeeding C. C. Barrett, and since then the office has been transferred from the fourth to the third class and four mail routes have been established. When Mr. Wagner took charge there were but two daily mails while now there are five outgoing and four incoming mails, all being handled between 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. The business transacted at Edgar is probably the largest post office business of any part of the county outside the county seat, the records showing that the gross business done in the year ending December 31, 1912, amounted to $2,841.35. In every way Mr. Wagner has given satisfaction as an official. Mr. Wagner married Miss Mary Homne, who was born at Wittenberg, Shawano county, Wis., and they have three children: Edgar, Ruth and Dorathea. Mr. Wagner is second vice president of the Wisconsin Postmasters' Association.

PHILIP MENZNER, postmaster at Marathon City, has large business interests here, owns and operates a saw mill, and has been engaged in manufacturing lumber at this point since 1894. He was born at Rhinepfalz, Germany, May 20, 1866, a son of L. H. Menzner and wife, the former of whom died in Germany in 1872. Four years later the mother of Philip Menzner joined him in America.

Philip Menzner was sixteen years of age when he left his native land and came alone to the United States, his first location being in Indiana where he spent the summer and in the fall of the same year came to Wisconsin where he has continued to reside. For four years he worked on farms during the summer seasons and at lumbering in the big woods during the winters and afterward engaged in lumbering and logging in Marathon county and, as above mentioned, began manufacturing in 1894 at Marathon City. His mill, which was built by his father-in-law, Henry Fricke, stands on the site of the first mill ever erected here. For a number of years Mr. Menzner was engaged also in the general mercantile business here and his influence has been at all times beneficial as a promoter of the town's best interests. In politics he is a Republican and in July, 1897, was appointed postmaster. Through his efforts three rural mail routes have been established and all of the call and lock boxes provided are now rented. Although the town's business has probably quadrupled since he became postmaster he keeps the mail service satisfactory to every citizen and both as man and public official is held in esteem.

In 1893 Mr. Menzner was married to Miss Helen Fricke, who was born at Marathon City and is a daughter of Henry and Veronica Fricke, who were pioneer settlers here. Mr. and Mrs. Menzner have four children: Elmer, Fred, Philip and Margaret. The family residence stands on Main street. At different times Mr. Menzner has served in town offices, at present being a member of the school board and for five years was president of the town council. He belongs to some German social organizations and also to the Modern Woodmen of America at Wausau, Wis.

GUSTAV H. BAESEMANN, one of the well known men of Marathon county, of which he has been a resident since July, 1866, occupies his handsome residence at No. 810 Grand avenue, Wausau, and is numbered with the city's capitalists. He was born March 10, 1855, at South Germantown, Washington county, Wis., and is a son of John and Ernes-

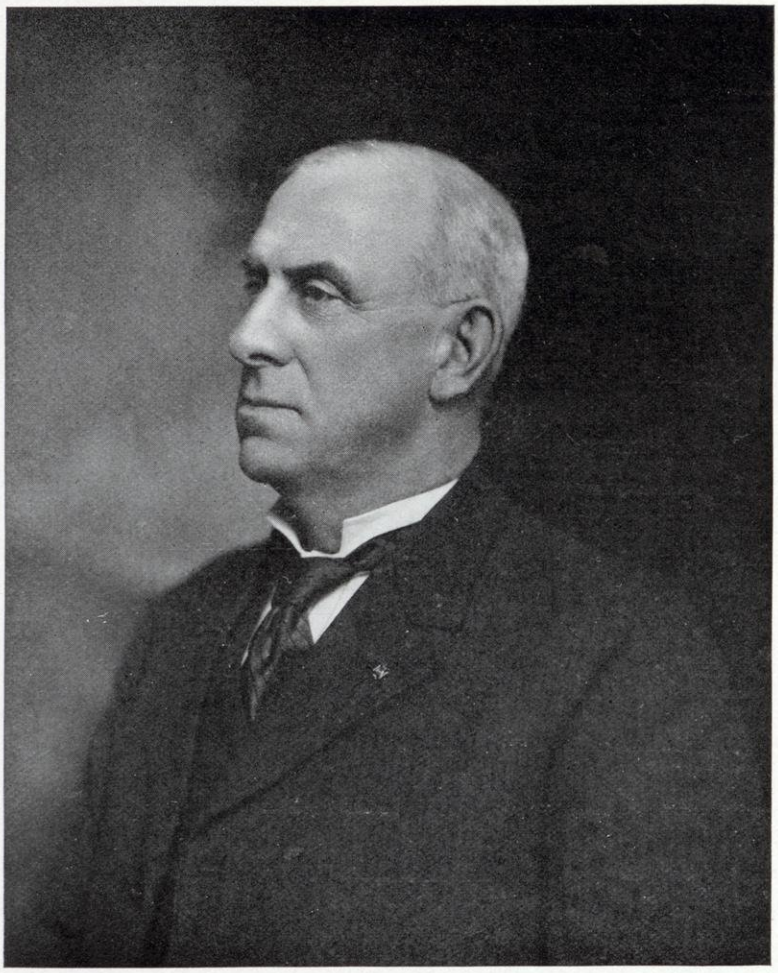
tina Baesemann. John Baesemann and wife were born in Germany but were married at Milwaukee, Wis., coming to America when aged about eighteen years. About 1866 they moved to Marathon county and settled on the Big Rib river, where Mr. Baesemann went into the saw mill business and also bought 200 acres of land in the town of Rib Falls. Both he and wife died in Marathon county in advanced age, being well known and highly respected people.

Gustav H. Baesemann obtained a district school education and as soon as old enough began work in his father's saw mill and continued to operate a saw mill for many years, later adding a flour and a feed mill, all being operated by water power. Mr. Baesemann owns 800 acres of land in the town of Rib Falls and has made many other property investments throughout the state.

Mr. Baesemann married Miss Pauline Salzman, who was born in Manitowoc, Wis., and they have four children: Laurinda, who is the wife of Irvin Marchetti; Jessie, who is the wife of William Kickbush, of Lake View, Idaho; Clara, who is the wife of Hon. Oscar Ringle, who is a member of the Wisconsin State Legislature; and Walter R. Mr. Baesemann is a member of the Odd Fellows. His activity in public affairs is covered by the services he renders as an honest, upright and fearless citizen.

HON. A. RITGER, mayor of the village of Marathon City, where he has been a general merchant for twenty-three years, occupies a very high place in public esteem, enjoying the confidence of his fellow citizens both in business life and in public office. He was born in Washington county, Wis., November 27, 1857, and is a son of Philip and Catherine Ritger, both of whom died in Washington county.

For one year after the termination of his school days, A. Ritger engaged in business in Nebraska, then returned to Washington county and subsequently came to Marathon county and became one of the early residents of Marathon City and one of its most useful, enterprising and public spirited men. He had a part in some of the earliest business developing here, erected the first brick building in the village and in 1892 started the first creamery in Marathon county, locating it here and has continued as its sole proprietor. As the business of the village developed and the population increased, it was Mr. Ritger's enterprise and foresight that brought about the organization of the State Bank of Marathon City, of which he was elected first vice president, succeeding to the



WILLIAM B. SCHOLFIELD

presidency of this institution in 1910. The other officials are: Michael Duerstine, vice president, and George Ritger, cashier. A lifelong Democrat, Mayor Ritger has served his party loyally and for thirteen years was chairman of the Democratic County Committee. He was first elected mayor of the village in 1895, and has served in 1899, 1903, 1904, his last election being in 1912. Without doubt much of the prosperity which has attended the growth of Marathon City may be attributed to the wise measures brought about during the various administrations of Mayor Ritger. For twenty-three years he has conducted his general store here, carrying hardware, machinery, dry goods and groceries.

In Washington county, Wis., Mayor Ritger was married to Miss Maggie Seubert, and they have had the following children: Lena, Philip, Maggie, George, Peter, John, August, Mary, Joseph, Katie, Anna, Etta and Wienant, of whom Peter, John and Mary are all deceased. Mayor Ritger and family belong to St. Mary's Catholic church. He is a member of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, a charter member of the local body.

WILLIAM B. SCHOLFIELD, secretary and treasurer of the Wausau Box and Lumber Company of Wausau and interested in many other enterprises of business importance in this section, has practically spent his entire life in this part of Wisconsin. He was born at Stevens Point, Wis., November 15, 1855, and is a son of William and Mary (Haseltine) Scholfield.

Dr. William Scholfield was born at Sandusky, O., and prior to coming to Wisconsin, in the early fifties, practiced medicine at Joliet, Ill., where he married Mary Haseltine, who was reared in the state of New York. They came to Schofield in 1851 and Dr. Scholfield went into the lumbering business, but shortly afterward removed his residence to Stevens Point, where the family continued to reside until his death, in December, 1863, at the age of fifty-four years. He was one of the first lumber operators in the county shipping by river to St. Louis and other lower river points. For a number of years he owned a store at Stevens Point and was a man of good business energy and foresight. His widow survived him until 1893, dying at the age of sixty-one years. They had five children: Kate S., who is the wife of Charles W. Harger, who is vice president of the Marathon County Bank at Wausau; Elizabeth R., who is the widow of George W. Manson, resides at Seattle, Wash.; Mary Virginia, who is the wife of C. C. Hoefer of Kansas City; Margaret Ann, who is a resident of Wausau; and William B., who is the second born of the family.

Mr. Scholfield attended the public schools until twenty years of age, after which he was employed for five years as bookkeeper for the C. P. Haseltine Company at Schofield, and then embarked in a general mercantile business at Wausau. Several years later he moved his business to Merrill, Wis., and continued there for three years and also, in partnership with George Langley, started in the lumber and planing mill business. In 1888, after selling his interests at Merrill, he returned to Wausau and was one of the organizers of the Wausau Box and Lumber Company, the original members of the firm being: Charles V. Bardeen, president; C. E. Turner, vice president; W. B. Scholfield, secretary and treasurer, and Samuel Quaw, director. Three years later Mr. Scholfield and Mr. Turner purchased the interests of the other members and have operated the same until the present, Mr. Scholfield being secretary and treasurer since its first organization in 1892. This plant affords employment to about 135 operatives, consumes 15,000,000 feet of lumber annually, and the product is shipped to all parts of the United States and Mexico.

On September 1, 1880, Mr. Scholfield was married to Miss Zoa Manson, the oldest daughter of Rufus P. Manson, a pioneer lumberman of Wausau, and they have three children: William R., who conducts a lumber yard at Eldora, Ia., married Miss Delia Thayer, daughter of E. B. Thayer of Wausau, and they have one son, William Eugene; and Mark and Harvey, twins. Mark is in the advertising business and Harvey is in the business with his father. A Republican in politics, for fifteen years he has been a member of the school board and also served on the county board and has served as a member of the city council. For twelve years he was secretary of the Masonic lodge and has served as master and also eminent commander. He belongs also to the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of Universalist church and is one of its board of trustees.

OSCAR BREHMER, druggist, with fine quarters in the Brehmer Building on First avenue, South Wausau, Wis., is one of the younger representative business men of this city, in which he has passed much of his life. He was born here September 30, 1882, a son of William R. and Bertha (Drost) Brehmer. William R. Brehmer was born in Germany and in his infancy was brought to the United States by his parents who settled at Milwaukee, Wis., where he lived until he was twenty years old and then came to Wausau. Here he operated a saw mill and planing mill in and near Wausau, afterward became much interested in the lumber business in the county and subseqeuntly moved to Salem,

Ore., where he still lives. In 1897 he erected the substantial double brick building which bears his name, on First avenue, South Wausau. He married Bertha Drost, who was born in the town of Berlin, Marathon county, a daughter of William Drost, who was a pioneer in this county and a prominent early business man. He conducted a store, also a saloon, and his place was a trading point for the Indians and hunters bringing in furs.

Oscar Brehmer was reared at Wausau and educated in the public schools and afterward entered the drug store of W. W. Albers for a time and then went to Milwaukee, where he was in a drug store for three years, and afterward, until he returned to Wausau, in 1912, was employed by the Wisconsin Valley Improvement Company. He purchased his present store from W. W. Albers, his old employer, who had established the business in October, 1897. Mr. Brehmer is a qualified pharmacist and in addition to his stock of pure drugs he carries all the articles now usually found in a first class drug store.

In 1904, at St. Joseph, Mich., Mr. Brehmer was married to Miss Esther Grieger, of Watertown, Wis. They take part in the pleasant social life of the city.

JOSEPH BARBER, M. D., physician and surgeon at Marathon City, was born at Charlestown, Wis., March 24, 1864, and is a son of Joseph and Frances (Demouth) Barber. The father of Dr. Barber was born in New York and became a shipbuilder and when he came to Wisconsin located on a farm in Calumet county on which he lived for thirty-two years, moving then to Clark county, where his death occurred in his seventy-second year. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and was buried with Masonic honors at Greenwood, Wis. He was also an Odd Fellow. A Republican in politics he had served in public offices both in Calumet and Clark counties. He and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. She was a native of New Jersey but was married in New York and died in Clark county, Wis., when aged seventy years.

Dr. Joseph Barber was the fifth born in a family of eight children. One brother, who is a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and of the University of Chicago, is a Presbyterian minister. Another brother, who is principal of the schools of Withee, Wis., has taught school for thirty-four years, and Dr. Barber had two sisters who taught school, all the family being intellectually gifted. After completing the

public school course at Chilton, Wis., Joseph Barber spent one year in the University of Illinois and then entered the Kansas City Medical College, where he was graduated in the class of 1896. Prior to coming to Marathon City on April 7, 1906, Dr. Barber practiced at Greenwood, in Clark county, and one year at Collins, was health officer at Greenwood and for two years county coroner of Clark county, and while in Clark county served as the first president of the Metallic Screen Company. When he entered into practice at Marathon City he succeeded Dr. Taughter. On June 1, 1910, he remodeled the old city hall and has utilized it ever since as a drug store, the family residence being on N. Maine street. He is examiner for the Germania Lodge, E. F. U., for the K. O. T. M., and for a number of insurance organizations, while his private practice extends eighteen miles both north and south of the village, sixteen miles west and eight miles east. He is an ex-member of the Wisconsin State Board of Health and belongs to county, state and national medical bodies.

On September 1, 1899, Dr. Barber was married to Miss Ella Webb, of Galesville, Wis., a daughter of George and Mary (Hammond) Webb, the former of whom was born at Bedford, England, and the latter at Barndydum, England. Mrs. Barber is the youngest of their three children. Dr. and Mrs. Barber have one daughter, Mildred, who attends school. Dr. Barber belongs to the Methodist Episcopal and Mrs. Barber to the Presbyterian church. She is secretary of the E. F. U., and belongs to the Rebekahs and in 1907 took the Grand Lodge of Ashland degrees of Assembly and Chivalry. Dr. Barber is a progressive Republican. At the time the handsome school building was erected at Marathon City he was chairman of the committee in securing the public school. He is a stockholder in the Marathon Telephone Company and in the Marathon Zigler Hamburg Company, and fraternally is identified with the M. W. of A., the E. F. U., the G. N. G., and has taken the Canton high degree of Odd Fellowship and is one of the committee of the Wisconsin Encampment.

GEORGE W. BOROWITZ, merchant tailor, at No. 212 Jefferson street, Wausau, came to this city in 1898 and has been in this business ever since. He was born in Germany, December 7, 1870, and is a son of Michael and Hulda Borowitz. In 1881 Michael Borowitz brought his family to the United States and they located at Manistee, Mich., where he conducted a tailoring establishment until his death. His widow

survives. At that time George W. Borowitz was a boy eleven years of age and he completed his education in the public schools of Manistee and afterward helped his father as he learned the details of the tailor's trade with him. Afterward he attended the A. D. Rhode & Son's Cutting School at Cleveland, O., and in 1898 came to Wausau as noted above. At first he had his own tailor shop and later went into the clothing business but subsequently sold his clothing stock, but during all this time had continued his tailoring business so that it has been continuous for fifteen years. Mr. Borowitz has a fine custom trade and there are many particular people who depend largely upon his taste and skill in the selection, cut and fit of their garments.

Mr. Borowitz married Miss Josie Kroupa, of Traverse City, Mich. They are members of St. James Catholic church and for two years he was a member of its board of trustees. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Eagles and the Elks.

WILLIAM SELL, who deals in hardware, stoves, tinware, paints, etc., at No. 514 Third street, Wausau, operates a tinshop and does all kinds of furnace repair work, is a well known business man here and enjoys a widely extended patronage. He was born on a farm in Wood county, Wis., November 17, 1875, and is a son of William and Caroline (Hobback) Sell, who moved to Wausau in 1876. The father is now deceased but the mother survives.

William Sell was reared and educated at Wausau and his first employment was in a box factory, where he remained one year and then entered the employ of the Montgomery Hardware Company and learned the tinner's trade while there and continued to work for James Montgomery for fourteen years. For four more years he remained connected with that company as a stockholder and then started for himself on Third street where the Electric Theater is now located. He afterward bought the site of the Mongomery Hardware Company and remained three years, moving then to his present location. He keeps five tinners busy and his products go all over the state.

Mr. Sell married Miss Rose Dietl, a daughter of August Dietl, a prominent merchant at Wausau, and they have had three children: Harold, who died at the age of five years; and Rose and Fritz.

A. F. HARTER, M. D., physician and surgeon, who has been established professionally at Marathon City for the past seven years, has

built up a practice which includes many families in the town and those residing within a radius of ten miles south, ten miles north, six miles east and three miles west, and in attending to so large a number distributed over so wide a territory, finds himself a very busy man. Dr. Harter was born at Campbellsport, Wis., December 26, 1882, and is a son of J. V. and Catherine Harter, the former of whom died at Milwaukee, Wis., and the latter of whom is a resident of Marathon City.

A. F. Harter first attended the parochial school in his native place, then the public schools at Milwaukee, then Marquette College at Milwaukee, and secured his medical training in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons at Milwaukee. After some experience in St. Francis' Hospital, at La Crosse, he came to Marathon City in June, 1905, succeeding Dr. William Gorholt. Dr. Harter is a member of the county and state medical societies and of the American Medical Association. Formerly he was physician for a number of insurance bodies. He has a fine library and well equipped office in his residence which is located on the east side of Main street, Marathon City.

Dr. Harter married Miss Winifred Slattery, who was born at Milwaukee and is a daughter of Michael Slattery. Dr. and Mrs. Harter have two children: Winifred and Alipia. They are members of St. Mary's Catholic church and Dr. Harter is identified fraternally with the Catholic Order of Foresters. Although his political convictions make him a stanch Democrat he has never engaged actively in politics but both in his profession and in his citizenship commands the respect and enjoys the esteem of those who know him in either relation.

SAMUEL D. BURNETT, who is one of the engineers on the Wisconsin State Highway Commission board, and is one of Marathon county's leading engineers, since 1912 has been in partnership with Walter E. Richardson and they are proprietors of the Wausau Engineering Company at Wausau. Prior to the organization of this company Mr. Richardson had not been a resident of Wausau, but Mr. Burnett has lived here for thirty-two years. It is strange how different talents develop, for Mr. Burnett came of farming people and was born on a farm near Madison, Wis., September 22, 1876, and is a son of David Chandler and Louisa (Stahl) Burnett, these being pioneer names in Wisconsin.

Samuel D. Burnett was four years old when his parents moved to Wausau, where his father served as chief of the police force for six years and one term as under sheriff and then retired to his fine farm in the

town of Kronenwetter where he still lives. Samuel D. remained at home and attended school until he was fourteen years of age and then began an independent life, going to work in the pine woods and continuing until he was nineteen years of age, when he turned his attention to school teaching and during the six consecutive terms that he taught, three in Marathon county and three in South Dakota, he applied himself both to architectural studies and to those pertaining to engineering, for which he had taste and talent. It was while he lived in South Dakota that the Spanish-American War broke out and in 1898 he enlisted as a private in the 3rd U. S. Vol. Cav., was in camp at Chickamauga and was mustered out in October of the same year. He returned then to Wausau, his home ever since although his business has called him many times into other sections for a more or less protracted period. After returning from military service he put in two seasons on location and construction work for the Chicago and St. Paul Railroad, and then went south with the Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad system in the maintenance of way department, being away from Wausau for nearly three years. His studies and experience soon brought him to a high degree of proficiency in his profession. He served as assistant engineer of construction on the Paper Mills at Mosinee and the four dams across the Wisconsin river at that place, this large contract being completed in February, 1912. In the following month Mr. Burnett embarked in his present business enterprise.

Mr. Burnett married Miss Barbara Marguerite Dale, of Stevens Point, and they have had two children: Claire Louise and Lucile Dale, the latter dying when aged one year and seventeen days. Mr. Burnett served two terms as deputy county surveyor. He is identified fraternally with the Modern Woodmen and is an official of the local camp.

MARTIN KEEFE, who conducts a first class livery stable at Edgar, Wis., has served in the office of village constable for the past eight years and is well known throughout Marathon county. He was born February 14, 1872, in Pocahontas county, Ia., and is a son of William and Catherine (Kennedy) Keefe. The mother is deceased but the father survives and resides at Mosinee, Wis.

Martin Keefe attended the public schools in the town of Emmett, Marathon county, and afterward, until 1893, when he came to Edgar, worked on a farm. Here he succeeded Amos Rodgers in the livery stable business, conducting it ever since and, as necessity has arisen, has en-

larged his service until now he keeps sixteen head of horses and all kinds of vehicles suitable for his probable patrons, including an automobile, and gives employment to experienced drivers who convey passengers as far as Athens, Mosinee, Wausau and Rib Falls.

Mr. Keefe married Miss Laura Randau, a daughter of Frank Randau, of Mosinee, Wis., and they have had the following children: Pearl, Henry, Martin, Loretta, Maurice, William and three who died in infancy. Mr. Keefe and family are members of St. John's Catholic church. Their pleasant home is on Redwood street. Mr. Keefe is interested as a stockholder in the Edgar Veneer Manufacturing Company in the Marathon City Brewery and also the Ruder Brewing Company of Wausau. In politics he has always been a Democrat. As village constable he has shown discretion and courage and on one occasion displayed so much bravery in the capture of two bank robbers that the press all over the state gave him credit and praised the nerve that enabled him to dare the threats of two desperate men and to finally deliver them over to justice. Reference is made to his capture of the men who robbed the Colby Bank in Wood county, of $4,000, about all of which was recovered. Mr. Keefe is identified with a number of fraternal organizations which are strong in Wisconsin: the Knights of Columbus, the Beavers, the F. R. A., the E. F. U., the Eagles and the T. I. C.

PHILIP STADLER, who is engaged in cigar manufacturing at Wausau, with factory and residence at No. 720 Washington street, Wausau, has been engaged in this business here for the past thirty years and is the oldest dealer and manufacturer in his line, in point of time, in the city. He was born in Germany, November 2, 1861, and is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Rueck) Stadler.

Philip Stadler was reared in Germany and remained there until 1878 and then came to America, his father following two years later. With his father he had learned the baking business and when he reached Milwaukee, Wis., found work at that trade and remained there until 1880, when he came to Wausau, where he worked on the railroad for a short time and then entered the employ of the Curtis Bros. Co., now Curtis & Yale. He continued there for almost two years and then returned to railroading, ten days later being severely injured. Thus the current of his life was changed and in seeking satisfactory employment he fortunately decided upon cigar manufacturing in which he has prospered.

His brand, the San Meteo, is a favorite ten cent cigar and he also manufactures a line of excellent five cent goods.

In 1906 Mr. Stadler was married to Miss Beyrl Black and they have one son, Lloyd Stadler. Mr. Stadler belongs to the Eagles and the U. C. T. He has done much for Wausau in the way of outside sports, was the first one to introduce professional baseball here and for two years was manager of the Wausau Baseball Club, of which he is yet a director.

JOSEPH L. COLOMBO, who is in business at No. 112 Scott street, Wausau, Wis., contractor in heating and sheet metal worker, is one of the reliable and representative business men of this city, of which he has been a resident for six years. He was born in the village of Baden, near Toronto, Canada, December 22, 1870, and is a son of John Colombo, who was in the linseed oil business at the time of his death in 1896. The other members of the family still live in Canada.

Joseph L. Colombo was reared in his native place, attended school and learned sheet metal working. His first visit to the United States was when he crossed the border and made his way to Chicago to attend the World's Columbian Exhibition and his judgment told him that business opportunities were to be found in the Republic. He went to Milwaukee, Wis., and went to work for the Schwab & Sercomb, now the R. J. Schwab & Sons Company, where he continued to be employed for thirteen years, ten of these as a man on the road entrusted with the installing of heating apparatus, his wages climbing from two dollars a day to $150 a month and expenses. He was what is termed "trouble man" for the company and became almost invaluable. When he came to Wausau he went into partnership in the firm of A. B. Wheeler & Sons Company, after which, with two partners, he embarked in business for himself, eighteen months later purchasing his partner's interests.

On April 26, 1893, Mr. Colombo was married at Toronto, to Miss Adela Crawford, and they have had two children, the one survivor, Arthur, being a college student at St. Joseph's, Dubuque, Ia. Mr. Colombo and family are members of the Catholic church. In sheet metal work, perhaps Mr. Colombo has no superior in the state and all over this section he fills heavy contracts, giving constant employment to eight workmen. Politically he has never been active although as a citizen he commands respect and confidence.

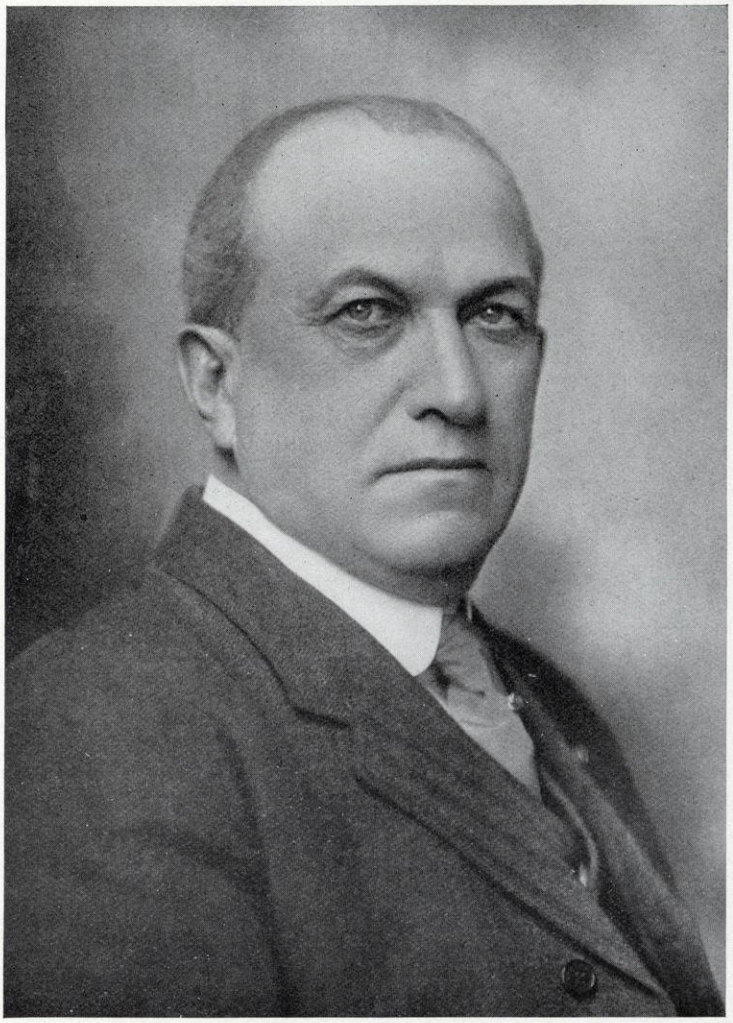
CORNELIUS S. CURTIS, president of the Curtis-Yale Company, manufacturers of sash, doors, etc., at Wausau, is officially or otherwise connected with additional enterprises of large importance here. He was born on a farm in Chenango county, N. Y., August 1, 1851, and is a son of John S. and Elizabeth Curtis.

Cornelius S. Curtis left his native state when five years old, went to Rochelle, Ill., and remained there until early manhood. He went to Clinton, Ia., in the year of 1869 to join his two brothers, who, in 1866, had established themselves in the manufacture of sash, door and inside wood work in that city. In 1869 Mr. Curtis entered the factory and worked in all departments of the business, in 1872 starting out as commercial man and continued on the road until coming to Wausau. When Mr. Curtis came to Wausau, June 3, 1881, it was as a member of the firm of Curtis Bros. & Co., and the business was established here under the same title. On January 1, 1893, the Curtis-Yale Company was incorporated separately, and at the same time took over the Minneapolis branch of Curtis Bros. & Co., it being the jobbing house of the firm. This is the largest factory of any kind in Marathon county, having two plants at Wausau and giving employment to 600 people. In addition to being president of the above corporation, Mr. Curtis is president of the Ingram Lumber Company of Wausau; president of the Wausau Sand Paper Company; president of the Fenwood Lumber Company of Wausau, and second vice president of the First National Bank of Wausau.

Mr. Curtis was married at Clinton, Ia., to Miss Emma M. Gulick, of that city, and they have two sons: John E., who is superintendent of plant No. 2, of the Curtis-Yale Company at Wausau; and Walter E., who is secretary and assistant treasurer of the Curtis-Yale Company. Mr. Curtis is prominent in Masonic circles, is a Mason of the thirty-second degree and a Shriner. Socially he is identified with the Wausau Club and the Wausau Country Club.

JOHN HAESLE, one of the representative business men of Wausau, senior member of the firm of Haesle & Williams, dealers in meats, at No. 524 Forest street, has been engaged in this line of work ever since his school days ended. He was born at Marathon City, Wis., July 26, 1877, and is a son of Vincent and Pauline Haesle, and a grandson of Joseph Haesle, who was one of the earliest settlers of Marathon City. The parents of Mr. Haesle still reside at Marathon City, highly respected people and members of the Catholic church.

John Haesle grew to manhood in his native place, attended the public schools and there learned the meat business and worked for six and



CORNELIUS S. CURTIS

one-half years with Anton Blier. He then came to Wausau and has been engaged in the business for about eighteen years at his present location, first as an employe of Gilham & Rich, and for the past eight years has been associated with his present partner, Joseph Willems, with whom he bought out the old firm. The present firm is well financed, has excellent accommodations, maintains its slaughter house on the west side of the city and enjoys a heavy trade that their honorable methods and superior goods deserve.

Mr. Haesle was married to Miss Catherine Graebel, a daughter of J. J. Graebel, a prominent merchant of Wausau, and they have four children: Clara, Mary, Gertrude and Irene. The family belongs to St. Mary's Catholic church. Mr. Haesle is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and of the Columbian Orchestra, in which he plays the first violin and in this connection it may be added that he is the proud owner of the first violin that was ever brought to this country, an early pioneer to Marathon City having it among his most cherished posessions.

CARL SCHEWE, who is one of the representative men of the town of Stettin, owning 214 1-2 acres of land situated in sections 9 and 4, was born near Danzig, Germany, January 21, 1865, and is a son of Gustave and Mollie (Gushe) Schewe. The parents of Carl Schewe were born, reared and married in Germany. They came to the United States in 1866, and spent two years at Buffalo, N. Y., and then moved to Manistee, Mich., where they lived for nine years. When they came to Wisconsin they lived five years in Wausau; seven years in the town of Main, Marathon county; one year in Wausau again, moving then to the town of Stettin, where they still live. They had two children born in Germany, one of whom died there, and the following were born in America: John, Amelia, August, Albert, Emma, Mollie and Bertha, the last named being deceased. Gustave Schewe voted with the Democratic party for some years but during the last ten years of his life has been identified with the Republican party. He was no seeker for office but once accepted the position of pathmaster, in which he served two years.

Carl Schewe was eighteen months old when his parents brought him to the United States and was twelve years old when the family came to Marathon county, where he completed his education in the public schools. For three years afterward he worked in a saw mill, for two summers worked for J. Clark, for two summers worked in a planing mill and then at lumbering at what was then Black Creek, now Athens. By that time

he was twenty-five years of age and he then engaged as a teamster for Curtis & Yale, and continued with that well known firm and lived at Wausau for seven years and then went on the farm which he received from his father and now owns, about eighty acres of which is cleared, Mr. Schewe having cleared forty of it and made improvements. He was foreman of the gang that built the macadam road near the City Limits Wausau. In politics he is a Republican. For three years he has been clerk of District No. 6, town of Stettin; president of the board of health; for three years was on the road and bridge committee; two years was on the board of equalization; one year served on the poor board, and for nine years was chairman of the town board of Stettin, for which office he has been again nominated without opposition. For six years he has served on the committee on the cheese factory, and for the past three years has been assessor of the Stettin Mutual Fire Insurance Company, all the above showing that Mr. Schewe is held in esteem by his fellow citizens.

When twenty-five years of age, in 1890, Mr. Schewe married Miss Amelia Gritsmacher, a daughter of Fred and Fredricka (Botz) Gritsmacher, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Schewe have had nine children: Bertha, who died in infancy being the eldest, and Lizzie, who died when aged fourteen years being the fifth in order of birth. The others survive: Frank, Paul, Selma, Lydia, Alma, Erna and Carl, Jr. The family belongs to the Lutheran church, Mr. Schewe formerly being president of the church society.

HENRY VOLHARD, a retired farmer and prominent citizen of the town of Marathon, of which he has been a resident for forty-five years, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, September 10, 1845, and is a son of Peter and Christian Volhard, who spent their entire lives in Germany.

In his native land Henry Volhard attended school until he was over fourteen years of age, when, through a fortunate combination of circumstances, he was enabled to cross the Atlantic ocean and in 1859 landed in the harbor of New York. He found employment in that great metropolis as a clerk in a shoe store and remained there until 1868, in the meanwhile learning the shoemaking trade. In 1868 he came to Wisconsin and secured 200 acres of land situated in the town of Marathon, Marathon county, 100 of which he cleared through individual effort, and subsequently erected all the substantial buildings now standing. He

carried on general farming until 1904, when he found his time well taken up with duties of a public nature and then retired, selling the farm to his sons, the property lying three miles southeast of Marathon City.

Mr. Volhard was married at Newark, N. J., to Miss Catherine Stieber, who was born in Germany, and they have had seven children: Mary, Anthony, William, Katie, Emma, John, who is deceased, and an infant, also deceased. Mr. Volhard and family belong to St. Mary's Catholic church. He has always been an interested and conscientious citizen and has served his town in public office for many years, at present serving in his third term as trustee of the Marathon County Insane Asylum and Hospital Home; for seven years was chairman of the town of Marathon; for nine years was town supervisor, and for eight years was school treasurer. He is one of the stockholders in the Marathon City Brewery Company. Few men are better known or more highly esteemed in the town of Marathon than is Henry Volhard.

JACOB KNAUF, treasurer of the town of Marathon, who is a prosperous general farmer and dairyman, owning a valuable farm of 160 acres, situated in section 29, was born on a farm one and one-half miles north of this, also in town of Marathon, Marathon county, Wis., July 9, 1875. His father, Jacob Knauf, died when he was seven years old.

Jacob Knauf, the younger, attended the public schools until he was about fourteen years of age, through the winter seasons, but gave help on the home farm even that early during the summers. When twenty-four years old, about the time of his marriage, he rented a farm of eighty acres in the town of Marathon, then worked for one summer for John Seubert in the town of Cassel, and during the following years worked in the same town on land he had purchased which he subsequently sold. On February 5, 1902, he bought his present farm and at first resided in the house situated north of the one into which he moved after remodeling it, but three years ago sold all his personal effects to Peter Bichler, who has rented this farm and is carrying it on, while Mr. Knauf moved near Marathon City. He started his dairy business with about eighteen cows and both under his management and under that of Mr. Bichler, the business has been profitable. About 115 acres were cleared when Mr. Knauf bought the farm and he put up the modern barn that the large business carried on made a necessity. This property lies four and one-half miles southeast of Marathon City. Mr. Knauf is a stockholder in the Marathon City Telephone Company and also owns

stock in the Marathon City Brewery Company, and is president of the Central Creamery Company of the town of Marathon.

On May 29, 1900, Mr. Knauf was married to Miss Benedicta Lang, who was born and reared in the town of Cassel, a daughter of Erhardt and Mary Lang, and they have the following children, the two older ones being natives of the town of Cassel and the others of the town of Marathon: Annie Maria, Lena Anna, Anthony, Jacob, Jr., Edwin, Louis and Philip. Mr. Knauf and family are members of St. Mary's Catholic church. He has been a lifelong Democrat and for many years has served his town acceptably in public office, being supervisor in 1911 and since 1912 has been town treasurer. He is identified with the Catholic Order of Foresters.

EDWARD W. LEMKE, carpenter, contractor, and also carriage painter, with residence and office at No. 521 Jackson street, Wausau, is a very well known citizen and is serving in his second term as a member of the city council, representing the Second Ward, of which he has been a resident his entire life. He was born at Wausau, April 18, 1865, and is a son of August and Caroline (Seymour) Lemke. The parents of Mr. Lemke were born and reared in Germany and when they came to the United States both located at Watertown, Wis., where they soon after were married, and one year later came to Wausau. August Lemke was a wagonmaker by trade and all his sons were instructed by him in his own shop which stood on Washington street across from the City Hall, the public library board now owning the ground.

Edward W. Lemke attended the public schools through boyhood and then learned carriage painting under his father and still later learned the carpenter trade, following the same for a number of years and then going into contracting. As he grew up he was identified with the movements which have contributed to the development of his native city, and for twenty-two years was a member of the old volunteer fire department.

In 1894 Mr. Lemke was married at Wausau to Miss Mary Hussong and they have had six children to grow up, while two, Howard and Viola, died young. The others are: Lida, Myrtle, Edward, Lucile, Georgette and Dorothy. In politics Mr. Lemke is a Democrat but has cared little for public office, although, as an alderman, he has given extreme satisfaction to his ward. He belongs to the fraternal order of Woodmen of America.

J. J. BLUME, who has been assessor of the town of Marathon for the past eight years, owns a valuable form of 128 acres lying in section 7, one-quarter mile south of Marathon City. He was born in the town of Marathon, Marathon county, Wis., May 31, 1862, and is a son of John and Augusta (Bumgartner) (Reidel) Blume. John Blume was born and grew to manhood in Germany, where he learned the shoemaking trade. He came to America when thirty-three years old and in a few years had become a prosperous business man. He opened the first general store at Marathon City, Wis., where he was postmaster for twenty-four years. Later in life he removed to Oregon where he became a farmer and died there at the age of seventy years. While a resident of Marathon City he served as village president, as town clerk and as a notary public and at one time owned considerable property here. He married Mrs. Augusta (Bumgartner) Reidel, who died also in Oregon, aged about seventy years. They were faithful members of the Catholic church. Six children were born to them.

J. J. Blume put aside his school books when he reached the age of fourteen years and for two years more assisted his father, following which he worked for eight winters in a logging camp and in a saw mill, following farming in the summer. Since his marriage in 1887, he has lived on his present farm, about one-half of which is cleared, Mr. Blume having cleared thirty acres by himself. He carries on a general farming line, does a little dairying and grows his own cattle.

On June 21, 1887, Mr. Blume was married to Miss Bertha Trauba, who was born in Germany, a daughter of Joseph and Louisa Trauba, who came to Marathon county when Mrs. Blume was three years old and here she was reared and educated. The mother died when aged fifty-two years and the father when aged seventy years and both were buried in St. Mary's cemetery. Mr. Trauba was a carpenter by trade and was well known through the town of Marathon as a skillful workman. Mr. and Mrs. Blume have a family to be proud of, twelve vigorous, intelligent children, all born on the home farm: Mary, who is the wife of John Riech, and they live at Wausau; Charles, who is attending college at Stevens Point; and Laura, Augusta, Louisa, Hilda, Gertrude, George, Josephine, Ella, Irene and Mildred. Mr. Blume and family belong to St. Mary's Catholic church. In addition to his farm interests Mr. Blume has others, being a stockholder in the Central Creamery of the town of Marathon; a stockholder in the State Bank of Marathon City; also in the Farm Produce Company of Marathon City

and the Marathon City Brewing Company. Politically he is a Democrat and his methods as town assessor have been so satisfactory to party and people that he has been elected and reelected to office for eight years. He is identified with the Catholic Order of Foresters.

CHRIST FRANZEN, capitalist and a retired farmer living at Stratford, Wis., is one of the leading and representative men of Marathon county and has served in the office of village assessor since this organization was brought about. He was born in Holstein, Germany, December 11, 1845.

When only eleven years of age Christ Franzen went as cabin boy on a sailing vessel on the seas and while he remained a sailor probably touched the shores of every seaboard country in the world. After sailing for twenty years he was made mate of a fine vessel. Finally, in the port of New York he left his ship and came to the southern part of Wisconsin in order to pay a visit to some relatives at New Holstein, Calumet county, and when the wide expanse of the Great Lakes spread out before him, the old fascination of the water returned and in 1870 he began to sail the lakes and continued until his marriage in 1876 and for one year longer while living in Calumet county. He then settled as a farmer on forty acres in the town of Bergen where he had to clear the land of timber and here built a log cabin home and later added eighty additional acres. At one time he owned 240 acres. He sold his land including his old homestead in 1903 and then came to Stratford where he has a handsome modern residence and four acres of land.

Mr. Franzen has been a very useful and far sighted citizen of this section and probably served as chairman of the county board for a longer time than any other incumbent in Marathon county. When he came to Stratford he was serving as assessor in the town of Cleveland and resigned the latter office when elected assessor of Stratford. Earlier he served many years as a justice of the peace and in that capacity performed many marriages. In the summer of 1912 he was appointed a jury commissioner, and for twenty-two years before coming here served as town school clerk. He at present represents The Wisconsin Farm Mutual Hail and Cyclone Insurance Company, of Juneau, Wis. He is one of the main stockholders in the Stratford Telephone Company and also in the Marathon County Telephone Company.

Mr. Franzen was married December 12, 1876, to Miss Fredrika Wegner, who was born in Prussia-Germany, February 9, 1852, a daugh-

ter of Christian and Frederika (Lehman) Wegner, who died in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Franzen have four children: Irma, who is the wife of Charles Brinkman, of Rozellwell, Wis.; Margaret; Herman, who attended the dairy school at Madison, Wis., married and is now in business at Ephrata, Pa.; and Walter, who was educated at Wausau, resides in that city. Since its organization Mr. Franzen has been vice president of the Stratford State Bank. With his family he belongs to the German Lutheran church.

FRANK P. O'CONNER, ex-sheriff of Marathon county, Wis., is widely known also through the county as an able business man and as an upright and stable citizen. He was born in the town of Emmett, Marathon county, June 29, 1866, and is a son of Hon. Thomas and Catherine O'Conner. His father for many years was in pubilc life and served as a member of the State Assembly.

Frank P. O'Conner was reared on the home farm and since the age of fifteen years has engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own account and owns a valuable farm in his native town. He also was engaged for many years in the lumbering industry on the river and in the northern woods, and for five years prior to entering upon his official duties as sheriff, was superintendent of the Clifford Lumber Company. He was the candidate of the Democratic party for sheriff in 1904 but that was the year of Republican victory, but in 1906 he was elected sheriff and appreciation was shown of his admirable administration by his reelection in 1910. In carrying out the duties of sheriff Mr. O'Conner was inflexible and made his name one of terror to law-breakers in Marathon county.

In 1890 Mr. O'Conner was married to Miss Margaret Newman, who was born in the Dominion of Canada but was reared in Marathon county, her father, Patrick Newman, being a retired farmer living at Wausau. One daughter has been born to the above marriage, Catherine May. The family belongs to St. James Roman Catholic church in this city. Mr. O'Conner is a member of the Knights of Columbus and belongs also to the fraternal order of Eagles.

CARL LEMKE, one of Wausau's best known business men, who for twenty-eight years has been in the photographic line here, was born in Pomerania, Germany, August 9, 1862, and is a son of Frederick Lemke, whose life was passed in Germany.

Carl Lemke was reared in Germany and after attending the public schools learned the art of photography, which he successfully followed for seven years before coming to the United States. In the fall of 1884 he came first to Wausau and spent the following winter in the employ of Lee Goff, a local photographer, in the spring of 1885 embarking in business for himself. His studio at No. 508 Jefferson street is in a fine brick building which he entirely remodeled and in addition owns other valuable city property. Mr. Lemke's artistic work is known all over the county and embraces everything in the line of photography.

Mr. Lemke was married in 1885 to Miss Ulricke Block, who was born also in Germany and came to Wausau in 1883. They have had five children: Alfred, who died when aged fifteen years; Walter J., who is a member of the faculty of an academy at Enterprise, Kans., was given fine educational advantages, including four years of college and a post-graduate course at Berea, O.; Meta, who is a student at Berea College; Carl, who is his father's asisstant; and Erna, who is a student in the Wausau High School. Mr. Lemke and family are members of the German Methodist church.

FRED W. GENRICH, a leading member of the bar at Wausau, Wis., belonging to the well known law firm of Brown, Pradt & Genrich, with offices in the First National Bank Building, has been a resident of Wisconsin since he was eight years old. He was born in Germany, August 9, 1872, a son of Fred W. and Wilhelmina Genrich.

In 1880 the parents of Mr. Genrich came to the United States with their children and settled first at Berlin, in Marathon county, Wis., but shortly afterward came to Wausau. In his native land the lad had already attended school and been a credit to his class, but the strange English language in America was difficult to learn, with its many shadings and meanings, and it was a task indeed to conquer it and not only to write and speak it with correctness but also with eloquence. When fourteen years of age Fred W. Genrich entered the law office of Neal Brown as an office boy, by that time having acquired a speaking knowledge of English, and perhaps here he found the encouragement that aroused his ambition and made him resolve by day and night study, whenever opportunity offered, to become not only master of the English tongue but also to qualify in law. In the course of time he successfully passed his examinations and in the fall of 1899 was admitted to the bar and immediately thereafter became a member of his present firm,

and this association has continued for twenty-five years. Politics have also interested Mr. Genrich and on the Democratic ticket he has been elected to the city council and from 1896 until the spring of 1899 filled the office of supervisor and from 1900 until 1904 made a creditable record as district attorney. His business interests in addition to those of his profession are well placed and he is a director of the Citizens State Bank and is vice president of the Wilson Mercantile Company, wholesale grocers.

Mr. Genrich was united in marriage with Miss Anna M. Erdman, of Grand Rapids, Wis., in 1894, and they have two children: Helen, who was born in 1895, and Fred W., Jr., who was born in 1898, both of whom attended the Wausau High School. Fraternally Mr. Genrich is identified with the Knights of Pythias and with the Masons and is serving at present as master of the local Masonic lodge.

GEORGE A. KREUTZER, who may be named as one of the most enterprising of the business men who have built up the village of Athens, Wis., is owner and proprietor of a general store, is vice president of the Athens Bank, of which he was one of the organizers, and also is president of the Athens Implement and Manufacturing Company. He was born in Ozaukee county, Wis., March 8, 1861, and is a son of Andrew and Caroline (Haushalder) Kreutzer.

Andrew Kreutzer and wife were born in Germany and both came to the United States when young people and afterward married. He worked at first in a grist mill, but after coming to Wisconsin engaged in farming and lumbering. His death and burial were at Athens. His widow makes her home with her children and is well known and much beloved here. She is a member of the Lutheran church as was her husband. Ten children were born to them, as follows: Amelia, wife of Nicholas Allers; Caroline, wife of Henry Degner; George A.; Andrew L.; Henry; John; Charles; Rose, wife of William Wilson; and Alfred and Oscar.

In the public schools George A. Kreutzer secured his educational training and afterward worked on the home farm for his father until he was twenty years of age, after which came five years of hard work at logging and sawing in the woods. Following this he embarked in the mercantile business at Athens, where he has continued. He has done his share in promoting the best interests of the place which has grown into not only a desirable business center but one in which culture, comfort, and education have been developed equally and pleasant homes have resulted.

In 1886 Mr. Kreutzer was married to Miss Eliza Rietz, who was born in Wisconsin, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Ciege) Rietz, the former of whom is deceased. Mrs. Kreutzer has the following brothers and sisters: Charles; Edward; Martha, wife of Charles Werdeman; Minnie, wife of Alfred Cleveland; Clara, wife of Frank Zett; Caroline, wife of John Bauman; and George and Edward. Mr. and Mrs. Kreutzer have five children: Louise, wife of Arthur Durpkoff; Eleanora; Andrew; George, and Felice. The family belongs to the Lutheran church. Politically Mr. Kreutzer is a Republican and fraternally he is a Mason, identified with the lodge at Abbotsford, Wis.

WALTER OBY, cashier of the Stratford State Bank of Stratford, Wis., was born in Switzerland, December 3, 1882, and is a son of Ulrich and Eliza Oby. In 1888 the parents of Mr. Oby came to America with their six children, and selected Wisconsin as their home, settling at Albany, in Green county. The father engaged there in the manufacture of Swiss cheese, moving later on a farm and in 1897 removing to a farm near Leroy, Minn. There the family home was maintained until 1902, when a farm was bought in Wright county, Minn., on which the father died in 1911. The mother survives and still lives in Minnesota, the home farm being under the care of her son Ernest Oby. Walter Oby was the fourth born of his parents' children. After attending the public schools he entered the Southern Minnesota Normal School & Business College and in 1903-4 attended a business college, after which he returned for a time to the home farm. In 1907 he became a bookkeeper in a bank in Minnesota and eighteen months later was placed in charge of a bank, in the meanwhile being elected the first cashier of the Stratford State Bank at Stratford, Wis.

The Stratford State Bank was opened for business on December 10, 1908, organized to meet a public demand and, according to the report of its condition on February 4, 1913, it is in a very prosperous condition. The following are its present officers: R. Connor, president; Chr. Franzen, vice president; and Walter Oby, cashier. The directors are: R. Connor, Chr. Franzen, H. L. Klemme, William F. Goetz, and H. S. Wahl, M. D. A general banking business is carried on, small accounts as well as large ones being welcomed, and other features may be enumerated as according to its statements. The bank receives deposits, loans money, writes and looks after insurance, draws up legal instruments, rents safety deposit boxes, loans customers' money on first class mort-

gages, supplies abstracts, acts as notary public, and at all times is ready and willing to give expert advice concerning business transactions. The names of the men representing capital and business probity all over Marathon county are the names of the officials of this institution. They occupy a fine modern brick building equipped with steam heat and have the latest improved steel vaults and burglar proof safes for the preservation of their money and documents. This building, with its cement basement, was built in 1909, and among other provisions there is a comfortable directors' room.

Mr. Oby was married in May, 1909, to Miss Alma Kotilinek, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Kotilinek, of Maple Lake, Minn. Mr. Oby is local representative of twenty-two insurance companies; is treasurer of the Stratford Telephone Company, and is a member of the village board. He is interested also in the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Savage, Mont.

HENRY G. McGROSSEN, receiver U. S. Land Office at Wausau, was born June 19, 1865, at Rural, Waupaca county, Wis., and is a son of James and Cornelia A. (Jones) McCrossen, and a grandson of Robert McCrossen and Julius A. Jones. Robert McCrossen spent his life at Lynnfield, New Brunswick, and died there when aged eighty-six years. James McCrossen, father of Henry G., was born near St. Stephens, N. B., in February, 1827, and for the past five years has been a resident of Pasadena, Cal. He came to Wisconsin in early manhood and went to work in the woods on the Fox river and while residing in Waupaca county, conducted a store and grist mill at Rural. In 1870 he came to Wausau, where, for more than twenty years, he was in business, but in 1891 moved to Hurley, Wis., and there built the mill for the Montreal River Lumber Company and continued to reside at Hurley for several years when he came back to Wausau. He has always been a man of great business sagacity, and still, to some degree, oversees his interests, owning valuable timber lands at Everett, Wash., and property in other states.

On July 4, 1853, he married Miss Cornelia A. Jones, who was born in New York, in 1834, and was young when she was brought to Wisconsin by her father, Julius A. Jones, who settled near Rural, in Waupaca county. Mr. and Mrs. McCrossen have been permitted a long and happy companionship and have celebrated their golden wedding. Three daughters and four sons were born to them: Julius J., who is in the

real estate business at St. Paul, Minn.; Ellen I., who is the wife of L. E. Thayer, who is in the real estate business at Everett, Wash.; James, who died from the results of an accidental shooting while hunting ducks, was, at that time, manager of a real estate and insurance office at St. Paul, Minn.; Elizabeth, who is the wife of H. H. Grace, who is an attorney at Superior, Wis.; Charles A., who is in the real estate business at Glendive, Mont.; Henry G.; and Kittie C., who died young.

Henry G. McCrossen completed his course in the Wausau High School and then spent three years at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia., being only nineteen years of age when he returned home to go into business. For three years he was assistant manager of the Montreal River Lumber Company and then returned to Wausau and for a short time was in his father's real estate office and then embarked in the mercantile business, in which he continued until 1898, when he was appointed by President McKinley, receiver for the U. S. Land Office in this city, the duties of which office he still performs.

In January, 1892, Mr. McCrossen was married to Miss Emily L. Thompson, a daughter of John H. and Eleanor Thompson of Medford, Wis., and they have one daughter, Cornelia A., who resides at home. Mr. McCrossen is prominent in Masonry, having attained the thirty-second degree and belongs to the Mystic Shrine. His social interests and activities include membership in the Marathon County Country Club.

WILLIAM F. GOETZ, postmaster of Stratford, Wis., superintendent of the R. Connor Company of this place, is a prominent citizen and is identified with many of the most important interests here. He was born February 9, 1875, at Milwaukee, Wis., where he was educated and from there came to Stratford eighteen years ago.

Mr. Goetz has been very active and continuously public spirited ever since coming to this place, where he was elected the first president of the village after incorporation and served two years. He is an independent voter in local affairs. In 1905 he was appointed postmaster and has served with the greatest satisfaction ever since. His capable assistant is Miss Elsie Kuehlman and they have two rural routes, the first one being covered by Thomas J. Hoesly, and Route No. 2, established in 1911, which includes twenty-two and one-half miles, is covered by Robert Allen. The office quarters are in the R. Connor Company store, on Third avenue, and postal savings are accepted here.

Mr. Goetz married Miss Ernestine Grambow, and they have the fol-

lowing children: Fred, Etta, Alma, George, Robert and William. Mr. Goetz is president of the Stratford Telephone Company, a director of the Stratford State Bank, a member of the Marathon county board and belongs to the fraternal order of Beavers.

JACOB HORNUNG, Sr., justice of the peace, and for the past thirteen years clerk of the town of Marathon, is a retired farmer living two and one-half miles southeast of Marathon City. He was born in Clarion county, Pa., October 25, 1845, a son of Joseph and Mary Hornung. Joseph Hornung and wife were born in Germany and from there came to the United States in 1830 and settled first in Pennsylvania. In 1859 they removed with their children to Marathon county with the idea of securing and clearing up a farm. He was a hard working man, one of good principles, and was chosen a member of the school board and treasurer of the school district in which Judge Marchetti, of Wausau, was once a resident and school teacher. Joseph Hornung died when aged sixty-five years and his widow survived him, passing away at the age of seventy-four years, their burial being in St. Mary's cemetery at Marathon City. They had two sons, John and Jacob, the former of whom is deceased.

Jacob Hornung had few educational advantages as he was only twelve years old when he went to work in the coal mines and labored both in Clarion and Armstrong counties until 1859, when he acompanied his parents to Marathon county, where through close attention to his books he prepared himself for an examination test, was given a certificate to teach school, and for fourteen years was a very acceptable teacher. Mr. Hornung has always resided in the town of Marathon, securing his farm of 120 acres, which he has but recently sold to his son, when the land was wild, and clearing and improving it himself.

On January 19, 1869, Mr. Hornung was married to Miss Mary Seliger, who was born at Lancaster, Pa., and accompanied her father, Herman Seliger, to Marathon county in 1857. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hornung: Otilla, who is the wife of Henry Berris, of Oshkosh, Wis.; Herman, who lives in the town of Marathon, married Frances Blume; Jacob, Jr., who is deceased; John, who resides on a farm adjoining his father's place, married Theresa Sannatag; Peter, who lives on the old homestead, married Mary Murr; Anthony, who lives at home; and Helen, who is the wife of Peter Knauf, a farmer in the town of Marathon. Mr. Hornung and family are members of St. Mary's Catholic

church and Mr. Hornung belongs to St. Joseph's Society. He and sons are all stanch Democrats and he served first for three years in the office of town clerk, and then, after an intermission, was reelected and has served for the past thirteen years uninterruptedly.

RINGLE & SCHILL, lumber manufacturers, at Edgar, Wis., successors of the Queen Lumber Company, have a large plant here and give employment to fifty men, their monthly pay roll aggregating a vast amount. The present owners and operators, Gustav Ringle and M. N. Schill, have been associated since January, 1913, have seven acres, and the output will reach three million feet of lumber yearly.

Gustav Ringle was born at Wausau, Wis., January 19, 1873, and was reared and educated in his native place, which continues to be his home. He has been identified with lumbering all his business life and is well known in lumber circles all over Northern Wisconsin.

M. N. Schill was born at Ashford, in Fond du Lac county, Wis., February 9, 1872, and after his school days remained on the home farm for some years and then, in partnership with three others, bought a section of timberland in the town of Holton, built a mill there which they operated for one year. After selling his interest in the mill Mr. Schill came to Edgar where he was in the saloon and hotel business for six years, then became interested in handling livestock and later added lumber, in January, 1913, becoming associated in the present large manufacturing business with Mr. Ringle, at Edgar. He has resided in the village for thirteen years and for twelve years has been a trustee and supervisor. He is a director and stockholder in the Edgar Telephone Company and also is a stockholder in the Marathon County Telephone Company. He has a farm of 100 acres located in the town of Cassel and has cleared twenty acres of the same. He has been one of Edgar's public spirited and enterprising men and is serving in his second year as village president.

Mr. Schill was married to Miss Gertrude Jaeger, who was born in Ashford, Wis., and they have five children: Edward, Louella, Alexander, Gertrude and Loretta. Mr. Schill and family belong to St. John's Catholic church. He is identified with the Catholic Order of Foresters, and the Beavers.

ALMON L. BROWN, M. D., who is a leading exponent of the medical profession at Wausau and a highly esteemed citizen in every cir-

cle, was born at Jersey City, N. J., October 6, 1865, and is a son of John M. and Agnes (Gauker) Brown. Both paternal and maternal ancestors of Dr. Brown settled in America during the colonial period and many participated in the Revolutionary War. On the father's side the ancestry is Scotch and on the mother's side, German and English, the family coming to the colonies from England, however, where previous settlement had been made. The parents of Dr. Brown were born in New York. Later they moved to Cincinnati, O., and there he passed through the public schools, graduating from a High School and later entered Purdue University, at Lafayette, Ind., from which he was graduated in Science. Having chosen medicine as his field of effort, he applied every energy to advance himself in that science, later entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, and after graduating in the class of 1894, entered into medical practice in that city. He continued there until 1900 when he came to Wausau, where, as a result of medical skill, he has built up a large and satisfactory practice. He is very thoroughly equipped for the duties of his exacting profession, for, in adition to the training the best American schools could afford him, he has enjoyed several post graduate courses in Europe, twice visiting the great clinics at Vienna and passing under the instruction of the most eminent scientists of the times.

Dr. Brown is an enthusiast in his profession and is widely known throughout Wisconsin. He is a member of the Marathon County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and outside his profession has many fraternal connections, including the Masons, the Mystic Shrine, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks.

PATRICK GORMAN, a highly respected resident of Wausau and one of the best known men in Marathon county, in which he was a pioneer in the lumber industry, was born at Burritts Rapids, Canada, November 9, 1848, and is a son of John and Mary (O'Brien) Gorman.

When twenty-two years of age Mr. Gorman came to the United States and directly to Marathon county. At first he worked by the month at logging on the river and continued to be interested in lumbering for many years in different sections of the state of Wisconsin, and also in farming, owning valuable and productive land in the town of Maine. Although he returned to Wausau from his farm some ten years since, he has continued his interest in agricultural matters in a broader way,

being long connected with the Marathon County Agricultural Society, belonging to its executive board for thirteen years, serving several terms as its vice president and two terms as its president. During his residence of forty years in this section he has witnessed the wonderful progress made in agricultural conditions and has seen lumbering develop from an industrial infant to one of the giant activities of the state.

Mr. Gorman was married in Marathon county to Miss Mary Gauthier, of Stevens Point, Wis., and they had a family of seven children: Mary, who is a trained nurse; Edward P., who is serving ably in the office of district attorney of Marathon county; Susan, who is the wife of J. L. Slover, of Merrill, Wis.; Walter, who is purchasing agent for Barker Stewart Co.; Ralph, who lives in Saskatchewan, Canada; Rose; and John, who died at the age of thirteen months. Mr. Gorman and family belong to St. James Catholic church at Wausau. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and during his long life at Wausau has frequently taken part in public movements and served on charitable boards, and has always been ready and prompt in performing the duties of good citizenship.

WILLIAM N. DANIELS, M. D., who, for twenty-nine years has engaged in the practice of medicine at Mosinee, Wis., of which he is postmaster, is well known over Marathon county and has been a resident of this state since he was ten years old. He was born at Mellenville, Columbia county, N. Y., December 3, 1845, and accompanied his parents to Northern Wisconsin in 1855.

Dr. Daniels easily recalls the old log school houses in which he received his rather meager educational training prior to enlisting for service in the Civil War. He was only seventeen years old when he became a member of Co. I, 3rd Wis. Vol. Cav., and three years later, on October 12, 1865, was honorably discharged. He then turned his attention to the study of medicine, for some time being a student under Dr. Emory Stansbury of Appleton, Wis., later entering Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he was graduated in 1878, six years later establishing himself at Mosinee, where he is entrenched in the affections of the people and enjoys the confidence of his professional brethren and fellow citizens generally. For a number of years he was physician for some of the railroad systems but in later years has confined himself professionally to the demands of his very large private practice.

Dr. Daniels was married June 26, 1866, to Miss Jane S. Leach, who

died February 26, 1903, the mother of two children: William C., who lived but four years; and Edna J., who passed away in early womanhood. On May 19, 1904, Dr. Daniels was married (second) to Miss Hattie M. Kettring of Minneapolis, Minn. In his political views Dr. Daniels is a Republican. While never an ardent politician he has, from youth, been loyal and patriotic, and takes a deep interest in all the changing movements which determine the progress of the country he gave three years of his young life to keep united.

WILLIAM W. WALKER, proprietor of the Wausau Monumental Works at No. 1204 Grand avenue, Wausau, is a thoroughly experienced man in his line, in which he has been a continuous worker since he was sixteen years of age. He was born in 1862, at Belfast, Maine, but was reared at Brookville. His father, R. P. Walker, was a granite cutter and did contracting for many years all along the Atlantic coast and did much of the granite work on the great East River bridge.

Under his father William W. Walker learned his trade and before coming westward, worked all over New England and in other sections. In 1887 he reached St. Cloud, Minn., where he worked for some time at his trade and then visited other points and was employed in the construction of the Auditorium hotel and theater, one of the notable buildings of Chicago, and was so engaged from its beginning until its completion. The Wausau Monumental Works were started here by Edward Smith, from whom Mr. Walker bought first a half interest and afterward the other half and has been proprietor for six years. He employs two men as granite cutters and his plant is equipped with the proper machinery to do all kinds of monumental and granite work.

Mr. Walker married Miss Annette Morrow and they have two children: Isabelle and J. Gordon. Mr. Walker is not active in politics, being more interested in business, and he is fraternally identified with the Masons, Odd Fellows and the Beavers.

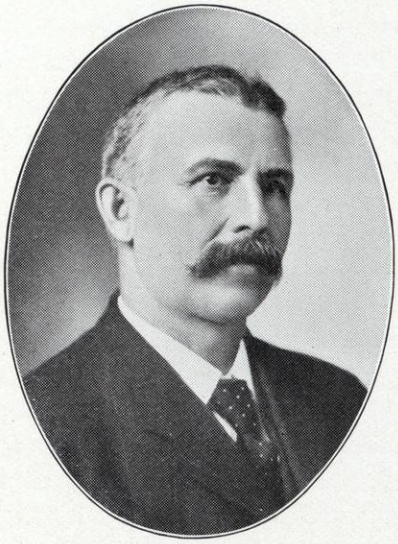
REV. A. E. MUEHLENKAMP, pastor of St. Anthony's Catholic church at Athens, Wis., has had charge of this parish since July 17, 1896, having been assistant priest at Marshfield, Wis., for one year previously. Father Muehlenkamp was born in Monroe county, Wis., January 31, 1870, and is a son of John and Caroline (Stute) Muehlenkamp. The parents of Father Muehlenkamp were born, reared and married in Germany. In 1854, in search of better opportunities for their children and

more comfortable surroundings for themselves, they came to the United States and selected a farm in Waukesha county, Wis., for a home, remaining on that land for ten years before moving to another farm in Monroe county. There the rest of their quiet, useful lives were passed and their death took place, burial being at Summit, Wis. They were faithful Catholics and the home influence was such that three of their children chose a religious life. There were seven in the family, all surviving: Frederick; Bertha, who entered the Franciscan Convent at La Crosse, Wis., is known as Sister Cecelia and is now connected with St. Mary's Domestic Science School, at Sparta, Wis.; Charles; John; Theresa, who is known as Sister Andrea, in the Convent at La Crosse; A. E.; and Margaret, who remains with her brother, Father Muehlenkamp, as his housekeeper.

Father Muehlenkamp first attended the common schools in Monroe county and afterward took a business course at Milwaukee. Determining then to enter the church, he pursued his classical studies at St. Lawrence College, Calvary, Wis., studied philosophy and literature at Montreal, Canada, and completed his course in theology at St. Francis Seminary, in Milwaukee county, Wis. He was ordained at the La Crosse Cathedral, June 16, 1896, by Right Reverend James Schwebach. He has a large parish to oversee and is much beloved by his congregation and respected and esteemed by those of other communions.

FRED W. KRAUSE, who is one of the active, important, and substantial business men of Marathon county, has been a resident of Wausau since 1881 and is president of the Wausau Iron Works and has numerous other interests in this section. He was born in Germany, October 29, 1859, and is a son of Fred and Millie Krause, the latter of whom is now deceased. The father of Mr. Krause is a member of his household.

Fred W. Krause was reared in his native land, and there learned the carpenter trade. He was twenty-two years of age when he came to America, but prior to this had served for two years in the German army. After landing in the harbor of New York, he came immediately to Wausau and began to work at his trade. Through his skill and ability he found himself, by 1885, in a position to engage in the contracting business and, although he started in a small way, he steadily advanced. Contracting has continued to be one of his main lines of business ever since and is now a very large one, he being recognized as a leader among the city's building contractors. He is additionally interested in other lines, is a member of the general mercantile



FRED W. KRAUSE

firm of Krause & Schaefer, and is vice president of the Wausau Land, Lumber & Mining Company of this city.

Mr. Krause was married first to Miss Augusta Lambrecht, who, at death, left two children: Annie, who is the wife of Fred Schaefer; and Herman. The second marriage of Mr. Krause was to Bertha Pagel, and five children were born to that union: Dennie, Alma, Walter, Elmer, and Fred. Mr. Krause was married third to Mrs. Minnie Bazlen, who had four children by her former marriage: Nora, Otto, Clelia, and Lester. The firm of Krause & Schaefer carry on their mercantile business in a fine brick building which Mr. Krause erected on Third avenue, South. His handsome residence is located at No. 1018 Third avenue, South Wausau. As a citizen Mr. Krause enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens as is evidenced by his being continued as supervisor of the Seventh Ward, an office he has continually held for the past seventeen years. He is a man of social tastes and is a member of the well known German organization, the Liederkranz, at Wausau.

PAUL F. STOLZE, printer, publisher and bookbinder, and editor and proprietor of Der Deutsche Pionier, the leading weekly German newspaper in Marathon county, was born in Saxony, Germany, March 17, 1868, and is a son of Gustav and Mary (Noak) Stolze. Gustav Stolze came to America in April, 1881, and located at Wausau and in the following August his family joined him. In the fall of 1882 he went into the bookbinding business, being skilled in the art, and continued to be so interested until his death on August 19, 1899. His wife survived until June 4, 1902.

Paul F. Stolze was fourteen years old when the family came to Wausau. He had partially learned bookbinding in Germany and hence was prepared to give his father all needed assistance and later worked as a bookbinder for the Milwaukee Sentinel for one year, returning then to Wausau, where he has remained. In 1907 he erected his fine building, covered entirely with sheet iron for safety, and here his different industries are expeditiously carried on, employment being given twelve hands. Der Deutsche Pionier was established at Wausau in 1882 by A. W. Young, who disposed of it to Mr. Stolze in 1897, under whose editorial and financial management it has been developed into a welcome visitor into almost every German home in the county.

Mr. Stolze married Miss Lena Understock, who was born in Lowell, Wis., and they have two children: Victor and Ari. In politics he is a

Republican and he has served acceptably in the city council, representing the Third Ward. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Equitable Fraternal Union, and the Wausau Liederkranz.

EDWARD E. SCHULZE, who is president of the city council of Wausau, Wis., and is coroner of Marathon county, has spent almost his entire life here and is one of the city's well known business men. He was born March 26, 1879, in Mayfield, Cal., and is a son of Ernest and Augusta (Luebke) Schulze. The Schulze family is of German extraction. The parents of Mr. Schulze moved from Wausau to California in 1870 and in 1879 returned to Wausau, when he was an infant. The father was a shoemaker by trade and later operated a hotel. His death occurred in 1895 but the mother survived until 1908.

Edward E. Schulze was reared in this city and obtained his education in the public and parochial schools, his parents belonging to the Lutheran church. After his school days he learned the jewelry trade and for the past seventeen years he has been associated with the C. F. Dunbar Jewelry Company. He has been very active in Democratic politics and since 1908 has served as secretary of the Marathon County Democratic Executive Committee. In the fall of 1910 he was elected coroner of Marathon county. In civic matters he has been earnest and public spirited and at different times has represented the Fifth and Third Wards in the city council, belonging to the latter at the present time.

Mr. Schulze married Miss Gertrude Delaney, of Avoca, Wis., and they have one daughter, Kathleen. His fraternal connections include the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, the Eagles and the E. F. U.

JOSEPH P. KANTER, supervisor of the village of Mosinee, Wis., president of the Mosinee Electrical Light and Power Company and the treasurer of Mosinee High School and treasurer of Mosinee Telephone Company and the owner of productive property here, was born in Calumet county, Wis., February 29, 1869, and is a son of Peter and Mary Ann (Baer) Kanter. Peter Kanter and wife were both born in Prussia and both came to America prior to marriage. After marriage they lived on a farm in Wisconsin, where his death occurred, she still surviving and living at Jefferson in Jefferson county. They had children as follows: Mary, who married Phillipp Stauss; Anthony; Peter; Joseph P.;

Nicholas; John Michael; Mathias; and Margaret, who is the wife of John Findorf.

When Joseph P. Kanter was young he was permitted to attend school until old enough to be self supporting and after that he worked as a laborer until he was seventeen years old and then learned the blacksmith trade, and in 1889 established the business at Mosinee which he has continued until the present, his blacksmith shop and wagonmaking establishment being among the old business stands of the place. He has been a very active and public spirited citizen and has ever been ready to further improvements promising to be generally beneficial.

On April 25, 1892, Mr. Kanter was married to Miss Emma Rondeau, who was born in Wood county, Wis., a daughter of Frank and Bell (Hance) Rondeau, Mr. Rondeau being a farmer in Wood county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Rondeau are: James; Geneva, wife of A. E. Dowville; Emma, wife of John P. Kanter; Laura, wife of Martin Keefe; William; Arthur; Susan, wife of John Krieg; Exelia, wife of John Remke; Viola, wife of Frank Schwabodau; Nellie, wife of Sebastian Ahles; and Bell, wife of Arthur Lashua. To Mr. and Mrs. Kanter five children have been born: Mabel, Pearl, Laura, Lina and Gertrude. The family belongs to the Catholic church and Mr. Kanter is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Catholic Relief Society and the Fraternal Reserves.

KILIAN STRACHOTA, buyer and shipper of cattle and well known in the business in Marathon county for the last fifteen years, occupies his comfortable residence at No. 202 South Fourth street, Wausau, of which city he has been a resident for the same length of time. He was born in Fond du Lac county, Wis., September 25, 1869, and is a son of John and Geneva Strachota, both of whom died there.

Kilian Strachota was reared on the home farm and attended the public schools and continued to work for his father until he married, after which he rented the farm from his mother for five years. After that he moved to Marathon county and having secured an interest in a saw mill near Athens, he went to work in the woods, in Halsey township, where he continued for a year and then came to Wausau. Here he bought the Farmers' Home Hotel and Saloon, which he conducted for almost four years, since selling that business having been engaged in handling cattle, in the buying and shipping of which Mr. Strachota does about $110,000 worth of business annually.

On January 30, 1894, Mr. Strachota was married in Fond du Lac county, to Miss Maggie Schill, a native of that county, and they have had six children: Jennie, Albert, Maggie, Lena, Eleanor and Oscar, all of whom survive except Eleanor, who passed away when not quite one year old. The family belongs to St. Mary's Catholic church and Mr. Strachota belongs to the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. He has always taken more interest in business than in political life but has firm convictions of right and expediency and is never afraid to disclose them when called upon.

FERDINAND A. LONSDORF, treasurer and manager of the Athens Farmers' Store Company, at Athens, Wis., is a member of the village board and chairman of the conference committee, and in every way is a useful and representative citizen. He was born September 1, 1878, at Manitowoc, Wis., and is a son of John P. and Theresa (Kestley) Lonsdorf. The parents of Mr. Lonsdorf were also born in Wisconsin and they reside on their farm in Manitowoc county. Their family consists of the following children: Ferdinand A., John, William, Arthur, Herbert, Raymond, Laura and Nora. Laura is the wife of Arthur Blecha, and Nora is the wife of Wenzel Houfec.

Ferdinand A. Lonsdorf was educated in the Manitowoc schools and was graduated from the High School in the class of 1898. He then secured a position as clerk in that city and continued in that capacity there until he came to Athens. The Athens Farmers' Store Company was organized to meet a general demand for commodities, first class in quality and moderate in price, November 1, 1900, and is an incorporated concern with officers and directors as follows: William Lehman, president; Rinehold Paersch, secretary; Ferdinand A. Lonsdorf, treasurer and manager, and Gustav Leak, Charles Dietrich, Gustav Deering, Carl Vetter and August Fiedler. In addition to owning stock in this prospering enterprise, Mr. Lonsdorf is one of the stockholders in the Athens Bank, and owns a comfortable residence in the village and twenty acres in the village of Athens.

In October, 1902, Mr. Lonsdorf was married to Miss Margaret Freiders, who was born at Appleton, Wis., a daughter of Philip and Lucy (Miller) Freiders. The father of Mrs. Lonsdorf was a brickmason by trade. Her brothers and sisters are: Rose, who is the wife of Richard Snyder; John; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Eugene Schmidt; Anna, who is the wife of Frank Shubert; Tena, who is the wife of Frank Buhl; and

Marie. Mr. and Mrs. Lonsdorf have five children: Marie, Charles, Margaret, Herbert and Mildred. The family belongs to the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Lonsdorf is identified with the Eagles and the Catholic Order of Foresters. In politics he is a Democrat.

HENRY SCHWISTER, who, under civil service rules, fills a very necessary and important office in the city government of Wausau, Wis., that of city detective, has occupied this position since 1909, when he was appointed by Mayor Lamont, the office later coming under civil service. He was born at Milwaukee, Wis., August 26, 1880, and is a son of Matthew and Catherine (Schneider) Schwister. In 1882 the parents of Mr. Schwister moved to Marathon county and the family lived at Wausau until he was six years old and then moved on a farm in the town of Stettin but two years later returned to Wausau, where the mother died in 1892. The father of Mr. Schwister survived until 1905. He was a well known stock dealer. They were members of the Catholic church.

Henry Schwister attended the public schools and afterward St. Mary's Catholic school for two years, returning then to the public schools and enjoying their advantages up to the age of nineteen years. For two and one-half years afterward he was a student in Boyle's Business College and thus is well equipped for either business or professional life. Prior to accepting his present office he dealt to some extent in land. On April 5, 1910, Mr. Schwister was married to Miss Margaret Donnelly of Wausau and they have one son, John Henry, born July 31, 1911.

FRANK PATRICK REGNER, attorney at law and a member of the well known law firm of Regner & Ringle, of Wausau, was born at West Bend, Washington county, Wis., September 13, 1877, and is a son of Mathew and Barbara (Detling) Regner. Mathew Regner was born in Germany and came to America when he was a boy of fifteen years, having as his objective point, West Bend, Wis. There he engaged in business during his active years and now lives retired, having passed his seventy-second birthday. He married Barbara Detling, who was of German extraction but was born in Washington county, Wis., and she also survives. Of their family of ten children, Frank Patrick was the second born son.

West Bend offered excellent public school advantages when Mr. Regner was a pupil and after completing the High School course he

taught school for three years before entering the University of Wisconsin, where he was graduated in the class of 1901, when he came directly to Wausau and became the junior member of the law firm of Miller & Regner, Hon. Carl H. Miller being at the head of the firm. Two years later he entered into his present partnership, with Oscar Louis Ringle, since when the firm name has been Regner & Ringle. Mr. Regner is a member of the Marathon County Bar Association and at present is city attorney of Wausau and previously served five years as district attorney. In addition to his profession he is interested to some extent in handling real estate. In politics he is a Democrat and both fraternally and socially is identified with leading organizations. Mr. Regner is unmarried.

JOHN J. OKONESKI, attorney at law and the junior member of the well-known law firm of Kreutzer, Bird, Rosenberry & Okoneski, of Wausau, Wis., who occupy the fine offices in the Wisconsin Valley Trust Co. building, has secured his present high professional standing largely through his own efforts. He was born December 16, 1873, and is a son of Frank V. and Mary Okoneski. The first five years of his life were spent in Milwaukee, and then with his parents he came to Marathon county where the father took up a homestead, the family moving to the city of Wausau in 1882.

John J. Okoneski had public school advantages and after completing the High School course at Wausau, attended the Wausau Business College and subsequently taught school for three years. He then became interested in business and for one year served as foreman in the planing mill of J. E. Leahy, but by that time had determined upon his future career, and in 1893 entered the law office of Bump & Kreutzer as stenographer and law student. He continued there until 1895 and then entered Lawrence University where he took up studies preparatory to a law course and in 1897 became a student in the law department of the University of Wisconsin, from which department he was graduated in 1900. He began to practice law in the city of Wausau in the summer of 1900, and January 1, 1901, became a member of his present firm.

Mr. Okoneski married Miss Edith Markstrum, of Bessemer, Mich., and they have two children: Eunice and Vida. For a number of years Mr. Okoneski has been a factor in republican politics in Marathon county, but has worked unselfishly, never having demanded any political reward for himself. He served as secretary of the Marathon County

Republican Committee in 1902-04, and as chairman of the same body from 1904 until 1908. As an earnest and public spirited citizen he is frequently called on to do his part in advancing civic movements and is always ready to cooperate.

HON. JOSEPH CHESAK, who has been identified with mercantile and lumber interests in Marathon county for many years and has been prominent in public affairs as well, was born at Pilsen, Bohemia, December 8, 1853, and is a son of Martin and Mary (Sigmond) Chesak. The parents of Mr. Chesak were born, reared and married in Austria and from that country they came with their children to the United States in 1857 and settled in Washington county, Wis. For three years after coming here the father followed his trade of brickmaker, then turned his attention to farming until 1884, when he came to Marathon county and for a number of years afterward was connected with his son Joseph in the mercantile business and also with all his sons was concerned in lumbering. Both he and wife have passed away. They had the following children: Joseph; Barbara, who is deceased, was the wife of Herman Schrieber; John H.; Mary, who is the wife of Joseph Masak; Frank F., who is a prominent business man and politician in Marathon county; and Josephine, who is the widow of John A. Blecha.

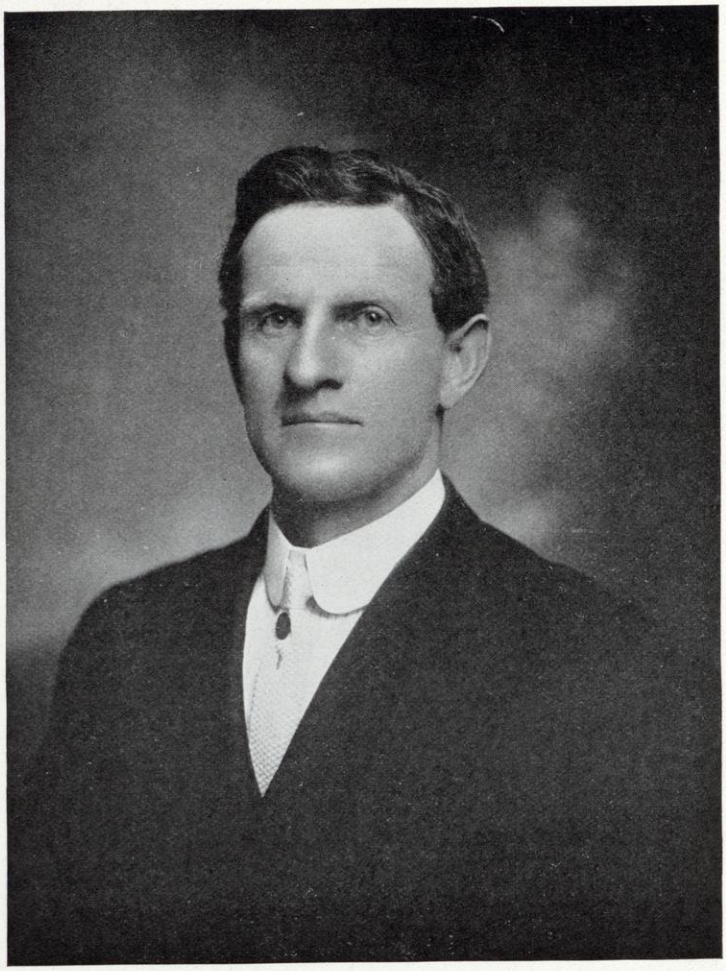
Until he was sixteen years of age, Joseph Chesak was mainly interested in his school books and the sports and occupations of boyhood but then he was deemed old enough to begin the work of a man in the lumber regions, where he worked as a laborer until he was twenty-one years old. Then, after completing a business course at Milwaukee, he started a general store at Newberg, Wis., which he continued from 1875 until 1880, when he came to Marathon county and continued merchandising until February, 1912, a period of thirty-two years. He was postmaster of Poinatowski from August, 1881, to April, 1906, when he retired and moved to Athens, Wis. In 1891 the Chesak Brothers started the mill at Athens, now known as the Athens Manufacturing Company, which is one of the important business enterprises of this section.

In 1876 Mr. Chesak was married to Miss Mary S. Wilger, who was born in Washington county, Wis., a daughter of Mathias and Susan (Hentz) Wilger, the former of whom was born in Prussia and was a farmer after coming to Wisconsin. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wilger were: Elizabeth, wife of John C. Searing; Mary S.; and John, Joseph and Nicholas. To Mr. and Mrs. Chesak five children were born, namely:

Mary B., wife of George M. Blecha; John C.; Thomas M.; Agnes J., wife of Joseph N. Miller; and Anna R. Mr. Chesak and family belong to the Catholic church. In politics he is a Republican and while living in the town of Trenton, served as town clerk and for twenty-three years was clerk of Town Rietbrock; for fourteen years was a justice of the peace; and in 1888 was first elected a member of the General Assembly, serving most acceptably in 1889 and 1890. He was also trustee of the village of Athens in 1907 and 1908; supervisor of the village 1909 and 1910; trustee of the Marathon County Insane Asylum 1894-1895-1896-1897 and was elected president of that body. His only fraternal connection is with the Eagles.

JOHN H. KOEHLER, who has been prominently identified with the lumber industry for many years and is treasurer of the Winton Lumber Company, of Wausau, with offices in the Marathon Bank Building, is probably still better known in connection with the ginseng industry, which through his interest and efforts has been developed into a business of vast volume. He was born at Hamburg, in Marathon county, Wis., in 1866, and is a son of Gotthilf and Emelia Koehler, both of whom were born in Germany and the father is deceased.

Until he was twenty-four years of age, John H. Koehler was employed on his father's farm in Marathon county, in the meanwhile having secured a public school training at Hamburg. He then went to Merrill, Wis., and worked in a lumber yard for two years for $1.50 a day, and there gained his first practical knowledge of lumber. He came to Wausau, April, 1893, and worked as cruiser for the Wisconsin Land Company for a few months, later entering the sales department for the same company and established branch offices at Chicago and Milwaukee and at other points, always retaining, however, his home at Wausau. It is estimated that through his individual efforts Mr. Koehler, as land agent, has brought over 500 families to Marathon county as permanent settlers. In 1901 he became associated with C. J. Winton of Minneapolis, and C. S. Gilbert and others of Wausau, in the lumber business and this partnership has continued, and in this connection Mr. Koehler has visited many parts of the South and West, as well as parts of Canada, purchasing valuable timber tracts. Besides his local interests, which consist principally of some valuable real estate on the west side in the city of Wausau, he is financially interested in the Rose Lake Lumber Company



JOHN BRAUN

of Rose Lake, Idaho, and is also president of the Koehler Land Company of Medford, Wis.

It was in 1901 that he began to raise ginseng, at first as a fad, for his own recreation, but later in the same year organized the Wisconsin Ginseng Garden, of which company he continues to be the head, and as the industry has been developed, through his intelligent management other companies have been organized. Mr. Koehler is also president of the Badger Ginseng Company and president of the Wausau Ginseng Gardens, the latter of which was incorporated in 1908, with a capital stock of $30,000, the Badger Ginseng Company being incorporated in 1910, with a capital stock of $50,000. The business has grown to enormous proportions, the export of the root to China being very heavy. Mr. Koehler is an authority on the growing of this valuable medicinal plant and has written a book on the subject. He is a man of pronounced public spirit and has been a valuable citizen ever since locating here in 1893.

Mr. Koehler was married first to Miss Ida Boettcher, who died in 1904, survived by four children: Emma, Elsa, Gertrude and Florence. His second marriage was to Miss Lydia Hirschmann. He was reared in the Evangelical Lutheran church and has always remained connected with this religious body and is interested in promoting its avenues of influence and benevolence.

JOHN BRAUN, junior member of the firm of Braun Bros. & Co., owners of saw mills and planing mills at Athens, Wis., conducting with increasing prosperity one of the large industrial plants here, was born in Fond du Lac county, Wis., March 30, 1867, and is a son of Mathias and Gertrude (Stein) Braun.

Mathias Braun and wife came to Wisconsin from Germany and settled first in Fond du Lac county, where he engaged in farming and lumbering, but the last thirty-one years of his life were spent in Marathon county. They had the following children: Joseph, who is deceased; William; John; Anton, who is deceased; Mary, who is deceased, was the wife of Peter Phillippi; Anna, who is the wife of Michael Meyer; Margaret, who is the wife of John Kropp; and Ablonia, who is the wife of Robert Meyer.

John Braun had very little chance in his youth to go to school as his father needed his help both on the home farm and in the woods. In 1882 the father and his sons went into business together, under the firm name of M. Braun & Sons, which later became as at present, Braun Bros. & Co., a

name that is known for business integrity and efficiency all over and beyond Marathon county.

On June 7, 1893, Mr. Braun was married to Miss Emma Haehlke, a daughter of Edward Haehlke, a farmer in Marathon county, and they have had five children: Edward, Harry, Irene, Wilfred and Mathias, all surviving except Harry. The family belongs to the Catholic church. Mr. Braun has always been a Democrat in politics and at present is serving in the office of deputy sheriff. He belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters and to the F. O. E.

HENRY JUERS, who is one of Wausau's justly popular officials and is serving in his fifth term as city treasurer, has been a resident of Wausau, Wis., since 1882. He was born December 15, 1850, in Germany, and is a son of Matthew and D. Juers, both of whom died in his boyhood.

Henry Juers grew to manhood in his native land and there learned the carpenter trade and after reaching the United States in 1879, settled first at Clinton, Ia. In 1882 he reached Wausau and finding here satisfactory business conditions decided to make this city his permament home and during the succeeding years, as a good citizen, has done his part in bringing about its present prosperity. For twenty-one years he was foreman in the Curtis & Yale Company's mill, in the meanwhile making judicious investments for himself, and is now vice president of the Wausau Ice and Fuel Company. Intelligent and public spirited, Mr. Juers has always been active as a citizen and his own city ward, the Seventh, has many admirers and supporters. He served one term as supervisor of the ward and for four years was alderman of the Seventh Ward. However, while carefully guarding the interests of his own part of the city he secured the confidence of those who lived in other sections and this resulted in his election to the office of city treasurer. He served three terms of two years each, elected on the Republican ticket, but his fourth and fifth elections came to him on the non-partisan ticket, which may be construed as a proof of real efficiency.

Mr. Juers married Miss Henrietta Behnke, in 1878, in Germany, and they have five children: Charles L., Emil R., Richard F., Martha D. and Otto, Martha D. being the wife of L. Morrette. Mr. Juers is a man of social instincts and takes an interest in outdoor sports and belongs to the order of Druids, of which he is a trustee, and also to the

Wausau Shooting Society, and has been a member for thirty years of the Deutsche Arbeiter Untersinetzung Verein.

CHARLES B. MAYER, a well known business man of Wausau, Wis., has been identified with the shoe trade here for the past thirty-five years and is one of the city's representative citizens. He was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., January 11, 1863, and is a son of Jacob and Mary Ann Mayer, who came to Wausau in 1877 and died here.

As a boy of twelve years Charles B. Mayer began work in the Mueller & Quandt shoe store, where he continued for eleven years, and during this period acquired a thorough knowledge of the business, in which he finally engaged for himself. Associating himself in partnership with a brother-in-law, the firm of Mayer & Richards opened a shoe store in June, 1889, in a room adjoining the Marathon County Bank. At the end of five years Mr. Mayer bought out his partner's interests and removed to his present location. He has always kept a good reliable stock and has gained the confidence of his customers, who know that only dependable footware will be sold them at his establishment.

On January 11, 1887, Mr. Mayer was married to Miss Mary Richards, of Wausau, Wis., a sister of the late beloved Father Richards, long pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mayer: Leona, Theodore and Charles. Mr. Mayer and family belong to the Catholic church. He is identified with the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, and St. Joseph's Society of Wisconsin. As a citizen he has been ever ready to perform public service when called upon and at present is a member of the fire and police board of Wausau.

DOUGLAS L. SAUERHERING, M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons in active practice at Wausau, has been a resident of this city since the fall of 1886. He was born May 1, 1861, in Dodge county, Wis., a son of Dr. Adolph Sauerhering.

After graduating from the local High School, Douglas L. Sauerhering, in 1883, entered the office of the late Dr. Nicholas Senn, the noted American surgeon, to begin the study of medicine, and in 1884 became a student in the Northwestern University where he was graduated in the class of 1886. In November of the same year he located at Wausau and this city has continued his home and numbers him with her most prominent professional men. In 1889 he took a post graduate course in New

York City, and in 1892 a similar course in the University of Berlin, Germany. From 1892 until 1907 he conducted the Riverside Hospital. Dr. Sauerhering has been a very useful citizen. For eight years he served as health commissioner of the city of Wausau and the present city water supply was discovered through his investigations. He was one of the first health officers in Wisconsin to institute municipal administration of antitoxin and one of the first officers in the state to begin the use of disinfectants in houses where cases of tuberculosis had been discovered. It was during his administration that the law was put in effect calling for the disinfection of all public school houses during the vacation periods. He is one of the pioneer practitioners in the county, his recollections going back to the days when neither railroads nor adequate public highways afforded means of transportation. He has been a lifelong Democrat, but, outside of professional offices, has never accepted any position.

Dr. Sauerhering married Miss Magdalina Laurisch, of Danville, Minn. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America.

FRANK J. TOMKIEWICZ, who conducts an up to date drug store at Edgar, Wis., where he is an enterprising business man and substantial citizen and has served in the office of village clerk since the spring of 1904, was born in Germany, March 19, 1869, and is a son of John and Amelia Tomkiewicz. His father died in Milwaukee where the mother yet resides.

Frank J. Tomkiewicz was twelve years old when he accompanied his parents to America, attended school at Milwaukee, Wis., and completed his education in his profession in the school of Pharmacy connected with the Northwestern University at Chicago, Ill., where he was graduated with the class of 1895. With three of his brothers he engaged in the drug business at Milwaukee and after that partnership was dissolved he came to Edgar with W. W. Alber and succeeded him in 1902, since when he has greatly expanded his business and now carries not only a full line of drugs but everything that can be found in a modern drug store. He is interested as a stockholder in the Edgar Bank, at Edgar, and is vice president and a director of the local telephone company.

Mr. Tomkiewicz married Miss Mary Reiser, and they have one daughter, Florence. In politics he is independent in his views. In 1898 he enlisted for service as a private in the 4th U. S. Inf., at Fort Sheridan,

Chicago, for service in the Spanish-American war and was detailed as hospital steward. He is identified with the K. O. C. and with the Elks, both at Wausau. He maintains his home on Beech street while his store is on Third avenue, Edgar.

CHARLES S. GILBERT, vice president of the National German American Bank at Wausau, treasurer of the Great Northern Life Insurance Company, and a member of the Law and Land Association, was born in Waupaca county, Wis., October 10, 1862, and is a son of William and Helen (Smith) Gilbert.

William Gilbert was born in Scotland and came to the United States in the early fifties. In his own land he had learned the shoemaking trade, afterward followed that of a miller for some years, and still later engaged in the mercantile business at Mosinee, Marathon county, Wis., where he died in 1870, at the age of thirty-seven years. Some years later his widow married again. To her first marriage two sons and one daughter were born: Charles S.; William C., of Grand Rapids, Minn.; and Helen B., wife of P. O. Van Beechten of Wausau.

Charles S. Gilbert was two years old when his parents came to Marathon county. After completing the public school course he attended the Spencerian Business College at Milwaukee and then became a clerk for several years in the office of his step-father, who was at that time county treasurer. Mr. Gilbert then became connected with the office work of the Land and Law Association at Wausau and in 1890 became identified as a member of the firm. His interests are important as he is associated with both the Winton Lumber Company and the Winton Timber Company, and has many additional interests. While more of a business man than politician, nevertheless Mr. Gilbert is a deeply interested citizen and at times has accepted civic offices, such as alderman and ward supervisor, when he has deemed it best for the general welfare that he should assume responsibilities.

In 1886 Mr. Gilbert was married to Miss Victoria Scriver, a daughter of Edwin and Susanna Scriver, formerly of La Colle Province, Quebec, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert have three children: Florence, Charles S. and Jean. Mr. Gilbert is a Knight Templar Mason and belongs to the Wausau Club and to the Wausau Country Club. He is a member of the First M. E. church at Wausau.

FRED PREHN & SON. One of the leading business firms of Marathon City is that of Fred Prehn & Son, (Fred Prehn and Edwin R. Prehn), dealers in hardware, furniture and harness, also undertakers, both members of which are widely known and the senior member, Fred Prehn, served in the Wisconsin General Assembly in 1905-07. He was born at Manitowoc, Wis., May 5, 1860, and is a son of Theodore and Fredrika Prehn. About 1879 the parents moved to Marathon county and settled in the town of Texas. The father died at Wausau, Wis., in 1907, the mother passing away at an earlier date at Marathon City.

Fred Prehn passed his school period at Newton, and Manitowoc High School, Manitowoc, Wis., and afterward started to learn the harness-making trade, working first at Marinette, then at Green Bay and afterward at Milwaukee. In 1880 he came to Marathon City and started into business for himself, soon afterward adding the sale of implements for farm use to his harness line and still later going into hardware, furniture and undertaking. The entire stock of household goods and double front two story brick building was destroyed in 1905, by fire. At present the harness business is mainly in the repair department but a first class stock of ready made harness is still carried. In addition, the firm operates a stock farm of 240 acres situated in the vicinity of Alma Center, in Jackson county.

Mr. Prehn was married first to Miss Bentenia Langenhahn, who was born in Germany and died at Marathon City when aged twenty-six years. She was the mother of four children: Helen, who is deceased; A. W., who is a resident of Wausau; E. R. who is in the undertaking business at Marathon City; and Ella, who is deceased. Mr. Prehn's second marriage was to Miss Emma Erdman, of the town of Stettin, Marathon county, and they have had the following children: Benjamin, who is deceased; Delos, who is a student in the High School at Hixton, Wis.; and Fred, Douglass, Gerlinda and Aurora. They have also an adopted daughter, Levina Clemens, a young lady of eighteen years, who has been one of the family since she was three years old. The family now temporarily resides at Alma Center, Wis., on the farm. Mr. Prehn and family belong to the Lutheran church. In politics he is a Republican of the independent type and has frequently served in local offices, such as supervisor, village president, and member of the school board, and during his term of public service at Madison was faithful to the trust reposed in him. He is identified with Camp No. 1464 M. W. of A. at Wausau.

ORAN LILJEQVIST, secretary and manager of the C. F. Dunbar Company, jewelers, at Wausau, and president of the Wausau Merchants' Association, is a well known citizen of Wausau and a sterling representative of some of its leading interests. He was born in Sweden, December 16, 1868, and is a son of John and Alice Liljeqvist. The family came to America in 1870 and to Wausau, Wis., after a short period in the state of New York. At first the father worked as a cabinetmaker, this being his trade, but afterward purchased a farm in the town of Weston, on which he resided until his death in 1897. The family then returned to Wausau and the mother still survives being now over eighty years of age.

Although born in Sweden practically the whole of Mr. Liljeqvist's life has been passed in the United States and his interests are now entirely American. He was yet quite young when his parents moved on the farm and he remained at home, in the meantime attending the country schools, until he was fourteen years of age. An uncle, Fred Gundlack, who had been one of the earliest jewelers at Wausau, had moved to Stillwater, Minn., and to him the nephew went when he decided to learn this trade and remained two years at Stillwater and then completed his apprenticeship with E. V. Spear, of Wausau. During the next year he worked at his trade at Stevens Point and for the two following years was at Hurley, Wis., and then returned to Wausau and after one more year with Mr. Spear, entered the employ of C. F. Dunbar with whom he has been associated in the same capacity for twenty-three years, becoming secretary and manager when the present organization was effected.

Mr. Liljeqvist was married to Miss Anna Lerum, of Wausau, a daughter of John Lerum, and they have three children: Ruth, Margaret and John. He belongs to several trade bodies, fraternally is an Odd Fellow, and takes a public spirited interest in all that concerns the welfare of Wausau. He is a member and one of the directors of the Wausau Advancement Association.

OTTO MATHIE, president of the Mathie Brewing Company, at Wausau, O., has been connected with this company since boyhood and has a practical knowledge of the business. He was born in 1871, on the present site of the Mathie plant, and is a son of Frank Mathie, who was the founder of this business.

Since the termination of his school days and even from an earlier

period, Otto Mathie has been employed in some capacity in this concern and later applied himself to learning the business scientifically, studying both at Wausau and at Chicago and became a qualified brewmaster. He now is not only at the head of the business as its directing officer but also is superintendent and brewmaster, having succeeded his brother, Edward Mathie. The business was established by Frank Mathie in 1869 and was incorporated in 1892, with a capital stock of $150,000, the plant being located at Nos. 408-416 Grand avenue, Wausau, with the following officers: Otto Mathie, president; John Ringle, vice president; John F. Mathie, secretary and manager; and E. C. Zimmerman, treasurer. The business is in a very flourishing condition and its future prospects indicate still further expansion.

Otto Mathie married Miss Emma Braatz of this city, and they have four children: Harold, Margaret, Pauline and Annetta. Mr. Mathie is a liberal and public spirited citizen and stands high in the estimation of his fellow citizens.

FRANK HANNEMANN, general merchant, located on the corner of Third avenue and Clark street, Wausau, Wis., is one of the city's prospering business men and was born here, March 25, 1869. His parents are Ferdinand and Johanna Hannemann, who came to Wausau from Germany, in the fall of 1868 and have lived here ever since. For many years Ferdinand Hannemann was guardian of the First National Bank Building here.

Frank Hannemann was reared in his native city and educated in the public schools and when old enough went to work for the Mueller & Quandt Shoe store, and continued with them from the age of fifteen years until he was twenty-seven. Not only did he providently save his money but he also advanced his education and after taking a course in the Spencerian Business College at Milwaukee, he came back to Wausau and went to work for the Jackson Milling Company as an office man and continued three years. Afterward he was connected for one year with the Nathan Heinemann department store and then took full charge of the business of Conrad Althen, a merchant then operating on the present site of the Ritter & Deutsch furniture store. After considerable mercantile experience Mr. Hannemann embarked in business for himself, in March, 1905, and has a large patronage, his stock including dry goods, groceries, flour and feed. He is an interested and active citizen but has no political aspirations. Mr. Hannemann resides at home, being unmarried.

A. J. CHERNEY, notary public at Edgar, Wis., and a leading business man of the place occupies a large warehouse, and deals in furs, flour, feed, grain, hay, hard and soft coal, cement, lime, plaster, hair, sewer pipe, lath and shingles, also builders' supplies in the way of glass, doors, window sash, base boards and flooring and handles also woods, bark, and farm produce. Additionally he has been in the insurance business here for a longer period than any other representative of any company. He was born at Two Creek, Manitowoc county, Wis., April 15, 1867, and is a son of Anton and Anna (Kadlic) Cherney. The parents of Mr. Cherney came from Germany to Kewaunee county, Wis., where the father followed farming until he retired from active life and died in that county when aged sixty-three years. The mother survives and is now in her seventy-second year. Of their nine children six are living, two sons and four daughters, A. J. being the fifth born of the family.

A. J. Cherney attended school at first near his birthplace and afterward was a student in the Kewaunee High School for five months, later taught one term of school in Brown county, and then secured a position as scaler in the woods. He also worked in a saw mill in the spring and summer and when the cold season set in secured a school to teach at Little River and remained there as a teacher for four years. All the time he was studying out plans for other lines of business and thus he was led to set up a portable photograph gallery at Green Bay, again working in the winter in the woods, then started out again with his photographic outfit, and thus came to Edgar. He afterward taught school for several years in Marathon county and while so engaged, as a side line, began to handle lime, plaster, hair, lath, shingles and cement, and continued to add to his commodities, subsequently buying a half interest in the Edgar Hay & Grain Company, of Dudley & Whitney, still later purchasing the other half interest and since then has been sole owner and proprietor of his present business conducted under the title of the Edgar Hay & Grain Company. For some time he also ran practically the only transfer business here and had eight men in his employ when he sold out in 1909. Mr. Cherney is a stockholder in the Edgar, Cassel & Emmett Telephone Company and The Edgar Local Telephone Company, and is secretary and director of both companies.

Mr. Cherney was married to Miss Mary Rader, a native of Germany, a daughter of Adam Rader of the town of Cassel, and they have four children: Ivin A., Viola, Della and Edna. The family belongs to St. John's Catholic church. His fraternal connections include membership

in the M. W. of A., the Eagles, the E. F. U. and the F. R. A., of both organizations being secretary. A lifelong Republican he has often been tendered public office, and served eight years as justice of the peace and five years as village supervisor.

JOHN MANSER, who has been a resident of Marathon county since 1878 and of Wausau since 1902, came to this section when the principal interest was the cutting of pine timber and its disposal, the only attempts yet made of an agricultural nature being east of Wausau. He was born December 16, 1860, in County Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, and was brought to Outagamie county, Wis., in 1866, and was reared at Hortonville. He turned his attention to work as an engineer.

In the fall of 1878 Mr. Manser came to Marathon county and entered the employ of W. P. Kelly & Bros., at Kelly, where the company had mills, and later was with N. T. Kelly, also continuing with the estate after Mr. Kelly's death. In 1884 he started in business for himself and conducted a planing mill until the fall of 1892 when was formed the partnership known as the Fox-Manser Lumber Company, which lasted until the fall of 1896, since when Mr. Manser has carried on his manufacturing interests under his own name. After he had cleared his land from timber Mr. Manser became interested in dairying and in 1910 he started a creamery at Kelly, where he has conducted a general store since 1886. He owns valuable timber lands in the upper peninsula of Michigan. In July, 1909, he organized the Antigo Electric Company of Antigo, Wis., of which he became and has continued as president.

In May, 1884, Mr. Manser was married to Miss Josephine Jones, who was born in Pennsylvania and was brought to Marathon county when four years old. Of their four children but one survives, Inez, who lives at home Elizabeth died when aged twenty-three years; Hazel, when aged one year, and Edna when aged three years. In his political views Mr. Manser is a Republican. He has long been identified with the Masonic fraternity, is a thirty-second degree Mason and belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery at Wausau and to the Consistory and Shrine at Milwaukee.

AUGUST H. LEMKE, D. D. S., who has well equipped offices at No. 312 S. First avenue, Wausau, enjoys a large and substantial practice which he has built up since the fall of 1907 and is the only practicing dental surgeon engaged on the west side. He was born in Ger-

JOHN MANSER

many, September 2, 1868, and is a son of John A. and Marie (Scherbert) Lemke.

John A. Lemke brought his family to America in 1871, coming directly to Wisconsin. He was a cigarmaker by trade but immediately invested in land in the town of Wausau, Marathon county, and acquired three farms, aggregating 110 acres, all valuable land. He continued to maintain his home in the city of Wausau but daily visited his farm and for a number of years overlooked their development. He and wife now live in comfortable retirement at Wausau where they are held in exceeding esteem. They have eleven children: Charles, who is a farmer, has 160 acres in the town of Plover; August H.; Frederick; Minnie, who is the wife of Frank Snow and they reside in the state of Washington; William, who lives in South Dakota; Edward; Henry, who is a farmer; Marie, who is the wife of Frank Bentzien, of Santa Clara, Cal.; Robert; Henrietta, who is the wife of John Dumke; and Paul.

August H. Lemke was reared at Wausau and attended the public schools and also a business college and was graduated with the degree of B. S. from the university at Valparaiso, Ind. For fourteen years he afterward followed teaching, both in the rural and the city schools and prior to turning his attention seriously to the study of dentistry, visited Europe, in 1901, and once more saw the old family home place in Germany. Prior to this, however, he had spent about one and one-half years in travel in the United States and during this period covered no less than 11,000 miles. In 1907 he was graduated from the Chicago Dental College and in September of the same year opened his office at Wausau.

Dr. Lemke was married in 1902 to Miss Emma Hennig, of Dodge county, Wis., and they have three children: Irma, Leslie and Marie. He is secretary and treasurer of the Marathon County Dental Society and belongs to the Wausau Commercial Club.

AUGUST H. SCHLUETER, one of the leading citizens of the town of Rib Falls, serving in his fourth term as town treasurer, is proprietor of a cheese factory and is doing a fine business in his establishment which is equipped with all modern appliances. It is situated in the southwest corner of the west half of the northwest quarter of section 13 and his plant includes one-half acre of land. He was born May 25, 1878, in the town of Main, Marathon county, Wis., and is a son of William and Wilhelmina (Lueck) Schlueter.

William Schlueter was born in Germany and when young accompanied his parents to Wisconsin and here his life was passed, his death occurring when he was comparatively yet a young man. He married Wilhelmina Lueck, who was also born in Germany, and they had four children: Bertha, Albert, William and August. Mrs. Schlueter remained a widow for a time and then married Carl Griebenow, who is now deceased. One daughter, Emma, was born to that marriage. Mrs. Griebenow is a resident of the town of Main and is now aged seventy years. She is very highly esteemed and is a member of St. John's Lutheran church. The old homestead on which she lives with her son William, contains eighty acres, fifty-five of which have been cleared.

August Schlueter attended the public schools in boyhood and then worked at the carpenter trade until 1904, when he started into the business of cheese manufacturing. He bought his plant of A. Heise, practically a new establishment as Mr. Heise had been operating it but two months. Mr. Schlueter has carried on the business since then with but one helper, his annual output being butter and cheese, for all of which he has ready customers. In 1905 Mr. Schlueter attended the trade school at Madison and was graduated there with his diploma as a qualified cheese maker and dairyman, and in 1906 received a dairy certificate from the Dairy School at Madison. He begins business about the middle of March and continues without interruption until December, generally closing down on the middle of the month. After his marriage he lived for one year on his father-in-law's farm, then moved for a year to the Herman Schlueter farm, returned then to the former place, again went back to the Schlueter farm and in the meanwhile made his arrangements concerning his present enterprise and came here. As he is a skilled carpenter he was able to put up his own substantial buildings and has everything very comfortable and convenient around his place. It lies five miles north and one mile west of Marathon City.

In October, 1904, Mr. Schlueter was married to Miss Anna Schulz a daughter of Fred and Emily Schulz, both now deceased, and they have had three children: Gilbert, who died when ten weeks old; and Clyde and Irene. In politics he is a Democrat and for the past five years has been treasurer of District No. 1, Rib Falls. With his family he belongs to Emanuel Lutheran church, of which he is secretary.

ISAIE A. LA CERTE, who has been a resident of Wausau, Wis., since 1878, is the leading photographer in this city, his studio being

located at No. 125 Clinton street, and is also financially and officially interested in many other business lines here. He was born north of Lake St. Peter's, in Canada, December 11, 1848, and is a son of Alexander and Mary (Caron) La Certe, both of whom were born and reared in Alsace-Lorraine, when it was yet a possession of France.

Until the age of sixteen years Isaie A. La Certe remained in Canada and there attended school. When he started out from home a possible love of adventure led him to go to the West and he spent two and one-half years in California. In 1878 he came from there to Wausau and here worked for several years at the carpenter trade during the summer seasons and in a logging camp in the northern woods during the winters. It was in 1887 that he started into the photographic business, in which he has been so very successful, although not more so than in other avenues of business, his business capacity and foresight being evidenced in numerous ways. He carries a full line of photographic supplies and handles the Eastman kodak goods in connection with his studio work. He was one of the first to engage in the automobile business here, which he continued for three years and also for a number of years dealt in bicycles and supplies. He is a stockholder in the Wausau Fixture and Furniture Manufacturing Company; in the National German-American Bank; in the Wausau Ice & Fuel Company, and in the Wausau Building, Loan and Investment Association, of which he has twice served as manager and for several years has been a director, has been district manager for the Security Mutual Life Insurance Co., for the state of Wisconsin as long as the company has done business in this state; and is also a director of the Cash Trading Company, and of the Wausau Comercial Club. To all of these enterprises he gives close attention and is justly considered a representative business man of this section.

At Wausau, in 1884, Mr. La Certe was married to Miss Celina Pregent, who was born in Canada, and eight of their nine children are living: Will, Victoria, Urben, Digneur, Clarence, Norman, Larence and Docilla. Mr. La Certe and family are members of the Roman Catholic church. His fraternal connections include membership with the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin.

CARL N. DEHLINGER, general blacksmith and carriage repairer, a specialist in horseshoeing and an inventor of more than ordinary

merit, has been a resident of Wausau for the past eleven years. He was born on a farm in the town of Sharon, Portage county, Wis., January 7, 1877, and is a son of Nicholas and Regina (Meyer) Dehlinger.

Carl N. Dehlinger was reared on the home farm but his tastes and talents soon showed that nature had intended him for a mechanic and as soon as his father could spare him he went to Nelsonville, Wis., and there worked in a blacksmith shop for six months and for three months more at Stevens Point. He then went back to the home farm and ran a blacksmith shop there for three years and then came first to Wausau. One year later he accepted a shop position at Merrill and worked there for seven months, afterward going to Rockford, Ill., where he worked at his trade six months longer and then came back to Wausau, where for one year he was in the employ of Herman Hartwig, whom he bought out in September, 1909. Being a skillful workman and very obliging Mr. Dehlinger enjoys about as much patronage as he can handle but he finds time also to perfect many inventions, the ideas for which come to him while working at his forge. He has secured patents for the following useful articles: a stone picker and a carpet stretcher which may also be utilized for stretching wire for fences, and others, equally practical.

Dr. Dehlinger was married first to Miss Rosie Kumba, who died in 1904, his second marriage being to Miss Ida Hess. They have three children: Ruth, Arthur and Lucile. Mr. Dehlenger is a member of St. James' Catholic church and belongs to St. Joseph's Society and also to the fraternal order of Owls.

H. S. WAHL, M. D., physician and surgeon at Stratford, Wis., and a director of the Stratford State Bank, may almost be called a pioneer of this place as he came in 1895, when it was but a hamlet. He was born in Ontario, Canada, August 19, 1860, and is a son of Frederick and Catherine Wahl, old residents of County Perth, Canada.

H. S. Wahl was the first of his parents' four children and attended school in his native place through boyhood and youth. After some preliminary medical reading he entered the medical department of the Northwestern University, at Chicago, Ill., and was graduated in the class of 1884. For two years afterward he engaged in medical practice at Minnesota City, Minn., and then went to Winona, where he continued until 1895, when he came to Stratford. The village proper at that time did not seem a very encouraging field as the total population did not

exceed 200 but there was a large adjacent territory, although but sparsely settled. For a number of years Dr. Wahl had a hard practice, covering miles of unbroken prairie day after day in his merciful ministrations to the sick and injured. Although in later years he has somewhat circumscribed the area of his practice, yet the old families ten miles distant north, fifteen east, six south and nine west still make such appealing calls that he retains them on his list of patients that receive personal services. Dr. Wahl is serving as health officer, is examining physician for all the standard insurance companies and is a valued member of the county and state and the American Medical Association. He is a charter member as well as a director of the Stratford State Bank, is interested also in the Albandale State Bank and in the Marathon County and Stratford Telephone Company.

Dr. Wahl was married in Minnesota to Miss Clara Waterman, a very accomplished lady, a teacher in the High School. At death she left one son, Harry Roswell, who is a prominent physician of Cleveland, O., and is also connected with the research department of the Western Reserve Medical College and assistant professor of pathology. His scientific attainments have secured him several degrees. Dr. Wahl was married (second) to Miss Emma Eirman, of Milwaukee, Wis. He is a Republican in his political views.

GEORGE A. STELTZ, who is serving in his fifth year in the office of city assessor of Wausau, Wis., has been identified with the interests of this city for the past thirty-three years and is a factor both in political and business life. He was born at Wauwatosa, Wis., October 9, 1860, and is a son of Conrad and Margaret (Smith) Steltz. Conrad Steltz followed the trade of cooper. Both he and wife died at Beaver Dam, Wis., in October, 1900, he surviving his wife but three weeks. He served as a soldier in the Civil War.

George A. Steltz was about four years old when the family moved from near Milwaukee to Beaver Dam, where the father enlisted in the Federal Army, and there he was reared and attended school. Until the age of sixteen years he worked on a farm near Beaver Dam and then came to Wausau, December 1, 1879, and from 1879 until 1884 worked at lumbering in the woods. In the latter year he embarked in the liquor business, but one year afterward, in 1885, was employed by the Halley People to help set up the pump for the city waterworks, completing that contract by Thanksgiving of that year. Mr. Steltz then became

cooper and millwright in the flour mill of H. E. McEachon, with whom he continued for twenty-three years. His election as city assessor caused him to retire from the mill and ever since official duties have largely occupied his time. He is held in very high regard in the Second Ward of the city, of which he has been alderman for thirteen years.

On September 14, 1885, Mr. Steltz was married to Miss Matilda Albrecht, of Wausau, and two children were born to them: Clara, who died in 1888 and Fred. The latter was born in February, 1889, and is a lineman with the Wausau Telephone Company. Mr. Steltz is identified with Lodge No. 215, Odd Fellows and to Encampment, No. 79; to Lodge No. 1464, Modern Woodmen of America; Lodge No. 3, Beavers; and the Eagles.

CHESTER A. GLASS, president of the Glass Fruit Company, of Wausau, Wis., with quarters at No. 1 Scott street, shippers and handlers of fruit, produce and flour, has been in the produce and commission business for the past ten years and, in fact, has been connected with this line ever since the end of his school days. He was born at Green Bay, Wis., January 24, 1888.

As a youth Chester A. Glass became an employe of the Thomas Produce Co., a general commission, fruit and produce house at Green Bay and continued with that firm in various capacities until 1909, when the firm sent him to Wausau as manager of their branch house in this city. In 1911 the Glass Fruit Company was organized and incorporated with Chester A. Glass as president; Louis Trentel as vice president, and James E. Murray as secretary and treasurer, with a capitalization of $15,000, this firm succeeding the Thomas Produce Co., at Wausau, but not the old house at Green Bay. The Glass Fruit Company has under contemplation the establishing of numerous branch houses, and they now employ two traveling salesmen, a city salesman and eight other individuals. The past success of this house gives reason for anticipated prosperity in the future.

Mr. Glass was married at Wausau to Miss Anna Plier, a daughter of Anton Plier. Mr. Glass is identified with the Elks and with the Wausau Club. His political activity is only that of an earnest and trustworthy citizen.

THEOPHILUS SMITH, M. D., deceased, for many years stood at the head of the medical profession at Wausau. He was a man of

scholarly attainments and of strong personality and for forty years exerted a beneficial influence in all matters pertaining to public affairs in this city. He was born in 1817, at Clarksburg, now West Virginia, a son of Jesse and Jane Smith, and in his boyhood was reared under the old regime of slavery.

Dr. Smith accompanied his parents in his youth to Jefferson county, Pa., and after preparing for a medical career entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he secured his degree, and in 1862 he came to Wausau. Here he engaged in medical practice almost continuously until his death, February 27, 1904. A Republican in politics he was ever interested in public matters along the lines that his own good judgment dictated. He served as postmaster of Wausau for a short period preceding his death.

Dr. Smith was married first in Pennsylvania to Miss Emily Postlethwaite, who died in that state, the mother of five children. In 1867, at Wausau, Dr. Smith was married to Mrs. Harriet (Crown) Millard. She was born in Vermont, December 16, 1832, a daughter of Alanson and Amity Crown. She was fifteen years old when she came to Green Lake, Wis., and from there, in 1851, to Wausau, and in the following year was married to Burton Millard, who was a millwright by trade and a young man of sterling character. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted for service, entering Co. G., 5th Wis. Vol. Inf., and was the first victim of the war from Marathon county, falling at Yorktown, April 30, 1862. He was survived by his four children: Harriet; Albert, who is a resident of Milwaukee; Arthur, who is a printer, lives at Galveston, Tex.; and Paul, who is assistant postmaster of Antigo, Wis. To Dr. and Mrs. Smith three children were born: Laura, who is the wife of F. E. Bump; Mary, who is the wife of Dr. Joseph F. Smith; and Charles, who is a resident of San Jose, Cal. Mrs. Smith continues to reside in the same residence which Mr. Millard erected in 1861, on Third street, which, after her marriage to Dr. Smith, was moved by contractors straight through the lot so that it now fronts on Fourth street. Mrs. Smith has considerable other city property, some of it being in the very heart of Wausau.

C. C. DE LONG, general merchant at Edgar, Wis., where he is also identified with the other leading business enterprises, was born in Fond du Lac county, Wis., November 18, 1860, and is a son of Charles and Caroline (Shurtliff) De Long. The parents of Mr. De Long were born,

reared and married in the state of New York and from there came to Wisconsin. They had four sons and one daughter, C. C. being the only member of the family now living in Marathon county. The mother died at Edgar when aged seventy-three years and the father when aged seventy-four years.

C. C. De Long was reared and attended school in Monroe county, Wis. His first business responsibility was as agent for the Lake Shore Railroad for two years, then was transferred to Pelican Lake and from there to Crandon in Forest county, where he served for eight years as county clerk, elected on the Democratic ticket. He then embarked in a general store business at Pelican Lake in partnership with S. B. Roberts, which was conducted for three years under the firm name of C. C. De Long & Company. Mr. De Long then came to Edgar with Mr. Roberts and the business was continued under the former name until the death of Mr. Roberts and Mr. De Long still retains it as it is so firmly established in public regard. He deals in groceries, dry goods, shoes, grain, wood and hay. While living at Pelican he was postmaster, and when the village of Edgar was organized was its first president, has been one of the trustees ever since and for eight years has been school treasurer. He has an interest in a cranberry marsh, is a stockholder in the Edgar Telephone Company and also in the Edgar, Cassel & Emmett Telephone Company, and since the reorganization of the Edgar Bank of Edgar has been a charter member, a stockholder and a director.

Mr. De Long married Miss Cora B. Pratt, who was born in Monroe county, Wis., a daughter of Mrs. Annie Pratt, and they have three children: Edna, who is assistant to Postmaster Wagner, at Edgar; C. H., who is a clerk in his father's store; and Fayette, who still goes to school. Mr. De Long is a Thirty-second degree Mason.

HON. CHARLES A. BARWIG, who is one of the prominent business men of Wausau, was born at Milwaukee, Wis., in 1859, and is a son of Charles and Eliza (Swatzburg) Barwig. Charles Barwig was a native of Germany and was young when brought to the United States but became a very prominent man in Wisconsin, both in public life as well as in business. His parents came to America with their family in 1847 and settled at Germantown in Washington county, Wis., where they spent the rest of their lives. In 1864 Charles Barwig moved with his family to Milwaukee and later to Mayville, Wis., where he subsequently became the leading citizen, mayor of the town, a member of

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the board of education, a delegate to the Democratic National Convention and thrice was elected to Congress. He died March 9, 1812, surviving his wife almost three years, her death occurring October 19, 1909, at the age of sixty-eight years. She was born in 1841 and was the first German child of her sex born at Milwaukee. The family consisted of one daughter and four sons: Eamelia, who is the widow of Fred Schwartz, resides at Mayville; Byron, who is in the wholesale liquor business at Mayville; Charles A.; and George and Robert, both of whom are in the furniture business in Chicago.

Charles A. Barwig was five years old when he accompanied his parents to Mayville and there he attended the public schools and the German and English Academy, after which he went into business with his father at Mayville, where he continued to reside until May, 1903, when he moved to Wausau, selling his interests at Mayville. Here he opened the first wholesale liquor house in the city. He was one of the organizers of the Citizens State Bank of Wausau and is vice president of the same; is secretary and treasurer of the Wausau Brick and Tile Company; is vice president of the Fire and Police commission; treasurer of the Wausau Advancement Association; and is president of the Marathon County Agricultural Society. For seven years Mr. Barwig served in the office of mayor of Mayville and has always been more or less active in politics, ever giving hearty support to the Democratic party.

In 1879 Mr. Barwig was married to Miss Bertha Hellberg, of Milwaukee, her father being an early distiller and manufacturer there. Mr. and Mrs. Barwig have four children: Melville, who is a graduate of St. John's Military School, is working for his uncles in Chicago in the furniture business; Margaret, who is a student at Downer College; and Charles and Richard, who are yet at home and in school. Mr. Barwig and family are members of the Lutheran church. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason and belongs also to the Elks and the Eagles.

JACOB GENSMANN, president of the George Ruder Brewing Company of Wausau, Wis., and a director of the First National Bank of this city, has spent almost his entire life in Wisconsin and is justly numbered with the big and helpful men of Wausau. His birth took place February 24, 1844, in Kreiss Bachrach, Province of Rhine, Germany, a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Breidenbach) Gensmann.

In 1851 the parents of Mr. Gensmann emigrated to America and, although but seven years old at that time, he has very distinct recollections of

the great changes in the life of the family incident to travel and association with new and wonderful conditions. Philip Gensmann settled with his family on farm land in Washington county, Wis., and the son gave his father assistance until he was fifteen years of age. He had but few educational opportunities, but possessed sound common sense and the sturdy spirit of independence inherent in every real German and in thinking of his future, decided that the acquisition of a trade would be the first step in advancing it. For three years he served as an apprentice to the shoemaking trade in a neighboring village and was eighteen years old when he came first to Wausau, a very different place indeed from what it now is, the change having been brought about by the energy, enterprise, and wisdom of such men as Mr. Gensmann. He secured work at his trade with George Halder, a shoe merchant, located on the main street of the village, and when his employer moved to another place some time later, Mr. Gensmann, with Ernst Schulze and Peter Zimmerman, started into the shoe business under the firm name of Jacob Gensmann & Co. Mr. Gensmann continued in the business until 1867, when he embarked in the saloon business in a small building on the site of the present substantial one, and remained in that business until 1872, when he started in the lumber business, first being alone and later being in partnership, his operations in subsequent years reaching into vast amounts. Mr. Gensmann has erected a number of the substantial business blocks at Wausau and has had many business enterprises operating with his capital. It may not be out of place to quote here a bit of advice that Mr. Gensmann once gave when asked to point out the way to young men ambitious for success: "Make it a point never to spend as much as you earn, and keep constantly at work. You will find that if you lay by some money each month that some day you will have a comfortable competence."

At Wausau, in 1868, Mr. Gensmann was married to Miss Amelia Wilde, who was born in Germany, and seven of their sixteen children are living. He has always taken an active and earnest interest in civic matters and at times has consented to serve in the city council and on public boards of different kinds as emergencies have arisen, but his participation in politics has been merely nominal. Mr. Gensmann is one of the heaviest tax payers of Wausau.

GEORGE G. GREEN, of the firm of Green Bros., owners of the City Bus and Baggage line at Wausau, with which business he has been identified since July 1, 1896, was born at Wausau, Wis., June 26, 1867, and is a son of George G. and Sarah Jane (Partridge) Green. George G. Green, Sr., was born at Bloomfield, Trumbull county, O., in 1816 and

was reared in his native state, coming from there in 1840 as a pioneer to Marathon county. He was a lumber jack on the river and also built dams and bridges. His death occurred in 1893. He was twice married, his second union being with Sarah Jane Partridge, who was a daughter of George W. Partridge, an early settler and for many years a justice of the peace at Mosinee, Marathon county. Mrs. Green died in 1894.

George G. Green, Jr., was reared at Wausau and obtained his schooling here and then, for a time, was employed variously in the iron district of Northern Wisconsin, when satisfied with a wandering life returning to Wausau. Here his brother, J. R. Green, with C. C. Jones, had established an omnibus line some eighteen months before and George G. bought the Jones interest and since then the brothers have continued and expanded the business, under the firm name of Green Bros. They are well equipped for all kinds of transportation, operating five omnibuses, three baggage wagons and other vehicles, have nine head of horses and employ four men beside giving their own services.

Mr. Green was married in 1897, to Miss Jessie Palmer, then of Wausau, but a native of St. John's, New Brunswick. She was two and one-half years old when her parents, John and Janette Palmer, brought her to Wausau, where the latter yet resides, the former dying in 1898. He was a contract painter. Mr. and Mrs. Green have four children: G. Norman, J. Earl, Dorothy M., and Helen May. Mr. Green belongs to a number of fraternal organizations, including: the Knights of Pythias, the Eagles, the E. F. U., and the Royal Arcanum.

CHRIST JACOB KEINER, a well known citizen of Athens who has numerous important business interests in this and other sections, is associated with Ferdinand Lonsdorf and Frank Hubing in the proprietorship of the Athens Livestock Company, of Athens, Wis. He was born in Prussia-Germany, January 9, 1866, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Brick) Keiner. The parents of Mr. Keiner came to America in the early part of 1866, he being about three months old at the time, and located first in Pennsylvania and afterward came to Wisconsin. The father died at Athens but the mother survives and lives at Rib Falls. They had three children: Margaret, who is the widow of Ernest Ludwig; Frederick and Christ Jacob.

Until he was thirteen years of age, Christ Jacob Keiner was permitted to attend the public schools but then went to work in the coal mines and

labored there for two years. He was about fifteen years old when his parents came to Wisconsin and settled on a farm and from then until he was twenty-two he worked on farms in Ozaukee and Marathon counties, coming then to Athens where he conducted a butcher shop for nine years, and still owns it, having it carried on by a very capable tenant. Since retiring from its active management he has given his time largely to shipping livestock to Chicago. He is interested in log and timber lands in Taylor county, Wis., and expects to put 1,000,000 feet on the market in 1913. Mr. Keiner owns ten acres of land adjoining the village of Athens, where he has also a comfortable home residence and three improved lots.

Mr. Keiner was married November 22, 1895, to Miss Eliza Romang, who was born in Switzerland and was six years old when she came to America in company with her parents, Gottfried and Eliza (Steffen) Romang, both of whom are living. The father followed farming after coming to Wisconsin. Her brothers and one sister are: Gottfreid, Emanuel, August, Charles and Louisa, who is the wife of Edwin Plisch. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Keiner: Louisa, Henry, Carl, Ida, Martha and Freda. The family belongs to the German Presbyterian church. In politics Mr. Keiner is a Democrat and for several years served usefully as a member of the village council. He is connected with several well known fraternal organizations including the F. O. E., the Beavers, and the M. W. A., at Athens.

THOMAS F. DELANEY, for a number of years an active business man of Wausau, now lives in comfortable retirement, occupying his modern building at No. 616 Third street, Wausau. Mr. Delaney is a native of Wisconsin, born November 26, 1856, and is a son of Martin Delaney.

Thomas F. Delaney attended the public schools at Milwaukee and afterward learned the trade of plumber, and came first to Wausau in 1881 to install the plumbing in the Hotel Bellis for a Milwaukee firm of contractors. After his work here was finished he returned to Milwaukee, but soon afterward his employer, W. E. Goodman, established a plumbing branch at Wausau and put the same in charge of Thomas F. Delaney and John F. Lee as his most responsible men. They subsequently bought the Wausau business and continued it under the firm name of Delaney & Lee until 1891, when Mr. Delaney went into business alone, at No. 704 Third street. In 1897 he erected the fine busi-

ness block at No. 616 Third street, moved his business here and utilizes the other part of the building as a residence. On April 1, 1902, he sold his plumbing and heating business and since then has lived somewhat retired, keeping in touch with business only in the matter of collecting his rents and keeping his properties in order.

Mr. Delaney was married at Wausau to Miss Henrietta Bluhm, who was born in Germany. They are members of St. James Catholic church of which he was a trustee at the time of its organization and served as such for four years. In politics he is a democrat and from 1908 until 1912 served in the city council, representing the Fourth Ward. He is identified with the Knights of Columbus and with the Catholic Order of Foresters.

CHARLES W. HARGER, who is vice president of the Marathon County Bank, at Wausau, Wis., has been identified with this solid financial institution for thirty-eight years, was one of its organizers, has ever since been an official and so closely has been connected with its affairs that the bank's history and his own are of the same woof and web. Mr. Harger was born at Stone Mills, Jefferson county, N. Y., September 11, 1842, and is a son of Wilson H. and Amy M. Harger. The father was a merchant but died too early to have accumulated a fortune in business.

In his native state Charles W. Harger attended the public schools. Being early deprived of a father's advice and practical assistance, Mr. Harger started out for himself when seventeen years of age and in 1859 came to Wisconsin, finding plenty of employment here, but in those days it was mainly of a rough sort to which the son of an eastern merchant had not been inured. In the course of time he began training for a railroad career, becoming first a fireman, and for several years was an engineer and then circumstances led to his becoming interested in a woolen mill at Watertown, Wis. It was from there that Mr. Harger came to Wausau, where, with other men of capital, he organized the Marathon County Bank, which opened for business on January 1. 1875, and he became its cashier, in which office he continued until elected vice president. Mr. Harger's integrity is one of the bank's assets and its long continued and still increasing prosperity, may, in some measure, be attributed to his care, interest and advice, he devoting all his time to this business.

Mr. Harger married Miss Kate M. Scholfield, of Wausau, Wis., and

they have four children: Anna Gertrude, who is the wife of George E. Diamond, of Colorado; Mary S., who is gifted with unusual musical talent, is an instructor in music at Boston, Mass.; Imogene, who is the wife of W. J. Hart, of Seattle, Wash.; and Constance V., who is well known in social circles in this city.

ANTON DERN, who has lived in Marathon county for fifty-two years, was one of the pioneers of Wausau and is the oldest living German settler in the county. He was born in Germany, April 15, 1832, a son of Anton Dern and his wife, the latter of whom died in the son's infancy and he was reared by a step-mother.

Anton Dern the younger attended a German school in boyhood and then worked in a malt mill until he was twenty-one years of age, when he secured passage on a sailing vessel bound for the United States. It is probable that he will never forget the eight months he passed on that vessel before he was finally landed in the harbor of New York. The country was strange and the people spoke a language he could not understand, but, at least, solid ground was under his feet and he immediately continued on his journey, his objective point being Marathon county, Wis. There he found employment in the woods but after one day's work was offered the job of taking lumber on a raft to St. Louis, Mo., as talesman, and accepted and when the trip was concluded was paid the sum of $105. He returned to Marathon county and went to work for a Mr. Goldsberry in a saw mill and remained for four years, when he entered into the teaming business. For the two following years he drove a two-horse wagon from Stevens Point to Wausau, making the round trip in three days, hauling beer, whiskey, flour and other commodities. He then began to make use of a four-horse team and for twenty-two years operated between Gill's Landing and Wausau. When the railroad was completed through here he gave up his teaming business as it no longer was profitable. Mr. Dern spent the next eighteen years as a logger, for eight years being in one camp and nine years in another. Mr. Dern's recollections of this hard-working period of his life are very interesting. Many changes have come about in the logging industry since those days and the same conditions will never again prevail but they developed robust and resourceful men. Mr. Dern then built the Northern Hotel at Wausau and conducted it for twenty-one years, his son and step-son conducting it since he retired. In 1908 he erected his fine brick residence which adjoins the hotel. He pur-

chased the land on which these structures stand, over forty years ago, and during all the time that he was engaged in teaming he had his barn on this property. When he came to Wausau it was a little frontier settlement, no city having yet been laid out, and no one being able to see far enough into the future to imagine its present beautiful proportions.

Mr. Dern was married first to Miss Anna Hyer, who, at death, left three children, the only survivor being Elizabeth, who is the wife of August Grossman of Wausau. His second marriage was to Mrs. Eliza (Kuhl) Forcey, widow of George Forcey. She had three children and one of her sons, George Forcey, is associated with Walter Dern in the management of the Northern Hotel. Six children were born to Mr. Dern's second marriage: Walter, Myrtle, Regina and Arthur, living, and Cornelia and Anton, deceased. Mrs. Dern died in December, 1910.

WILLIAM L. ERBACH, vice president, general manager and a director of the Rietbrock Land and Lumber Company, at Athens, Wis., is one of the representative business men and substantial citizens of this village. He was born at Milwaukee, Wis., October 25, 1868, and in a son of William and Elizabeth Erbach. William Erbach was born in Germany and was brought to the United States in his youth, grew to manhood here and during much of his subsequent life was a shoe merchant at Milwaukee, Wis. There he married, his wife also being a native of Germany who had been brought young to this country, and there she also died, the mother of three daughters and one son, two of the daughters being school teachers in Milwaukee.

William L. Erbach was educated in the public schools and is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. He married Miss Marianna Rietbrock and they have three children: William A., Frederick R. and Christine. In addition to his important interests above mentioned, Mr. Erbach is president of the Athens Telephone Company, vice president and manager of the Athens Electric Light and Power Company, is secretary and treasurer of the Athens Brick and Tile Company and also of the Athens Printing Company. He is a life member of the Western Guernsey Breeders' Association, the American Guernsey Cattle Club, and the American Breeders' Association.

FRANZ RITTER, president of the Ritter & Deutsch Furniture and Undertaking Company at Wausau, occupying the corner of Third and

Jefferson streets, has been identified with the business since 1884. He was born in Erfurt, Prussia-Germany, October 26, 1852, and in his own land attended school and there learned the cabinet-making trade.

In 1871, when nineteen years of age, Mr. Ritter came to the United States and immediately joined his brothers who were living at Milwaukee, Wis., and there he worked in their furniture store for a time. In order to see the country he then started out to travel in Kansas and other states and stopped at Chicago and St. Louis before returning to Milwaukee, where he resumed work at his trade until he came to Wausau and went into business in 1884 with a partner, the firm name being Ritter & Stahl. Later, F. M. Deutsch bought the Stahl interest and it was conducted as a copartnership until 1910, when it was incorporated as the Ritter & Deutsch Company, its officers being: Franz Ritter, president; Edward Langenhahn, vice president; R. C. Deutsch, secretary and treasurer; and F. M. Deutsch, general manager. The company owns its quarters and this is by far the largest establishment of its kind in this city. Its proprietors are men of capital and high personal standing and it is justly numbered with the representative business concerns of Marathon county.

Franz Ritter was married in May, 1880, to Miss Louisa Schlatter, of Milwaukee. They are members of St. Paul's Reformed church. He is a man of social tastes and belongs to the Beavers, the Woodmen of America, is president of the Sharpshooters' Club, for twenty-three years has been secretary of the D. G. K. U., and is a member and has been president of the Liederkranz Singing Society.

MISS GRACE M. STEVENS, librarian of the Wausau Public Library, at Wausau, Wis., has occupied this responsible position since she was appointed to it by the city board in 1910. Born in Oshkosh, Wis., Miss Stevens attended the public schools and completed the high school course in her native city, subsequently graduating from the Library School of the University at Madison, Wis. She has proved herself a very capable librarian, both by reason of her special training for the work, for which she has a genuine enthusiasm, and by her unfailing courtesy to the patrons of the library. She is an honorary member of the Ladies' Literary Club and is secretary of the Home Educational Department connected with the club. She is a member of the Episcopal church and has many friends among the refined and cultured people of Wausau.

FRANK KELLY, president of the Wausau Novelty Company of Wausau, has been a resident of this city for the past thirty-eight years. He was born at Stevens Point, Portage county, Wis., a son of Nathaniel T. and Nellie M. (Karner) Kelly. Milo Kelly, the paternal grandfather, came very early to Wisconsin and settled in the town of Weston in Marathon county, on the Eau Claire river at a point later known as Kelly's Mills. He probably built the mill which he operated under the title of Milo Kelly & Sons. After his death the mill was operated under the name of William P. Kelly & Bro., and after the death of William P. Kelly, Nathaniel T. Kelly purchased the former's interest in the estate and operated the mill until his death, when it was purchased by B. E. Jones.

Nathaniel T. Kelly was born in 1834 and was but a lad when his parents brought him to Wisconsin. He lived for some years at Stevens Point, where he was married, in 1860 to Nellie M. Karner, who was born in Massachusetts, later lived in New York and still later accompanied her father to Stevens Point, Wis., where he became a merchant and lumberman. Mrs. Kelly survives and resides with a daughter, Mrs. Gooding, at Wausau. Nathaniel T. Kelly removed with his family to Wausau in the spring of 1874, when he built his handsome brick residence on Grand avenue, and there his death occurred in January, 1883. Of the family of five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, the first and last born both died in infancy, the three survivors being: Frank; Mrs. E. A. Gooding, of Wausau; and Mrs. W. G. Norton, of Memphis, Tenn.

Frank Kelly secured a public school education and for ten years afterward engaged in the jewelry business at Wausau. In 1892 he with others organized the Wausau Novelty Company, for the manufacture of furniture novelties. From the organization of the company he has been a director and is its president. His additional interests are mainly in the line of banking.

In 1892 Mr. Kelly was married to Miss Florence Ward, a daughter of Edward Ward, of Neenah, Wis., and they have two children: Gooding N., who is a student in Beloit College, at Beloit, Wis.; and Florence Virginia. Mr. Kelly is a Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery at Wausau, and is a charter member of the Royal Arcanum. He belongs to the Wausau Club and also to the Wausau Country Club.

LOUIS REDETZKE, blacksmith and horseshoer, with quarters on the corner of Jackson and Second streets, Wausau, has been located here since August, 1903, when he became owner of this stand. He was born in the town of Stettin, Marathon county, Wis., July 14, 1880, and is a son of Samuel and Augusta Redetzke, both of whom died on the old home farm. They were natives of Germany and came to Wisconsin as children and were married in Sheboygan county, shortly afterward settling on the farm in the town of Stettin, where they remained. The mother lived until September 21, 1900, but the father died August 8, 1894. During the Civil war he served three years as a member of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and his war record showed that he had been a faithful soldier.

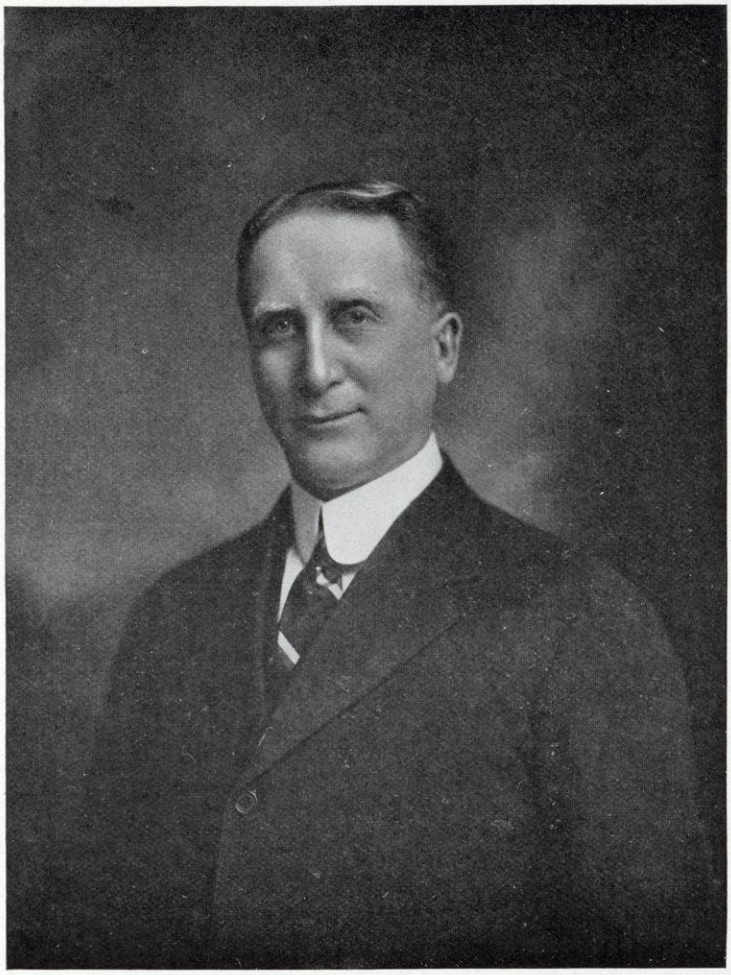
Louis Redetzke remained on the home farm during boyhood and youth and attended the country schools and then learned his trade at Edgar, Wis. In January, 1903, he came to Wausau and went to work for Mr. Hartwig and seven months later bought the place as indicated above. He has constant patronage as he is a skilled workman, and has invested quite considerable capital in his fine brick building in which his shop is located.

Mr. Redetzke was married to Miss Alma Plisch, of the town of Berlin and they have two children, Samuel and Irma. The family belongs to Zion Lutheran church. Mr. Redetzke makes no display of his political opinions but takes a good citizen's interest in local affairs and gives hearty support to all measures which seem to him will permanently benefit Wausau.

FRED DEVOE, manager of the Marathon Granite Company, of Wausau, Wis., has been a resident of this city for fourteen years and is widely known throughout this section. He was born near Richland City, in Richland county, Wis., and is a son of James and Olivia (Bangham) DeVoe and a grandson of Charles B. and Catherine DeVoe.

Charles B. DeVoe and wife were pioneers in Wisconsin and endured many hardships and dangers incident to the times. They were natives of Herkimer county, N. Y., and died in Richland county, Wis. The former was a blacksmith by trade and probably acquired some land. The maternal grandparents of our subject, Bronson and Helen Korah Bangham, came to Richland county from Michigan.

James DeVoe, father of Fred, was born at Utica, N. Y., and was twelve years old when, in 1849, he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin. For a



FRED DEVOE

short time he resided in Walworth county, but later settled permanently in Richland county, where he lived for 60 years, his death occurring there January 8, 1910. His wife Olivia, who was born in Michigan, is still living and resides with her son at Wausau, being now 63 years old. Their family numbered four children, of whom Fred is the eldest, the others being: Charles B., who is a piano dealer at Richland Center; Mrs. E. H. Edwards, of Richland Center, and Mrs. W. E. Keine, of Milwaukee.

Fred DeVoe had but few educational advantages in his youth. His father was engaged in the monument business and his services were required on the home farm, on which he worked from his eighth to his sixteenth year. He then went on the road selling monuments and was thus occupied, chiefly in Wisconsin, until he had reached his thirtieth year. He then located in Wausau and engaged in business for himself under the name of the Fred DeVoe Granite Company. In 1899 he secured additional capital, and the firm became the Marathon Granite Company, which has had a prosperous business career. Its present capital is $100,000 and 125 men are employed at the plant and in the quarries, three of the latter being located in Marathon county and one in Marinette county. The granite quarried is suitable both for building and monumental work and is shipped to every state in the Union and also to Canada and Alaska.

Perhaps few large industries in this section are conducted with so little friction as is the business of the Marathon Granite Company. Mr. DeVoe is a liberal, broad-minded man and has always recognized the just rights of labor, employing union labor entirely and showing by his method of conducting the business that he believes in the old Biblical adage: "The laborer is worthy of his hire." All his employes work but half a day on Saturday. He says that the only society he ever belonged to was a Sunday school. However, he has shown his recognition of the great principle of human brotherhood and his public spirit has brought pleasure to many residents of the city.

LEO C. SCHUETZ, merchant, doing business at Nos. 102-104 Grand avenue, Wausau, proprietor of a grocery, flour and feed store, is one of the enterprising young business men of this city, near which he was born, in the town of Wausau, October 31, 1885. He is a son of Conrad and Hanna Schuetz. Conrad Schuetz was born in Germany and came to America when nine years old with his father, John Schuetz, who purchased a farm in the town of Wausau, Marathon county, Wis. Conrad Schuetz was a carpenter by trade but was engaged mainly in logging

during his active years. His death occurred in March, 1907. He married Hanna Erdman, who was born in the town of Stettin, Marathon county, the Erdman family being very early settlers here, and she survives.

Leo C. Schuetz was young when his parents left the farm and came to Wausau and here the youth attended school and afterward took a course in the Wausau Business College. When he first started out to learn business methods, he was employed by Charles Weinfeld, in the clothing trade, with whom he remained one year and then became a clerk in the general store of Conrad Bopf, and for two and one-half years prior to embarking in business for himself, was a clerk for C. H. Wegner. In June, 1905, he established his present business on the corner of Forest and Grand avenues and through honest methods and reliable goods has won a widely extended patronage.

Mr. Schuetz was married February 12, 1912, to Miss Anna Haesle, a daughter of Vincent Haesle, of Marathon City. He is not very active in politics, but is interested in insurance, belonging to the F. R. A., and also carries an accident insurance in the Time Insurance Company. He belongs to the Odd Fellows.

CARL JUNKERMAN, proprietor of the Wausau Garage and the owner of his substantial building which he erected in 1909, its construction being of cement blocks, has been engaged in his present business, largely repair work, since 1907. He was born at Münster, Germany, October 3, 1875, and is a son of William Junkerman, all his ancestors having been of German nativity.

In his native land Mr. Junkerman attended school and as early as the age of fourteen years showed such natural mechanical skill that he determined to learn the machinist's trade and had already had experience in such work when he came to America in May or June, 1901. His first home after reaching the United States was at Buffalo, N. Y., where he was employed for over one year in the Pierce-Arrow works, the well known automobile manufacturers. Afterward he worked in a machine and automobile factory at Philadelphia for several years, from there came to Wisconsin and entered the employ of prominent automobile manufacturers at Milwaukee, the M. Duffy Automobile Company and the Allis-Chalmers Automobile Company, and from there came to Wausau and started into business for himself. He has prospered and now requires a force of about six to ten men to assist in turning out the work

that is brought to him, all of which is carefully inspected by himself before it leaves the garage.

Mr. Junkerman was married in Germany to Miss Irma Falzer and they have one son, Carl. During his five years of residence at Wausau, Mr. Junkerman has made many friends and is already recognized as a reliable and valuable citizen.

ROBERT W. SCHULTZ, who is now serving in his second term as supervisor of the town of Rib Falls, is one of the representative men of this part of Marathon county and owns 240 acres of fine land. It is located in section 23 and lies three miles north and one and one-half miles west of Marathon City. Mr. Schultz was born June 13, 1869, in Marathon county, Wis., and is a son of William and Sophia Schultz, who were early settlers in the town of Rib Falls. The mother is deceased but the father is one of the well known men of the town and makes his home with his son.

Robert W. Schultz grew to manhood in his home town and was educated here and since leaving school has devoted himself to his large property interests. He has eighty acres of his land cleared and has made all the general improvements and raises grain and cattle. He is one of the stockholders in the Farmers' Produce Company of Marathon City. In his political views he has always been a democrat, has served as treasurer of school district No. 2, also as health officer and as supervisor, in every position performing his duties honestly and efficiently.

Mr. Schultz married Miss Hattie Krahn, a daughter of Charles and Ernestina (Fleshman) Krahn, former residents of Marathon City, now deceased, and they have had seven children: Lettie, Leonard, Hilda, Harry, Adela, Esther, and Georgia, all surviving except Esther, who died when aged two years. Mr. Schultz and family belong to St. Paul's Lutheran church.

ELMER D. WIDMER, proprietor of the Wausau Business College at Wausau, Wis., which, through a steady and healthy growth is developing into a potent educational enterprise of this section, was born at Rockton, Vernon county, Wis., March 5, 1879, and is a son of Arnold and Viola (Kellicutt) Widmer. Arnold Widmer was born at Richterswil, Switzerland, and lived in Switzerland, France and Germany until he was nineteen years of age, when he came to the United States. His parents, who were Arnold W. and Barbara (Backmann) Widmer, spent their

lives at Richterswil, in the canton of Zurich, Switzerland. After coming to Wisconsin, Arnold Widmer was married to Miss Viola Kellicutt, a daughter of David and Judith (Kelly) Kellicutt, who lived in Monroe county, Wis.

Elmer D. Widmer attended the state graded school at Rockton and secured a teacher's certificate and taught school for four years. In 1900 he became a student in the Normal School at Stevens Point, where he profitably spent four years. On March 1, 1906, as half owner, he embarked in his present enterprise, one that has met with a hearty reception and of which he became full owner on November 10, 1906, purchasing the building on May 23, 1911. This he has entirely remodeled and in its present condition, equipments and opportunities, it is a credit to the city. Mr. Widmer belongs to that class of earnest citizens who love their country and intend to closely watch the future in political trend, being no longer complacent to see either easily swayed holders of power, or untried politicians the guiding forces of the government. Formerly Mr. Widmer was a republican. He belongs to the Wausau Lodge, F. & A. M., of which he is junior warden, and belongs also to the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Widmer is unmarried.

ALBERT M. PETERSEN, funeral director at Wausau, with establishment at No. 307 Jefferson street, has been in business here for himself since 1910, but during the greater part of his life has been identified with well known concerns of this city. He was born near the city of Thorondjem, Norway, June 22, 1879, and is a son of Andrew A. and Martha Petersen. The parents of Mr. Petersen came to Marathon county in the spring of 1881 and settled on a farm in the town of Stettin, which the father purchased and improved and the family lived there until 1890, when removal was made to Wausau. The father continued to be interested in farming and was a lumber scaler and dealer. He was accidentally killed in August, 1911, when his age was fifty-nine years. The mother survives and lives in the old home. They had four children, three sons and one daughter: Edward, who is a resident of British Columbia; Lewis, who is employed at Wausau; Alma, who lives with her mother; and Albert M.

Albert M. Petersen attended the public schools and then became a clerk in a general store at Wausau, where he remained ten years and after that went into the furniture business with the John Kiefer Furniture Company. He owned an interest in the Esch Furniture Company, which

became in 1901 the Littlejohn Esch Company, which plant was destroyed by fire in January, 1905, and at this time Mr. Petersen and Mr. Esch bought out that company's interests and erected a new building. The Wausau Furniture and Undertaking Company then bought out the Esch interest and eighteen months later the concern became the Kiefer Furniture and Undertaking Company, of which Mr. Petersen was manager until 1910, when he went into business for himself, having prepared for the same by taking a course in the Chicago Embalming School in 1901.

In June, 1903, Mr. Petersen was married to Miss Helen Hedstrom, a daughter of Nels Hedstrom, of Wausau, and they have one son, Melvin Sylvester, who attends the public schools. Mr. Petersen and family attend the First Methodist Episcopal church at Wausau. He takes no very active part in politics but his father was a republican. Mr. Petersen is a Chapter Mason and belongs also to the Knights of Pythias.

JOSEPH LAMER, who is one of the leading agriculturists of the town of Holton, where his well improved farm of 120 acres is situated, was born in Bohemia, Austria, December 16, 1862, and is a son of Frank and Anna (Pfohl) Lamer.

Joseph Lamer grew to the age of nineteen years in Austria and Germany and then determined to seek his fortune in America as other of his countrymen had done. He was not very well equipped for such an undertaking and this he fully realized before he reached Marathon county, Wis., his objective point, and if he had possessed sufficient capital to enable him to do so, he no doubt would have purchased a return ticket to his old home. Thus he probably would never have developed the energy and enterprise which were natural to his nature and Marathon county would never have profited as it has done through his influence and example of sturdy citizenship. He was, however, then just a homesick boy, with a sole capital of thirty dollars. His first resolve was to secure a month's work and when paid off to buy that coveted ticket for home and the old familiar surroundings, grown dear through the haze of absence. After one month of labor he decided that he could endure a little longer stay in Wisconsin and by the time that period of activity was over he had made friends and had commenced to like the country and concluded to keep to his original intention and make Marathon county his home. Although he anticipated hard work as a farmer he found it very laborious during his first three years, and then gave

it up for three years during which time he worked in the iron mines of Northern Michigan. Then he returned to farming and through perseverance and very hard work developed what is acknowledged to be one of the finest farms in this part of the county. Practically it is all improved and here he carries on general farming and dairying. Mr. Lamer may feel justified in taking pride in his success as he has won it through his unassisted efforts and today is one of the representative men of Marathon county, possessing the esteem and confidence of all who know him.

Mr. Lamer was married to Miss Emma Denzine and they have five children: Elzie, Anna, Rosa, Joseph and Herman. At times Mr. Lamer has accepted public offices in his town and has served on the town board and as school director. At the time of the great Lewis and Clark Exposition held at Portland, Ore., Mr. Lamer attended and while there enjoyed a visit with a brother and before his return to Wisconsin traveled all through the Pacific Northwest but came back well satisfied with Marathon county.

EMILE BERNARD QUADE, M. D., physician and surgeon, who has been in the active practice of his profession at Wausau for the past twelve years, was born in this city, October 11, 1877, and is a son of Julius and Amelia (Melange) Quade. The parents of Dr. Quade were born in Germany and came from there some forty years ago, locating first at Milwaukee, Wis., and coming from there to Wausau, when this city of wealth and culture was only a lumbering village on the border of a forest. Julius Quade was a wagonmaker and blacksmith and found plenty of work awaiting his skill for the place developed rapidly and its growth was substantial. Mr. and Mrs. Quade still reside at Wausau, the father having lived retired for the past twelve years. Their family contained four sons and one daughter: Martha, who is the wife of Gustav Scheide, of Wausau; Julius, who is a farmer in the town of Castle; Emile B.; Paul, who is scaler for the Mellin Lumber Company of Mellin, Wis.; and Bernard, who is engaged in the shoe business at Wausau.

Emile B. Quade attended the public schools at Wausau, the Wausau Business College and the Chicago Athenæum for two years, studying stenography in the latter institution, and then became stenographer and bookkeeper for the F. N. Pease Coal Company of Chicago, subsequently beginning his medical studies. He entered the Bennett Medical

College and was graduated in the class of 1901, after which he practiced for two years in a private sanitarium in Chicago, and remained there one year following his graduation. For one year before coming to his native city, April 28, 1903, he practiced at Ravenswood, Chicago. He is a member of the Marathon county and the Wisconsin state medical societies and the Wisconsin State Eclectic Medical Society and for the past two years has been corresponding secretary in the last named organization. Dr. Quade is the only native born practicing physician at Wausau, his birth having taken place at No. 503 Washington street. His present residence is No. 202 Clark street, while he maintains his office over the Citizens State Bank.

On May 24, 1902, Dr. Quade was married to Miss Magdalena Berner, of Chicago, a daughter of C. L. Berner, now of Topeka, Kans., and they have two children: Pearl, born March 3, 1903, and Madelon, born November 29, 1910. Dr. Quade commands an extensive practice.

BENJAMIN F. HAMMOND, one of the well known lumber operators of Marathon county, who came to Wausau in 1875 and has resided in this neighborhood ever since, has been associated with the Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Company at Arbor Vita, since June 8, 1893. He was born at Adams, in Jefferson county, N. Y., November 17, 1853, and is a son of William and Julia (Sullivan) Hammond, who moved to Manitowoc, Wis., in 1861.

Benjamin F. Hammond is largely a self-made man. He attended the public schools until sixteen years of age and then went to work in a saw mill far up the Manitowoc river. He came first to Wausau in 1875 but continued to work at different points, doing his last sawing at N. J. White's saw mill north of Colby, in Marathon county, in 1879, but from then until the present, his main interests have always been in connection with the timber and lumber business. He came to this section when the state was all covered with timber except right along the banks of the Wisconsin river, where it had been cut, and he worked at driving logs down the Wisconsin and its tributaries for a number of years. The Arbor Vita plant with which he has been connected for the past twenty years is one of the largest in the Wisconsin Valley and has an annual output of from forty to sixty million feet. In addition to his interests here, Mr. Hammond has a considerable amount of property to oversee including real estate at Wausau and a farm of 280 acres on East Hill, one mile from Wausau.

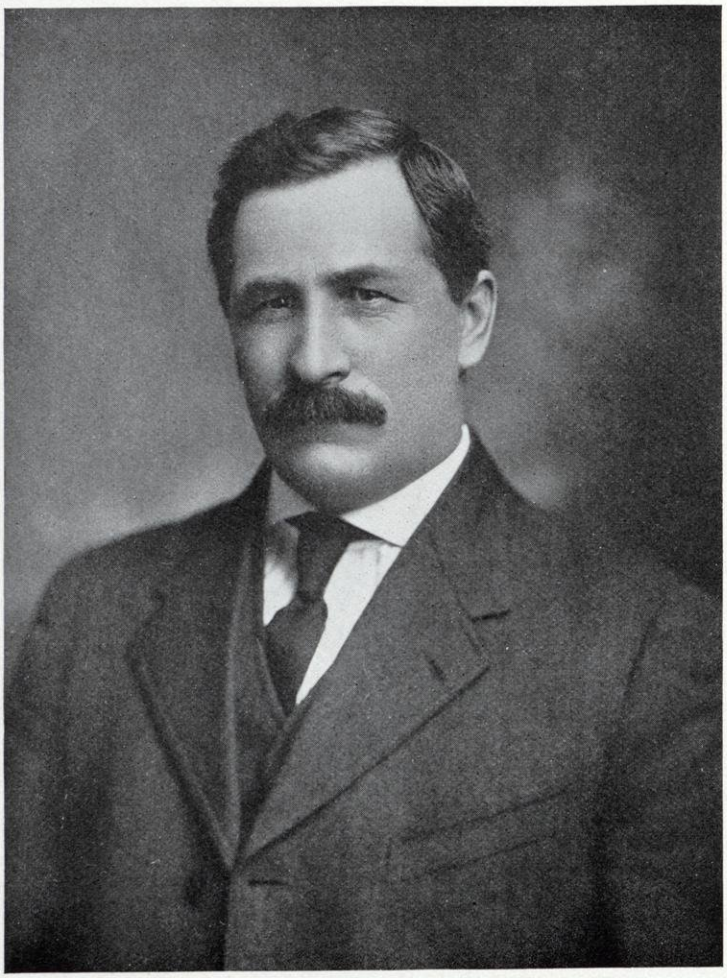
In 1875 Mr. Hammond was married to Miss Lucy Bennett, who was born at Claybank, on the west shore of Lake Michigan, and died at Merrill in 1883, survived by three children: Susan May, wife of Charles Ray, of Marinette, Wis.; Maude, who lives with her father; and Ray Leroy, who is employed in a paper mill at Tama, Ia. In politics Mr. Hammond is a Republican. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and belongs also to the K. T. M. He has never desired political advancement but has always taken an interest in the larger questions of civic life.

CHARLES TESS, owner and proprietor of the Edgar Bottling Works, at Edgar, Wis., and village trustee since the spring of 1912, was born in Kewaunee county, Wis., September 1, 1879, and is a son of Christian and Rosa Tess. The father died in Kewaunee county at the age of sixty years but the mother still lives there. Of the eight children of the family three survive.

In 1904 Charles Tess came first to Marathon county as a logger and spent two winters in the woods, following which he came to Edgar and here bought the Edgar Bottling Works from Peter Pestien. He has a large territory, his patronage being widely extended, delivering some fifteen miles in the rural regions and to all the small villages in this section. He gives employment to one man and keeps very busy himself, the product being all kinds of bottled soft drinks.

Mr. Tess married Miss Annie Mathieson, who was born in Manitowoc county, Wis., and they have two children, Lester and Harvey. The family residence and also the place of business are on Redwood street. In politics he is an independent voter. Fraternally he is identified with the T. I. C. and the Eagles.

A. J. LANG, who is serving in his third term as treasurer of his native town of Cassel, Marathon county, Wis., was born June 6, 1875, one-half mile distant from his present farm of eighty acres, in section 21, and is a son of Erhard and Mary (Baumann) Lang. Erhard Lang was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., a son of George and Cora Lang, who came from Germany. Grandfather Lang followed the mason trade at Pittsburgh for nine years and while living there five children were born: Erhard, Andrew, George, Joseph and Margaret. With wife and these children George Lang came to Wisconsin and after living for a few weeks at Marathon City settled on section 22 on land now included in



FRED SCHUBRING, JR.

the town of Cassel. It was an entirely wild region and he had to build a cabin and for a long time afterward unless some one of the family carried the flour from Mosinee on his back some days the family had to do without bread. He had two tracts of land, one of eighty acres and the other of thirty-five acres. Three children were born in Marathon county: Emil, Julia and Katie. Grandfather Lang died when aged sixty-nine years and the grandmother at the age of eighty-six years, and both were buried in St. Mary's cemetery. The youngest son, Emil, received the homestead.

Erhard Lang married Mary Baumann, who was of German parentage but was born at Pittsburgh, and twelve children were born to them: A. J.; Annie, wife of Anton Shilling, Jr.; Benedicta, wife of Jacob Knauf; William and Conrad, both residing in the town of Cassel; Mary, wife of Frank Waththl, of the town of Emmett; Edward, deceased; Carl; Leo, Henry and Helen; and a babe that died. Erhard Lang was a farmer and died on his farm in section 21, at the age of forty-seven years. He was a well known man and a leading Democrat of his town and served several years in the office of supervisor.

A. J. Lang was educated in the town schools and the parochial school at Marathon City and afterward learned the carpenter trade, also has engaged in farming and logging and has always led an active and busy life. After marriage in 1903, he settled on the present farm, having forty-five acres under the plough and about eight acres of his land he has cleared by himself. He carries on a general farming line and is prosperous.

A. J. Lang married Miss Anna Fochs, a daughter of Mathias and Anna (Werner) Fochs, of the town of Cassel. Mr. and Mrs. Lang have seven children: Louis, Benjamin, Hilda, Anna, Agnes, Andrew and Adaline Mary. Mr. Lang and family belong to St. John's Catholic church of Edgar, Wis. In politics he is a Democrat and in addition to serving in his present office he has been supervisor of his town for some years.

FRED SCHUBRING, JR., who has been identified with the lumber industry almost his entire business life, is president of the F. Schubring Lumber Company, of Wausau, Wis., which was established in 1906. He was born March 17, 1868, in the town of Wausau, Marathon county, Wis., and is a son of Fred and Amelia (Venteke) Schubring. The father came to Wisconsin from Germany in 1866 and was a farmer all his active life.

Until he was twenty years of age the younger Fred Schubring remained with his father on the home farm and during these years had secured a public school education. He embarked first in the lumber business in the town of Hamburg, in 1897, where he operated a small saw mill for four years. After he sold that property he engaged with the B. Heinemann Lumber Company, which subsequently organized the Eau Claire Mill Company, with headquarters at Wausau, and of this Mr. Schubring became president; this company operated a mill in the town of Ackley, in Langlade county. After disposing of his interests there Mr. Schubring became connected with his present concern at Wausau, which was incorporated April 23, 1909, with a capital of $40,000, its officers being: Fred Schubring, president and treasurer; Mrs. Fred Schubring, vice president, and Carl Lotz, secretary. The business is one of large importance here and employment is afforded eighty men.

On October 25, 1894, Mr. Schubring was united in marriage with Miss Louise Bopf, and they have two children: Arthur and Elta. The family belongs to St. Paul's Evangelical church.

ALBERT THEODORE KOCH, M. D., physician and surgeon, who has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession at Wausau for the past thirty-seven years, scarcely needs any introduction to the residents of Marathon county. He is also a veteran of the great Civil War, to which he dedicated two eventful years of his life, serving for the preservation of his adopted country, for Dr. Koch was born in Germany, May 9, 1839. His parents were Gotlieb and Regina Koch.

In 1856 the parents of Dr. Koch came to the United States and the father purchased a farm near Watertown, Wis. The youth was then sixteen years of age and his first duty was to assist his father in clearing and cultivating the homestead, in the meanwhile attending the local schools when possible. He was twenty years old when he went to Minnesota and there did some land speculating and also attended school in Field county and was a resident there when he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Co. C, 2nd Minn. Vol. Cav., contracting for three years. During the greater part of his time his regiment was made use of in fighting against the Indians in the Northwest, once getting as far south as Little Rock, Ark., but being recalled to suppress another uprising of the Indians and he received a wound in the leg on one occasion, at Wood Lake. He was honorably discharged on November 19, 1865, at Fort Ridgeley.

After the termination of his military service, the young soldier spent almost one year with his parents at Watertown and then returned to Minnesota where he engaged in farming for a few years and then began the study of medicine and for two years had as his preceptor, Dr. E. Morehouse, of Owatonna, Minn., subsequently entering the Bennett Eclectic Medical School, where he was graduated in the spring of 1873, having also been a student at Rush Medical College, Chicago. Dr. Koch located for practice at St. Ansgar, Ia., where he continued for four years, when, through the efforts of August Kickbush and Jacob Paff, he was induced to come to Wausau and this city has been his home ever since. Dr. Koch is a member of the county and state medical organizations and belongs to Custer Post No. 55, G. A. R. at Wausau. In his political life he has been in accord with the Republican party.

In 1860 Dr. Koch was married to Miss Martha A. Eastman, of Owatonna, Minn., a daughter of Hiram Eastman, a farmer in Steele county, and three children were born to them but early bereavement entered into the family circle. Helen, the eldest, lived only eleven years; and two sons both died from the effects of black measles, Eddie, at the age of eight years, and the other when but two and one-half years old. Dr. and Mrs. Koch are members of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church. He enjoys the distinction of being the oldest practicing physician at Wausau.

JOSEPH FRANKLIN SMITH, M. D., physician and surgeon, attached to St. Mary's Hospital, Wausau, with private office in the Wisconsin Valley Trust Building, came to this city in 1908 and is recognized as a very able member of his profession, commanding a fine practice and enjoying a large measure of esteem won by his personality. He was born at Huntington, Ind., and is a son of Aaron and Sarah (Caley) Smith.

Aaron Smith was born in Tuscarauwas county, O., but in boyhood was brought to Indiana, for a few years living in Wayne county but mainly in Huntington county, where he has been a general farmer and now lives practically retired. In the latter county he married Sarah Caley, a daughter of Samuel Caley, who was born in Pennsylvania and later moved to Wills county, Ind., and from there to Huntington county, where Mrs. Smith was born in 1845. They became the parents of four sons and three daughters: Joseph F.; Aaron Augustus, who is a farmer in Huntington county; Arthur Delano, who is a teacher in North Da-

kota; John Samuel, who is a farmer in Huntington county; Edith, who remains with her parents; Effie, who is deceased; and Lola, who is the wife of Roscoe Griffin, of Huntington county, Ind.

Joseph Franklin Smith attended the public schools, the Methodist Episcopal College at Fort Wayne and later the Valparaiso Normal School, in the meanwhile occasionally teaching school and for one year was teacher of physics at the Valparaiso Normal School. He then entered Rush Medical College, where he was graduated in the class of 1900, for two years afterward serving as an interne in the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, and one year as resident surgeon, additionally enjoying the privilege of being assistant for one and one-half years to Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, the distinguished professor of surgery of Rush Medical College. In 1906 Dr. Smith spent nine months in the University of Vienna and for two years after his return to America engaged in medical practice in Chicago, in the fall of 1908 coming from there to Wausau, where he devotes himself exclusively to surgery. He is a member of the Marathon County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Chicago Surgical Society and the Western Surgical Association.

In 1903 Dr. Smith was married to Miss Mary E. Smith, daughter of the late Dr. Theophilus and Harriet Smith, of Wausau. Dr. and Mrs. Smith are members of St. John's Episcopal church. He is a Knight Templar Mason and belongs to the Wausau Club and to the Wausau Country Club.

FREDERICK BRADFISH, one of the well known men of the town of Rib Falls, who is well qualified to speak of the pioneer hardships that attended early settlement in Wisconsin, having lived here since he was eight years old, was born in Germany, December 27, 1844, and is a son of Frederick and Rosa Bradfish. His farm of 165 acres lies in sections 7 and 18, town of Rib Falls, and he resides in the former section, five miles north of Edgar, on the east side of the range line road.

The parents of Mr. Bradfish came to the United States with three children and as pioneers settled in Washington county, Wis., securing land which the father cleared and cultivated but subsequently sold. The mother died in Washington county, when aged forty-five years and her burial was at Trentontown, Wis. The father survived to the age of sixty-five years, dying at Lake Superior, and his burial was at Hancock, Mich.

Frederick Bradfish lived at home until he was twenty-four years of age, in the meanwhile having some educational opportunities in the town of Trenton. He went then to Lake Superior where he worked in the copper mines for three years and then became a quartz miner in Colorado. Deciding then to return to agricultural pursuits he came to the town of Rib Falls and here secured 109½ acres of heavily timbered land, through which he had to blaze his way in order to find his own cabin when he wandered away from it. All the clearing done on his land he has accomplished himself, one of the greatest of his early problems being the making of roads, the most of them, to use a local term, having to be "underbrushed." For some time the only manner in which he could convey necessary provisions to his house was to carry them from Poniatowski. After he was well settled he returned to Washington county and there was married to Miss Helen Waldkircher, who was born at Newburg, Wis., April 7, 1861, and a daughter of Matthew and Appelonia (Gitzen) Waldkircher. The father of Mrs. Bradfish was born in Switzerland and the mother in Prussia and they were married in Washington county, Wis. Of their seven children, Mrs. Bradfish was the fourth in order of birth and she has one brother in Marathon county, Matthew, of the town of Halzen. The parents were early pioneers and when they passed through Milwaukee that city was but a village. Both died on their farm in Washington county, aged respectively sixty-five and sixty-four years, faithful members of the Catholic church.

Since marriage Mr. and Mrs. Bradfish have resided on the present farm and here their children have been born, seven in number as follows: Josephine, an educated and talented lady, formerly a teacher in Marathon county but now filling a position as stenographer in California; Frederick, who assists in the management of the home farm, which includes the raising of dairy cattle; Rosellia, who also is a resident, with her sister, of California, also is a stenographer and taught school for eight years in Marathon county; Annie, who has been a successful teacher in the county schools for six years; Eleanor, who has been teaching at Hamburg, for the past six years; Walter, who has been a teacher in the town of Rib Falls, for two years; and Laurence, who is yet a student. The family belongs to the Catholic church. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Bradfish recently resigned the office of chairman of the county board, in which he had served continuously for fourteen years.

HERBERT HAYES MANSON, who is engaged in the practice of law at Wausau and is the junior member of the firm of Bump & Manson, was born in this city, April 15, 1872, and is a son of Rufus P. and Catherine (Nicholls) Manson. Rufus P. Manson was born in 1830, came to Wausau in 1851 and went into the lumber business, and owned and operated saw mills until the time of his death, which occurred in 1897. He was not only an active and successful business man but was influential in public affairs and served two terms in the office of mayor of Wausau. He married Catherine Nicholls who survived him but a few months, passing away at Wausau, July 4, 1897. Of their family of ten children, Herbert Hayes was the youngest of the seven sons.

Herbert H. Manson completed the High School course at Wausau and two years later entered the University of Wisconsin where he was graduated in law in the class of 1897. He immediately entered into the practice of his profession, remaining alone until the spring of 1909 at which time he became associated with Franklin E. Bump under the firm name of Bump & Manson. He served three terms as city attorney of Wausau and in 1899 and again in 1900 was district attorney of Marathon county. He has additional interests, being a member of the firm of Manson & Weinfeld, dealers in timber and farm lands; is vice president and manager of the Wausau Mississippi Timber Company, and is also extensively interested in Wausau real estate.

In 1905 Mr. Manson was married to Miss Daisy Dye, a daughter of Dr. A. A. Dye, of Madison, Wis., and they have one daughter, Patricia. He is active and interested in political matters and a leading factor in Democratic circles, serving as state chairman from 1905 to 1909, conducting the campaign in 1908 for Col. Bryan, but resigning this office in 1909, having been a delegate at large from Wisconsin to the Democratic National Convention at Denver. For many years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN KIEFER, president of the John Kiefer Furniture Company and also president of the John Kiefer Produce and Creamery Company, is a representative business man of Wausau, of which city he has been a resident for forty-four years. He was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, June 7, 1845, and is a son of Conrad and Annie (Smith) Kiefer.

John Kiefer was reared and educated in Germany, being twenty-three years of age when he landed on Staten Island, in the harbor of New York. In 1868 he reached Toledo, O., and in August, 1869, came to

Wausau. As his trade was shoemaking, he opened a shoe shop and shoe store, being located in the J. Paff Bldg. and continued until 1876, when he sold out and in partnership with Jacob Paff built a tannery, with which he remained connected until 1878. In that year he embarked in a general mercantile business and carried it on until 1902, when he sold and went into the cold storage line, having built a storage plant in 1899. He has remained interested in the cold storage business until the present, giving it a share of his attention for he has additional interests. In 1907 he purchased a milk plant known as the Marathon County Creamery and manufactures ice cream, and owns also the John Kiefer Furniture Company. This enterprise was started in 1905 by the Wausau Furniture Company, in 1907 the present style being adopted. Mr. Kiefer takes justifiable pride in the fact that he has progressed in business entirely through his own unassisted efforts, in fact is a self-made man.

In 1871 Mr. Kiefer was married to Miss Bettie Tank, a daughter of O. G. Tank, of Wausau. They have had nine children, six of whom survive: Annie, who is the wife of B. F. Jones, of Oconomowoc; John L., who is secretary and treasurer of the Kiefer Bros. Produce Co., married Miss Jessie Crenshaw; Bertha Lillie, who is the wife of Don Bloss, proprietor of a fruit store at Wausau; Clara, who is the wife of Fred Wickman, a druggist, at Wausau; Otto, who conducts the furniture store for his father, married Miss Rugg, of Rochester, N. Y.; and Harry, who is interested in the produce business. In politics Mr. Kiefer and sons are Democrats. He is serving as supervisor of the Fifth Ward. With his family he belongs to St. Paul's Lutheran church at Wausau.

FERDINAND WEBER, a well known general farmer of the town of Rib Falls, residing on his farm of 160 acres, situated in section 23, five miles northwest of Marathon City, is a representative citizen of this section of Marathon county. He was born in this town, October 15, 1861, and is a son of Friedrich and Friederike (Rieman) Weber. Friedrich Weber was born in Germany, in 1824, came to America in 1856, and lived in Marathon county, Wis., as a farmer, and died in the town of Rib Falls when aged forty-three years. He married Friederike Rieman, in 1848, who was born in Germany in 1824 and still survives, being a member of the household of her son, William Weber. There were six children in the family and after the death of her husband, Mrs. Weber

continued to carry on the farm industries with the help of her sons. She is widely known and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Ferdinand Weber was six years old when his father died. He attended the public schools for some years but as soon as old enough contributed his services to the carrying on of the home farm. Later he spent three winters working in a lumber camp, afterward worked on a farm through two summers in South Dakota, following which he came to Rib Falls as a farmer, and after marriage settled permanently on his present place, on which, at that time, but thirty-five acres had been cleared. He now has sixty acres under cultivation and in addition to general crop raising he grows dairy stock. He has made many improvements here and put up all the substantial buildings, which include a fine brick house.

Mr. Weber married Miss Alvina Schroeder, who was born in the town of Rib Falls, a daughter of August Schroeder and they have six children: Louisa and Alma, living at home; Anton, an employe of the Underwood Veneer Company at Wausau; Walter, a teacher in District No. 1, town of Wein; and Clarence and Norman, both at school. In politics Mr. Weber is a Republican and many times his fellow citizens have testified to their high regard by electing him to local offices. For twenty successive years he was school clerk in Rib Falls District No. 2, for five years at different times has served as supervisor, being a member of the board at the present time, and for two years was chairman of the town board. The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

BERT C. GOWEN, city engineer of Wausau, Wis., an old and experienced civil engineer, is one of Wausau's own sons, born here October 25, 1855. His parents were William and Sarah J. (Riley) Gowen. In 1846 William Gowen came to Wisconsin from Boston, Mass., and took up a homestead at Sun Prairie, but lost his land on account of meeting with a serious accident which required him to return to the East for medical treatment for his broken leg. He then visited Florida but returned to Wisconsin in the spring of 1850 and in 1851 brought his family from Boston to Marathon county, taking up a homestead in the town of Wausau, seven miles northeast of the city of Wausau, as at present. He lived there until he had acquired full ownership but later in life was a manufacturer of saw mill machinery, which he invented. His death occurred at Wausau, February 18, 1910, having survived his wife from November 15, 1892.

Bert C. Gowen was reared at Wausau, attended the public schools and later Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., where he was graduated in the department of civil engineering. He returned then to Wausau and up to 1906 was mainly connected with railroading in his special line and at the time of his voluntary retirement was chief engineer of the Wisconsin & Michigan Railway Company, and Lake Michigan Car Ferry Transportation Company and superintendent of railroad, bridges and buildings, with headquarters at Peshtigo, Wis. Although this entailed an absence of twelve years from his native city it never interfered with his interest or loyalty and his home continued at Wausau.

Mr. Gowen married Miss Martha E. Rossman, of Wausau, a daughter of Charles Rossman, who now lives on his farm in the town of Ringle, Marathon county. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gowen, two of whom died in infancy, the one survivor, Clarence R., being a student in the Wausau High School. Mr. Gowen is particularly well known in fraternal circles, being a thirty-second degree Mason and belonging to the Mystic Shrine at Milwaukee; to the Knights of Pythias and is past chancellor of the local lodge, and to the Brotherhood of Engineers. He also was a charter member of the American Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association whose membership now includes thousands of the prominent engineers and railway officials all over the western hemisphere including Canada, Mexico and South America.

GUST LUECK, who is the owner of the widely known Clover Belt Stock Farm, 600 acres of valuable land lying in the town of Rib Falls, is one of the most industrious, thrifty and successful farmers, stock raisers and lumbermen in Marathon county. He was born in Germany, March 2, 1858, and is a son of Peter and Wilhelmina Lueck. The parents of Mr. Lueck were natives of Germany and when they came to the United States in 1871, they were accompanied by their children, two sons and three daughters. It was in the fall of the year when they reached Marathon county, Wis., and they remained that one winter with Gotthilf Koehler, in the town of Hamburg, but by April, 1872, Peter Lueck had selected his farm of ninety-eight acres and the family moved there. At that time no clearing had been done and the Luecks had to cut their own road. Very few settlers had yet ventured here and the nearest neighbor was two and one-half miles distant. It was hard work for the father to handle an axe effectively and much of this labor

fell to Gust Lueck, who, fortunately was of robust build. The father died on that part of the present farm, when aged sixty-three years, the mother still living on the homestead in her seventy-seventh year.

Gust Lueck attended school as all German boys do, but had few advantages after coming to Wisconsin. He is somewhat proud of the fact that he could be so useful to his father and on the pioneer farm cut the first and the last stump. At present he has 120 acres cleared for farming and attends to all his work himself. He raises Red Polled cattle and Poland-China hogs, and also has Scotch Collie dogs for sale, and on account of the abundance of clover grown here profitably, the pleasant name of Clover Belt was given the place. For the last twenty-one years he has sold his cream to the Hamburg Creamery.

Mr. Lueck was married to Miss Bertha Marth, who was born in Germany and was four years old when she was brought to America by her parents, Charles and Fredericka Marth. To Mr. and Mrs. Lueck the following children have been born, all in the town of Rib Falls; Henry H., who was married in Minnesota to Amanda Plautz; Martin C., who helps his father; Otto E., who is a merchant at Hamburg; and Paul F., Frank E. and Clara M. Mr. Lueck and family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran church. He is a stockholder in the Athens Telephone Company and in the Farmers and Drovers Store Company at Athens. In politics he is a Democrat and has served on the board of supervisors of the town of Rib Falls, and for twenty-one years has been clerk of District No. 2, Hamburg and Rib Falls.

EDWARD P. GORMAN, who is serving in the responsible office of district attorney of Marathon county, is one of the younger members of the Wausau bar, the senior of the law firm of Gorman & Prehn. He was born June 3, 1883, and is a son of Patrick and Mary Gorman. Patrick Gorman, one of the best known men in the lumber industry for many years in this section of Wisconsin, now lives retired at Wausau. He was born in 1849 in the province of Ontario, Canada, and came to Marathon county in 1865, where he engaged in logging in the winters and farming in the summers, becoming well known in business and independent in a financial way. He married in Wisconsin a lady who was born at Stevens Point, Wis., in 1857, and was brought to Wausau by her parents in 1858, where she yet resides. Her father was killed by the Indians in the far west and she was reared in the family of August Gauthier, an old settler. Her sister Rose was reared by Benjamin

Single and is the wife of L. W. Thayer, of Ripon, Wis. The children born to Patrick Gorman and wife were: Mate, who is a trained nurse; Edward P.; Susan, who is the wife of John Selover, of Merrill, Wis.; Walter T., who has charge of the retail business of the Barker & Stewart Lumber Company; Ralph, who is connected with the Security Lumber Company of Saskatchewan, Canada; and Rose, who lives at home.

After completing his education, Mr. Gorman taught school for several years and after being admitted to the bar, practiced alone until June 1, 1910, when he entered into his present partnership. In politics he is a Republican. On December 1, 1911, he was appointed to the office of district attorney for Marathon county and subsequently was elected to the same and has proved his superior qualifications for so responsible an office. Mr. Gorman was married August 20, 1912, to Miss Jean Alexander, a daughter of Hugh and Minnie (Malone) Alexander. They are members of St. James Roman Catholic church, of which he is secretary and a trustee. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, to the Catholic Order of Foresters, to the E. F. U. and the Eagles and also to the Wausau Club. He maintains his offices in the Heineman Building, Wausau.

CARL MERKLEIN, who conducts a first class meat market at No. 524 Scott street, Wausau, is well known in this line to a large circle of well satisfied customers. He was born at Wausau, December 18, 1868, and is a son of John and Caroline (Merklein) Merklein.

John Merklein was a highly respected citizen and well known business man of this city for many years. He came here early in the sixties and established a butcher shop on Jackson street and continued in the meat business during his entire active life, his death occurring July 5, 1906. His widow, who, like himself, was born in Germany, yet survives and continues to reside at Wausau.

Carl Merklein had the excellent educational opportunities offered by the public schools of Wausau. He began almost in boyhood to give his father material assistance in the butcher shop and then learned the business in a thoroughly practical way. For three years he was associated in business with his brother John Merklein at his present stand, but they sold out to a Mr. Steinke, of Merrill, Wis., but later Carl Merklein repurchased and began business on April 1, 1909. Mr. Merklein rents a slaughter house in the town of Weston near Scholfield. He is a careful buyer of cattle and gives his customers the very best that is in the market.

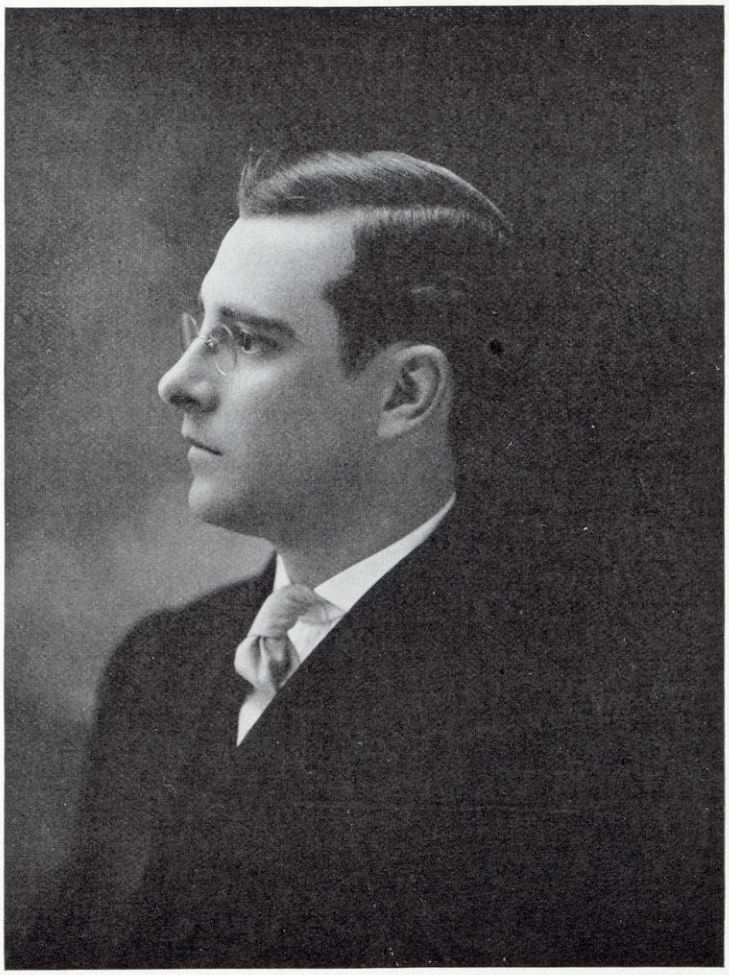
Mr. Merklein married Miss Amelia Miller, a daughter of John Miller of Wausau, and they have two children: Marie and Ellen. Mr. Merklein is a member of the Woodmen of the World and belongs also to the Royal Arcanum. Although he takes much interest in public matters he has never desired public office, being contented with a just administration of the laws by honest men.

ARTHUR M. RODERMUND, M. D., who is one of the younger members of the medical fraternity engaged in active practice at Athens, Wis., was born at Sun Prairie, Dane county, Wis., May 11, 1882, and is a son of Dr. Matthew J. and Maggie (Maroney) Rodermund. Of their five children, Arthur M. is the eldest and the only son, the daughters being: Margaret, Edith, Lorena and Dorothy. The father is engaged in medical practice at Madison, Wis.

Arthur M. Rodermund first attended St. Mary's parochial school at Appleton, Wis., afterward entering Lawrence University, where he remained until graduation. He subsequently graduated from the medical department of the University of Illinois, in the class of 1907. He was elected a member of the Alpha Omega Alpha, Honor Fraternity during his senior year. After an experience of nine months as an interne at St. Mary's Hospital, Chicago, Dr. Rodermund came to Athens, where he has built up a fine practice. He is a member of the County, State and National Medical Associations and thus keeps well informed regarding everything pertaining to medical advancement.

On April 10, 1912, Dr. Rodermund was married to Miss Caroline Degner, a daughter of Henry and Caroline (Kreutzer) Degner, of Athens.

ADAM VON BERG, president of the State Bank of Mosinee, Wis., of which he was one of the organizers in 1904, has been at the head of this firmly established institution ever since and is one of the city's representative men. He was born in Dane county, Wis., April 6, 1854, and is a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Bates) Von Berg. The parents of Mr. Von Berg were born in Germany and came to the United States when young. After their marriage they settled on a farm in Dane county, Wis., but in 1870 removed to Kingston, Green Lake county, and there the remainder of their lives were passed. To this marriage six children were born: Adam; Angeline, wife of L. A. Hart; Andrew; Hannah, wife of F. A. Scheibe; Charles W. and E. J. After the death of his first wife, Andrew Von Berg married Magdalena Buhrmann and one son was born to them, Benjamin F.



ARTHUR M. RODERMUND, M. D.

Adam Von Berg grew to manhood on his father's farm, many responsibilities falling on him early as he was the eldest son, and his education was secured in the district schools, mainly in the winter seasons. He remained a farmer until 1903 when he retired from business except as a stockholder in local enterprises, until 1904 when he became interested in this financial institution and consented to assume the duties of its head which he has efficiently discharged ever since with the careful conservatism that has won and kept the confidence of the public. The other officers of the bank are: Louis Dessert, vice president; W. A. Von Berg, cashier, and Elizabeth Von Berg, assistant cashier, the directors being the bank officials with Carl Mathie and E. J. Von Berg.

In March, 1879, Mr. Von Berg was married to Miss Frances Gibbs, of Fox Lake, Wis., who was born in New York, a daughter of Benjamin F. and Caroline (Graves) Gibbs, whose other children were: B. F., Nathaniel, Aurelia and Alonzo. Mr. and Mrs. Von Berg have two children: W. A., who married Lottie Webb, and Elizabeth B. Mr. Von Berg and family attend the Methodist Episcopal church. Nominally he is a Republican but claims an intelligent and untrammelled citizen's right to cast his vote independently as his own judgment may dictate. He has long been identified with the fraternal order of Modern Woodmen of America.

JAMES E. M'KAHAN, D. D. S., who commands a large dental practice at Wausau, was born at River Falls, Pierce county, Wis., April 19, 1879, and is a son of George W. and Lena (Thoen) McKahan. The McKahan family was established in Wisconsin in 1852, by Samuel McKahan and wife, natives of Scotland, but former residents of Washington county, Pa., where their son, George W. McKahan, was born. He was nine years old when he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin and spent his subsequent life in this state, his death occurring in 1889, at the age of forty-two years. He married Lena Thoen, who is of Norwegian ancestry and still survives. Three sons and one daughter were born to them: Callie, who is the wife of Henry Elliott, of River Falls, Wis.; William D., who has charge of the Cudahy Bros. packing plant at Sioux City, Ia.; James E.; and George, who died of pneumonia in October, 1911, at Spokane, Wash., when aged twenty-four years.

James E. McKahan attended the public schools and after graduating from the River Falls High School entered the University of Illinois and

in 1905 was graduated from the dental department. In the same year he located at Wausau and has been in active practice here ever since. Dr. McKahan has always kept well informed concerning every advance made in his science and is a valued member of the Marathon County Dental Society and the Central Wisconsin Dental Society, for five years serving as secretary and treasurer of the former organization and for three years of the latter. With the exception of five years spent in the west, Dr. McKahan has been a lifelong resident of Wisconsin. On October 26, 1906, Dr. McKahan was married to Miss Pauline Anderson, of Menominee, Wis., daughter of Anton Anderson, and they have two sons, George and Paul. In politics he is identified with the Republican party.

HON. GUSTAV MUELLER, senior member of the well known firm of Mueller & Quandt, shoe dealers at Wausau, Wis., is one of the leading business men and of high standing as a citizen. He was born in Bonin, Kreis Regenwalde, Province Pommerania, Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, on the 3rd day of June, 1847, a son of August Mueller and his wife Caroline (Schroeder) his father being parish teacher in this place, serving in that capacity for fifty years. Gustav Mueller attended the common school of his native land, and was reared in a comfortable home. At the age of seventeen he enlisted voluntarily in the army of Prussia in expectation of promotion, and being accepted, was sent to the military school at Juelich, Rheinish, Prussia. After taking the course for six months he was taken sick with typhus fever and laid up at the barrack hospital for six months. As soon as his condition warranted his transport to his parents' home, he was sent there as an invalid on furlough. When the war with Austria broke out in 1866 he was called into service, but after examination by the physicians was declared unfit for service by reason of poor health, and mustered out of service as an invalid. He then remained at home until the fall of 1867 when he emigrated to this country, reaching Wausau, where he had come with a friend, in the last days of November. He was an entire stranger when he came here, but was soon employed as a clerk in the general store of August Kickbusch, doing farm work for his employer at odd times.

After an engagement of two years in that sphere, he was employed as a clerk in the dry goods and general merchandise store of Otto Siegrist, and stayed in that establishment for nearly one year, when he embarked in business for himself. At the store of August Kickbusch he had made the acquaintance of Chas. Quandt, another clerk in the same store, which acquaintance had ripened into friendship, and the two formed a partnership under the

firm name of Mueller & Quandt, opening the first exclusive boot and shoe store in Wausau at the corner of 3rd and Washington street. On December 1st, 1885, the firm moved into their present quarters in the J. Gensman Block. Their venture proved to be a profitable one, and was carried on successfully until the death of Charles Quandt in the year 1901. The business however is continued under the same firm name and with the same good fortune, Mrs. Mary Quandt having taken over the interest of her deceased husband, and the firm of Mueller & Quandt is now the oldest establishment mercantile firm in the city of Wausau.

Gustav Mueller was married to Miss Elizabeth Ringle in the year 1872 and five children were born to them namely: Louise, and Otto, both of Wausau, and Ida, Caroline and Emma of St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. Elizabeth Mueller died at Wausau on the 11th day of January, 1887. Gustav Mueller entered into a second marriage with Miss Clara Kressin of Milwaukee his present wife, on the 7th day of January, 1894, and they had one child, which died in infancy.

Gustav Mueller was elected Mayor of Wausau in the year 1890, and his administration was a very commendable one. He is a member of Wausau Lodge 215 I. O. O. F. since 1873, having joined the order in 1869. He is conductor of the "Liederkranz" since 1888 which he joined as a member several years earlier at its organization. Both he and his family are members of the St. Paul's Evangelical church of Wausau, where his wife belongs to the Ladies sewing and other societies connected with this church.

HON. ANTON MEHL, who has been a resident of Wausau, Wis., for full forty years, was born June 12, 1845, in Dornholzhansen Kreis Wetzlar Rhein, Germany, and is a son of John and Katrina Mehl, whose lives were passed in Germany. Anton Mehl has long been a very prominent citizen of Wausau and has been identified largely with its commercial development. He was reared and educated in his native land and there provided for future self support and independence by learning the shoemaking trade. America became the goal of his ambition but before emigrating he served in the German army and took part in the Franco-German War of 1870-71, spending almost an entire year on French soil. Shortly after its termination he set sail for the United States with the intention of joining a cousin, Henry Mehl, who was already established at Wausau, and after reaching here worked at his trade, in which he prospered through industry, and in the course of several years was able to open a retail shoe store and conducted it for twenty-five years, in 1880 erecting his own building.

In 1893 Mr. Mehl was elected county treasurer, when he retired

from the shoe business, and served two terms in that office. As early as 1876 he was elected a member of the city council and served also in 1877, and from 1887 until 1888, was mayor of Wausau and his thorough business administration advanced many of the important measures that benefited the city. He still has numerous business interests, being vice president of the Wausau Building and Loan and Investment Company, of which he was the first president; is a director of the Citizens State Bank, and a director of the Ruder Brewing Company. Mr. Mehl was president of the board of trustees of the Marathon County Asylum for six years and has frequently served on other charitable boards and benevolent committees. He is president of the German-American Alliance.

In 1873 Mr. Mehl was married to Miss Mary Schuetz and five children were born to them: Mary, who is the wife of George Falch, of Merrill, Wis.; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Otto Fehlhaber, cashier of the Wisconsin Valley Trust Company; Annie, who is the wife of Hans Mehl, who lives at Milwaukee; Lena, who is the wife of Charles Genshin, a wholesale leather dealer; and Hattie, who conducts a millinery business in this city. Mr. Mehl and family belong to St. Stephen's church.

EDWARD C. KRETLOW, who is president of the Marathon County Abstract Company, with offices in the First National Bank Building at Wausau, Wis., has been a resident of this city for forty-six years and his interests, business, social and political, are mainly centered here. He was born at Milwaukee, Wis., July 22, 1852, and is a son of Edward and Fredericka (Schmidt) Kretlow.

During the first fourteen years of life, Mr. Kretlow lived in his native city and attended school there. His father was a music director and as a professional man came to Wausau with his family in 1866, but one and one-half years later returned to Milwaukee. In 1871 Edward C. Kretlow came back to Wausau and this city has continued his home ever since. Prior to this he had learned the cigar making trade, in Milwaukee, and established a factory of his own at Wausau, in which business he remained interested for thirty-two years and then disposed of his interests in that direction. During eight years he was a bookkeeper for the firm of Heinemann Bros., from 1880 until 1888, and was then elected, on the Democratic ticket, city clerk, and remained in that position through two terms, and for the fourteen succeeding years was register of deeds for Marathon county. Still earlier than above mentioned, Mr. Kretlow had served officially, from 1874 until 1878 having been

deputy circuit court clerk, and in all positions of trust and responsibility has fully met expectation and performed his duties in an efficient and satisfactory manner. After retiring from public service, Mr. Kretlow embarked in his present line of business and is president of the Marathon County Abstract Company, dealing in real estate, insurance and collections.

Mr. Kretlow married Miss Johanna Staege, who was born in Dodge county, Wis., and they have one son, Louis J. Mr. Kretlow has identified himself with the Odd Fellows and the order of United Workmen and belongs also to the Royal Arcanum. He is recognized as a sound, reliable business man and in every way is a representative citizen of Wausau.

OTTO G. FEHLHABER, a well known financier of Marathon county, Wis., who has been secretary of the Wisconsin Valley Trust Company, at Wausau, Wis., for the past four and one-half years, had previously had bank connections and is experienced along this line. He was born in Marathon county, May 12, 1872, and is a son of August and Amelia (Plisch) Fehlhaber.

Otto G. Fehlhaber was reared in his native county and was educated in the country schools and the Wausau High School, after which he taught school very acceptably for three years, during which period he enlarged his circle of friends in the county and cemented friendships that have continued ever since. He then accepted a clerkship in the office of the county judge and also was clerk in the land office under Judge Marchetti and from that connection entered the office of Mylrea, Marchetti & Bird, attorneys, where he pursued law studies but has never asked admittance to the bar although well qualified, his subsequent interests and activities lying in another direction. For four and one-half years he was cashier of the bank at Edgar, Wis., and then came to the Wisconsin Valley Trust Company.

Mr. Felhhaber married Miss Elizabeth Mehl, of Wausau, Wis., and they have two children: Esther and Orville. He is identified fraternally with the Knights of Pythias and socially with the Wausau Club.

ERNST RINGLE, who is one of Marathon county's substantial men and representative citizens, resides on his farm of 240 acres situated in sections 34, 29 and 5-east, in the town of Rib Falls, four and one-half miles northwest of Marathon City. He was born in the town of Herman, Dodge county, Wis., July 19, 1867, and is a son of Carl

and Johanna (Erdmann) Ringle. The father was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to America when eight years of age. In early manhood he married Johanna Erdmann, who was also born in Germany, and they had five sons, Ernst being one of twins.

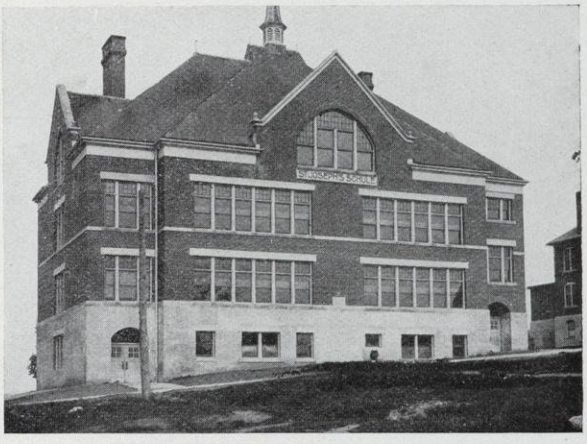
Ernst Ringle attended first a parochial school in the town of Herman and afterward was sent to college at Galena, Ill., following which he taught three terms of school in the town of Rib Falls, Marathon county. Here, in April, 1893, he was married to Miss Augusta Rux, a daughter of David and Minnie (Kunarski) Rux. The parents of Mrs. Ringle were natives of Germany. The mother died at Rib Falls when aged sixty-eight years but the father lives and still resides there. Mr. and Mrs. Ringle have four children: Herbert, Elvira, Milliard and Marvin.

After marriage Mr. Ringle settled on his present farm. At that time there were twenty acres cut over and a log house, 18x24 feet, a barn, 24x60 feet, and a stable, 18x42 feet on the place. Mr. Ringle brought his horses and wagon and immediately started improvements and now has sixty acres under cultivation and forty acres cleared for pasture. He grows about the average amount of grain for the land cultivated and has fine stock and cattle, his herd of Holsteins being exceptionally valuable. He has other business interests, being a stockholder in the Marathon County Telephone Company, a stockholder and a director in the Marathon Bank, and since July, 1907, is secretary of the Marathon City Brewing Company and is also a stockholder in the Farmers Union of Marathon county. He is secretary of the Stettin Mutual Fire Insurance Company, an office he has held since January 2, 1895, being the third incumbent in this company, which was established in 1876. He also keeps the minutes and books for the Stettin Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Ringle and family belong to the Lutheran church, of which he is secretary and treasurer. He is now serving in his eighth year as chairman of the town of Rib Falls and member of the county board and since July 5, 1892, has served continuously as clerk of School District No. 5. He also serves as a justice of the peace. He has been and still is one of his town's busiest and most useful and reliable men.

FRANK SCHUBERT, proprietor of a shoe store and shoe repair shop at Athens, Wis., is one of the enterprising young business men of the village, where he is the only exclusive shoe merchant. He was

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, MARATHON CITY, WIS.

GRADED SCHOOL, MARATHON CITY, WIS.



PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, MARATHON CITY, WIS.

born March 31, 1883, in Austria, and is a son of Martin and Emily Schubert, the former of whom died when his son was three years old.

Frank Schubert attended the excellent schools of his native land and then learned the shoemaking trade which he has continued to be interested in ever since. He was twenty years old when he came to the United States and directly to Athens, Wis., where he remained for two years and then went to Chicago, Ill., and worked there until 1906, when he returned to Athens and established his present business. He carries a well assorted stock of footwear and has installed modern machinery in his repair shop. In 1910 Mr. Schubert was married to Miss Anna Frieders, who was born at Appleton, Wis., a daughter of Philip and Lucy (Miller) Frieders, who still reside at Appleton, where the father follows the trade of brick mason. Mr. and Mrs. Schubert have one daughter, Dorothy Anna. They are members of the Catholic church. He belongs to three well known fraternal organizations: the Eagles, the Maccabees and the Beavers.

EMIL DERN, assessor of the town of Rib Falls and a general farmer living on his 160 acres situated in section 2, six miles north and one mile west of Marathon City, was born at Wausau, Wis., June 14, 1875, and is a son of Henry and Henrietta (Heise) Dern. Henry Dern and wife were born in Germany where they were reared and married and were about twenty-one years old when they came to Wisconsin. Henry Dern was the second settler in the city of Wausau. He died when aged sixty-two years, his wife passing away in her fifty-eighth year. They had nine sons and of this family Emil is the only survivor.

Emil Dern attended school in boyhood in District No. 1, Rib Falls, and afterward worked for three years at the carpenter trade and for six years remained on a farm in the summers and worked in the woods through the winters. Following his marriage he lived for seven years in Marathon City and from there came to his present farm, of which he has cleared fifteen acres himself. He has made all the excellent improvements here including the erection of all the buildings except the house and has a very comfortable and attractive home.

In November, 1899, Mr. Dern was married to Miss Alvina Rux, who was born in the town of Rib Falls, a daughter of David and Minnie Kanuski Rux, both of whom were born in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Dern have three children: Verna, Florence and Kermit. The family belongs to the Lutheran church. In politics Mr. Dern has been identified with the Republican party for many years and occasionally

has accepted public office, but has been more interested in raising high grade cattle. He is a member of the Farmers' Produce Company of Marathon City, is a member of the Stettin Mutual Fire Insurance Company and is a stockholder in the Marathon Bank.

HERMAN GEORGE FLIETH, cashier of the National German American Bank of Wausau, has been a resident of Wausau for twenty-seven years and his business connections during this long period have been of great importance. He was born at Sheboygan, Wis., February 26, 1861, and is a son of Fred and Katherine (Haefner) Flieth.

The parents of Mr. Flieth were of foreign birth, the father a native of Prussia and the mother of Baden, Germany. They came to America and to Wisconsin in the early fifties and settled at Sheboygan, where the father entered the employ of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern system. He assisted in some of the surveys and later helped to survey the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad and was with these roads for a number of years. He resided at Sheboygan until his death in 1906, aged seventy-one years. The mother survived two years more although seven years older. Two sons were born in the family: Herman George and John, four years intervening. John Flieth died in 1905, having been a railroad man all his life.

Herman George Flieth was educated in the public and parochial schools at Sheboygan, attending until he was fifteen years of age. He then became a railroad employe working with the construction department and after the completion of the road was made freight check clerk and later baggagemaster. He climbed steadily upward, beginning railroad life as water boy on a gravel train and later found time to learn telegraphy, holding the position as telegraph operator at Shebyogan several years. Mr. Flieth came first to Wausau, in 1880, and, as agent, took charge of the office for the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, now the Chicago & Northwestern, and continued until May 1, 1887. In that year he was sent to Milwaukee as commercial agent for the same road and remained almost six years or until 1893, when he resigned his position with the railroad company in order to accept that of cashier of the National German American Bank, with which he has been continuously identified ever since. During this time the capital of the bank has been increased from $100,000 to $300,000 and its deposits from $175,000 to a million and three quarters. Other business connections of Mr. Flieth are as follows: Treasurer of the Wausau Canning Company; treasurer of the Wausau Quartz Company; secretary and treasurer of the Peth Candy Company; president of the Thompson & Flieth Lumber Company, located

HERMAN G. FLIETH

at Cornucopia, Wis.; secretary and treasurer of the Wausau Realty and Loan Company; treasurer of the Marathon County Building, Loan and Investment Association, and treasurer of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association.

On June 17, 1880, Mr. Flieth was married to Miss Mary Harsch, a daughter of Adam Harsch, of Sheboygan, Wis., and they have two children: Walter N. and Mabel. Walter H. Flieth, who was educated in the public schools of Wausau and took a business course after leaving the High School, has charge of the Thompson & Flieth Lumber Company at Cornucopia, Wis. He married Miss Matie Mitchell, of Oshkosh, and they have three children: Herman George, Jr., Cornelia and Charles William. Miss Mabel Flieth attended the public schools and later both Downer and Carroll Colleges. Mrs. Flieth died January 3, 1910. She was a faithful member of the Presbyterian church, to which Mr. Flieth also belongs, and of which he has been a trustee many years, but was reared in the German Reformed faith. In his political views Mr. Flieth is a Republican, but no seeker for office, the extent of his public service being as trustee and treasurer of the Public Library. For years he has been identified with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree and is treasurer of Omer Commandery and Masonic Temple. He belongs also to the Knights of Pythias and to the Wausau City and the Wausau Country Clubs.

EDWARD HEIMANN, proprietor of the Washington Hotel at Wausau, a well appointed hostelry which Mr. Heimann erected in 1888 and still owns, has made this city his home for thirty-nine years. He was born in Germany, December 15, 1855, and was sixteen years old when he left his native land for America, landing at New Orleans, La., in 1872, in the fall of the same year reaching Marathon county, Wis.

For several years after coming to Marathon county, Mr. Heimann worked in the woods after which, in 1874, he came to Wausau, found steady employment and saved his money and in 1886 started for himself in the saloon business. In 1888 he erected the Washington Hotel and operated the same for a number of years then rented it and retired from the business, taking up his residence in his beautiful home which stands on Grand avenue. Here he has almost three acres of land and he has taken a great deal of enjoyment in experimenting in the growing of different plants and has won considerable reputation on account of his success with tobacco, being the only planter in the county to raise it with profit. In the summer of 1912 Mr. Heimann again took charge of his hotel and found the public glad to see him once more its genial host.

In 1886 Mr. Heimann was married to Miss Minnie Krueger, who was born in Germany and was three years old when her parents, Capt. William Krueger and wife, brought her to Wausau. Mrs. Krueger survives but Captain Krueger, who was captain of the German Veteran Association, died in 1893, aged fifty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Heimann have three surviving children: Meta, Edward and Arthur. Those deceased were: William, who was accidentally killed by the kick of a horse when aged about six years; Olga, who died when aged three months; Freda, who died at the age of six months; Lilly, who lived to the age of eighteen months; and Helen, whose short life span was one year and eight months. Mr. Heimann is a member of the fraternal and social organization known as The Druids.

WALTER E. PIERCE, who is superintendent of one of the large industrial plants of Wausau, the Curtis & Yale, manufacturers of sash, doors, etc., is one of Wausau's best known and valued citizens, having been identified with many things of importance in this city. He is a member of the Wausau School Board and is also serving as alderman representing the Sixth ward. He was born at Princeton, Wis., June 17, 1865, and is a son of Jonathan Pierce.

Walter E. Pierce was three years old when his parents moved to McIntosh Mill, Marathon county. In the following spring they came to Wausau, and when thirteen years old he went to Merrill, Wis., lived there three years and then returned to Wausau. He had very little chance to attend school. When he took his future in his own hands, all his earthly possessions were wrapped in a newspaper, and thus he started on foot for Merrill, Wis. There the brave boy secured work in the office of the Northern Wisconsin News and remained as printer's devil for one and one-half years, in the meanwhile absorbing considerable knowledge of the trade. After that he was employed in the office of the Lincoln County Advocate, also at Merrill, afterward returning to the News and completed his apprenticeship. In the fall of 1881 Mr. Pierce came to Wausau and went to work for Curtis & Yale, who were then installing machinery for their large plant and when operations began in February, 1882, Mr. Pierce returned to the company as a machine operator, at wages of one dollar a day. This is indeed a contrast to the position he occupies with the same company today as superintendent over its force of 400 men. Through all departments he rose step by step and has been continuously with the company with the exception of an interval of four years, during a part of this time, from April, 1896, to April, 1898, he served in the office of chief of police at

Wausau, under Mayor Anderson and Mayor McEachron. He moved then to Milwaukee where he was with the Northwestern Railroad for two years, returning then to the Curtis & Yale people.

Mr. Pierce was married to Miss Catherine Saurbrei, of Kingston, Wis., and they have three children: Gertrude, Ethel and Erwin. The eldest daughter is assistant librarian of the Wausau Public Library, while the second daughter has charge of the typewriting room in the Wausau High School. Mr. Pierce, notwithstanding his early disadvantages, has made steady progress in life from his lonely boyhood and there are few men who can, at present, more readily find friends on every hand. He has been so useful as a citizen that once he was elected to membership on the county board and is now serving in his third term as alderman of his ward. He was one of the earliest members of the E. F. U., an organization which has grown, in the last few years, into one of much prominence in Wisconsin.

FRANK F. ZIELSDORF, who has been chief of the Wausau Fire Department since the fall of 1909 and a member of this brave and effective organization for about twenty-five years, is one of Wausau's best known and most respected and useful citizens. He has lived here for forty-one years but was born in Germany, January 30, 1870, and is a son of William and Louise Zielsdorf, who brought him here when two years old. The father settled on the west side and Chief Zielsdorf has always lived in this section of the city. The father died in 1891 but the mother survives being now in her eighty-first year. She is well known and much beloved in the west side and has always retained, more or less, her thrifty, wholesome German customs.

Frank F. Zielsdorf obtained his education in the public schools and then went to work with the firm of Curtis Bros., now Curtis & Yale, in their sash and door factory, where he remained for eight years. He was one of the early members of the volunteer fire department and after the pay system came in and the department was made a part of the city government, he was made second assistant chief at the West Side Fire House. In 1907 he was appointed first assistant chief and in 1909 he succeeded Chief Miller as City Fire Chief, a responsible office for which he is admirably qualified in every way and he has the high regard of his fellow citizens as well as the confidence and admiration of his men.

Chief Zielsdorf married Miss Ida Kuhlmann, who was born in Washington county, Wis., and came from there to Wausau with her parents at the age of twelve years and was educated here. Her father, John C.

Kuhlmann, is assistant postmaster of Wausau. The following children have been born to Chief and Mrs. Zielsdorf: Florence, Earl, Lucile, Byron, Frank and Margaret. Florence and Frank both died in infancy. Chief Zielsdorf is a member of the Order of Owls and of the E. F. U.

GUSTAV A. SCHOCHOW, one of the large realty owners at Wausau and the well known proprietor of the blacksmith shop on the corner of Scott and Second streets, is a citizen whose absence for many reasons would be noted by his fellow citizens, for he has occupied his present stand for thirty years, and it is, thus, in a way, one of the city's landmarks. He was born at Wausau, March 10, 1871, and is a son of Otto and Augusta Schochow.

Otto Schochow was born in Germany, January 1, 1841, and came to the United States in June, 1867, settling at once at Wausau, Wis. He purchased a blacksmith shop of Charles Klein, one of the pioneers here, which was situated on Clark's Island. He became one of the sterling men of Wausau, carried on his blacksmith business more or less all his life and acquired property, and his death in 1902, was a matter of regret to many and such men as Judge Marchetti acted as pall-bearers on the occasion of his funeral. In January, 1869, he married Miss Augusta Marquardt, who was born also at Pomern, Germany, and they had eight children: Bertha, Gustav, Martha, Robert, Otto, Emma, and Delia and Anna.

Gustav A. Schochow was reared at Wausau and obtained his education in the city schools. As soon as he was old enough he began to assist his father in the shop and in the course of years became known as an expert horse-shoer and for many years has been in this business. He owns the whole block in which his establishment is situated, running from Second street 120 feet west and within this boundary are also located the Duncan harness shop, the Bijou Theater and a saloon.

Mr. Schochow married Miss Bertha Sorges of Wausau, and they have one son, Wilbert. They are members of St. Stephen's church. He belongs to several fraternal and beneficiary organizations, including the Royal Arcanum, the Yeomen and the Eagles.

EDWARD L. PINE, plumbing and heating contractor, with place of business at No. 116 Callon street, Wausau, is a thoroughly experienced man in this line, having been in business for himself since 1896. He was born at Eureka, Wis., May 21, 1879, and is a son of John and Ruth Pine. When he was two years old his parents moved to Omro,

Wis., and there both died, the mother in 1893 and the father in 1897. He was a blacksmith by trade.

Edward L. Pine was reared and attended school at Omro and for eight months worked at the blacksmith trade with his father and brother. After leaving home he worked in mining camps as a miner in the northern part of Wisconsin, and from there engaged as assistant cook in lumber camps in northern Minnesota and Wisconsin, for two winters, after which, for several months he was fireman in a saw mill and might have continued there had not a freshet come that destroyed two bridges and carried 80,000,000 feet of lumber down the river, this catastrophe closing all the mills. Mr. Pine then went to Minneapolis where he became an apprentice with the firm of Hobart & Willis, plumbers and heating contractors, and there learned his trade and afterward worked in various places as a journeyman until 1896, when he established himself in the plumbing and heating business at Columbus Wis., where he remained until 1905, when he came to Wausau. At all times Mr. Pine has been an industrious man and through his energy has been successful in whatever he has undertaken. At present he has a heavy trade and many important contracts and is held in such high regard by his trade associates that on January 13, 1913, he was a second time elected president of the Wausau Master Plumbers' Association, and is also president of the Central Wisconsin Sanitary & Benevolent Social Club which comprises Master Plumbers from ten different cities.

Mr. Pine was married at Columbus, Wis., to Miss Clara E. Moll, and they have two children: Laurence Edward and Dorothy Ruth. Mr. Pine is a member of several fraternal organizations including the Modern Woodmen, the Knights of Pythias and the E. F. U.

JOHN L. KOMERS, proprietor of "The Leader," one of the large mercantile establishments at Wausau, has been in business in this city for the past twenty years. He was born at Milwaukee, Wis., January 26, 1864, and is a son of Joseph and Anna Komers. In the infancy of their son they moved to Grant county and settled on a farm and in 1872 removed to Muscoda, Wis.

John L. Komers secured his educational training in the public schools but left home when thirteen years of age, deciding to make his own way in the world. He found work on a farm and also in a store in the home neighborhood, then went to Dakota and worked there for a short time on a farm and finally drifted to Omaha and even as far east as Chicago.

All this time he realized that upon his own efforts depended his advancement in life and when he came to Wausau in September, 1892, it was with a definite plan of entering his present line of business. He established a five and ten cent store beginning in a small way in the building that he has occupied for twenty years, all of which he at present utilizes, including the basement. A general line of merchandise is now carried and some sixteen clerks and helpers are employed all the year round. He is proprietor of the business and has his brother, Joseph F., associated with him as manager.

Mr. Komers married Miss Pauline Ringle, of Wausau, and they have three children: Madeline, Lester and Paula. He has been an active and public spirited citizen and served two years as a member of the city council, representing the Fourth Ward. He is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America.

AUGUST BOETTCHER, proprietor of the City Hotel, located on the corner of Washington and Sixth streets, Wausau, is one of Wausau's much respected and well known citizens, having lived here for more than twenty years. He was born in Germany, August 3, 1846 and came to America in 1873.

In his own land Mr. Boettcher was a tailor but after coming to the United States he found conditions of living different and the opportunities for his business success lay in another direction than his trade. He had served four years in the German army and was strong and robust and soon after coming to Wisconsin he went to work at lumbering and for eighteen years was a lumber grader for Scott's mill at Merrill, Wis. He had already spent some time at Wausau and then returned here and bought the City Hotel property, which he operated for sixteen years but has now shifted his responsibilities to his son Frank, who has had the father's excellent training for the position. The City Hotel is a well kept hostelry, a two-story brick building, with twenty guest rooms, all fitted with modern comforts in the way of hot water, light and baths, and the house has a fine line of patronage, the public realizing that their hosts do all in their power to make visitors comfortable.

Mr. Boettcher married Miss Elizabeth Steller, who was born in New York but since girlhood has been a resident of Wausau. They have two children: Frank, who was born at Merrill, Wis., September 2, 1882, and is his father's very capable manager; and Caroline, who is the wife of Fred Brach, and they have two children: Vera and Evelyn.

REV. WILLIAM SPIEGEL, pastor of St. Stephanus German Evangelical Lutheran church, at Wausau, Wis., is generally recognized as one of the ablest, most zealous and scholarly members of the Lutheran clergy in the state. He was born at Ridgeway, Lenawee county, Mich., September 9, 1876, and is a son of Carl and Ernesta (Breahmer) Spiegel.

Carl Spiegel was born in Germany and was given excellent educational advantages there. He was reared on a farm and continued to engage in agricultural pursuits after coming to the United States when twenty-three years of age. At Ridgeway, Mich., he married Ernesta Breahmer, who was also born in Germany, a daughter of Frederick Breahmer, who spent his last years at Ridgeway, where his venerable widow still lives. Carl Spiegel and wife now live retired at Blissfield, Mich. Of their family of eight children seven are living and William was the first born.

William Spiegel first attended the public school in Lenawee county but the instruction secured there did not satisfy his craving for knowledge and when sixteen years of age he entered the Lutheran college at Waverly, Ia., where he remained until he was graduated, after which, for three years he was a student in the Lutheran Seminary, at Dubuque, Ia., graduating with the class of 1900. He immediately entered upon ministerial work and was assigned to a large mission field at Swanton, O., where he worked with faithfulness and encouraging success for five years. He then accepted a call to Versailles, Ind., and remained there for five years, in the fall of 1910 coming to St. Stephanus, at Wausau. In every field he has added to the material prosperity of the parish over which he has had charge and has increased membership, and at Versailles not only remodeled the church edifice but built a parochial school house. Since coming to his present charge he has aroused interest in every line of church work with the result of a larger congregation and such an addition to the school that an additional teacher has been required. He is wise, sympathetic and judicial in his communication with his congregation and his display of thoughtful care for both the material and spiritual life of his people has won their respect and affection.

In 1901 Rev. Spiegel was married to Miss Amelia Esslinger, a daughter of Charles Esslinger, of Dubuque, Ia., and they have six children, namely: Rosa, Carl, John, Werner, Ruth and Walter.

REMMELL BROS., a well established business house of Wausau, made up of Nicholas and Mathias Remmell, brothers, engages in the

manufacture of sofe drinks, soda water and weiss beer, and deals wholesale in glassware, bar supplies and lunch goods, having fine quarters at Nos. 1502-1506 Third street. The brothers established this business in 1900 and so prospered that in 1910 the wholesale department was added. They have six men employed in their factory and have a traveling representative introducing their goods in other sections.

Nicholas Remmell born on a farm in Washington county, Wis., October 15, 1870, and is a son of John Remmell, who was born in Germany and accompanied his parents to America when aged seven years. John Remmell married Barbara Glaeser who was born in Washington county, Wis. Mr. Remmell and brother attended the country schools and continued on the home farm until they established their present flourishing business at Wausau. Their reputation as honest and reliable dealers was built up at the beginning and has been steadfastly maintained.

GEORGE F. RICK, who, for the past six years has been conducting his grocery business at No. 608 Third street, Wausau, has been a resident here since 1873 and is one of the city's successful self-made men. He was born in the village of Waterloo, Mo., twenty-five miles south of St. Louis, June 28, 1861, and is a son of John and Mary Rick. His father died when he was young and his mother subsequently removed to Southern Wisconsin.

It seems a hard fate when a boy of but ten years finds himself entirely dependent upon his own resources, as was the case with George F. Rick, and not every child so situated possesses the determination and confidence in himself that enable him to steadily face the future and work out his own salvation. He came to Wausau in 1873, with a capital of ten cents in his pocket but of courage in his heart and immediately accepted an offer to work for his board in the Clark & Sweeney drug store. Shortly afterward Mr. Sweeney sold out to Mr. Clark and so useful did George F. Rick prove himself that he remained, under more favorable contract, with Mr. Clark, for four years. His next employer was E. M. Mott, who hired the youth to work on his homestead in the woods of Marathon county, for fifteen dollars a month. So far from all that money could buy, Mr. Rick had no occasion to spend his earnings and therefore at the end of eighteen months, when he left Mr. Mott, had a little capital. He came back then to Wausau and went to work for John Gebhardt, in the grocery business, with whom he continued for

FRANK E. CHARTIER

ten years and afterward was with John Kiefer for two years. He then opened a small store of his own, on the corner of Forest and Grand avenue, where he remained for two years and then, in partnership with William Gilham, bought out the meat market of Edward Neibower, on Forest Street and they enlarged the meat business so that at one time they were conducting three markets. In 1907 Mr. Rick and Mr. Gilham dissolved partnership and since that time has confined himself to his grocery business at his present location. His story of business success is interesting for all that it tells and for what it indicates and it may be added that he was able to provide a home for his mother soon after he came to Wausau and provided for her as long as she lived.

Mr. Rick married Miss Adele Young, daughter of A. W. Young, who was formerly editor of the Deutsch Pioneer and once postmaster of Wausau. They have three children: George, Norman and Mark. While never an active politician, Mr. Rick has always been a close observer of passing events and has been an interested citizen willing to accept a citizen's responsibilities in upholding the laws. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen, identified with the Wausau body.

FRANK E. CHARTIER, deceased, for a number of years was one of the best known men in the insurance business in this section of Wisconsin, and organized the Chartier Insurance Agency at Wausau, of which he was the head, his partner being his only son, Ray E. Chartier. He was succeeded in business by his son and his widow, Mrs. Louise Chartier, and the firm name remained the Chartier Insurance Agency. Frank E. Chartier was born at Farmington, Jefferson county, Wis., February 15, 1852, and was a son of Francis and Lucinda Chartier.

Francis Chartier was one of the early settlers in southern Wisconsin, coming to the state when a large part of it was practically a wilderness. He secured a small tract of land on which he built a log cabin, and subsequently added to his possessions until in the course of time he became a man of substance and a prosperous farmer. When his active period was over he and wife retired to Oconomowoc, where his death occurred in 1895, and that of his widow two years later.

Frank E. Chartier was reared on the home farm and remained with his parents until he was twenty-five years of age, in the meanwhile attending the country schools. For two years after leaving home he traveled in the interests of a marble firm of Logansport, Ind., but a serious attack of typhoid fever interrupted his business career at that time and he returned home.

After regaining his normal health he embarked in the farm implement business and conducted it for two years, then went into the coal and grain business at Oconomowoc and remained so engaged until 1893 when he came to Wausau. Here he was interested in the life insurance business for a time, but later turned his entire attention to fire insurance and dealing in real estate. At that time, on account of the excessive high rates the citizens organized a Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with the active assistance of Mr. Chartier, and this organization existed for two years when, its object having been accomplished, the lowering of rates, it was sold to a stock company. The Chartier Insurance Agency handles insurance, real estate and loans, making a specialty of improved, cut-over and timber lands. As illustrative of the confidence placed in the firm, the following list is given of the old line companies represented: Germania, Girard Fire and Marine, Glens Falls, Boston, Agricultural, City of New York, Dubuque Fire and Marine, Prussian National, National Lumber, Farmers of York, Williamsburgh, Western, Pittsburgh Underwriters, County Fire of Philadelphia, Williamsburgh City, Allemannia of Pittsburgh, Duquesne, Ben Franklin, German of Indiana, Security of Iowa, United States and the Central National. As an able, honest, and upright business man Mr. Chartier secured and preserved the respect and esteem of all who had relations with him. His death occurred at his home in Wausau, January 10, 1912, when he was aged fifty-nine years.

In 1883, in Jefferson county, Wis., Mr. Chartier was married to Miss Louise Muck, who was born and reared there, a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Winterling) Muck. The father of Mrs. Chartier was a dealer in meats and live stock. His death occurred in 1872. The mother resides with Mrs. Chartier at Wausau, being now aged eighty years. One son, Ray E., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Chartier. After attending High School and business college Ray E. Chartier became associated with his father when seventeen years of age. He married Miss Chalmers McInnis and they have one child, Frank E., named for his grandfather and great-grandfather. Frank E. Chartier was a Mason and took much interest in fraternal matters.

AUGUST C. NETZEL, who is doing a prosperous business as manufacturer of cigars, with factory at No. 221 Third street, Wausau, Wis., has been engaged in his present business in this city since 1907, but has been a resident since 1902. He was born in the village of Caroline, in Shawano county, Wis., February 6, 1882 and is a son of William and

Olrieka (Kruger) Netzel, the former of whom is a substantial citizen and retired farmer in Caroline, Shawano county.

August C. Netzel was educated in the village schools and his first industrial employment was as a shingle maker, but for 13 years he has been working at the cigar trade, which he learned with the firm of P. A. Machalis & Son, of Marion, Wis. As above stated he came to Wausau in 1902 and entered the employ of A. L. Kryshak, with whom he remained about five years. In 1907 he, in partnership with Gustav Krueger, established a cigar manufacturing business at No. 506 First street, removal being made to the present location in October, 1911. Since January 1, 1912 Mr. Netzel has been the sole proprietor. He does an extensive business, keeping from six to eight employes, and his specialties are the Great American, the distinguishing mark of which is a portrait of George Washington, and the Triangle, the former retailing at ten and the latter at five cents. Both are in great demand all over central Wisconsin.

Mr. Netzel married Miss Emma Bartels, a daughter of Jacob Bartels, a former builder and contractor at Wausau, and they have two children, Evelyn and Anita. Mr. Netzel is identified fraternally with the order of Eagles. He is a musician of recognized talent, his favorite instruments being the violin and clarinet, and he has played with the C. S. Cone band and orchestra of Wausau.

HERMAN W. KILIAN, who is one of Marathon county's substantial citizens, resides on his valuable farm of 200 acres, sitiuated in section 25, town of Berlin, of which town he has been a justice of the peace for eight years. He was born in the town of Greenfield, Milwaukee county, Wis., September 8, 1862. He attended school in Dodge county, Wis., later the Northwestern College at Watertown and the Lutheran Seminary at Milwaukee, and in 1885 came to the town of Berlin, where he has since made his home.

On June 11, 1886, Mr. Kilian was married to Miss Matilda Nass, who was born in the town of Berlin, a daughter of Edward and Fredricka (Rollenhagen) Nass, the latter of whom was a daughter of Peter Rollenhagen, who came to the town of Berlin in 1856 as one of the first settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Kilian have the following children: Olga, Otto, Walter, Else, Ewald, Margaretta and Herbert. Mr. Kilian and family belong to the Evangelical Lutheran church of which he is one of the trustees. Of the home farm 120 acres have been cleared, Mr. Kilian

having cleared forty acres himself and has also put up the substantial buildings and made other improvements on the place. This property lies ten miles northwest of Wausau. In politics Mr. Kilian is a Republican. He is interested in several local enterprises and is a member of the Berlin Insurance Company.

FRANK J. GAETZMAN, who has been a resident of Wausau, Wis., for a quarter of a century and is prominent in political and fraternal circles in Marathon county, was born in Kewaunee county, Wis., June 19, 1871, a son of Peter and Regina Gaetzman. He was reared at Green Bay, Wis., and from there came to Wausau, where he engaged in the hotel business, and six years later he opened his palm garden, which he has conducted for the past eleven years. He is one of Wausau's public spirited and liberal handed men. Politically a republican, he has served in many party offices and in 1910 was his party's candidate for sheriff. For the past six years he has been a member of the county board from the First Ward and carefully watches the city's interests.

Mr. Gaetzman was married at Wausau to Miss Celia Fruechtl and they have three children: Liparda, Esther and Margaret. The family belong to the Catholic church. Mr. Gaetzman has been very active in the Catholic order of Foresters and at present is chief ranger and deputy high chief ranger of this district. He is also state vice president of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and is personally and officially known all over this part of Wisconsin.

WILBUR J. ZOCHERT, who is one of the proprietors of the monment and marble works on the corner of Fifth and Jackson streets, Wausau, Wisconsin, is the junior member of the firm of W. J. Zochert Company, the present location of the firm having been a marble yard for twenty-five years. He was born in this city, July 22, 1885, and is a son of W. R. and Carrie Zochert.

Wilbur J. Zochert was educated in the Wausau public schools. For several years afterward he worked for the Wausau Novelty Works and then started to learn the monument and marble business, with his uncle J. P. Zochert, who at that time was the owner of his present shop. In 1906 he started into business for himself, in partnership with Jacob Empter, and they occupied the building that adjoined the St. Paul's church on Washington street, until 1908, when removal was made to Clinton street. In March, 1912 they secured their present desirable

location, and they do business under the firm style of the W. J. Zochert Company Monumental Works.

In 1909 Mr. Zochert was married to Miss Emma Joyade, of Wausau, and they have two children: Marion and Earl. Mr. Zochert belongs to the following organizations: the D. A. V. V., the W. O. W., Commercial Club, Amitie Club, and the T. I. C. He is numbered with the enterprising and successful young business men of this city.

HON. ROBERT E. PARCHER, whose death took place in Wausau, Wisconsin, December 4, 1907, was for many years one of the most substantial business men of this place and one of its most esteemed citizens. He was born at Troy, Vermont, December 6, 1838, a son of Robert and Lucretia G. (Kenny) Parcher, and was reared and educated at Morrisville, Lamoille county, Vt., whence he came to Wausau in the spring of 1858. For eighteen months after his arrival here he was employed as clerk by the firm of Taylor & Ellis, and when Mr. Ellis retired soon afterward, Mr. Parcher succeeded him in the firm. Later he succeeded to Thomas Taylor's interests in the business and conducted it alone until July, 1876, when he admitted George Fernald as a partner.

From the time he first came to Wausau Mr. Parcher's activities were mainly devoted to the lumber business. For five years he was president of the Boone Company and he was one of the founders of the Wausau Lumber Company, which was engaged in the manufacture of shingles on Trapp river. After disposing of his interest in the shingle mill Mr. Parcher gave some attention to farming and also to mercantile interests. Early recognized as a man of sterling integrity and force of character, he was at different times tendered various public offices. He served as city assessor and as a member of the city board and later became postmaster, during this time conducting a general store. In 1891 he was elected mayor of Wausau and served until the spring of 1894, being twice re-elected. In his later years he kept up his interest in public matters but became independent in his political views. He was frequently called upon, as a representative man, to fill temporary civic positions along the lines of benevolence or public safety.

On June 12, 1865, Mr. Parcher was married to Miss Mary H. Single, a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Taylor) Single, who were natives of the county of Hertford, England. Charles Single, with his brother Benjamin, came to America in 1836 and they went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where they remained until 1844. They then made their

way to the Wisconsin pineries, where they worked together for a time, after which Charles Single came to Wausau and built the Forest House for hotel purposes, on Third street, of which he was proprietor until it was destroyed by fire in 1878. He served a number of terms in the city council and was a useful and respected citizen. He died April 30, 1880, at the age of 58 years, and was survived by his wife, and children as follows: Benjamin T., now deceased; Mary H. (Mrs. Parcher); Alice, who is the widow of A. L. Fitzer, a former citizen of Wausau; Josephine, wife of J. Baldwin, of Wausau; Henry, who resides at Antigo; Letitia, wife of Charles E. Dunbar, of Wausau, and Charles, who is a resident of the state of Washington. The mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Single, died at Wausau, June 24, 1897, at the age of 69 years. Mrs. Parcher is a member of the Episcopal church. She resides in a beautiful home on Third street and is a prominent member of the best society of Wausau.

ROBERT PLISCH, who was born in Prussia, April 7, 1845, came with his parents to America in 1856 and to Marathon county, through many hardships, in the same year, and there are few men better known or more highly respected in this section. His valuable farm of 160 acres is situated in section 29, town of Berlin, his residence being nine miles north and east of Marathon City. His parents were Gottleib and Caroline (Grosse) Plisch, who left their native land with their children and came to the United States, taking passage on the ship Delmach, commanded by Captain Schroeder. Although many hundreds of individuals crossed the Atlantic ocean at that time, the usual carrying vessels were not fitted up for human beings as well as are the cattle ships of the present day and what the voyagers endured during the ten long weeks of the voyage would take many pages to tell. After finally landing in the harbor of New York, they were able to secure conveyance to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, but still were far from their eighty acres of government land which was situated in section 32, town of Berlin, Marathon county.

In their own land Mr. and Mrs. Plisch, had been accustomed to comfort and were prepared for lack of luxury but it is doubtful if they ever imagined the hardships they would have to endure in the pioneering which they had undertaken. As there were no conveyances to be secured the parents and the children had to walk, not along the fine highways that are now provided in every direction, but through a pathless tract of timber and six weeks were required to cut a road.

At first they made cakes of flour and water but the flour gave out and for two days parents and children kept alive on bass wood leaves and an occasional berry. Fortunately the first winter proved mild as their house was one of Indian style, made of boughs and poles and covered only with leaves. Gottleib Plisch was a well educated man and immediately began to agitate the starting of schools and for several years taught school in Marathon county and may, possibly, have been the first county superintendent of schools, and was chairman of the town of Berlin when its territory reached to Lake Superior. He lived into his eighty-third year, his wife passing away in her seventy-sixth year and their burial was in the Lutheran cemetery one mile east of their son's farm. The following children were born in Europe: Emelia, Oswald, Robert, Bertha, Mary, Paulina and Emma, while two more, Eda and Albert, were born in Marathon county.

Under such conditions as above indicated, Robert Plisch, spent his early years in Wisconsin. The first school he attended was at Fond du Lac and the next one was in a cabin in which three families lived. In the morning the beds occupied were piled in a corner so that school sessions could go on and at night the cabin became again the sleeping place of the families. The benches were made of rough bass logs and a half window admitted light. Afterward Mr. Plisch worked in saw mill and on farm, teaching school during the winter season, probably about twelve terms. His first land purchase was in the town of Stettin, which he subsequently traded for his present farm which was then owned by his parents, this has been almost entirely improved by Mr. Plisch. He makes a specialty of growing thoroughbred Holstein cattle.

On April 14, 1872, Mr. Plisch was married to Miss Augusta Mathurig who was born in Europe and after coming to the United States lived for five years in Ohio prior to coming to Wisconsin. The following children have been born to them: Albert, who lives at Hamburg; Bertha, who is the wife of Adolf Zilsdorff, of Swift county, Minnesota; Emma, who is the wife of Henry Kukfahl, of Pine River; Eda, who is the wife of William Rollenhagen, of Sunset, Marathon county; Lena, who is the wife of Edward Zastrow, of Stettin; Anna, who is the wife of Edward Newman, of Hamburg; Mary, who is the wife of Edward Brantd of Hamburg; Minna, who is the wife of Paul Riechel, of Wausau; Clara, who is the wife of William Radloff; and Lydia, Ernest and Walter are at home.

Ever since attaining his majority Mr. Plisch has been a democrat and served six years as chairman of the town of Berlin, and was honored by

his party and fellow citizens of the First District of Marathon county by election to the General Assembly, in which he served with credit in 1895-6, being a member of several important committees. He filled various township and district offices, was deputy sheriff during 1893-1894, and was employed in the legislature in 1893. He has served also acceptably as president of the Marathon County Agricultural Society, is a member of the Berlin Insurance Company, and for the past forty years has belonged to Wausau Lodge No. 215, Odd Fellows.

EVAN M. MACAULAY, M. D., who is engaged in medical practice at Wausau, Wisconsin, for the past ten years has devoted himself to his profession in Marathon county and through a considerable portion of it is well known. He was born February 4, 1873, at Balsover, County Ontario, Canada, and is a son of Rev. E. M. and Margaret (Monroe) Macaulay.

Rev. E. M. Macaulay was born in Inverness, Scotland. At the age of seventeen years, after having been a student at Edinburgh University, he accompanied his older brothers to the United States, they settling in Alabama and Florida. He entered Queens University, at Kingston, Canada, where he completed his medical studies, after which he turned to theology and from 1860 until his death in 1907, at the age of eighty-six years, he was a minister in the Presbyterian church. He married Margaret Monroe, who was born in Canada seventy years ago and survives, the beloved mother of seven children, namely: Evan M.; John, who is a traveling salesman in Northwestern Canada; Angus, who is in business at Ottawa, Canada; Collin, who is a master mechanic for the Grand Trunk Railroad, in the shops at Ottawa; George, who is a printer now residing at Ottawa, Illinois; Thomas, who is connected with the Grand Trunk Railway; and Jean, who resides with her mother.

Evan M. Macaulay received his early educational training in the Guelph Collegiate Institute, at Guelph, Canada, and after graduation became connected with the privy council department of the Canadian Government and continued until he entered Queens University of Physicians and Surgeons, at Kingston, where he was graduated in the class of 1899. Dr. Macaulay located immediately at Racine, Wisconsin, where he practiced until 1903, when he moved to Hatley, in Marathon county, and from there came to Wausau, in 1909, maintaining his office at No. 606 Third street. As a man of trained faculties and wide outlook, it is natural for Dr. Macaulay to be interested in public questions. He is

independent in politics and the only public office he has held since coming to Marathon county was that of justice of the peace while residing at Hatley.

In 1899 Dr. Macaulay was married to Miss Edith Calvert, a daughter of Thomas Calvert, of Kingston, Canada. They have a daughter, Evaline Josephine, a beautiful child of two and one-half years. Dr. Macaulay belongs to the leading fraternal organizations including the Freemasons, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Eagles and the Owls. He and wife attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

KIEFFER BROS., well known business men of Wausau, operating two meat markets here, one situated at No. 308 Jackson street, and the other at No. 1516 Sixth street. They have been in the meat business in this city since August 1, 1898. The firm consists of Clement, Albert and John, Sr.

Clement, was born in 1870, in Alsace Lorraine, which was at that time a French Province. In the following year he was brought to the United States by his parents Jean Baptiste and Agatha Kieffer. The father was a tailor by trade and first located at Cincinnati, and later at Lawrenceburg, Indiana. There the other sons were born, and the children were all young when removal was made to Schofield, Marathon county, Wisconsin, in October, 1883, after twelve years at Lawrenceburg, Indiana. The father died June 10, 1910. Clement, passed a busy youth and boyhood. After coming to Marathon county he worked in a mill and on a farm. In 1898 he with the other brothers, Albert and John Sr., went into the butchering business. They are all equal partners and are practical men in the business. They owned their own slaughter house which is situated south of the city, in the town of Weston. The brothers are all married, all have families and all belong to the Roman Catholic church. Clement married Miss Alvina Pickruhn and they have four children: Ida, Lawrence, George and Elmer. Albert married Miss Catherine Dreyer and they have two children: Raymond and Esther. John, Sr. married Miss Annie Tetzlaff and they have three children: Gertrude, Evelyn and John, Jr. As a firm the brothers stand high, while personally each one enjoys confidence and respect as a useful and reputable citizen.

JOHN E. CURTIS, who has been identified with the Curtis & Yale Company at Wausau, for the past eighteen years, is now assistant super-

intendent of their large plant and stands in the relation of a thoroughly trusted employe. He was born at Dennison, Iowa, August 10, 1877, and is a son of C. S. Curtis.

The parents of Mr. Curtis came to Wausau with their children in 1881 and here he attended both the common and high schools and afterward a military school at Knoxville, Illinois. He then returned to Wausau and entered the employ of Curtis & Yale and has had practical experience in every department including the office. For thirteen years he was superintendent of the company's plant No. 2 and then came to plant No. 1, in his present capacity.

Mr. Curtis married Miss Pauline Ringle, daughter of Valentine Ringle, and they have two children: Cornelius Valentine and Evelyn Pauline. Mr. Curtis has passed all the chairs in the local lodge of Knights of Pythias, of which he is the present chancellor, and he belongs also to the Elks and to the Wausau Club.

OTTO TRESS, one of the substantial and useful men of the town of Stettin, who owns 200 acres of fine land situated in sections 26 and 24, occupies that part of his farm lying in section 26, on the south side of the east and west road, six miles west of Wausau. Mr. Tress was born in Germany, June 16, 1868, and is a son of Ferdinand and Wilhelmina Tress, who came from Germany and have been residents of the town of Stettin for thirty-nine years.

Otto Tress was five years old when his parents brought him to the United States and to Wisconsin. He attended schools in the towns of Stettin and Wausau, after which he learned the carpenter trade, working afterward at the same in summers and for fourteen winters laboring in the woods. He then turned his attention to farming and of his large acreage has seventy acres cleared, six acres preserved in fine timber and all the rest in native woods. He has been successful as a breeder of grade Shire horses, and of Red Poll cattle. All the improvements on his place he put here and is one of the busy men of the town. For the last three years he has been town treasurer, is also road overseer of District No. 9. In politics he is a democrat and religiously belongs to the Lutheran church. He is a member of the Stettin Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

LOUIS SCHARBAU, president of the Scharbau Land, Lumber & Mining Company, and of the Iron Range Timber Company, important

LOUIS SCHARBAU

business concerns of Wausau, Wis., is one of the prominent and forceful men of this section, and has been identified with the timber and land business for twenty-three years. He was born in the city of Hamburg, Germany, May 21, 1860, a son of Johann Ludwig Dominicus Scharbau and wife, the head of whose branch, Ludwig Christorer Dominicus Scharbau von Scharbautz, left Scharbautz in the year 1583.

Louis Scharbau was reared in a comfortable home by careful parents and was given good educational advantages, including attendance at a high school and also a technical school in his native land. Having acquired a knowledge of civil engineering he followed that profession for awhile in his native land. In 1883 he came to America, settling at once in Wisconsin. After a short period spent at Milwaukee he came to the more northern part of the state and embarked in the saw mill business and in merchandising. He operated a mill and store in Gillette and another mill seven miles from Cecil, Wisconsin. He continued in business at Gillette until 1898, when he came to Wausau, since which time he has given his attention largely to the timber business, and his personal dealings in both farm and timber lands are extensive. He is a man of wide business experience and his operations are acknowledged factors in the commercial life of Northern Wisconsin.

In 1890 Mr. Scharbau was married to Miss Hulda Zell, and they have two sons, Harold and Kurt, who are students in St. John's Military Academy. Mr. Scharbau has twice visited Europe since he first crossed the Atlantic, and on the last trip, in the spring of 1912, he was accompanied by his wife. Together they visited the old home in Germany, also Paris, and extended their travels as far as St. Petersburg, Russia.

FRANK KURTH, who is one of the leading representatives of the hardware line, at Wausau, continues a business which he established in June, 1894, in association with his father, Gotlieb Kurth, under the firm name of G. Kurth & Son, the senior member of the firm retiring in 1908. Mr. Kurth was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, February 2, 1874, and is a son of Gotlieb and Lena Kurth, who still live in this city.

Frank Kurth attended the public schools at Wausau and his first experience in business was in a hardware store. Afterward, for several years, he was in the employ of the Montgomery Hardware Company, and then, as stated above, embarked in business for himself. He carries a complete stock of hardware and cutlery, and a business house that has prospered continuously for eighteen years may be justly named as

a representative one. In 1902 Mr. Kurth was married to Miss Anna Zastrow, of this city, and they have one son, Walter. They are members of Zion Evangelical Lutheran church. Mr. Kurth is considered a sound, reliable business man and his opinions as a citizen carry weight.

PAUL HAHNHEISER, furrier, who has been in this business at Wausau since he came here in 1887, is a man of established business reliability and a highly respected citizen. Like many other of the substantial men of Wausau, he was born in Germany, in 1857, and learned his trade under his father, Leopold Hahnheiser, and an uncle, it being a family trade.

Mr. Hahnheiser has been identified with the fur trade since he was fifteen years of age and his knowledge of furs and their treatment, their fashioning into garments and their preservation, is complete. From Germany he went to London, England, and from there, two and one-half years later, in 1885, came to America and two years afterward established himself at Wausau. He owns the brick building in which his store is located and his residence which adjoins it.

In the city of Philadelphia, Pa., Mr. Hahnheiser was married to Miss Hattie Hunple, and they have five children: Paul, Lorton, Magdalena, Ruth and Hattie. The family belongs to the Catholic church and Mr. Hahnheiser is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters.

WILLIAM P. KENNEDY, whose place of business is one of much activity and is located on the corner of Jackson and Fifth streets, Wausau, where blacksmithing and horseshoeing is done and carriages and buggies are repaired, has been a resident of Wausau since 1882. He was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, April 16, 1862, and is a son of Peter Kennedy.

William P. Kennedy obtained his education in the schools near his home and then learned the blacksmith trade under his father. He was twenty years old when he came to Wausau and afterward worked for several winters in the woods, after which he opened his first blacksmith shop on Second street, Wausau. He continued there until he found he needed larger quarters and in 1901 came to his present place. He has been industrious and painstaking and has always rendered good service for value received. Mr. Kennedy has many friends in this city and is a valued member of the order of Eagles. Mr. Kennedy is unmarried.

ERNEST E. SCHLEGEL

GEORGE H. WILKE, who is engaged in the jewelry business at Wausau established himself March 1, 1912, at his present location, No. 314 Scott street, and has been a resident of this city since 1901. He was born at Port Washington, Wisconsin, January 21, 1880, and is a son of William and Wilhelmina Wilke.

Geogre H. Wilke attended the public schools at Port Washington and spent two years in the high school, after which he started to learn the jewelry and optical business and spent eleven years with Otto Mueller at Wausau and then went into business for himself. He is a practical watchmaker and optician and carries a complete line of watches and optical goods and a fine stock of silverware and jewelry. He enjoys the confidence of the public and has satisfactory prospects. Mr. Wilke belongs to the Knights of Pythias and values his social membership with the Wausau Club. He is unmarried.

ERNEST E. SCHLEGEL, deceased, who, for twenty-seven years had been a resident of Athens, Wis., at the time of death, November 23, 1911, was one of the very prominent men of Marathon county. He was vice president of the Bank of Athens and also of the Ceres Roller Mills Company, and financially interested in many other important business concerns. He was born in the town of Mequon, near Grafton, in Ozaukee county, Wis., February 1, 1865, the oldest of seven children born to Charles Schlegel and wife, the others being: Oscar; Henry; Matilda, wife of Benjamin W. Fick; Charles; Cora, wife of Hugo Brunswick; and George.

Ernest Edward Schlegel spent his boyhood and youth in Ozaukee county and in 1884 accompanied his father to Athens, then known as Black Creek Falls. The father established the Ceres Roller Mills Company, placing the management in the hands of his son Ernest, who ever afterward had charge of the mill and acquired a controlling interest in the same. He was a capable business man and exercised his foresight and judgment not only for his own benefit but also for the general welfare of the community and many a struggling business concern, in its early days, was placed on a sound foundation by his timely aid and interest. In 1900 he assisted in organizing the Bank of Athens, was its vice president and on its directing board, and was a large stockholder in the Athens Printing Company, in both the Athens and the Marathon County Telephone Companies and in the Central Park Association. He was long connected officially with school and village government and performed every duty of life in a manly, straightforward manner that secured and preserved the confidence, respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

At West Bend, Wis., Mr. Schlegel was married, April 29, 1890, to Miss Mary Boehm, who survives him. She was born in Germany and was four years old when her parents, Joseph and Mary (Alder) Boehm, brought her to Wisconsin. To Joseph Boehm and wife the following children were born: Joseph, who is deceased; Mary; Theresa, who is the wife of Joseph Rahberger; August; and Anna, who is deceased and was the wife of Clemens Wiler. To Mr. and Mrs. Schlegel eight children were born, namely: George; Ernst and Fred, twins; Florence; Jeanette; Helen; Marie and Mabel. The family belongs to the Evangelical church.

Mr. Schlegel's last illness was of a month's duration and as it was diagnosed as an abscess on the brain it was deemed advisable to take him to the Milwaukee Hospital where an operation was performed, from which, however, he did not rally. He was a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge of Abbotsford and of the Masonic Chapter of Medford and belonged also to the Black Creek Aerie of Eagles.

HENRY OSSWALD, proprietor of the City Bakery at Wausau and an experienced and reliable business man of this city, was born at Wausau, November 22, 1873, and is a son of Christian Osswald, who was a pioneer in the baking business here and now lives retired.

Henry Osswald was educated in the public schools and from youth assisted his father in his grocery store and later learned the baking business with him. When his father retired from business Mr. Osswald succeeded. This is one of the best known and most largely patronized bakeries in the city and Mr. Osswald finds it necessary to keep six men employed and also three clerks to handle the trade. In addition to the usual bakery goods Mr. Osswald prepares many German dainties for which there is a large demand. Mr. Osswald married Miss Martha Brockmann, who was born in Germany and they have two children, Henry and Walter. Mr. Osswald is identified with several German organizations.

OTTO F. MUELLER, jeweler and optician, with convenient quarters on the corner of Third and Washington streets, Wausau, has been engaged in business in this city for twelve years and has occupied his present building for eleven of these. He was born at Wausau, Wisconsin, December 19, 1875, and is a son of Gustav Mueller, a prominent citizen here for many years.

Otto F. Mueller was educated in the excellent schools of his native

city and then began to learn the jewelry business in all its details, and also optical work, mainly pursuing his studies for eight years in Wausau, and then embarked in business for himself, his location during his first year being on Third street two doors south of his present store. He carries a large stock of goods, including cut glass and expensive novelties and his display is very attractive. He has additional business interests, being president of the Badger Turpentine Company, of Wausau, and also president of the Wausau-Yakima Land Company.

Mr. Mueller married Miss Clara Thielke, of Maysville, Wisconsin, and they have three children: Anita, Margaret and Otto. As an earnest and intelligent citizen, Mr. Mueller is active in public affairs but has never been willing to accept any office except supervisor in the Fourth ward, in which office he served one term. He is identified with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the M. W. A., the E. F. U. and the Wausau Schuetzenverein, of which he is treasurer.

OSCAR H. BRIESE, who is one of Wausau's industrious, useful and well known business men, his carriage and wagon making plant being at No. 407 Sixth street, came here from Columbia county, Wisconsin, where he was born February 19, 1875. His parents are August and Bertha (Frick) Briese. They were born, reared and married in Germany, and the father learned the wagonmaking business before he came to the United States and located in Columbia county, Wisconsin, where he yet lives.

Oscar H. Briese learned his business wtih his father and worked with him for three years before coming to Wausau, having previously worked for three years in the railroad car shops at Creston, Iowa. In addition to manufacturing wagons and carriages he has a department for saw filing. His first location after establishing himself at Wausau was at No. 23 Washington street, in 1910 coming to his present place. His comfortable residence is at No. 702 Stark street, Wausau.

Mr. Briese was married in 1901 to Miss Minnie Esch, of Columbia county, Wis., and they have one daughter, Alberta. He is a man of quiet tastes, devoted to home and family and is identified with but one fraternal organization, that being the Royal Arcanum.

JOSEPH WAGNER, whose horseshoeing shop is situated at No. 308 Second street, Wausau, is well known in this business, having devoted much of his business life to this line although giving some attention to

his farming interests in the town of Marathon. He was born at Marathon City, Marathon county, Wisconsin, April 12, 1874, and is a son of Henry and Katherine Wagner, the latter of whom survives. The father, who was a carpenter by trade and for many years a resident of Marathon county, died in 1889.

Joseph Wagner attended school at Marathon City and then learned his trade and after working at the same there for three years, came to Wausau, in 1894, and from 1897 until 1907 conducted his own shop here. He then located on his farm of 130 acres, situated in the town of Marathon and after selling the same came back to Wausau and since February 15, 1912, has occupied his present stand. He is widely known and his shop is usually the scene of much activity.

Mr. Wagner married Miss Bertha Schulze, who was born in California, and is a sister of E. E. Schulze, of Wausau. They have four children: Helen, Ernest, Norma and Margaret.

CARL BLIESE, Jr., proprietor of a general store at No. 522 Scott street, Wausau, has been in the mercantile business since 1908. He was born on his father's farm in the town of Texas, Marathon county, Wisconsin, November 27, 1879, and is a son of Carl and Amelia Bliese. His parents were both born in Germany and in their childhood accompanied their parents to the United States. They were reared in Wisconsin and married here and for many years the father carried on general farming in the town of Texas. He still owns his farm, having it under rental, and the family all live in a comfortable home situated on Lincoln avenue, Wausau.

Carl Bliese, Jr., was reared in the town of Texas and assisted on the home farm until he came to Wausau and embarked in his present business, purchasing from Conrad Bopf. He carries a large and well selected stock including dry goods, groceries and candies, and through pleasing manners, honest goods and square treatment, has built up a fine trade with prospects of its permanency. He has never been an active factor in politics but possesses the qualities which make that class known as the best and most effective citizens of a community.

CHARLES T. EDGAR, a member of the Florida and Wisconsin bars, with office in the Record-Herald Building at Wausau, and also interested in the Wausau Investment Company, was born in the city of New York, August 9, 1887, and is a son of Charles and Gertrude

Edgar. Charles Edgar was, for a number of years, one of the big lumber men of Marathon county, Wisconsin, but now lives retired at Evanston, Illinois.

Charles T. Edgar had both educational and social advantages and completed his education in law at the University of Virginia, receiving his degree in June, 1910, after which, for several years, he was connected with the Wausau Law and Land Association. Following this came a period of travel both in the United States and in Europe. In February, 1913, he opened his law office in Wausau, well equipped for professional problems. He is a member of the Wausau Club and the Wausau Country Club and the college Greek letter fraternity, Delta Tau Delta.

HERMAN RAMTHUN, who is a well known citizen of Marathon county, resides on his well improved farm of eighty acres, which lies in the town of Wausau, nine miles northeast of the city of Wausau. He was born in Pummen, Germany, in 1857, and is a son of William and Johanna (Hammond) Ramthun.

The parents of Herman Ramthun came to the United States in 1866 and settled first at Watertown, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, moving from there to the town of Easton in 1887. There the father died February 17, 1906, at seventy-three years of age. He was known as an industrious man, good citizen and successful farmer. His widow survives and two sons: Herman and August, the latter being a resident of the town of Hewitt, and four daughters: Vine, Rose, Mary and Guste, respectively, who reside in Chicago, Nebraska, Chicago, and Montana.

Herman Ramthun grew up on his father's farm and attended the country schools, after which he learned the carpenter trade and more or less devoted himself to this work for the next twenty years. In the meanwhile, in 1880 he purchased his present farm and settled on the same in 1890, making all the improvements and putting up the excellent buildings. Successful cultivation of the land followed and Mr. Ramthun is numbered with the prosperous farmers of this section and is a member of the local board of supervisors of Marathon county of which he has been chairman for fifteen years. In politics he is a democrat and frequently has been elected to responsible offices, serving several years as assessor and for many years as school treasurer.

Mr. Ramthun was married first to Miss Ida Kuntz, a daughter of Carl Kuntz. Mrs. Ramthun became the mother of five children: Fred, who is a resident of the city of Wausau, married Martha Ott and they

have one child; Emma, who died at the age of fifteen years; and Edward, William and Matilda who reside at home. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Ramthun married again, Miss Millie Juedes becoming his wife, and to this second marriage the following children have been born: Ella, who is the wife of Paul Hahn; and Annie, Paul, Walter, Harvey, Elbert, Clarence and Priscilla. Mr. Ramthun and family belong to the Lutheran church in the town of Easton.

LOUIS WIECHMANN, who is one of the old hardware men of Wausau, Wisconsin, with which business he has been identified here for twenty-three consecutive years, occupies commodious quarters and owns his building at No. 111 Washington street. He was born at Algona, Wisconsin, February 9, 1871, and is a son of Adolph and Johanna Wiechmann. The father was a contractor and builder and in 1875 moved with his family to Lacrosse, Wisconsin, in 1881 came to Wausau, and in 1890 established the hardware business here under the firm style of A. Wiechmann & Son, which remained until the retirement of the elder partner in 1905, his death following on November 5, 1911.

Louis Wiechmann was ten years old when his parents came to Wausau, where he attended school and afterward for some five years or more, was in the employ of the Montgomery Hardware Company. In 1890 he became his father's partner in business and has continued alone since his father's retirement, the firm, in 1900 having purchased the valuable business block now occupied. Mr. Wiechmann is well known over Marathon County as a reliable dealer and honorable business man and his long experience has well fitted him to supply the hardware most in demand in this section and his patrons often come from far distant parts of the county as they have done for over twenty years.

In 1903 Mr. Wiechmann was married to Miss Emma Wegner, of Wausau, Wisconsin, and they have two children: Walter and Gertrude. He is a member of Zion church.

OTTO B. KAROSS, secretary of the Northwestern Dyeing & Cleaning Works and the Badger Steam Laundry at Wausau, and also treasurer of the same, has been a resident of Wausau for the past seventeen years and is favorably known to the majority of its citizens. He was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, May 16, 1875, and was reared and educated there.

When seventeen years of age Mr. Kaross entered the office of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, at Milwaukee, and was sent by the

company to take charge of its affairs at Wausau, in 1893, and for twelve years he had charge of this branch. His present business enterprises were organized in 1908, at which time the company was incorporated and the present large cement building was erected here, with dimensions of 45x90 feet, at Nos. 127-129 Clinton street, the capital involved being $20,000, with the following officers: J. S. Alexander, president; W. E. Hardloff, vice president; Otto B. Kaross, secretary, treasurer and manager; and George R. Lee, superintendent of the steam laundry. From thirty to thirty-five people are afforded employment and the business is exceedingly prosperous.

Mr. Kaross was married to Miss Paula Riebe, who is a daughter of Dr. Paul Riebe. As a citizen Mr. Kaross is interested in all that concerns the permanent welfare of Wausau but has never been very active in politics. He is identified with the Masons and the U. C. T.

GEORGE STUHLFAUTH, who, for thirty years has been a resident of Wausau, Wisconsin, is one of the city's best known citizens and owns farming lands in different parts of Marathon county. He was born July 13, 1854, in Germany, a son of George Stuhlfauth, who was a baker by trade and who taught the business to his son.

After coming to America, the younger George Stuhlfauth located in Illinois and conducted a bakery there for two years and then came to Wausau and operated a bakery here for two years. He then went into the horse business, in which he is yet interested; he deals also in vehicles and harness, handling a line of wagons, carts, sleighs and buggies and is prepared to supply almost any kind of conveyance.

Mr. Stuhlfauth was married in Germany, to Miss Maria Fackt, and then have five children: George, who is a resident of Chicago, Illinois; and Marie, Jacob, Louise and John. The family belong to St. Paul's church. He has long been identified with the Masonic fraternity. During his many years of residence here, Mr. Stuhlfauth has seen the village develop into a city and other wonderful changes take place in Northern Wisconsin.

WALTER E. CURTIS, secretary and general manager of one of the very important business concerns of Marathon county, the Curtis & Yale Company, manufacturers of sash, doors, etc., is also vice president of the Fenwood Lumber Company of Wausau, and stands high in business circles in this section. He was born May 9, 1880, at Dennison,

Iowa, and is a son of C. S. Curtis, one of the founders of the above manufacturing company.

Walter E. Curtis was an infant when his parents came to Wausau and here he was reared, attended the common and high schools and then spent two years at the University of Wisconsin. Upon his return to this city he entered the offices of Curtis & Yale and has worked his way through all departments, earning his way to his present responsibilities. Mr. Curtis has long been interested in and identified with Masonry, uniting with the local lodge when twenty-one years of age, is a thirty-second degree member and is serving in his second term as eminent commander of St. Omar Commandery, Knights Templar.

On June 12, 1906, Mr. Curtis was married to Miss Sadie Washburn, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and they have three children: Harriet, Emma and Catherine. He is identified with the Wausau Club, being one of its board of directors.

JARED ROLLIN GREEN, of the firm of Green Bros., proprietors of the City Bus Line, has been in the general transfer and transportation line at Wausau since 1895 and owns the present business in partnership with his brother, George G. Green. He was born at Wausau, July 3, 1871, and is a son of George G. and Sarah J. Green. The parents were old settlers of Wausau and early in life the father was a lumberman. His death occurred in 1893 and that of his wife several years later.

Jared R. Green was reared and educated at Wausau and practically throughout his entire life has been in the transfer business. He owns and operates by himself, a valuable farm of forty acres which lies in the town of Texas. The Green Bros. own four omnibuses and three transfer and baggage trucks and keep nine head of horses. The firm has established a reputation for reliability and promptness that makes it a leading one in the city.

Mr. Green married Miss Minnie L. Hinz, of the town of Berlin, Marathon county and they have two children: George G. and Elmer R. Mr. Green and family still occupy the house in which he was born, a comfortable residence standing at No. 405 Second street. He is identified with the fraternal order of Knights of Pythias and belongs to the Royal Arcanum.

FRANK A. HUBING, who is assessor of the village of Athens, Wisconsin, is one of the three proprietors of the Athens Livestock Company,

and also conducts a dray and ice business, is one of the representative business men of this section. He was born in Ozaukee county, Wisconsin, July 5, 1876, and is a son of Michael and Margaret (Klein) Hubing, who are natives of Wisconsin and now retired residents of Athens. They have seven children: John, Frank, George, Emil, Ernest, Clara and Catherine, the last named being the wife of George Beaver.

Frank A. Hubing secured a good, common school training and assisted his father on the home farm until he was twenty-one years old when he made a little venture in business for himself which resulted favorably, this being the purchase of a timber tract near Loyal, Wisconsin, which he cleared and then sold to advantage. After this Mr. Hubing came to Athens, where, for five years, he was foreman in a saw mill, retiring from that when he entered into the dray business and a few years later in the live stock business. He is still interested in timber to some extent in Marathon county, and is one of the stockholders in the Athens Telephone Company.

On November 28, 1905, Mr. Hubing was married to Miss Mary Degenhert, who was born in Monroe county, Wisconsin. Her parents, Henry and Catherine (Youngferdorf) Degenhert, were born in Germany and the mother still lives in Monroe county. The father, who was a farmer there for a number of years is now deceased. They had the following children: William; Martin; Anna, who is the wife of William Study; Frederick; Mary; Cecelia; Henry; Amelia, who is the wife of Frank Mushawk; Joseph and Catherine. Mr. and Mrs. Hubing have two children: Leona and Almyra. The family belongs to the Catholic church and Mr. Hubing is church treasurer. He has served the village in various public capacities, for six years being marshal and for the last two years has been constable and now is assessor. He belongs to the Eagles, to the Catholic Order of Foresters and to the Catholic Family Protective Association.

WILLIAM H. NABLO, who is one of the stable and representative business men of Wausau, Wisconsin, of which city he has been a resident for fifteen years, during ten of which he has been engaged in the merchant tailoring business, with quarters in the Record-Herald Building, was born in the Dominion of Canada, June 20, 1871, and is a son of Adam Nablo, who followed an agricultural life.

William H. Nablo was reared on the home farm and attended the public schools. In early manhood he went to Buffalo, New York, where

he learned tailoring and cutting and from there went to Jamestown, in the same state. At that place he worked as a cutter in one of the best establishments for three years. Later he was employed at Kalamazoo, Michigan, and afterward had two years of tailoring experience at Chicago, Illinois, after which he came to Wausau and entered the employ of Jacob Paff as cutter. He continued with this well known tailor for five years when he purchased the business which he has successfully conducted until the present. His patrons are among the most critical and best dressed men of the city and county and his name alone is sufficient recommendation for the quality and fit of garments.

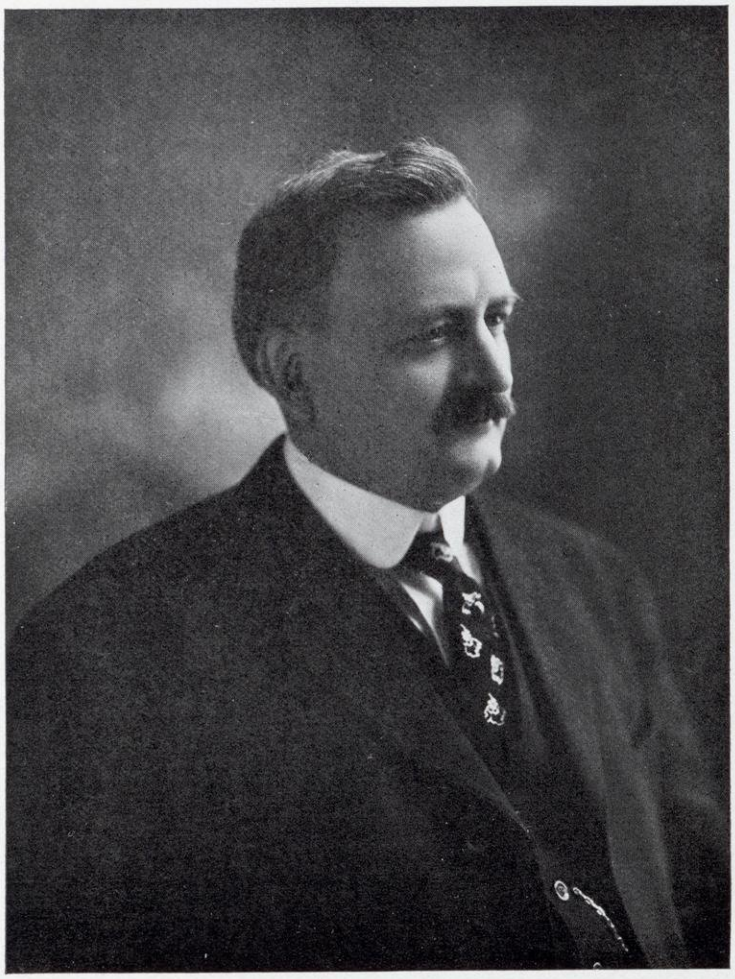
On November 29, 1905, Mr. Nablo was married to Miss Ida M. White, who was born in Augusta, Wisconsin. He is well known in fraternal circles and belongs to both the Elks and the Knights of Pythias, also to the Wausau Club and the Country Club.

MAX L. TISCH, who is in the contracting, heating and plumbing business at Wausau, Wisconsin, is a well known resident, his whole life having been passed here, where he was born December 13, 1882. He is a son of Carl and Augusta Tisch, both of whom are now deceased. The father was a well known man in Marathon county and for nine years was superintendent of the county farm.

Max L. Tisch was reared at Wausau and secured a public school education and then learned the plumbing business and worked as a plumber with different firms until 1904. He then went into business for himself at Antigo, Wisconsin, and remained there until 1908, when he came to his present location and started business in his native city in 1909. He is well equipped for any work in the line of plumbing or hot water heating and his contracts are completed to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Tisch married Miss Marie Janusick, of Wausau, and they have two children: Dorothy and Maxwell. He is identified with the Odd Fellows, the Eagles and the Fraternal Reserve Association. He owns a fine auto-delivery car and all his other business equipments are entirely up to date. He is a good, reliable citizen but takes no very active part in political matters.

OTTO C. LEMKE, president and treasurer of the Underwood Veneer Company, manufacturers of veneers and panels at Wausau, Wis., has been identified with this important business enterprise for some eleven years, first



OTTO C. LEMKE

as bookkeeper and afterward assuming his present responsibilities. Mr. Lemke was born on a farm in the town of Berlin, Marathon county, October 1, 1870, and is a son of Fred and Ernestine (Giese) Lemke. They were born in Germany and came to Marathon county in 1868. The father died on his farm in 1900, but the mother survives.

Otto C. Lemke spent his boyhood on the home farm and attended the country school; afterward took a commercial course in a business college, and attended state normal school, following which he taught school for a number of years. In 1895 he came to Wausau where he was engaged in clerical work for a time, and then bought a part interest in a country saw mill in the town of Hamburg, Marathon county, which he operated for a number of years, and when he retired to become bookkeeper for the Underwood Veneer Company returned to Wausau, but for some time afterward still was interested to some degree in his former business. As time went on his responsibilties in the Underwood Veneer Company increased and he became assistant secretary, treasurer and manager, subsequently becoming head of the business. The officers are: O. C. Lemke, president, treasurer and general manager; S. W. Underwood, vice president; A. W. Underwood, secretary. The products of the company are veneers and panels, birch, basswood, oak, ash, elm, maple and mahogany woods being utilized. Shipments are made to all the states and Canada and the North America and British Islands.

Mr. Lemke married Miss Bertha Nickel, of the town of Maine, Marathon county, and they have three children: Helen, Alvera and Margaret. As a citizen Mr. Lemke is very active. He was one of the organizers of the Wausau Commercial Club and became its first president, but finding his private business making constant demands on his time and attention, resigned that office although his interest in the organization continues. He is known as a man of business ability and equally so of business integrity.

ALBERT WENDORFF, a well known resident and highly regarded citizen of the town of Stettin, where he owns 120 acres of land situated in sections 16 and 15, residing on the latter, six and one-half miles northeast of Marathon City, was born in Germany, October 19, 1844. He is a son of Gottlieb and Louisa (Haasch) Wendorff, both of whom were born in Germany. They came to America with their three children and in 1857 settled on the farm now owned by Albert Wendorff. A forest then covered all this land and Gottlieb Wendorff made the first clearing and erected the first building here. Both he and wife died here,

his age being eighty-eight years and three months and that of his wife, eighty-four years, and their burial was in the cemetery of the Lutheran church, to which religious body they belonged. He was a very successful gardener in his own land and after getting established on this farm built a greenhouse and conducted a market garden.

Albert Wendorff was twelve years old when he was brought to America and his home has been on his present farm ever since. He was the youngest born of his parents' four children and is the only one living. During his summers he devotes his attention to his farm industries, having eighty acres cleared and has made all the improvements here, official duties of various kinds absorbing his time and attention in the winters which, in earlier years, he spent in logging camps. He has a small nursery and raises considerable fruit and also keeps bees profitably. He belongs to the progressive wing of the republican party and has frequently served acceptably in public offices. He was a member of the county board for two years, was assessor for nine years, then was census enumerator, for five years was assessor of the Stettin Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and for twelve years was fire and game warden. He was the first president of the Berlin Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Company and assisted in making the bylaws and securing the charter. The present officials are: Albert Felhaber, president; Mr. Radlowf, secretary, and William Lemke, treasurer.

Mr. Wendorff married Miss Wilhelmine Grade, who was born in Germany, a daughter of August Grade, and they had the following children: H. A., who is clerk of the town of Stettin; Edward, who was census taker and also formerly town supervisor, married Otilie Lodholz; Lizzie, who is the wife of Gustave Kopplin; Emma, who is the wife of John R. Loy, and they live in Oregon; Bertha, who is the wife of Gustave Boerner, of the town of Stettin; Otto, who died at the age of eighteen years; Albert, who died when a babe; and an infant that also passed away. Mr. Wendorff and family are members of the Lutheran church.

OTTO MUENCHOW, one of the representative business men of Wausau, Wisconsin, a general merchant, with quarters at Nos. 103-105 Grand avenue, has been a lifelong resident of this city, in which he was born, September 29, 1873. He is a son of Carl and Carolina (Erdman) Muenchow, both of whom came to America from Germany. They came to Wausau in 1873 and here the father died in 1888, but the mother survives.

Otto Muenchow obtained his education in the Lutheran parochial schools at Wausau but when thirteen years of age began to be self supporting, working in the sash and door factory where he continued for seventeen years. There he learned the trade of saw filing and worked in that capacity the following nine years. Mr. Muenchew was then appointed superintendent of the construction of the Stinchfield Creek canal, which is eight feet in diameter, built entirely of concrete. This is by far the largest canal construction in this part of the state. In 1906 Mr. Muenchow embarked in the mercantile business, erecting a fine two-story brick block on the corner of Grand and Forest streets, with dimensions of 36x68 feet. He has been a very useful and public spirited resident of the First ward, which he served as a member of the city council for four years, retiring in 1905.

Mr. Muenchow married Miss Margaret Buechner, a daughter of John Buechner, formerly town treasurer of the town of Johnson, Marathon county, and one of the first settlers at Athens, Wisconsin. Mr. Muenchow was reared in the Lutheran church.

FRED G. WIECHMANN, proprietor of the Wiechmann Drug Stores, one of which is located at No. 310 Scott street, and the other at No. 1703 North Sixth street, Wausau, has an experience covering thirteen years in the drug business. He was born at Wausau, Wisconsin, July 12, 1884, and is a son of Adolph Wiechmann and wife, the former of whom died in this city in November 1911.

Fred G. Wiechmann has spent the greater part of his life in his native city, attending the public schols until old enough to make a choice of career and then becoming a clerk and student in a local drug store. Later he took a course in pharmacy in the medical department of the Milwaukee College and after graduating devoted his entire time to his profession. In May, 1907, he established his store on Scott street, and in March, 1909, his second store to accomodate patrons on North Sixth street. Both stores carry a complete line of pure drugs, conforming to the law in every way, together with the additional goods usually found in modern drug stores. He is a manufacturing chemist, one specially being Dr. Monroe's Rheumaloi, a patent medicine for the alleviation of rheumatic afflictions, this branch of the business being carried on under the name of the Rheumol Remedy Company.

In October, 1911, Mr. Wiechmann was married to Miss Clara Kiefer,

of Wausau. He is identified with no fraternal organizations but is a valued member of the Wausau Club.

JOHN STARK, who is one of the substantial and reliable business men of Wausau, is engaged in the confectionery business as manufacturer and retailer, with attractive quarters at No. 604 Third street. He was born at Milwaukee, Wis., June 3, 1869, and is a son of Matthew and Anna Stark.

John Stark was reared in his native city and in boyhood had the excellent advantages offered by the fine public schools there. When it came time for him to learn a self supporting trade he chose that of candy-making, beginning at the bottom and learning every detail. He came to Wausau in November, 1901 and embarked in the confectionery and ice cream business and has prospered, manufacturing all the goods he handles and being thus assured of their cleanliness and wholesomeness. His heavy trade gives evidence that the public appreciates the care he thus exercises and admires his fine displays of choice confections.

Mr. Stark was married at Wausau to Miss Anna Jager of this city. He is identified with the fraternal organizations, the Elks and the Eagles. As a citizen he is law abiding and public spirited but takes no very active part in political campaigns.

GUSTAV TOBUREN, who, for the past seven years has conducted a photographic business at Wausau, his studio being situated at No. 408 Jackson street, which stand he has occupied since October, 1911, was born at Greenwood, Clark county, Wis., February 19, 1887, and is a son of William and Minnie Toburen. Gustav Toburen was educated in the Greenwood schools and afterward worked as a farmer until he came to Wausau and embarked in the line of business for which his natural bent best fitted him. He was associated with Carl Lemke, the well known photographer, from that time until he opened his own studio, which is well patronized, Mr. Toburen's artistic taste and mechanical skill being very generally recognized.

In May, 1908, Mr. Toburen was married to Miss Annie Manske, who was born in Germany but was reared at Wausau. She is a daughter of Herman and Lena Manske, the former of whom died in 1908, but the latter survives. Mr. and Mrs. Toburen have one son, Clarence, who was born March 1, 1909. Mr. Toburen has his studio in his residence, having equipped the same with modern appointments of suitable nature

for photographic work. He and wife are members of the German Reformed church, and he belongs to the fraternal organization known as the Yoemen.

FRED W. MANECKE, jeweler, with well appointed store at No. 312 Washington street, Wausau, is one of the city's prosperous and reliable business men. He was born in Westphalen, Germany, September 30, 1879, and is a son of Henry and Fredericka Manecke.

Henry Manecke and family came to America in the spring of 1882 and immediately located at Wausau, Wis., where he opened a jewelry store, a business he had previously followed in Europe. In 1901 he admitted his son, Fred W., to partnership, the firm name being Manecke & Son, which name was retained until August, 1912, when the son bought his mother's interest, the father having died June 27, 1908. The mother yet lives.

In 1894 Fred W. Manecke started to work at the jewelry trade with his father and learned every detail including watchmaking. His education was secured in the public schools of Wausau and in this city he has always maintained his home. In 1900 he married Miss Bertha Schoenfeldt, also a native of Germany, and they have four children: Hildegarde, Dorothea, Roland and Henrietta. The family belongs to the German Reformed church, and from its organization until within two years of his death, the father of Mr. Manecke was church treasurer, the latter then succeeding and serving six years in that office.

CHARLES WEISBROD, a well known business man of Wausau, a member of the firm of Denfield & Weisbrod, painting contractors, with office at No. 307 Forest street, has been in the painting contracting line since 1891, at which time he formed his partnership with Henry Denfield. He was born in Germany, August 3, 1865, and is a son of Henry and Annie Weisbrod, who came to Marathon county, Wis., in 1883, and now resides on their farm in the town of Hamburg.

Charles Weisbrod was sixteen years old when his parents moved to Wausau, coming directly from Germany, and when they moved on a farm two years later he remained at Wausau, having started to learn his present business and being interested in the same. Mr. Weisbrod and partner do a large business, giving employment to fifteen men during the busy season, and their trade is constantly on the increase as a result of honest work and promptness in completing contracts. Mr.

Weisbrod married Miss Rosa Hirsch. They are members of the Catholic church. He belongs to the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin and to the Germania.

HENRY GROSS, who fills a very important position in the civic government of Wausau, Wis., being superintendent of the city water works, has been a resident here since 1886. He was born July 4, 1860, in Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, and is a son of Nicholas and Christiana Gross.

Henry Gross was five years old when his parents brought him to America. They settled on a farm in Portage county, Wis., on which they lived for a number of years and then removed to Stevens Point, where their closing years of life were passed. Henry Gross remained on the home farm in Portage county until 1886, when he came to Wausau and for fifteen years afterward was manager here for the Pabst Brewing Company. In 1901 he was first appointed superintendent of the city water works and served until 1906, and in 1910 was reappointed to the office which he has since so satisfactorily filled. In 1889, at Ashland, Wis., Mr. Gross was married to Miss Mary Waters, a daughter of William and Mary Waters of that place.

EDWARD C. LANGENHAHN, who is vice president of the Ritter & Deutsch Furniture Company at Wausau, undertakers and dealers in furniture, has been identified with this business house for the last nine years and is one of the alert and reliable young business men of the city of his birth. He was born here January 18, 1883, and is a son of Theodore and Mary (Kline) Langenhahn. For a number of years the father was in the harness business at Marathon City, where he lives retired.

Edward C. Langenhahn was educated in the public schools and the Wausau Business College and later attended a school of embalming. When twenty years of age he went to work for his present company, of which he became vice president in 1910. The business is one of long standing and it enjoys public confidence. Mr. Langenhahn was married to Miss Helen Ruder, a member of an old Marathon county family, and they have one child, Marie. They are members of the Catholic church and he belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Woodmen of America and to St. Joseph's Society.

JOSEPH WILLEMS, junior member of the well known firm of Haesle & Willems, meat dealers, at No. 524 Forest street, Wausau, is one of the enterprising native born sons of this city, in which he has spent his life and secured a very creditable position as a business man and citizen. He was born March 1, 1882, and is a son of John and Agnes (Berens) Willems, the latter of whom survives. The father died in 1902, a well known man in this county and for years a police officer and also street commissioner at Wausau.

Joseph Willems was reared at Wausau and was educated in the St. Mary's parochial school, and was a student in the city High School until his junior year, when he began to learn the meat business. He worked for the old firm of Gilham & Rich for about ten years and in 1905 associated himself with John Haesle, another employe, in the purchase of the business and since then the firm of Haesle & Willems has been a prosperous one here, handling the bulk of the trade in their section of the city. Mr. Willems is a member of St. Mary's Catholic church.

EDWARD G. WEINKAUF, president and treasurer of the Weinkauf Bros. Clothing and Furnishing Company, at Wausau, is one of the city's enterprising and substantial business men. He was born in 1868, in the town of Texas, Marathon county, Wis., six miles from Wausau, and is a son of Carl and Augusta Weinkauf. The parents of Mr. Weinkauf were born, reared and married in Germany and from there came to the United States and to Wisconsin in 1866, settling on a farm in the town of Texas, Marathon county. The father at first engaged in farming and then bought a saw mill. Both parents survive and reside at Edgar, in Marathon county.

Edward G. Weinkauf was reared on the home farm and worked for several years as a logger. He was twenty-five years old when he came to Wausau and entered the employ of his uncle, John Patzer, who conducted a saloon adjoining the Ritter & Deutsch Building. Later Mr. Weinkauf bought his uncle's interests and conducted the saloon until 1909 when he went into his present business, which is an incorporated concern, well managed and amply financed. Just prior to coming to Wausau, Mr. Weinkauf was married to Miss Minnie Volkman, and they have two children, Arnold and Anesta, both of whom attend the Wausau High School.

CHARLES F. PESCHMANN, deceased, for many years was engaged in business at Wausau, as a merchant, and after he became an invalid was succeeded by his wife, who still continues the business, having greatly enlarged its scope and ably managing all its many details. Mr. Peschmann was born in Germany and died at Wausau, Wis., in 1908, having been under medical care at Oshkosh for seven years previously. In 1885 at Wausau, Mr. Peschmann was married to Miss Matilda Poch. Their seven children all died in infancy.

Mrs. Peschmann was born in Germany and accompanied her brother Carl Poch, to Wausau, the latter being now in business at San Francisco. Mr. Peschmann, whom she knew well in Germany, had come to Wausau one year before and after their marriage they continued to live in this city until Mr. Peschmann's affliction fell upon him. Mrs. Peschmann and husband started their store on North Sixth street, in 1893, and it has been mainly through her energy and wise judgment that the business has reached its present large proportions. She developed great business capacity when it became necessary for her to take entire charge and now owns the fine, well stocked store at No. 1910 Sixth street and five additional properties. She is well known and is held in very high esteem by her business associates and has a wide circle of personal friends. She is very charitable in many directions and liberally contributes to help all worthy public movements.

JOSEPH KARL, who, for the past six years has been the caretaker of St. Joseph's school at Marathon City, owner of valuable property, and for the past nine years village assessor, is one of the well known and highly esteemed citizens of the town of Marathon. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, October 28, 1835, and is a son of Sabastain and Catherine Karl.

The parents of Mr. Karl were also natives of Bavaria who came to the United States with their five daughters and one son, landing at the port of New York, July 16, 1852. They went to Pittsburgh, Pa., where the father found work for four years and from there came to Wisconsin, in 1858, he being then aged fifty-eight years. He had been a farmer in Germany and when he settled in Marathon village it was in the hope of again having his own land to cultivate and in this he was not entirely disappointed. He secured eighty acres of wild land and immediately began the labor of clearing, making his home in the village which was then only a little shanty settlement on the border of the deep woods. He

was a man of judgment and sound principles but always felt too busy to accept any public office. His death occurred when he was aged seventy years and six months, his widow surviving to the age of eighty-four years and five months. They were good Catholics, members of St. Mary's church and their burial was in this church cemetery.

Joseph Karl's school period was passed in Germany. After he accompanied his parents to Pittsburgh, Pa., he worked at digging ore in the mines and afterward worked in a rolling mill at Pittsburgh. He was twenty-five years old when he came to Marathon City in 1860 and imediately began to help his father in the really laborious work of clearing the farm, his father only succeeding in getting three acres cleared by himself. Joseph Karl cleared twenty-five acres and later bought eighty additional acres one-half mile south of Marathon City, in the town of Cassel, which he sold in 1898, moving then to the village. Here he owns a business block and his home.

Mr. Karl married Miss Tressa Blume, who was born in Prussia-Germany, a daughter of John Blume. Their children who were born in the town of Marathon were: Caroline, Theresia, Blandina and Romonda, and those born in the town of Cassel are Joseph and Mary, while eight children died in infancy. Mr. Karl and family belong to St. Mary's Catholic church. Mr. Karl has been a lifelong democrat. For fifteen years he was elected assessor of the town of Marathon and at first his district included also the towns of Frankfort, Wein and Cassel, and at that time he lived in section 26 in the town of Marathon.

CHARLES H. PETH, president of the Peth Candy Company manufacturers of candy at Wausau, Wis., is at the head of a large and growing business enterprise of this city and is a thoroughly experienced man in this line. Mr. Peth was born at Chicago, Ill., August 1, 1861, and is a son of Charles Frederick and Annie (Klotz) Peth. The parents were born, reared and married in Germany and the father was a carpenter by trade.

Charles H. Peth spent his earlier years in his native city and was educated in the public schools and afterward learned the trade of candy-making following which he went on the road as a candy salesman and came to Wausau, about 1901 from Peoria, Ill., having been in the candy business all his active life. He established the Peth Candy Company in the same year and the company was incorporated in 1903 with Charles H. Peth as president and general manager; W. L. Covey as vice presi-

dent and H. G. Flieth as treasurer. A large territory is served by this firm which has representatives all over Wisconsin and Lower Michigan, and employment is afforded from twenty-five to thirty-five people. A general line of fine candies are manufactured and they have a number of special brands.

Mr. Peth was married to Miss May Waidely, of Lincoln, Ill., and they have one son, Adlai, who travels over the trade territory for the firm. In politics Mr. Peth votes independently and fraternally is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the W. C. T.

JACOB PAFF, manager of the Wausau branch of the F. C. Smith Piano Company, with office and wareroom at No. 204 Third street, is one of the best known business men of this city. He was born at Wausau, Wis., July 3, 1865, and is a son of Jacob Paff, who is affectionately remembered as "Honest Jake Paff", this testimonial to his father's integrity being dearly cherished by his son. The elder Mr. Paff came to Wausau about 1849 and became a man of substance here, carrying on a large mercantile enterprise for many years and later erecting the Paff Block, a fine brick structure located at No. 202 Third street.

Jacob Paff the younger, was reared at Wausau and attended the public schools and afterward worked for three years in a tin shop. After that he was in the employ of the Marathon County Bank and the First National Bank of Wausau, for seven years, when he became interested in the merchant tailoring business and conducted the finest and most exclusive tailor shop at Wausau, which he continued until 1903, when he disposed of that interest to advantage. For several years afterward Mr. Paff was connected in a business way with a large fire insurance office at Chicago, Ill., and after returning to Wausau, in 1904, went into the musical line and acepted his present position. He handles the Bradbury pianos as a specialty and also the Webster, the Henning, the Smith & Barnes, the Willard and the Rogers Bros., pianos and also piano players. Wausau is a cultivated musical center and Mr. Paff does a large business.

In 1896 Mr. Paff was married to Miss Stella Dean of this city and they have one child, Marie. As a good citizen and native born resident, Mr. Paff takes pride and interest in his city's development and ever is ready to do his full share in advancing movements that appeal to his good judgment.

JOSEPH BRAUN

JOSEPH BRAUN, deceased, for many years was numbered with the leading business men and active and public spirited citizens of Athens, Wis. In naming many of the most important business enterprises of this section, his name is prominently mentioned, officially or otherwise, while his capital was invested in numerous ways that not only was advantageous to himself and family, but to the neighborhood in which various industries were successfully carried on. At the time of his death, April 15, 1907, he was superintendent and manager of the Braun Bros. Co., and a heavy stockholder in the Bank of Athens, the Athens Brick and Tile Company, the Marathon County Telephone Company, the Athens Printing Company and the Athens Park Association.

In May, 1886, Mr. Braun was married to Miss Cecelia Heinemann, who was born at Milwaukee, Wis., a daughter of Joseph and Ann Bell (Kemper) Heinemann. Mr. and Mrs. Heinemann were born, reared and married in Germany, and after coming to Wisconsin lived at Milwaukee and Wausau, in which city the father now lives retired since the death of the mother. Mrs. Braun is one of the following family: Catherine, now deceased, who was the wife of Heman Aiken; Margaret, who is now deceased, was the wife of William Caward; Henry; Joseph; Hannah, who married first Herman Dehn and second, August Meyer; Anna, who is the wife of William Waterhaus; William; Cecelia; and Philip. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Braun: Henry, Bella, Esther and Anthony. Mr. Braun and family were members of the Catholic church and he belonged to the Catholic Order of Foresters and also to the E. F. U. For a long time Mr. Braun was a notary public at Athens. In his death Marathon county lost a citizen of sterling character and public usefulness.

VICTOR KLECKER, a member of the firm of Pfeifer & Klecker, dealers in meats and manufacturers of home made meat products, at Wausau, with retail store at No. 412 Scott street and slaughter house at the end of Grand avenue, has been in the meat business here for twenty years. He was born in Austria, August 23, 1865, and came to America and to Wisconsin when aged sixteen years, and almost directly to Wausau.

Mr. Klecker learned the butcher businses in all its details and afterward, for ten years, worked in butcher shops and then went into business for himself, almost immediately forming a partnership with Charles Pfeifer which has continued since. The firm owns the building at No. 412 Scott street and also the brick building on the same street now oc-

cupied by Carl Merklein in the same business. This firm has a reputation for business integrity that places it among the representative ones of the city.

Mr. Klecker married Miss Emma Schulze, who was born at Wausau and is a daughter of Ernest Schulze, who was an early settler here.

ANTHONY VETTER, general farmer, whose well improved tract of 260 acres is situated on sections 21 and 29 town of Marathon, three and one-half miles south of Marathon City, was born one and one-half miles west of his present farm, in Marathon county, Wis., April 17, 1862, a son of George and Julia Ann (Kiefer) Vetter.

George Vetter was born in Alsace, now in Germany, and was seventeen years old when he came to America and went to work in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., where he married Julia Ann Kiefer. While they lived at Pittsburgh three children were born: George, Joseph and John, George dying before the family moved to Marathon county, where the following children were born: Victoria, Jacob, Frank, Anthony, Herman, Elizabeth, Any, Mary and Lena. Although George Vetter had only seventy-five cents as his capital when he reached Marathon county he was not discouraged for his previous life had been one of toil and more or less hardship and he and family knew that pioneering in an unsettled region would necessarily bring about occasions for much self denial. He entered eighty acres of government land and lived to improve it and also owned one lot in Marathon City. He had considerable business enterprise and he built the Vetter Cellars at Wausau, the first brewery there. He and wife were faithful members of the Catholic church.

Anthony Vetter attended the public schools and afterward a business college at Wausau and prepared for the profession of teaching by attending the State Normal School at Oshkosh for five terms. For eleven years he then taught school in the towns of Marathon, Cassel and Emmett, after which he settled on his present farm, forty-five acres of which he cleared himself. He also buys and sells cattle in the town of Marathon and is a stockholder in the Central Creamery here. He belongs to the Marathon City Brewery Company of which he was secretary for two years. Since his first marriage he has resided on his present farm, first on the east end and later moving to the south side on the east and west road and here put up all the substantial buildings,

his residence being largely modern and a fine system of furnace heating being installed.

Mr. Vetter was married first to Miss Augusta Muhlbauer, who was a daughter of Joseph Muhlbauer, of Marathon county. She was a devoted member of the Catholic church and her burial at death was in St. Mary's cemetery. She was the mother of four children: Walter, Anthony and Ella and Laura, twins. Mr. Vetter's second marriage was to Miss Anna Koller, who was born at Minneapolic, Minn., a daughter of John Koller, a retired farmer of Marathon City. To the second marriage were born: Mary, who attends St. Mary's parochial school; Anna, who attends the public schools; Arnold and Sylvester, who are with their parents; and Mary, Anna and Arnold, all three of whom died in infancy. Mr. Vetter and family all belong to St. Mary's Catholic church. He has been a lifelong democrat and has frequently been called to serve in public office. For four years he was a member of the town board of Marathon and all that time its chairman, four years was a justice of the peace, two years was town treasurer and for six years was clerk of the school board.

JOHN F. MATHIE, secretary and manager of the Mathie Brewing Company, of Wausau, Wis., which is one of the old and solid business enterprises of this city, was born here in the year it was founded, July 5, 1869, and is a son of Frank and Catherine Mathie, both now deceased.

John F. Mathie was reared and educated in his native city and from boyhood has been more or less identified with his present business, early learning the necessary details and later applying his knowledge in the way best calculated to bring the plant to its present recognized commercial standing.

The Mathie Brewing Company was organized in 1869 by Frank Mathie. Since its incorporation John F. Mathie has been secretary and manager, the other officers being: Otto Mathie, president; John Ringle, vice president; and E. C. Zimmerman, treasurer. Mr. Mathie has additional business interests and is secretary and treasurer of the Mathie Land Company, of Wausau, of which Frank Mathie is president and Otto Mathie is vice president. John F. Mathie married Miss Mary Lehan, of Green Bay, Wis., and they have two children: Catherine and John.

ANTON L. KRYSHAK, proprietor of the Wausau Cigar & Tobacco Company, manufacturers of fine cigars, is established at No. 310 Third street, Wausau, Wis., in the Kryshak Building, a handsome, three-story brick structure which is a positive testimonial to his industry and business ability, for he is a strictly self-made man. He was born in Germany, in 1860, and was only eleven years of age when he came to the United States and immediately to Wausau. He attended school here but as soon as the law permitted became a cigar maker and thoroughly learned the trade. In 1891 he started into the business for himself, making his cigars in his own home, and finding a ready market. Through honest business methods and untiring industry he was able to meet competition and prosper. About nine years after entering into the business he was able to erect the substantial building which bears his name and in which he carries on his factory, giving steady employment to twenty-five skilled cigarmakers. He has never been active in political matters, being more interested in promoting his business, but he belongs to several fraternal bodies, including the Elks, the Eagles, the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, and the United Commercial Travelers.

FRANK F. CHESAK, who is extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber and a member of the board of directors of the Athens Manufacturing Company, directs a large Real Estate, Loan and Insurance business at Athens and for years has been one of the dominating men of Marathon county. He was born on a farm in the town of Trenton, Washington county, Wis., January 30, 1867, ten years after his parents, Martin and Mary (Sigmond) Chesak, had come to America from Austria. The father was a brickmaker by trade, but three years after locating in Washington county, Wis., he engaged in farming, continued until 1884 and then moved to Marathon county, where, until the close of his life he was interested in merchandising and lumber.

After completing the common school course, Frank F. Chesak, in 1885, went to Poniatowski. Several years later he became a student at Pierce Business College, at Keokuk, Ia., where he was graduated. He then returned and went into his father's store at Poniatowski and became also interested with his father and two brothers in lumbering. In 1889 he was appointed postmaster there and served until 1894, and in 1895 was appointed general clerk of the State Land Office at Madison and served until July, 1902. In 1909 by the Marathon County Board of

Supervisors he was elected treasurer of the Marathon County Agricultural School Board, in 1903 having represented the village of Athens on the County Board. For many years he held the office of justice of the peace, was twice elected president of the Athens Advancement Association; is police justice for the village of Athens; was chairman of the Republican County Committee of Marathon County, 1908-1910, and was the republican candidate for State senator, from the 25th Senatorial District, composed of Clark and Marathon counties. Mr. Chesak is well qualified for the many responsible positions which he has been called upon to accept. He is a master of four languages: English, German, Bohemian and Polish.

Mr. Chesak was married September 13, 1894, to Anna Blaszka, who was born in Wisconsin, a daughter of Joseph and Josephine (Gates) Blaszka. The parents came from Poland to the United States and the father is a merchant in Chicago. Mr. Chesak is interested in the Athens Printing Company, being on the board of directors, is a stockholder in the Athens Bank, in the Geo. Ruder Brewing Company, in the Badger Ginseng Company of Wausau, and the Athens Telephone Company, and is a member of the board of directors and vice president of the Marathon County Telephone Company.

BRAYTON E. SMITH, a leading member of the bar at Wausau, a member of the law firm of Smith & Leicht, with offices at No. 512 Third street, is also favorably known in republican political circles and may justly be numbered with the representative men of Marathon county. He was born on a farm in Keokuk county, Ia., April 25, 1874, and is a son of Israel W. and Emma I. (Hoyt) Smith. His parents were residents of Iowa until the spring of 1880, when the family moved to Rock county, Wis., where the father engaged in farming.

Brayton E. Smith remained at home and assisted on the farm until he was twenty-three years of age, in the meanwhile, however, securing a broadening education, first in the country schools and later in Beloit Academy, graduating from the latter with the class of 1896. In 1897 the family left the farm, moving to Beloit, where he entered college, and continued his studies for two years. In December, 1899 he was appointed to the position of clerk in the U. S. railway mail service. He spent six years in the railway mail service and during the last three years of that period made his home at St. Paul, Minn., devoting all his spare time apart from his official duties to special studies in the law department of the

University of Minnesota. In May, 1906, he was admitted to the Wisconsin bar and has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Wausau ever since. On July 1, 1909, when the office of Divorce-counsel was established by act of the legislature, Mr. Smith was appointed divorce counsel of Marathon county, and each year was reappointed and served in the office until October, 1912, when he resigned. From early manhood he has been more or less active in politics and in the spring election of 1912 was a candidate for municipal judge but was defeated by Hon. Louis Marchetti, the present incumbent.

On June 16, 1904, Brayton E. Smith was married to Miss Mary K. Babcock, of Clinton, Rock county, Wis., and they have one son, Orvis B. Mr. Smith is identified with the Knights of Pythias and belongs also to the Fraternal Reserve Association.

CHARLES H. WEGNER, general merchant, who has been a resident of Wausau, Wis., for twenty-nine years and established here in his own business for almost a quarter of a century, is one of the city's reliable, substantial and truly representative men. He was born in Germany, January 28, 1863, and the first twenty years of his life were spent in his native land and his education was secured in the German schools.

Charles H. Wegner decided very early in life to become a merchant and in early manhood decided that the United States could offer better opportunities than were to be found in his native neighborhood, and after landing at the port of New York, came immediately to Wausau, Wis., where already many of his countrymen had settled. He very soon secured employment as a clerk in stores and served in that capacity, in the meanwhile learning the English language and the important details of merchandising, until 1888 when he embarked in business for himself, opening up in what was known as the old Kickbush Block, on the corner of First and Scott streets and has occupied this site ever since, now owning his fine brick structure which includes Nos. 502-504 First street. He carries one of the largest as well as most carefully selected stocks in the city, covering many commodities: dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, china and crockery, together with flour and feed. His present enormous business has been built up on a foundation of honesty and he has customers who have dealt with him from the beginning. His place is the trading headquarters for a very large percentage of the farmers, campers and loggers in the surrounding coun-

try, his long experience enabling him to provide just the goods these patrons want, while his honorable business methods are well known to them and their confidence in his integrity is unquestioned.

On April 23, 1889, Mr. Wegner was married to Miss Emma Kickbush, a daughter of the late Hon. F. W. Kickbush, who was once consul from the United States to Germany.

JOHN M. KUEBLER, president of the J. M. Kuebler Co., manufacturers of sash, doors, etc., at Wausau, has been a resident of this city for more than thirty years and is well and favorably known in substantial business circles. He was born at Batavia, Genesee county, N. Y., June 30, 1864, and is a son of M. F. and Catherine Kuebler.

The parents of Mr. Kuebler moved to Fond du Lac, Wis., in his childhood and he attended the public schools there and learned his trade in one of that city's manufacturing plants. When he came to Wausau he entered the employ of Curtis Bros., now the Curtis-Yale Company, with which he continued for thirty years and for twenty-six of these was superintendent of their great plant. In March, 1912, the J. M. Kuebler Company was organized, Mr. Kuebler becoming president, and general manager, taking over the old plant of the Werheim Company. They then entered upon the manufacture of sash, doors, etc., on a large scale and the business has prospered from the beginning.

Mr. Kuebler married Miss Margaret Single, a member of one of the old pioneer families of Wausau, and they have one son, Benjamin G. While Mr. Kuebler has never been very active in politics, he has taken much interest in Masonry and is a Knight Templar, a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

GEORGE H. HALDER, who is now serving in his fourth year as deputy state oil inspector, has charge, as janitor, of the Court House at Wausau. He comands the respect and enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens, with whom he has been officially associated for many years. He was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., April 11, 1866.

Mr. Halder came to Wisconsin in boyhood and attended school in Manitowoc county until 1881, when he came to Wausau. He learned the baker's trade but never followed it, other and more congenial lines occupying his attention and for twelve years he was in partnership with his brother in the plumbing business at Wausau. He has always been a zealous republican and has served both as supervisor and as alderman

from the First Ward. Prior to accepting the position of oil inspector he served two years as under sheriff of Marathon county, under sheriff Damon. He has had charge of the Court House for some time, being now in his third year as janitor and during this period has made many personal friends among the office holders and visitors to the building, his efficiency and courtesy being often a subject of favorable remark. Mr. Halder married Miss Aurora E. Ringle, a daughter of Valentine Ringle, and they have two children: Leona C. and Aurora C. Mr. Halder belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the E. F. U.

JOHN P. YOUNG, confectioner, who is one of the representative business men of Wausau, was born August 11, 1860, at Berlin, in Green Lake county, Wis., a son of John Young who was a farmer there.

John P. Young was reared on the home farm and was seventeen years of age when he came first to Wausau where he remained for several years and, in fact, has lived here ever since with the exception of seven years. After learning the confectionery business in all its branches, including the manufacture of such dainties as ice cream and sherbets, he began business for himself, December 10, 1891, as a dealer and in the following year began manufacturing. His first location was on Washington street, then he was in the Lawrence Building for nine and one-half years and has occupied his present quarters for the past two years. His business is an extensive one and he largely manufacturers for the city trade.

Mr. Young was married at Wausau on April 5, 1884, to Miss Sophia E. Peterson, who was born at Watertown, Wis., but was reared in Marathon county. They have two children: Roscoe B., who married Charlotte Stowe; and Margaret Ann. Mr. Young takes all the interest in local matters that good citizenship demands. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum.

F. BERNARD KOSCHMANN, general merchant at Wausau, Wis., his fine two-story brick building being located at Nos. 1419-1421 Third street, has been here as a resident since 1877. He was born in Germany, January 11, 1845, and is a son of Charles and Christiana Koschmann whose lives were passed in Germany.

F. Bernard Koschmann was reared and attended school in his native land, learned the carpenter trade there and worked at the same until 1872, when he came to the United States. He found plenty of employ-

ment at Chicago, Ill., where he remained for five years and then came to Wausau and worked for three years in the Plumer mill. He then entered the employ of the Curtis Bros. Co., now the great Curtis & Yale Company, and for six years was foreman in their yard. In 1888 he established a retail business in the Blumenkamp Building at 1406 Third street. The following year he built a store at the corner of De Kalb and Third streets, which was partially destroyed by fire in 1900; he at once rebuilt and enlarged the building which he has occupied ever since.

At Chicago, Ill., Mr. Koschmann was married to Miss Augusta Langhuth, who died in 1881. They had had three children: Emma, who died in childhood; Gustav, who lives at Spokane, Wash.; and Hattie, who died in childhood. Mr. Koschmann then married Johanna Ladwig, who died three years later, leaving two children: Otto, and Johannes, who is with his father. Mr. Koschmann subsequently married Miss Emma Mathwich and they have nine children: Bennie, Anna, who died in childhood, Ella, Walter, Edward, Arthur, Martin, Hannah and Herbert. Another member of the family is an adopted daughter, Mary Ladwig. Mr. Koschmann is a member of the Lutheran church and one of its board of trustees. He has been a useful and reliable citizen ever since he came to make this his home. His sterling qualities have been recognized and twice he has been elected a member of the city council, retiring from office in 1910, with a clear record for honesty and efficiency.

JACOB VETTER, who is the oldest born resident now living in the town of Marathon, owns 226 acres of fine land lying in section 30, three miles south of Marathon City. He was born in the town of Marathon, Marathon county, Wis., August 24, 1858, and is a son of George and Julia (Keifer) Vetter.

George Vetter was born in Germany, a son of Louis Vetter, who died when the child was nine years old. He attended school and then learned the mason trade and when eighteen years of age came to the United States by himself and found his first home at Pittsburgh, Pa. There he worked at his trade and there warried Julia Keifer, who was also born in Germany and had come to America when aged eight years. While Mr. and Mrs. Vetter continued to live at Pittsburgh, three children were born, Joseph, George and John, one of whom died there. When George Vetter and family came to Marathon county he secured ninety-two acres of the present farm of his son Jacob. It was heavily wooded but, with the help of his sons it was all cleared and put under

cultivation and later on he acquired 280 acres more. At first a log cabin sufficed for the family shelter, with only an earthen floor, and fireplace built in a stone wall, that served for heating and cooking. All the furniture was constructed of rough boards and poles brought in from the forest, but, in spite of its many deficiencies, here were born and comfortably reared a happy family of chidlren and the survivors recall their parents with feelings of reverence and affection. The children born after the family came to Marathon county were: Jacob, Frank, Anthony, Herman, Elizabeth, Ann and Mary. George Vetter built the first brewery in Wausau and the place was long known as the Vetter Cellars. His wife died at the age of fifty-four years but he lived to be seventy-nine years old, dying on the present farm, April 15, 1902. They were members of St. Mary's Catholic church. He was a strong democrat and was widely known, spending a part of his time at Wausau in his brewery and a part on his farm, and was well thought of by everyone.

Jacob Vetter had district school advantages and afterward worked on the homestead. He is interested largely at the present time in stock-raising and is a stockholder in the Range Line Dairy Company, which plant is on his farm. Mr. Vetter married Miss Augusta Lemmer, who was born on an adjoining farm, a daughter of the late John Lemmer, and they have the following children: Priscilla, Isabel, Hugo, Rodeby, Elizabeth, Bruno, Mary, Mark, Mattie, Jacob and Alexander. The family belongs to the Catholic church and Mr. Vetter is a member of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. Politically he is a democrat and has served as assessor and at present is serving in his second term as treasurer of the school board.

WILLIAM SCHUBRING, deceased, for many years was a well known farmer in the town of Wausau and one of its most respected citizens. He was born in Germany but from boyhood desired to try his fortune in America and his opportunity came when he was nineteen years of age and he landed in the United States. He had prepared to come directly to Marathon county, Wis., and when he reached here he located on the farm on which one of his sons now lives. He followed farming and lumbering on the river and during his entire active life was a man of industry and thrift. He did not, however, live into old age, his death occurring on July 10, 1904, when aged fifty-five years. At that time he owned 120 acres of improved land, which he had assisted to clear, and

had put up all the substantial farm buildings. His burial was in the cemetery of the Lutheran church in the town or Wausau.

William Schubring married Miss Barbara Deck, daughter of Christian Deck who was born in Germany and brought his family to America. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Schubring, namely: Fred, who married Louise Borchert, of Columbus, Wis., and they have two children: Lydia and Elmer; Henry, who married Lily Harding, and they have two children: Gertrude and Eleanor; August, who married Talitha Lange and they have two children: Orville and Evelyn; Clara, who married William Trittin and they have two children: Lawrence and Henry; Adolph, who lives at home; Mathilda, who is the wife of Gustave Prey, and they have a daughter named Ruth; and Helen and George, both living at home. Mr. Schubring never took a very active part in politics but usually voted with the republican party. He was a member of the Lutheran church and gave it support according to his means.

MORRIS LIPSKI, who is engaged in the manufacture of awnings, tents, shades and mattresses and does general upholstering, located at No. 6 Washington street, Wausau, came to this city in 1900 and went into business first as a general repair man. He now has a business that extends into a half dozen counties and he gives constant employment to about five men.

Mr. Lipski was born March 27, 1875, in London, England, and was five years old when his parents brought him to the United States. For the first nine years the family remained in the city of New York, after which he went to Chicago, Ill., and from there to Wausau, where he not only has built up a first class business but has made many personal friends. He was married in this city to Miss Lena Boudreau, and they have one son, James. He is identified fraternally with the Odd Fellows and the Elks and belongs also to the United Commercial Travelers' Association.

CLIVE S. CONE, proprietor and manager of the Grand Opera House at Wausau, Wis., also manager and director of Cone's 4th Regiment Band and Orchestra, is one of the best known residents of this city which has been his home for eighteen years. He was born July 23, 1873, at Waterloo, Jefferson county, Wis., and is a son of George H. Cone.

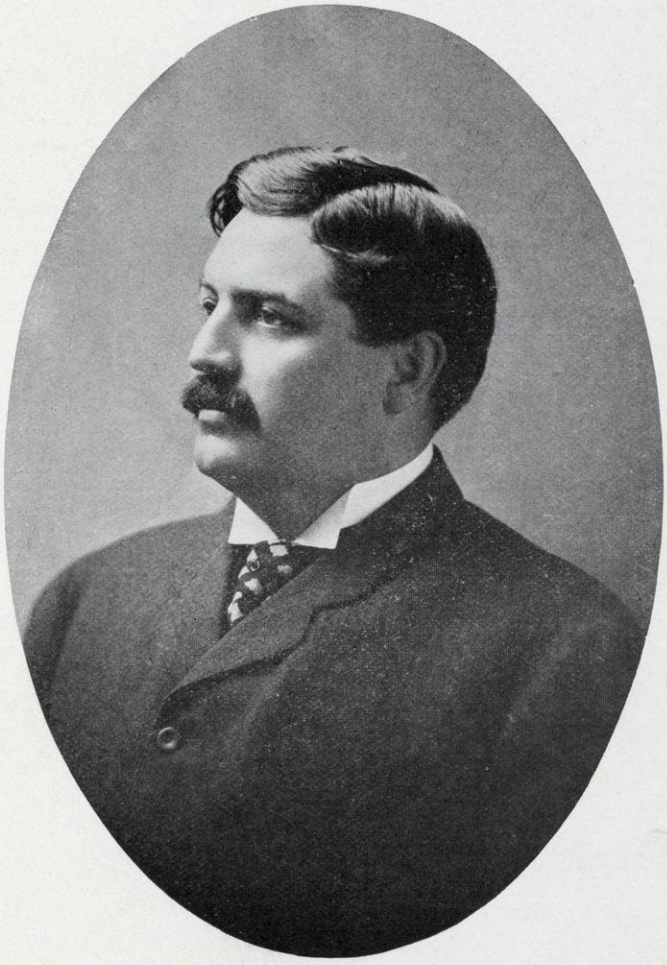
Clive S. Cone was reared and attended the public schools at Water-

loo and was only a boy when his musical talent was recognized and he became a member of the local band. Later he traveled as a musician and actor with theatrical troupes all over the United States, coming to make his home in this city, in 1898, and has had much to do with the public amusement business here. As proprietor and manager of the Grand Opera House here and as a member of the Northwestern Theatrical Association and Theatre Owners Association, of U. S. and Canada as well as manager and leader of the military band of twenty-five pieces, all experienced musicians. Mr. Cone's name is a familiar one from coast to coast. The Grand Opera House was erected in 1900 and is one of the finest houses of its kind in Wisconsin, having a seating capacity of over 1,200. Here Mr. Cone gives the people of Wausau and nearby towns and environs fine amusements, including first class attractions of every kind and aspecial vaudeville and moving picture entertainment is given on Saturdays and Sundays. Although his musical and theatrical interests are large, Mr. Cone has additional ones, being local agent for the Studebaker automobiles and owner of the Wausau City Bill Posting Company.

Mr. Cone married Miss Laura Anna Peters, who was born at Wausau, a daughter of Hugo Peters, a well known resident. During the Spanish-American War, Mr. Cone was in service as bandmaster and chief musician of the 4th Regiment Military Band, during the larger part of the time being stationed at Anniston, Ala.

MARVIN BRISTOL ROSENBERRY, attorney at law at Wausau and a member of the prominent law firm of Kreutzer, Bird, Rosenberry & Okoneski, has been a resident of this city for the past twenty years. He was born in Medina county, O., February 12, 1868, and is a son of Samuel C. and Mary (Hitchcock) Rosenberry, and a grandson of Samuel Rosenberry, who moved from Montgomery county, Pa., to Medina county, O., about 1840.

Samuel C. Rosenberry, who still resides with his wife on his farm in Kalamazoo county, Mich., to which he came in 1868, from Medina county, O., is one of the highly respected retired residents of that section. In 1862 he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Co. I, 103rd O. Vol. Inf., and remained until the close of hostilities, receiving his honorable discharge in 1865. He is a carpenter by trade and for many years of active life followed farm pursuits. On September 20, 1866, he was married in Ohio to Mary Hitchcock and a family of four sons and four daughters was born to them, namely: Marvin B.; Alice, who is the wife of Herman Stofflet, a



MARVIN B. ROSENBERRY

farmer in Montana; Bertha, who is the wife of Jason Harrison, residing in Kalamazoo county, Mich.; Erva, who is the wife of Fred Hitchcock, a farmer in Cass county, Mich.; Ada, who is the wife of John Stofflet, a dentist in business at Bishop, Calif.; Walter Samuel, who is manager of the Rose Lake Lumber Company, at Rose Lake, Idaho; David Dudley, who is superintendent of the Elk River Lumber Company, of Elk River, Idaho; and Harry Lloyd, who died August 25, 1900.

Marvin B. Rosenberry was six months old when his parents came to Michigan. He attended the public schools and the State Normal School and then entered the University of Michigan and was graduated at Ann Arbor in the law class of 1893. In August, of that year, he opened his law office at Wausau, having prepared for college in the law office of Silverthorne, Hurley, Ryan & Jones, of this city. Mr. Rosenberry practiced alone for about eighteen months. On January 1, 1895, he became associated with partners and the firm of Bump, Kreutzer & Rosenberry continued until January 1, 1901, when it was dissolved, following which the firm of Kreutzer, Bird & Rosenberry was organized, this continuing until Mr. Okoneski was admitted to partnership on September 1, 1908. Although his practice has absorbed the greater part of his time, Mr. Rosenberry has given some attention to outside interests and was one of the organizers, in 1905, of the Wisconsin Valley Trust Company, of which he is vice president and is also president of the Edgar Land Company and of other concerns. Although business and professional life have laid heavy burdens on him, Mr. Rosenberry has never been disposed to forget the duties of good citizenship and in what he believes to be a worthy cause is an enthusiastic worker. A stanch Republican he served as chairman of the county Republican committee from 1898 until 1904 and was very active in the campaign in the latter year.

On September 2, 1897, Mr. Rosenberry was married to Miss Catherine Landfair, daughter of Capt. John A. and Florence (Winslow) Landfair, and they have two children: Catherine and Samuel Landfair, a daughter, Florence, being deceased. The family belong to St. John's Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Rosenberry is junior warden. He is a Knight Templar Mason and an Elk and belongs to the leading organizations of his profession in the country and to the University Club at Madison and the Wausau City and the Wausau Country Clubs.

ANTON SAUTER, justice of the peace in the town of Stettin, is a leading citizen and extensive farmer in this part of Marathon county, owning 200 acres of excellent land situated in sections 8 and 17, making

his home in the former section, seven miles northeast of Marathon City. He belongs to one of the solid old German families established here more than fifty years ago and was born April 2, 1860, in Marathon county, Wis., on a farm one-half mile south and one-half mile east of his present home farm. He is a son of Ottmar and Theresa (Loy) Sauter.

Ottmar Sauter was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, in 1829, and came to America in 1857 and shortly afterward reached Wisconsin, working on a farm at Watertown before coming to the town of Stettin, Marathon county. He married Theresa Loy, who was born in Austria, a daughter of Anton Loy, and the following children were born to them: Anton, Frank, John, Rosa, Mary, Elizabeth, Francis, Annie, Clara and Ottmar. Clara died in 1881, her burial being at Marathon City. The father, with the help of his sons, cleared up a large farm and was able to assist his children in getting established in life, giving a farm to both the oldest and the youngest sons. When ready to retire from active farm work he moved to Marathon City and lived there into his seventy-fifth year. He was a member of St. Mary's Catholic church, as was also his wife, who died when aged sixty-one years, and their burial was in the church cemetery. He was a stockholder in the Mathie Brewing Company.

Anton Sauter attended the public schools in boyhood, and afterward, following his father's example, kept busy, working in the nearby mills and on the farm, up to the time of marriage, and then took charge of his present farm which his father gave him as a reward for years of faithful service. Here Mr. Sauter has made all the improvements and has cleared fifty acres of his land by himself. It is well adapted to crop production and also to the growing of cattle and Mr. Sauter devotes considerable attention to raising fine Guernsey and Holstein cattle, his herds making an excellent showing in comparison with others in this section. His two brothers, Frank and John, are prospering in South Dakota. The former, a cigarmaker by trade, took up a homestead in South Dakota in 1885 and still later a tree claim there. John Sauter is a carpenter by trade and continues to work at the same, renting out the farm he acquired in South Dakota. The Sauters are all substantial men and reliable citizens of their communities. Anton Sauter has been clerk of School District No. 5, town of Stettin, since 1893 and for the past ten years has been a justice of the peace.

On October 30, 1888, Mr. Sauter was married to Miss Catherine Lang, a daughter of George and Kunigunda (Temple) Lang, former

residents of the town of Cassel. To Mr. and Mrs. Sauter the following children have been born: Joseph, born August 24, 1889, died May 24, 1890; Mary, born October 16, 1890; Regina, born January 7, 1892; Edward, born May 16, 1893, died August 17, 1893; Annie, born June 2, 1894, died August 25, 1894; Frances, born July 28, 1895; Frank, born August 3, 1897, died November 17, 1898; Adalina, born April 22, 1899; Emma, born November 11, 1900; Olive, born July 24, 1902; Laura, born May 9, 1904; Anton, born July 3, 1905; Flora, born July 23, 1906; and Cecelia, born May 6, 1910. The family belongs to St. Mary's Catholic church. In politics Mr. Sauter is a democrat. He is a stockholder in the City Bank at Wausau and is a member of the Stettin Mutual Insurance Company.

JOHN H. CHESAK, who, for the last fifteen years has been secretary of the Board of Education at Athens, Wis., for many years has been engaged in the lumber industry and is one of three brothers owning the Athens Manufacturing Company, a firmly established and highly prosperous business enterprise of Marathon county. He was born in Washington county, Wis., April 13, 1862, and is a son of Martin and Mary (Sigmond) Chesak.

Martin Chesak and wife were natives of Austria. They came with their children to America in 1857 and sought a home in Washington county, Wis., and for three years Martin Chesak followed his trade of brickmaker. He then engaged in farming until 1884, when he came to Marathon county and afterward, until his death, was interested in lumber and merchandising. His children were: Joseph; Barbara, who is deceased, was the wife of Herman Schrieber; John H.; Mary, who is the wife of Joseph Masak; Frank F., who is prominent in public affairs in Marathon county; and Josephine, who is the widow of John A. Blecha.

John H. Chesak has been a resident of Marathon county since he was nineteen years of age, and has spent twenty-one years at Athens, Wis. He was given excellent educational advantages, attending the Normal School at Oshkosh, Wis., for three years and taking a commercial course of one year at Wausau, and for eight years before embarking in the lumber business was a school teacher, teaching a district school one year and one village school six years.

Mr. Chesak was married September 24, 1889, to Miss Tena Hurt, a daughter of Frank Hurt, of Iowa, and at death she left two children: George J. and Helen A. The second marriage of Mr. Chesak was to

Miss Emily E. Penegor, who was born in Michigan, a daughter of Jeremiah Penegor, and they have one daughter, Dorothy. In his political sentiments Mr. Chesak is a republican. For six years he served in the office of a notary public and has always been a dependable, conscientious citizen. He is identified with the National Fraternal League, the F. O. E., the Beavers and the Polish National Alliance, while, with his family he belongs to the Roman Catholic church.

GUSTAVE E. KOPPLIN, one of the representative men of the town of Stettin, for many years a satisfactory public official and the owner of 280 acres of fine land in section 10, lives eleven miles northwest of Wausau, this being known as the Basswood Grove Farm. He was born in the town of Stettin, Marathon county, Wis., March 16, 1869, and is a son of Frederick and Caroline (Kiepke) Kopplin.

The parents of Mr. Kopplin were born, reared and married in Germany and the oldest of their six children was born there, the two survivors both living in the town of Stettin. A cabinetmaker by trade, Frederick Kopplin worked at the same for one year after reaching Milwaukee, Wis., and as he was skilled in all kinds of fine carpenter work could, no doubt, have provided well for his family in that way in the course of time but he was anxious to own land and in 1857 settled on eighty acres, in section 15, in the town of Stettin, this land being now the property of Herman Kopplin. There were very few Indians yet remaining although then the country was mainly unsettled. There Frederick Kopplin engaged in farming during his active years and on that place both he and wife died, she in 1890, when aged sixty-one years. He was of more robust constitution and lived to be eighty-six years old, dying in 1910 and their burial was in the Stettin Cemetery Association ground. They were excellent people, worthy of remembrance and were members of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

With his brothers and sisters, Gustave E. Kopplin attended the public schools in the town of Stettin and afterward took a full business course in a commercial college at Wausau. He made farming and stock raising his choice of occupation and has followed the same in his native town. He has cleared thirty acres of the farm on which he lives and put up all the substantial buildings and after purchasing his other land also made improvements on that. He devotes his summers to his land and his winters mainly to lumbering.

Mr. Kopplin was married November 21, 1895, to Miss Elise Wen-

dorff, a daughter of Albert Wendorff, and they have had eight children: Else, an infant son deceased; Hertha, Florence and Emma, twins; Franklin, Elise and Gilbert. Mr. Kopplin and his family belong to the Evangelical Lutheran church, of which he is president. He is interested in the Stettin Insurance Company and is a stockholder in other enterprises. In politics a republican, Mr. Kopplin has very often been selected by his party and fellow citizens for public office, and has served as school director of District No. 6, three terms as assessor and twelve terms as constable. He belongs to the local singing society "Eintracht."

HERMAN A. WENDORFF, who has acceptably filled the office of town clerk of the town of Stettin since 1897 and owns a fine farm of 160 acres, situated in section 16, six miles northeast of Marathon City, was born in the town of Stettin, Marathon county, Wis., July 1, 1869, and is a son of Albert and Wilhelmina (Grade) Wendorff. Albert Wendorff and wife were born and went to school in Germany but came to America unmarried, their wedding taking place in the United States, and they had four sons and four daughters born to them, four of these being residents of Marathon county.

Herman A. Wendorff attended the public schools in the town of Stettin and also the Wausau city schools for a few terms and thus prepared himself for teaching school. He taught six terms in the town of Stettin, two terms in Rib Falls and two terms in the town of Berlin and fulfilled every expectation as a teacher. During this period he was looking to the future and purchased first a tract of forty acres, for which he paid $1,000, and subsequently an eighty-acre tract, paying $2,000 for this land, all in one body. As soon as he owned his land he began to desire to improve it and remodeling of the buildings and erecting of new ones followed until both his ideas of taste and his demands for convenience were satisfied and comfort assured. He carries on general farming and raises high grade Guernsey cattle, keeping twenty-five head. Mr. Wendorff has always been a wideawake, industrious, enterprising man of business and has so directed his life and affairs that he has won the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. He is a republican in politics and for several years has been serving as health officer, and has served in other capacities such as justice of the peace and has also been the official crop reporter. He is a member of the Stettin Insurance Company.

Mr. Wendorff was married April 22, 1896, to Miss Emelia Lod-

holz, who was born in the town of Stettin, March 2, 1875, a daughter of George and Minnie (Judes) Lodholz. Both parents of Mrs. Wendorff were born in Germany but they were married in America and they had nine children, eight of whom are living and seven of these reside in Marathon county. Mr. and Mrs. Lodholz are both deceased, the latter dying when aged fifty-three years and the former when aged seventy-two years and their burial was in the town of Stettin. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wendorff: Hugo, Martha, Alice and Susan, all of whom are being carefully reared and given every possible advantage. The family belongs to the Evangelical Lutheran church, of which Mr. Wendorff is secretary. He has always been musically inclined and is president of the local German Singing Society, "Eintracht."

JOSEPH RIPCZINSKE, who has been a resident of Marathon county for thirty-eight years and has been engaged in the fire insurance, real estate and steamship agency business at Wausau since April, 1890, was born in Germany, May 26, 1860, and accompanied his parents, Joseph and Wilhelmina Ripczinske, to America. The family home was established at Minneapolis, Minn.

In 1875 Joseph Ripczinske left Minnesota and came to Marathon county and learned the milling business with a brother-in-law, who had a mill at Rib Falls. From there he came to Wausau and worked in the Herchenbach, now the McEachron mill, until he was twenty-three years of age, becoming foreman there. For the next five years he was engaged in the manufacturing of soda water and after discontinuing that line, in 1890, embarked in his present business. He represents nine of the old line fire insurance companies and handles both city and country real estate. He has always been active and interested as a citizen and is now serving in his third term as a member of the public library board. ....

In 1887 Mr. Repczinske was married to Miss Catherine Sherman, who died in 1897, survived by two children: Raymond, who is a resident of Denver, Colo., and John. His second union was with Mrs. Annie C. (Goldhammer) Young, and they have five children: Catherine, Clarinda, Marie, Joseph and Annie. Mr. Repczinske and family are members of the Roman Catholic church and fraternally he is identified with the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin.

CHARLES REINHART, one of the representative citizens of the town of Wausau, serving as town treasurer, resides five and one-half mile northeast of Wausau, on a well improved farm of forty acres and owns additionally a tract of eighty acres lying north of his home farm. He was born in the town of Wausau, in Marathon county, Wis., January 9, 1859, and is a son of Martin and Amelia (Stolze) Reinhart.

Martin Reinhart was born in Germany and reached the United States when a young man. He was an early pioneer in Rock county, where he secured work by the day and being very industrious soon accumulated enough capital to encourage him to venture on farming. He rented land for a few years in Rock county, in the meanwhile buying a yoke of oxen and a wagon and when he came with this outfit to Marathon county he found his few neighbors much interested as his was the first farm wagon ever brought to the town of Wausau. He located one-half mile east of his son's present farm and lived there during the rest of his life, which extended to eighty-two years. He married Amelia Stolze, who was born in Germany and was brought to America when twelve years old. She survived until October, 1912, when aged seventy-six years. Of their eight children there are five still living: Irving, George, Laura, Walter and Charles, all residing in the town of Wausau except Walter, who lives in Montana.

All the school advantages that Charles Reinhart enjoyed in boyhood, he secured in the town of Wausau but they were few. Times were hard, books were scarce, and his services were needed by his father on the home farm and he was only ten years old when he was put to work hauling logs. Subsequently he learned the carpenter trade and, with his many activities, Mr. Reinhart has always been a very busy man. He has lived on his smaller farm for about twenty-five years and not only put up all of his own substantial buildings but a number of those all through this section, working at his trade largely until 1909, since when he has given more attention to his farming.

Mr. Reinhart was married first to Miss Anna Hackbarth, and they had two children: Edward and Lena. His second marriage was to Miss Mollie Hinkelmann, and they have three children: Esther, Nora and Harvey. In politics Mr. Reinhart has always been a democrat. In 1892 he was elected town treasurer and served four years and in the spring of 1912 was again elected to this office, previously having served three terms as school clerk. Mr. Reinhart and family belong to the Lutheran church.

HENRY SCHUBRING, general farmer and well known citizen of the town of Wausau, who resides on his eighty acres situated six miles northeast of Wausau, was born on the old home place in 1877, and is a son of William Schubring, who, for many years was a highly respected farmer of this town. He was born in Germany and came from there to the United States when nineteen years of age, and when he reached Wisconsin he settled on the farm on which he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring July 10, 1904. He married Barbara Dick, who was also of German parentage, and they became the parents of eight children, Henry being the second in order of birth.

After his school days Henry Schubring assisted in the work on the home farm and remained with his parents until he located on eighty acres received from his father and continued there until May 18, 1911, when he came to his present place, this being the old Rheinhart farm. Although he did not find it necessary to replace any of the buildings, he remodeled many of them and did other improving, taking pride in making this one of the best kept and most attractive properties on this road. Under his excellent methods his land proves very productive and Mr. Schubring is numbered with the town's prosperous citizens.

In June, 1904, Mr. Schubring was married to Miss Lillie Harding, who was born in Marathon county, a daughter of Daniel and Minnie (Webber) Harding. Daniel Harding was a son of Valentine Harding and they came to Marathon county very early, from Illinois, and were among the pioneer millwrights, and Daniel Harding was also a farmer. He married Minnie Webber, who was born in Germany and she survived him and was married second to John Heckbarth. To her first marriage wife of Mr. Schubring. Three children were born to her second marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Schubring have two interesting little daughters: Gertrude, who was born April 18, 1905; and Eleanor, who was born January 25, 1911. The family and all its connections belong to the Lutheran church, of which Mr. Schubring is treasurer. In politics he does his own thinking and casts his vote for the candidate he feels sure is able and honest, without regard to party.

O. GEORGE SCHILLING, vice president and superintendent of the Wausau Novelty Company, at Wausau, Wis., has been associated with this business enterprise since it was founded, eighteen years ago, all this time having been superintendent of the business, and for two years he has been vice president of the company. Mr. Schilling was born

in Saxony, Germany, October 25, 1862, and is a son of Frederick and Christina Schilling.

In 1866, when O. George Schilling was four years old, his parents came to America and found a home at Plymouth, in Sheboygan county, Wis., where his father opened a cooper shop. They lived there for nine years and then moved to Menasha, Wis. In the public schools Mr. Schilling secured his education and then served an apprenticeship to the cabinetmaking trade and afterward went into the general mill business, with which he was practically identified all the time prior to coming to Wausau, in December, 1892. Mr. Schilling is regarded as one of the far-sighted business men of the city and in addition to looking after the interests above mentioned, is one of the directors of the Wausau Building, Loan and Investment Company.

Mr. Schilling married Miss Leah Bedell, of Wausau, and they have one daughter, Gladys. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen.

CARL A. ZEMKE, who is serving both as town clerk and as school clerk, of the town of Wausau, belongs to one of the old and respected families of this section and lives on his farm of eighty acres, situated three and one-half miles east of Wausau. He was born January 27, 1881, on the old Zemke homestead in Marathon county, and is a son of John G. Zemke and Christianna (Hansel) Zemke.

John Gottleib Zemke came to the United States with his parents, in 1858, locating first at Watertown, Wis. He worked as a laborer in various places all through this section until 1861 when he came to Marathon county and settled on 120 acres of land in the town of Wausau, clearing and improving the same and as long as he felt able continued to carry on his farm industries, since when he has lived with a son, being now in his seventy-seventh year. Many changes have been brought about in farming methods during his lifetime and he is yet interested although no longer making any personal experiments. He married a lady in 1864, who also was born in Germany and accompanied her brothers and sisters to the United States while young, and ten children were born to them, namely: Mrs. John Marquardt; Mrs. Frank Tress, of the town of Texas; Herman; Mrs. Charles Schuetz, deceased; Carl A.; Fred; Lewis; and Amelia and Ida, both of whom died young.

Carl A. Zemke attended school in boyhood as opportunity offered and afterward worked around saw mills and made himself generally useful

until he bought a farm and then turned his attention to an agricultural life. He settled on that farm, five miles east from Wausau, in 1900, and resided there for four years and then came to his present place which he afterward greatly improved. He built a new barn and practically rebuilt the house and made all his surroundings comfortable and well adapted to the demands made by his farm industries.

Mr. Zemke married Miss Frances Sternberg, a daughter of Gustave Sternberg, proprietor of the Park Hotel at Wausau. They belong to the Lutheran church and as Mr. Zemke is musical he assists in the church choir. Although an independent voter he was chosen by his fellow citizens as a dependable man in the office of town clerk in the election of 1912, and reelected in 1913, and does his full duty irrespective of any political interests.

JOSEPH BURGER, one of the best known residents of the town of Wausau, who has resided on his present well improved farm of 120 acres, situated five miles northeast of Wausau, for the past thirty-seven years, was born near Detroit, Mich., in 1851, and is the eldest son of Mathias and Anna (Wirtz) Burger.

Mathias Burger was born in Germany and from there came to the United States when aged twenty years, locating at Detroit, Mich., where he followed the shoemaking trade. On September 29, 1858 he moved to the town of Wien, Marathon county, Wis., and followed farming until 1898, when he removed to Marathon City, where he lived for four years, his death occurring there at the age of eighty-two years, his son George purchasing his farm. He was married to Anna Wirtz, who was also born in Germany and was twelve years old when she accompanied her parents to the United States, living first at Parkersburg, Va., and afterward coming to Detroit, Mich., where she was married. Her death took place in 1909, when she had reached her seventy-ninth year. She was the wise, careful and beloved mother of a family of eight children, namely: Joseph; Jacob, living in Marathon county; Mrs. John Kane; Mrs. Anna Hershfeld, living at La Crosse, Wis.; George, residing at Edgar; Mrs. D. P. King, living at Edgar; Peter, living at Chattanooga, Tenn.; and Anton, living at Tomahawk, Wis.

Joseph Burger attended the district schools in his native section and afterward, for ten terms, taught school and made a very good record as a teacher. In 1875 he bought his farm, on which he moved in the spring of 1876, and has continued to live here. He has sixty acres of

his land cleared, has made many improvements in the way of building, and carries on general farming and stock raising, displaying excellent judgment in his operations and consequently meeting with very satisfactory results.

Mr. Burger was married to Miss Paulina Mathie, a daughter of Joseph and Magdalen Mathie. Joseph Mathie came to New York from Würtemberg, Germany, and for nine years engaged there in cabinet-making. In 1861 he moved to Marathon county and lived on his farm in the town of Wausau until his death at the age of eighty-one years. He married Magdalena Heller, who died here when aged sixty-eight years and they had six children: Joseph, who died when aged thirty-seven years; Louise, who lives on the old home place; Charles, who died at the age of thirty-two years; Paulina, who is the wife of Mr. Burger; and two children who died in infancy. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Burger: Hubert, formerly town clerk, married Selma Prahl, and they have had the following children: James; Laura, who married Walter Manecke; and Lawrence, Isabel and Esther. The entire family belongs to the Catholic church. In politics Mr. Burger is an independent voter but he is looked upon as so reliable a citizen that he has been kept continuously in public office ever since he became a resident of the town.

EMIL R. HOHMANN, senior member of the firm of Hohmann & Kuntz, hardware merchants at No. 116 Scott street, Wausau, is one of the old hardware men here, having been in the business for a quarter of a century. He was born in 1866, in Germany, and was four years old when his parents brought him to the United States, they settling in Milwaukee Wis., where his father, F. Hohmann, followed the mason trade. Six years afterward the family moved to Wausau.

From the age of ten to fifteen years, Emil R. Hohman attended school at Wausau and then went to Chicago, where he remained five years during which time he learned the upholstering trade. After coming back to Wausau he entered the employ of R. Baumann and continued with him for thirteen years, then went into partnership with William Kuckuk, the firm during its existence of four yars being Kuckuk & Hohmann, his location being at present place, but for eight years afterward was in business for himself on Clinton street, west side. On January 1, 1912, he bought the stock and store of William Kuckuk, with whom he

had formerly been in partnership and returned to the old stand, having B. E. Kuntz as his present partner.

Mr. Hohmann married Miss Emma Marquardt, of Wausau, and they have four children: Irene, Elmer, Adelbert and Harold. He is identified fraternally with the Owls and the Modern Woodmen.

CHARLES E. TURNER, president of the Wausau Box and Iumber Company at Wausau and interested also in other directions pertaining to the civic and material welfare of the city as well as to his personal concerns, was born at Port Atkinson, Jefferson county, Wis., January 6, 1855, and is a son of George Francis and Mary Wilcox Turner.

George Francis Turner was born in Hamilton county, N. Y., and died at Port Atkinson in 1884, when aged seventy-two years. He led an agricultural life after coming to Wisconsin sometime in the forties. He married Mary Wilcox who was born also in Hamilton county and died at Port Atkinson, in her sixty-eighth year. They had the following children: Nellie, who is deceased; George and Nettie, both of whom died young; Mary, who is the wife of George Whiting of Markesan, Wis.; Carrie A., who is the wife of Albert Fletcher of Elgin, Ill.; Fred B., who is a resident of Oskaloosa, Iowa; and Charles E., who was the fifth of the family in order of birth.

Charles E. Turner attended the district schools and the Jefferson Liberal Institute at Jefferson, Wis., and was twenty years old when he put his books aside and started into business as an apiarist, for which he had been preparing for four years. On a farm in Jefferson county he continued in the culture of bees and production of honey until 1881 and when he retired from this industry owned 400 swarms of bees, for three years having been engaged in the business at Dancy, in Marathon county. Mr. Turner then entered the employ of Segelke, Kolhaus & Co., mill operators at La Crosse, Wis., as store manager and bookkeeper and continued until October, 1888, at which time he came to Wausau where he became general manager for Parcher—J. and A. Stewart, lumbermen. He remained with the above firm until August, 1892, when the Wausau Box and Lumber Company was organized, of which he was one of the incorporators, becoming president, with C. V. Bardine as vice president and W. B. Scholfield as secretary and treasurer. In 1898 Mr. Turner and Mr. Scholfield purchased the entire business and they have continued together ever since. The capital involved is $100,000 and the product is knockdown boxes, box shooks and crates, shipments being made

to all parts of the United States and to Mexico, employment being afforded some 135 operatives, about 13,000,000 feet of lumber being consumed annually. The plant is representative of one of the strongest business concerns of Wausau. Mr. Turner is a stockholder and one of the directors in the First National Bank at Wausau, is president of the Public Library board and for a number of years has served as a member of the water commission, his influence having been considerable in promoting the establishing of the city's public utilities. Since 1896 Mr. Turner has been identified with the democratic party.

In March, 1893, Mr. Turner was married to Miss Georgianna Gamble, daughter of William Gamble, of Wausau, and they have four children: Wells E., who is a student at Beloit; Grace Adelaide, who is a student in the Wausau High School; and Charles and George F. Mr. Turner is a member of the Universalist church, and is a director of the Wausau Club. Fraternally he is a Mason.

KURT A. BEYREIS, clerk of the courts of Marathon county, a popular and efficient public official, was born in the village of Udersleben, Germany, October 29, 1873, and is a son of Charles and Emelie (Lehman) Beyreis. In 1882 the Beyreis family came to Marathon county and ever since have been identified with this section. Prior to the Civil War, however, Charles Beyreis, the father, had emigrated to America and for three years of this war he was a soldier in the Federal service, a member of a New York infantry regiment. After the war he returned to Germany and married there and remained until after the birth of four of his nine children, all of whom survive: Edward, who lives in Marathon county; Bertha, who is the wife of Frank Feldbruegg, of this county; Annie, who is the wife of Philip Conrad of Rib Lake, Wisconsin; Kurt A.; Richard, who lives in Marathon county; Charles, who lives in Wausau; Lena, who is the wife of Louis Hall, of this county; Emma, who is the wife of John M. Hein, of Marathon county; and Fred, who is a resident of Clark county. The mother of the above family died in January, 1912, but the father survives and resides at Dorchester, Wisconsin; for thirty years having been a farmer in Marathon county.

Kurt A. Beyreis was educated in the public schools of Holton, in the Medford High School in Taylor county, and the Northern Indiana Normal school at Valparaiso, Indiana. After leaving the above institution in 1896 he began to teach the district schools and continued for

fourteen years and during this long period became well and favorably known over the county. In 1910 he was elected to the office of clerk of the circuit and municipal courts, on the democratic ticket, and subsequently was reelected and has served continuously since January 1, 1911.

On October 7, 1903, Mr. Beyreis was married to Miss Mary Feala, a daughter of John Feala. Her death occurred July 5, 1911, and three children survive her: Myrtle, aged eight years; Gertrude, aged six years; and Arthur, who is three years old. Mr. Beyreis was reared in the Lutheran faith. He belongs to the Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Eagles, and also to the Commercial and Wausau Clubs.

NICHOLAS H. ZENDER, proprietor of the Crystal Hotel, at Wausau, situated on Third street, directly opposite the Marathon County Court House, an admirable location, has been in the hotel business here for ten years and his reputation as a host extends all over this section. He was born at New Riegel, Seneca county, O., September 12, 1861.

Nicholas H. Zender was reared and educated in Ohio and when he came West in 1885, he remained a resident of Chicago, Illinois, until November 20, 1886, when he came to Wisconsin and has been a resident of Wausau ever since. For about sixteen years he was in the retail liquor business, after which he purchased the Crystal Hotel which he has made one of the leading hostelries of the city. It is a commodious brick structure, equipped with electric lights and steam heat, with baths and other conveniences, the same applying to the annex, in which there is provision for the entertaining of those guests who prefer buffet privileges. He conducts here also a cigar stand, billiard parlor and an excellent lunch room, the hotel proper being operated on the European plan. In every way possible Mr. Zender contributes to the comfort of the traveling public and his house is generally full of guests.

Mr. Zender belongs to the Odd Fellows, Eagles, and to the Elks. In politics he has his own opinions but for business reasons is not active. He is unmarried.

MICHAEL ANGEL HURLEY, who, for thirty-nine years was a member of the Marathon county bar in active practice but now retired, was universally recognized as a leader of the same, being an able advo-

cate and unusually gifted in oratory. He was born in the village of Bytown, in Ontario, Dominion of Canada, October 22, 1840, a son of William and Mary Hurley. His maternal grandfather was an officer in the Scotch Grays, a noted regiment in the British army which participated in the battle of Waterloo, where he lost his life. William Hurley was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and in early manhood came to Canada and there became a railroad man. About 1841 he moved to Ogdensburg, N. Y., and there his death occurred in 1850.

Michael Angel Hurley was but ten years old when his father died and as his mother was an invalid he was practically, at that early age, thrown entirely upon his own resources. During his father's lifetime he had been carefully instructed and no doubt the father so impressed the child with a love of learning that aroused an ambition which the son cherished through many hardships until he secured the educational training that opened up the life career in which success crowned his efforts. After a comparatively short period in the public schools necessity made him seek some way of earning money, finding work as a sailor on the great lakes the first to come to hand, and with the money so earned he laid the foundation of his educational fund. In the fall of 1856 he secured employment in a sawmill at Schofield, Wisconsin, and remained until he had earned $400 and then secured a position at Stevens Point where he could work for his board and lodging and still have time for study. He was methodical and practical in his arrangements, engaging a local clergyman to direct his Latin studies, having learned his first verbs under his father, and another local scholar to teach him Greek, while, under the principal of the Stevens Point High School, he pursued a course in mathematics and in other higher branches. This plan he followed for several years, during this time occasionally teaching school as well as studying. In 1861 he secured a situation as a hotel clerk in Chicago, and while there took private lessons with the instructors in the old Chicago University.

From Chicago Mr. Hurley went to Berlin, Wisconsin, where he entered upon the study of law under the direction of Thomas Curran Ryan, and in 1869, at Dartford, Green Lake county, Wis., was admitted to the bar, and after his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with O. S. Silver, and later he formed a partnership with G. D. Waring and subsequently he was elected district attorney both of the city of Berlin, Green Lake county, and served one year in that office, when he resigned in October, 1873, came to Wausau, in the following month

forming a law partnership with Willis C. Silverthorn, the latter of whom subsequently was elected judge of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit. The firm of Silverthorn & Hurley became one of great legal prominence and gained reputation throughout this entire section during much successful litigation that passed through its hands. Notable was the case of the Gogebic Iron lands, in 1881, the owners of which engaged this firm to recover the titles which had been lost through tax titles. The consequent litigation was carried on through great and masterly skill by this firm and brought success to their clients and a one-fourth interest to the firm. Having reason to be grateful for the work accomplished by Mr. Hurley in this case, these clients did him the honor of naming the present city of Hurley, Wisconsin, to perpetuate his name. In 1883 Mr. Ryan became a partner in the firm and in 1886 G. D Jones was admitted. In 1889 Mr. Hurley organized the Hurley Gold Mining Company, in California, and moved there to take charge of his interests and for two years engaged in the practice of law at San Francisco. In the fall of 1897 he returned to Wausau and re-entered his old firm, and in 1898, when Mr. Silverthorn was elected to the bench, the firm was reorganized as Ryan, Hurley & Jones, and since the retirement of Mr. Ryan, has continued as Hurley & Jones, although, for the past five years, Mr. Hurley has only looked after his individual interests. Perhaps the state has no lawyer who has a superior knowledge of fundamental law than has Mr. Hurley and his address before the Wisconsin State Bar Association is held as a classic by the bench and bar of this state.

On June 16, 1874, Mr. Hurley was married to Miss Clara H. Leonard, a lady well known in social and philanthropic circles here. For several years she has served as president of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society and Advancement Association of Wausau. Mr. and Mrs. Hurley have had two sons, Fred and Judd, the former of whom died while the family resided in California. They are members of the Presbyterian church. In years past Mr. Hurley has responded to calls from the republican party for active campaign work, yet he has never sought nor desired political preferment, his profession claiming his entire time and interest. He has served as a member of the board of law examiners, appointed by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, and is president of the Wisconsin State Bar Association. He is treasurer of the Northern Chief Iron Company. In times of public calamity or when private charity has been necessary, no one has been more ready or will-

HERMAN J. ABRAHAM

ing than has Mr. Hurley to assume responsibility. He has long been a member and liberal supporter of the Wausau City and the Wausau Country Clubs.

HERMAN J. ABRAHAM, sheriff of Marathon county, is well known in public, military and business circles at Wausau, of which city he is a native. His birth took place here February 14, 1870, and he is a son of William F. and Hannah Abraham, both of whom were born in Germany. They came to Wausau in 1869 and the father engaged in manufacturing brick. His death occurred April 19, 1891, at the age of fifty-seven years. He organized the old Germania Guard, of which he was first lieutenant until he retired in 1884, a man well posted in military life as he was a veteran of the German-Austrian War of 1866. The mother survived until August, 1898. They had three sons and one daughter.

Herman J. Abraham attended the public schools at Wausau until old enough to be self-supporting and then continued his education in the night schools. For eighteen years he was foreman of the Curtis & Yale Company at Wausau. Inheriting perhaps his father's taste for military life, Mr. Abraham, who is now a major in the W. N. G., enlisted in Co. G, 3rd Inf., October 4, 1889. He was appointed corporal, September 5, 1890; sergeant, May 7, 1891; commissioned second lieutenant, January 7, 1892; commissioned first lieutenant, September 11, 1894; commissioned captain, January 14, 1896; commissioned captain Wisconsin Volunteers, May 11, 1898; participated in all the engagements with the 3rd Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers during the Spanish-American War; mustered out with his regiment, January 4, 1899; commissioned captain W. N. G., March 28, 1900, with date of rank from January 14, 1896; commissioned major, May 15, 1910. His shooting record as a soldier reflects exceeding credit upon him in every contest. From 1891 until 1894 he was a member of the state and regimental teams; winner of the Falk Skirmish Medal in 1894; member of the state and regimental teams from 1895 to 1896; and winner of the Holway Diamond Medal in estimating distances in 1908. Major Abraham has been a lifelong Democrat and his loyal services have been shown appreciation. On January 1, 1911, he was appointed under sheriff of Marathon county, and in 1912 was elected sheriff on the Democratic ticket. A man of unflinching courage, proved valor and fortified by experience in the office of under sheriff, he seems exceptionally well fitted for the responsible office of sheriff. Personally he has friends in every section of the county. He has attended two General

Manoeuvres, in 1908 at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, and in 1912 at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.

On March 25, 1895, Sheriff Abraham was married to Miss Alvina Pieper, a daughter of Ludwig Pieper of Wausau, and they have three children: Douglas, Adaline and Gordon.

PAUL SEYMOUR, the genial proprietor of the Adams House, a first class hostelry, located on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, Wausau, has additional business interests, owning a saw mill with steam power at Nutterville, Marathon county, Wisconsin. Mr. Seymour was born in the town of Easton, Marathon county, July 4, 1870, and is a son of Nelson and Hattie Seymour, who came to Marathon county among the early permanent settlers.

Paul Seymour grew to manhood in the town of Easton and assisted his father in the care of the home farm of sixty-six acres. This property subsequently became his own and after selling the same he moved to Nutterville, where he purchased the mill and for eight years also conducted a store. On June 20, 1911, he took charge of the Adams House, Wausau, and from that time on patrons of this hotel have found comfortable and pleasant conditions surrounding them, with an excellent meal service and at very reasonable rates. Mr. Seymour is justly popular with the traveling public.

Mr. Seymour married Miss Jennie, an adopted daughter of Daniel Hardy, and they have four children: Earl, Grace, Roy and Elmer. Mr. Seymour is identified with the fraternal order of Eagles and belong also to the Germania.

EDWARD GENSMANN, a prosperous general farmer residing in the town of Main, owns 160 acres of fine land, 100 of which is cleared and ten acres of which is used by the state for a horticultural station. Mr. Gensmann was born at Wausau, Wisconsin, January 1, 1876, and is a son of Jacob and Amelia (Wilde) Gensmann.

Jacob Gensmann and wife were both born in Germany but came to Wausau prior to their marriage and now live in comfortable retirement in that city. During his active years he was a lumberman. Their children are: Jacob, William, Emma, wife of Paul Gebhardt; and Henry, Edward, Matilda, Leo and Lydia.

Edward Gensmann obtained his education in the public schools and afterward, up to ten years ago, followed logging as his business, since

which time he has been engaged in farming. On the land selected by the state as an experiment station, apple, plum and cherry trees were set out in 1897, and their experimental culture has shown that the climate and situation will produce the finest of apples and plums.

In 1902 Mr. Gensmann was married to Miss Hulda Machel, who was born in Marathon county, a daughter of Herman and Tena (Schultz) Machel, farming people in the town of Main. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Gensmann are: Matilda, wife of Albert Borchart; Emil, Robert and Edward; Emma, wife of Anton Kluetz; and Clara, Herman and Walter. Mr. and Mrs. Gensmann have three children: Leo, Norman and Elmer. Politically Mr. Gensmann is a democrat and is a member of the town school board. With his family he belongs to St. Stephen's Church at Wausau.

ADOLPH KNOEDLER, who has conducted his harness making shop at Mosinee, Wisconsin, since 1892, is a representative business man and substantial citizen of the place. He was born in 1861, in Wurtemberg, Germany, and is a son of Jacob and Rosena (Egender) Knoedler. The father of Mr. Knoedler was a small farmer in Germany and there he died. The mother still resides in the old country as do all of their ten children except three who came to America and one who died while serving in the German-French War in 1870-1. They were named: Joseph, Cieirack, Floren, John, Cresenzia C., Casper, Antone, Adolph, Julia and Carl.

Adolph Knoedler attended the German schools as is obligatory, and then learned the harness making and upholstery business before he was twenty years old, when he came to the United States. He located at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and worked there at his trade until 1888, when he went to Wausau, Wisconsin, where he was in the employ of George Lindsey, and from there in 1892, came to Mosinee. He has always been an industrious, careful man, one who thoroughly understands his business and has enjoyed excellent patronage. Mr. Knoedler has made property investments here and is one of the stockholders in the local telephone company. In politics he is a Republican and has served one term as a member of the town board and two terms as assessor.

In 1886 Mr. Knoedler was married to Miss Mary Alice Keefe, a daughter of William H. and Catherine (Kennedy) Keefe, of Halder, Wisconsin. Mrs. Knoedler has the following brothers and sisters: Maggie, John, Martin, Kate, Celia and William. Kate is the wife of

Albert Paronto, and Celia is the wife of Garry Hughes. Mr. and Mrs. Knoedler have one daughter and two sons. Daisy May, who is the wife of Walter Guenther, and they have three sons, Charles, Jacob and William. The family belongs to the Catholic church. Mr. Knoedler is a member of the Knights of Wisconsin and president of the same; belongs to the Knights of Columbus at Wausau; is president of the Fraternal Relief Association, and is secretary of the Catholic Relief Society of Mosinee.

LOUIS DEININGER, who is one of Marathon county's well known and highly respected men, resides on his valuable farm of 160 acres lying in section 26, town of Cassel, was born at McKeesport, Pa., April 2, 1859, and is a son of Anson Michael and Maggie (Herly) Deininger. Anson Michael Deininger was born in Germany and was sixteen years of age when he came to America and went to work in coal mines in Pennsylvania. He married Maggie Herly, who was also born in Germany, and they had seven children, four of whom yet live. Louis was about seventeen years old when the family came to Marathon county and located on the present home farm. At that time the entire tract was covered with heavy timber but the father, with the help of his sons cleared ninety acres. The father put up a residence on the site of which Louis Deininger later built the present comfortable brick residence. The parents died on this farm, the father living to the age of ninety-two years.

Louis Deininger attended the schools of Burnham, Pa., but after coming to Marathon county found little time for books, work awaiting him on the farm and in the woods and in the saw mill at Mosinee. He here carries on general farming and on this place all his children have been born. He married Miss Annie Golbach, who was born in the town of Cassel, a daughter of Albert Golbach, and they have three children: Joseph, Rudy and Mary. The family belongs to St. Mary's Catholic Church. Mr. Deininger is a stockholder in the Edgar-Cassel Telephone Company, in the State Bank at Marathon City, and in the Marathon City Brewing Company. While never active in political life Mr. Deininger is a well informed man concerning public matters, and never fails to cast his vote for the Democratic party.

ALBERT J. FEHLHABER, president of the Berlin Farmers Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Company, of the town of Berlin, and since February 18, 1895, postmaster of the village of Naugart,

Wisconsin, is one of the representative men of this section of Marathon county and is proprietor of the leading general mercantile store at Naugart. He was born in the town of Berlin, October 2, 1869, and is a son of August and Amelia (Plisch) Fehlhaber.

After attending the public schools in his native town, Mr. Fehlhaber became a student in the Wausau High School and later in the Wausau Business College, after which he taught school for six years, in the towns of Maine, Rib Falls and Stettin. After his marriage he was a clerk in a store at Wausau for one year and then purchased his present store at Naugart, which was formerly conducted by William F. Beilke. He carries a large stock of staple merchandise and does a heavy business. Although the mercantile enterprise keeps him quite busy, he has found time to serve acceptably in a number of public offices, being secretary of the local board of health, and since October 1, 1908, has been a justice of the peace. As above stated, he became postmaster in February, 1895, and now has a rural route connection which was established May 15, 1904, the carrier being Henry W. Jehn, who covers over twenty-five miles of territory. One daily mail is received at Naugart. Since October 1, 1908, Mr. Fehlhaber has been town clerk of Berlin, having been elected without opposition. He is also secretary of the Naugart Telephone Company. His position as the head of the Berlin Farmers Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Company is one of responsibility, this organization carrying many risks through this section. It was incorporated December 27, 1875, with forty-seven members, the first officers being Albert Wendorf and A. W. Schmidt. The present officers are: Albert J. Fehlhaber, president; Frank Marth, vice president; F. G. Radloff, secretary; William F. Lemke, treasurer; Frank Reinke, Marathon county assessor, and Fred Kleinschidt, Lincoln county assessor. The following, Gust Bauman, Wm. Geise, and Joe Woller make up the board of directors, elections taking place annually, three members being elected for three years.

Mr. Fehlhaber was married to Miss Amelia Beilke, of Berlin, and they have two children: Lydia, who is assistant clerk in the postoffice; and Francis, who is in school. The family belongs to the Lutheran church, Mr. Fehlhaber being a member of its board of trustees.

NICHOLAS J. SCHLAEFER, senior member of the firm of N. J. Schlaefer & Son, bakers, at Wausau, has been interested in this line here since the fall of 1908 and is a representative business man of the city.

He was born at Krisdaun, Germany, August 21, 1862, and is a son of Philip Schlaefer.

The parents of Mr. Schlaefer emigrated to America when he was young. They landed at New York and crossed the country as far as Chicago, Illinois, remaining there for two months or until the father had selected a farm in Washington county, Wisconsin, to which they then moved and lived on the same for several years. Later the family removed to a farm in Buffalo county and that continued the homestead for twenty years, the father owning this property for twelve years, when Nicholas J. purchased it and after owning it for eight years sold and then moved to Arcadia, Wisconsin. He went into the grain buying business for the W. W. Cargo Company, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and after two years at Arcadia moved to Sherwood, and after three years there, to Appleton. In 1889, after two years there he came to Wausau and here was engaged in carpentering until 1908, when he went into the baking business, for which he has well equipped, sanitary quarters and finds constant employment in his plant for three skilled bakers.

Mr. Schlaefer was married February 3, 1885, in Buffalo county, Wisconsin, to Miss Elizabeth Theisen, and the following children have been born to them: John, who is associated with his father, was married September 17, 1912, to Clara Eskar; William, who is manager for the Paulsen Shoe Company, at La Crosse; Ida, who entered a convent and died in 1910 when aged twenty-three years; Erna Adelia, who died in 1909, when aged eighteen years; Clemence; Jacob, who died when aged five months; and Cecilia, Mary, Nicholas, Marcella and Charles. The family belongs to the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Schlaefer is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and also of St. Joseph's Society and has long been identified with the Eagles.

ALBERT JOHNSON, a well known resident of the town of Maine, where is situated his farm of 120 acres, was born in Norway, June 16, 1858, and is a son of John and Gena (Johnson) Johnson. In 1870 they came to Wisconsin and spent the rest of their lives in Waupaca county, where the father was a farmer. They had the following children: Cornelia, Anna, Albert, Gena, Tena, John and Lollie.

Albert Johnson was in his twelfth year when the family came to America and settled in Waupaca county, Wisconsin, where he remained until he was sixteen years of age and then came to Marathon county. Here he found plenty of work in the woods although it was very la-

borous, and he continued to work as a hired hand at logging until he was about twenty-five years old. Then he went into partnership in the logging business with Dennis Donohue and they continued together for twelve years. Mr. Johnson then went to Boyd, Wisconsin, where he bought a farm and lived on it for four years and then sold to advantage and came to the one he now has in the town of Maine. The farm was cleared, but Mr. Johnson improved it and remodelled the buildings and now has a very comfortable home, and carries on general farming and is meeting with very satisfactory results.

In 1895 Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Minnie Liljequist, who was born at Wausau, January 20, 1872, a daughter of John and Alice (Johnson) Liljequist. The parents of Mrs. Johnson were born and married in Sweden and after coming to the United States lived for one year in New York and then came to Wausau, where he lived two years and then moved to Kelley, Wisconsin, where he followed farming and logging. Mr. Liljequist had eighteen years of medical practice in Sweden, but never had any diploma. He spent one year in Karlskrona, and one year in Malmo, Sweden, in hospitals studying medicine. After this he worked 18 years in a soldiers hospital caring for the sick. When his family came to Wausau there was only one building on the west side of the river and although not having a diploma he was ever ready to help or relieve the sick. Many a broken bone he set, healed old wounds, extracted teeth, etc. Here he followed logging and farming. They had five children older than Mrs. Johnson: Mary, Frank, Charles, Alma and Oran, and three younger: William, Alice and Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have two children: Albert and Hazel. They attend the Presbyterian church at Wausau. Mr. Johnson casts his vote with the Republican party.

WILLIAM A. PAFF, who is a well known business man of Wassau, dealing in cement, lime, sand, sewer pipe, etc., with office at No. 216 Third street and with warehouse on Shingle street, was born in this city, June 17, 1870, and is a son of Jacob and Sophia (Doell) Paff. The father was born in Germany and when he came to the United States in the winter of 1848-49 he located at Wausau and here was engaged in a general mercantile business until in the early seventies, when he sold. His death occurred at Wausau.

William A. Paff attended the public schools of his native place and his first work afterward was in a harnessmaking shop where he con-

tinued for several years, when he entered the employ of his brother, Carl Paff, as his bookkeeper. In 1883 the late Carl Paff, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Fred Zentner, embarked in the cement, lime and sand business under the firm name of Zentner & Paff and they continued together for several years when Mr. Paff bought out his partner and ran until 1899, when William A. Paff bought the business, and Carl Paff died in 1908. Mr. Paff is enjoying a profitable volume of business and is numbered with the city's reliable business men and owns the building in which his office is located. He has never been very active in politics but has settled convictions and when necessity arises is not backward in announcing them.

In 1906 Mr. Paff was married to Miss Ida Moeller, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and they have two children: William Jacob and Marjorie.

WILLIAM R. JOHNSON, president of Johnson's Electric Shop at Wausau, contractors and electric supply dealers, is a well known citizen here, where he has lived since he was fourteen years of age. He was born at La Crosse, Wisconsin, August 5, 1876, and is a son of Jeremiah F. Johnson, who is a retired railroad man, having continued as an engineer until he was sixty-five years of age, being then retired, some five years since.

Until prepared for the eighth grade, William R. Johnson was a student at La Crosse, and after accompanying his father to Wassau he entered this grade in the public schools and in 1895 graduated from the Wausau High School, after which he entered Lawrence University and spent three years in that institution. Mr. Johnson then became principal of the schools of Hermansville, Mich., and one year later was called from there to Wausau to become principal of the Lincoln School. At that time there were but six rooms in the building, but, largely through Mr. Johnson's influence, the taxpayers enlarged the school facilities and made it a 14-room building, four years later. He then suggested a manuel training course, the first equipments for which he purchased. The enthusiasm of the students, both boys and girls was so great that they willingly worked after regular school hours and so impressed the visiting members of the school board with the advantages that would accrue through a thorough training along this line, that they advised Mr. Johnson to take a summer course at Lewis Institute, Chicago, for better preparing him to take up this work and encouraged him to visit many of the leading centers of Industrial Education, at Indianapolis,

Dayton, Oak Park, and Minneapolis. The following year the Domestic Science and Manual Training equipments were installed in the high school building. Mr. Johnson then fitted up a room appropriately and in the following fall beçame principal and director of Manual Training in the Lincoln School, and interest in the work increased. He left this school in 1909, to enter into the electrical business, after a continuous period of ten years.

Johnson's Electric shop was incorporated in April, 1912, and constant employment is given to from six to eight men. The company contracts and does wiring of all kinds, both in and outside the city, and handles electric fixtures and supplies.

Mr. Johnson was married in August, 1904, to Miss Minerva Eckels, of Buena Vista, Wisconsin, who, before marriage, was a teacher in the Lincoln School. They have three sons: Raymond, Charles and Harold. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is a steward. Formerly he had charge of a mission school on the West side, the average attendance being seventy-five. He has been active in the Y. M. C. A. since its organization, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

NICHOLAS P. MOLTER, who is at the head of the Nicholas P. Molter Plumbing & Heating Company, No. 206 Scott street, Wausau, has been a resident of this city since 1908, coming here from Chicago, Illinois, where he was born October 17, 1859. He is a son of Peter and Anna M. (Simon) Molter, who were natives of Berfeld Trier, Germany. They came to America in 1845, landing at New Orleans, where they remained one year and then came north to Chicago, Illinois. There Peter Molter continued to live until his death in 1874, when aged sixty-one years. He was a Roman Catholic in religion. Of his family of children reared in Chicago, there are three living: Mary, who is the wife of J. Henry Schoenemann; Kate, who is the wife of Jacob Weiler; and Nicholas P.

In his native city Nicholas P. Molter attended school and assisted his father in the foundry and machine shops where he was employed, until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered upon his apprenticeship to the plumber's trade, which he completed and has been in the business ever since. His first visit to Wausau was made in 1884, when he came here to be married, after which he returned to Chicago and went into the plumbing business and continued until he decided to re-

turn to Wausau. Here he embarked in the same business as a partner of Benedict J. Hett, his brother-in-law, who had learned the business with Mr. Molter in the later's Chicago establishment. The firm of Hett & Molter existed until January, 1913, when Mr. Hett retired, and A. R. Marson and H. P. Molter, the latter being a son of Nicholas P. Molter, were admitted as partners. A general plumbing business, including steam and hot water heating, is carried on, and the firm, as a business house, stands high in public confidence.

In 1884 Mr. Molter was married at Wausau, to Miss Bertha T. Hett, whose father, Henry Hett, was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1846. Mrs. Molter passed her childhood in Chicago and came to Wausau in 1881, teaching school in this county until her marriage when once more she lived in Chicago. Since returning to Wausau with her husband and children in 1908, she has renewed many old friendships. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Molter, namely: Frank, who is deceased; H. P., who is a member of the Nicholas P. Molter Plumbing & Heating Company; Benedict A., who is in business at Los Angeles, Cal.; Catherine, who, after graduating from the Wausau High School and the Oshkosh Normal School, became a teacher at Appleton, Wisconsin.; Edna, who is a student in the Wausau High School; and Leander J., who attends St. Mary's School. Mr. Molter and family are members of the Catholic church. He belongs to the Royal League and the Catholic Order of Foresters, and to other local organizations.

HENRY RUDER, secretary and treasurer of the George Ruder Brewing Company, of Wausau, Wis., has efficiently served in this connection since 1892, when the company was incorporated, his father having been its founder. He was born in this city, in a house that then stood on the present brewery site, in 1871, and he is a son of George and Louisa Ruder, well known residents of Wausau.

Henry Ruder was reared in his native city and secured his education in its excellent schools and a business college at Milwaukee, which he attended three years. From boyhood he has been to some extent employed around his father's brewery and thus may be said to have grown up in the business, which, from a small beginning, has been developed into an industry that commands a capital stock of $200,000. In 1892 the business was incorporated with Jacob Gensman as president; Julius Quade as vice president; and Henry Ruder as secretary and

treasurer. The plant is located at Nos. 502-516, inclusive, on Grand avenue, Wausau.

Henry Ruder married Miss Alma Kickbush, who was born at Wausau, and they have two children: Paula and Leona. He is widely acquainted with business men all through this section and is prominent in Odd Fellowship, belonging to Lodge No. 215 and Marathon Encampment No. 79.

LOUIS C. LEAK, merchant tailor and representative business man of Wausau, Wisconsin, where he has been established for the past seventeen years, has been identified with this city for twenty-two years and is justly proud of his own hard won success and also of the general prosperity which makes Wausau a desirable place commercially and socially, in which to secure and maintain a home. He was born at New Lisbon, Wisconsin, March 24, 1871, and is a son of Julius and Augusta Leak. While still an infant, the parents of Mr. Leak moved from New Lisbon to Tomah, in Monroe county, Wisconsin. By trade the father was a shoemaker, but never worked at his trade in this country, but was in the employ of the C. M. & St. P. Railroad for several years. Both parents died at Tomah.

Louis C. Leak was reared at Tomah, Wisconsin, and there obtained a public school education, after which, as soon as his parents would permit, he went to Milwaukee and there learned the tailor's trade. For several years after his apprenticeship ended he traveled as a journeyman and then came to Wausau, where he worked for others until he embarked in business for himself. He is an expert cutter and carries a large and carefully selected stock of the finest goods on the market and his customers are among the most particular and fastidious men of the city. Mr. Leak enjoys the distinction of having it said of him that a customer once gained is never lost.

Mr. Leak was married at Wausau, Wisconsin, to Miss Ida Arendsee, of this city, and they have one son, Louis C., Jr. He is identified with a number of fraternal organizations, including the Masons, the Elks, the Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum and the Independent Order of Foresters, and for twenty-two years has belonged to the German body, the Liederkranz.

HERMAN E. MARQUARDT, city comptroller at Wausau, Wisconsin, and serving in his fourth term in this important office, has al-

ways claimed Wausau as his home, for he was born here, May 6, 1873, although business responsibilities have demanded his absence for protracted periods. His parents, August W. and Johanna (Lueck) Marquardt, were born in Germany and came to this section in 1868, settling in the village of Wausau, later securing farming land in close proximity, in town of Wausau, Marathon county, so that it was possible to there carry on agricultural operations and still maintain the home at Wausau. Here his death occurred June 14, 1909, his widow still surviving.

Herman E. Marquardt attended the public schools and graduated from the Wausau High School in the class of 1891, and then entered the law office of A. L. Kreutzer, with the intention of studying for that profession. He continued his studies there for two months when a more attractive proposition presented itself and he entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in its construction department and during the following two years traveled over Wisconsin, Idaho and Washington. The succeeding two years he spent at Duluth, where he had charge of the business there relating to the lines, batteries and other necessary working paraphernalia, and filled the same position at Superior, from 1894 until 1896, and from the latter year until 1905 he was in the inspection service, having jurisdiction over Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, Minnesota, Upper Michigan, North and South Dakota and a part of Montana, with headquarters at Minneapolis, Minn., for thirteen consecutive years belonging to the same department, resigning March 1, 1905, and for one year was with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. Although Mr. Marquardt retained his headquarters at Minneapolis, he returned to his native city January 18, 1900. In April, 1906, he was first elected to his present office, the first favor he had ever accepted from the Republican party, of which he had been a loyal member for many years.

In 1897 Mr. Marquardt was married to Miss Emma Rollenhagen of Wausau and they have two children: Gladys E., who is a student in the Wausau High School; and Milton A. Mr. Marquardt has considerable prominence in the fraternal orders of Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen, being a trustee of the former in this city, and a member of the board of managers of the latter; being also a member of the Commercial Club and the Y. M. C. A.

GEORGE PFEIFFER, whose name is well known in the large manufacturing industries of Marathon county, Wisconsin, for many

years having been connected with milling interests here and is vice president and superintendent of the H. E. McEachron Company, whose great mills are located on Clarke's Island, Wausau, was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, August 9, 1862, and is a son of John George and Mary (Scheck) Pfeiffer.

When George Pfeiffer was about thirteen years of age his father, who by trade was a wagon maker, moved with his family to Monroe, Wisconsin, and two years later bought a small flour mill there and the son worked in his father's mill for four years. He then went to Cedarburg, Wisconsin, and was employed there in a flour mill for two years, returning then to his father's mill for a year, when he came to Wausau and in January, 1884, entered the employ of his present company as a miller. At that time the mills were considered very prosperous, the output being about ninety barrels of flour daily, but compared with the present output of over 800 barrels a day, the former volume of business seems very small. At first Mr. Pfeiffer worked as assistant miller but in 1891 took charge as head miller and superintendent and when the company was incorporated became also vice president. Mr. Pfeiffer confines his attention, in a business way, to this concern and his duties are so numerous and important that he is fully occupied.

At Tomahawk, Wisconsin, in 1889, Mr. Pfeiffer was married to Miss Mary Oelhafen, and they have one daughter, Marian, who was born in 1903. They belong to the Presbyterian church. He has never been very active in political life and his only fraternal connection is with the Knights of Pythias.

H. A. VEDDER, M. D., physician and surgeon at Edgar, Wisconsin, is a native of this state, born in Walworth county, November 1, 1878. After completing the public school course and graduating from the High School at Marshfield, Wisconsin, he entered the medical department of the Northwestern University at Chicago, where he was graduated in the class of 1905. Dr. Vedder located immediately at Edgar, selecting his present suite of office space in the Dapratto Building. He has built up a practice that extends three miles east of the village, fourteen miles south, nine miles west, and seven miles north. Additionally he is examining physician for a number of the leading insurance companies. He keeps well informed concerning scientific progress through membership in the Marathon county, the Wisconsin State and the American Medical Associations.

Dr. Vedder married Miss Mary Wilson, who is a daughter of Rev. Wilson, formerly a Presbyterian minister at Wausau, now of Reedsburg, Wisconsin. They have three children: Janette, Lillian and Harry. Dr. Vedder confines himself closely to his profession but, when occasion arises, takes a good citizen's part in public matters.

WILLIAM R. CHELLIS, a representative business man of Wausau, Wis., who conducts a real estate business, including loans and investments, with office at No. 310 Scott street, is a prominent ctizen of Marathon county who has served with efficiency in public office and is a recognized factor in Republican politics. Of New England ancestry, he was born in Grafton county, N. H., August 18, 1869, a son of Sumner and Emma Chellis, having only one brother, Herbert, a twin sister having been scalded to death at the age of six months, his parents being also of New England birth and rearing. When the Civil War broke out Sumner Chellis, at the age of fifteen years, enlisted for service in one of the early New Hampshire regiments. In 1873 he came with his family to Green County, Wis., and in 1881 to Wausau, where he died at the early age of thirty-seven years.

William R. Chellis was eleven years old when his parents came to Wausay and was not much older when he lost his father. He went to school until he was old enough to be useful on a farm and from school went to the lumber regions where he took part in the rough work of saw milling and logging, promoting his health and gaining muscle and taking pleasure also in the rough life, hard as it was. It was while working in the saw mills at Wausau, where he had learned the saw-filing trade, that, in August, 1893, a serious strike was called under his leadership on account of existing conditions that involved all the lumber and factory workers, the contention being on account of the long period of working time required by the employers. The strike was soon settled, and Mr. Chellis has the satisfaction of knowing that through his efforts and diplomacy, the working hours of the day since then have been ten instead of eleven hours, which proved beneficial to all concerned.

Mr. Chellis represented the ward in which he lived as alderman for two terms, resigning to accept a position on the police force, where he served for six months as a patrolman and when the office of captain was created he received the appointment and served as such for a year and a half, subsequently being appointed under-sheriff. After serving two years in the latter capacity he was elected sheriff of Marathon county and held the office for two years, administering it to the satisfaction of all except law breakers. Then for six years

WILLIAM R. CHELLIS

he served as register of deeds for Marathon county. In 1910 he embarked in his present business.

Mr. Chellis married Miss Ethel Sampson, a daughter of Frank and Rowena Sampson, of Wausau, and they have one child, a daughter, Edna. Mr. Chellis belonged to the Wisconsin National Guards for four years, serving as corporal. He belongs to the Masonic Lodge, Eastern Star, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, Eagles, and Equitable Fraternal Union, orders of which he is very proud. He is a member of the Marathon County Building-Loan and Investment Association and is on its board of trustees, and is on the appraisal board. He is also one of the trustees of the Marathon County Agriculture Society.

Mr. Chellis is one of the men that believe in giving a hearty welcome to all and a good word of praise for his friends, which is enjoyed by all who know him. The rich and poor are one to him. His watch word is forward and upward.

OLAI BACHE-WIIG, a mechanical engineer, who is superintendent of the Wausau Sulphate Fibre Company, at Mosinee, Wisconsin, and one of its stockholders, was born in Norway, June 3, 1876, and is a son of Hartvig and Amalie Bache-Wiig. Neither of the parents and only two of the ten children ever came to America, these being Olai and Jens, the latter being in the employ of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, at Pittsburgh, Pa., as an electrical engineer.

Olai Bache-Wiig attended school in his native land, studied mechanical engineering in Germany, and, returning to Norway, engaged in pulp and paper mill engineering. He came to the United States in 1903, carrying on the same kind of work here and in Canada. In 1910 he was engaged by Wausau capitalists to design and build the pulp and paper mills of the Wausau Sulphate Fibre Company, located at Mosinee, Wis.

In February, 1912, Mr. Bache-Wiig was married to Miss Agnes Ravn, who was born at Scandinavia, Wisconsin, a daughter of Dr. Michael and Valborg Ravn. Mrs. Bache-Wiig's father conducts a private hospital in Merrill, Wisconsin. His family consists of four children: Bjarne, Agnes, Signe and Erling. Mr. and Mrs. Bache-Wiig have one son, Lars Ravn. They are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Bache-Wiig is a Republican in politics but is not a close party man.

CHARLES A. BERNIER, owner and proprietor of a general store at Mosinee, Wisconsin, has been more or less identified with merchandising all his business life. He was born at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, May 10, 1861, and is a son of Louis Alexander and Clementine (Blanchette) Bernier. His parents were natives of Canada and his father followed lumbering. He is one of the following family of children, all of whom survive except the second born: Arminigile, Zellier, Charles A., Delvine, Frank, Laura, Louis A. and Mary.

Charles A. Bernier attended first the public school and then became a pupil of the Howe School at Grand Rapids, after which he was a clerk in a general store in that city for four years. He came then to Mosinee and for fourteen more years was connected with mercantile firms, when he became associated in business with Hon. Willis F. La Du, and for twenty years their continued their mercantile partnership and are still connected in their real estate enterprises.

In 1884 Mr. Bernier was married to Miss Maggie Keefe, who was born in West Virginia, a daughter of John Keefe, who engaged in farming near Mosinee after coming to Marathon county. Mr. and Mrs. Bernier have three children: Charles A., Willis Owen, and Eva, who is assistant superintendent of the schools of Marathon county. They are members of the Catholic church and Mr. Bernier belongs to the Knights of Columbus and to the Catholic Order of Foresters. In politics he is a Democrat.

GUSTAV GRUNEWALD, who has many important business interests and owns considerable valuable property at Athens, Wisconsin, is one of the well know men of Marathon county and for the past thirty-one years has been a resident of Athens. He was born June 1, 1863, in Germany, and is a son of August and Louise (Huhn) Grunewald. The parents of Mr. Grunewald remained in Germany until 1885, the father working at his trade of blacksmith. Both parents are now deceased but their children all survive, as follows: Gustav, Herman, who still lives in Germany; Tena, who is the wife of Edward Brant; Bertha, who is the wife of Carl Ratz; and Frank.

Gustav Grunewald remained in his native land until he was nineteen years of age, attending school as does every German boy, and learning the blacksmith trade with his father. In 1882 he came to the United States and for one year lived at Wausau, Wisconsin, from there moved to Hatley but very soon afterward settled permanently at Athens. Here

he has continued ever since and through industry and good judgment has built up prosperous business enterprises and has become a leading man of the place. He owns a blacksmith shop and a wagon and sleigh shop, both manufacturing and repairing, and gives several men employment all the year round. He also owns a general store, a fine residence that he occupies and another that he rents out, and has two business blocks, together with stock in some local concerns. He has also been active in public affairs and was elected town treasurer on the democratic ticket and for thirteen years served also as school treasurer. In every position of trust and responsibility he has shown himself a man of capacity and integrity.

Mr. Grunewald was married first to Miss Josephine Lepack, who died in 1900, the mother of the following children: Anna, wife of Walter Clotere, Frances, Henry, John, George, deceased, Margaret and Frank. In 1901 Mr. Grunewald was married (second) to Mrs. Alverna Jones, widow of Edward Jones and mother of four children: Caroline, wife of George Fulmer; Agnes, wife of William Hanson; Ethel, a teacher in the public schools; and Elmer. Mr. Grunewald is a member of the German Lutheran Church. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and attends the lodge at Athens.

JOSEPH LANG, JR., one of the leading citizens of the town of Cassel, resides in section 21, five miles southwest of Marathon City, owning 159 acres of excellent land lying in sections 21 and 17, Cassel. He was born at Neilsville, Wis., October 9, 1886, and is a son of John and Mary Waldkirch, and was left an orphan when six months old. At the age of five years he was adopted by Andrew and Benedicta (Bauman) Lang, who were early settlers in the town of Cassel. These good people reared the orphan child as their own and gave him their name, one on which he has always reflected credit.

Joseph Lang obtained his education in the district schools in the town of Cassel and the parochial school at Marathon City. He grew up a farmer and has always resided in Marathon county except during one year, when he traveled in the West. After his return he was married in the town of Cassel to Miss Matilda Lang, a daughter of Emil and Martha Lang, Emil and Andrew Lang being brothers and both fine men. After marriage the young people settled on the present farm which was already improved. They have one child, Emil, who is yet an infant. They are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church. In politics

Mr. Lang is a Republican and takes an interest in public matters and commands public confidence to such a degree that in 1912 his fellow citizens elected him town assessor. He is a stockholder in the Cassel-Edgar-Emert Telephone Company.

JOHN SEUBERT. There are many wealthy and prominent men in Wisconsin and Marathon county has its full quota, and the larger number of these have built up their fortunes through industry and good judgment in their lumber and agricultural operations. One of the well known men of the town of Cassel, Marathon county, residing in section 9, four and one-half miles west of Marathon City, owns 650 acres of valuable land, on which stands the finest rural residence in the entire county. He was born in Washington county, Wisconsin, April 15, 1855, a son of Nicholas and Margaret Seubert. The father died when John was nine years old, leaving a family of six sons and four daughters.

The early years of Mr. Seubert were more or less toilsome for the family was large and a living had to be made out of the home farm and he worked for neighboring farmers, getting a very small amount of schooling in the meanwhile, and spent many winters in the logging camps in the woods. In 1882, near Marshfield, Wis., he bought eighty acres of land, made a clearing there and built a house. His next purchase was of eighty acres two miles north of his first farm, in the town of Spencer, Marathon county, cleared sixty acres of it, remodeled the house and built a barn. During some seven years while owning that place he engaged in logging in the winters in Ashland county for Henry Sherry, devoting his summers to farming. After he sold that place he moved to Marathon City where he went into a general store business under the firm name of Miller, Ritger & Seubert, and during the succeeding ten years he was a buyer of lumber and the other members of the firm carried on the store, all having their capital involved. Mr. Seubert then sold his interest there and in the spring of 1901 bought his present farm, which was then all woods and so dense that he had to cut a road for two miles in order to reach his property. He built a log house there and since then improvements have followed swiftly. He has 288 acres cleared, 170 acres of which he calls hay land and he carries on all his large agricultural operations himself, with the assistance of his sons. In November, 1901, the present handsome modern residence of fourteen rooms was completed, in which has been installed city comforts including a system of hot water heating.

On May 16, 1882, Mr. Seubert was married to Miss Frances Bayer, who was born at Menasha, Wis., a daughter of George and Katie (Waltdrap) Bayer, who were born in Germany. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Seubert: Johanna, who is the wife of Jacob Martin; Clara, who is the wife of Fred Misoll, residing in Idaho; Peter, who was born at Marshfield; Gust, who was born after the family moved to Marathon City, where all the remaining children were born: Madaline, Mathilda, Frances, Agatha and Aloysius. Mr. Seubert and family are members of St. Mary's Catholic church, to the building of which he was a liberal contributor. He is a Democrat but his business interests have always so engaged his time that he never felt free to accept public office. He is a stockholder in the State Bank of Marathon City; is interested also in the local telephone company, and in the Seubert Harskin Land Company, the Colby Southern Land Company and the Wausau Southern Land Company. He is identified fraternally with the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin and the Foresters.

MATHEW WAGNER, who is one of the substantial and representative men of the town of Cassel, of which he has been supervisor for the last four years, resides in section 14, where he owns 120 acres of valuable land, situated three miles southwest of Marathon City. He was born in Dodge county, Wis., December 25, 1867, and is a son of John M. and Catherine Wagner, the former of whom lives on the above mentioned farm. The mother of Mr. Wagner was born in Germany in 1826 and came to America in 1864 and in December of that year was married to John M. Wagner, at Chicago, Ill., after which they moved to Dodge county, Wis. She died December 31, 1911, at the age of eighty-six and her burial was in the Catholic cemetery at Marathon City.

Mathew Wagner has three brothers: John, who has been a widower some eight years and has three children, follows the trade of scaling and working in the woods, and makes his home in the town of Cassel; Peter, who lives in Edgar and also follows lumber scaling and works in the mills, is married and has six children; and Nick, who lives in Canada, is a thresher.

Mathew Wagner attended the public schools until about twelve years of age when the family came to Marathon county and since then his activities have been farming, threshing and work in the woods. For twenty-three years he followed threshing during the season, worked

at lumbering and in saw mills in the winter time and on farms as opportunity offered. During the last three winters he has been engaged in log scaling, for two years being with the Wausau Lumber Company at Rib Falls and one year at Marathon City for Philip Menzner. He carries on general farming on his seventy acres of cleared land, the rest being in timber. Mr. Wagner is considered a man of excellent judgment in the management of his own affairs and as reliable and trustworthy as a public official. He has been a Democrat in politics since he cast his first vote.

Mr. Wagner was married to Miss Mary J. Kohler, who was born in Elmore, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, June 4, 1866, a daughter of Joseph Kohler and his first wife, the latter of whom was born in Switzerland, was married in Germany, where Mr. Kohler was born. They came to America in the year 1865 and settled in Fond du Lac county, Wis. They had three children: Mary, Annie and Joseph. The mother of Mrs. Wagner died when she was nine years old and afterward the father married Catherine Kastel, who was also born in Germany, and they had the following children: Katie, who married a Mr. Imhoff; Maggie, who is the wife of Anton Vebelacker; Susanna, who is the wife of William Kutchenreter; Grace, who is the wife of August Kutchenreter, and Rose, who is the wife of Herman Kutchenreter. The mother of the above children died in her forty-third year and her burial was in St. Mary's cemetery. The father was a wagonmaker by trade but later became a farmer and a pioneer in the town of Cassel, Marathon county, where he died, November 23, 1912, when aged seventy-three years. Mrs. Wagner attended the public and parochial schools at Elmore and New Castle, Wis., and was twelve years old when her parents came to Marathon county. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner have the following children: Raymond P., Gertrude K., Andrew N., Thaddeus J., Mathew J., and Robert W. The family belongs to St. Mary's Catholic church, and Mr. Wagner belongs to the St. Leo Court, No. 795, Catholic Order of Foresters, and Germania Lodge, No. 44. He served efficiently as supervisor in 1899.

CARL G. KRUEGER, whose important business interests are mainly centered at Wausau, Wis., where he is assistant cashier of the First National Bank, is a native son of Marathon county. He was born January 15, 1873, on a farm in the town of Stettin, Marathon county, Wis., and is the son of A. W. and Wilhelmina Krueger.

A. W. and Wilhelmina Krueger were both born in Germany and for a number of years after coming to Wisconsin, the father carried on farming in Marathon county, when failing health caused him to change his mode of life. He then came to Wausau and for some years afterward successfully conducted a general store in this city, but now lives retired.

Carl G. Krueger was reared at Wausau and here attended the public and parochial schools, and helping his father in his business. At the age of eighteen he went to Milwaukee where he entered the employ of Wm. Steinmeyer Co., wholesale and retail grocers. But Mr. Krueger had an ambition; he was looking for things beyond. After leaving school at the age of fourteen he did not feel that he had had sufficient learning, but employed his evenings attending the public night school during the winter season. After a year's satisfactory service for Steinmeyer & Company, he entered the Spencerian Business College at Milwaukee, completing the course in the year 1893. In March, 1894, he entered the service of the First National Bank of Wausau, as a junior clerk and collector, and he has been advanced step by step, according to bank custom, until he became assistant cashier.

He is prominently identified with other business interests in Wusau and is president of the Northern Milling Company, which is operating with a capital stock of $100,000. Mr. Krueger is well known all over the county and is recognized as an able and trustworthy business man. Because of his great faith in the future possibilities of Wausau and Marathon county he has taken an active interest in the development of its resources, especially has he been interested in getting the young men to become a success and help to this community. For the past fifteen years he has been a director and treasurer of the Wausau Y. M. C. A., and since its organization has been a member of the Wausau Board of Industrial Education.

In early manhood Mr. Krueger was married to Miss Frances Hooker, of West Salem, Wis., who was born at New Orleans, La. They have four children: Gretchen, Rhoda, Richard and William.

JULIUS H. KEIL, capitalist, is one of the largest property owners at Wausau, Wis., and is one of the city's best known men. Not only is Captain Keil prominent in business affairs, especially in improved real estate, but has honorable military standing as well. He is a member of the Council of Honor of the Central Union of the German

Veterans and Soldiers' Federation of North America, and second vice president of all the German Veteran Associations in the state of Wisconsin, the members of these bodies all having formerly been soldiers in the German army. Captain Keil was born in Germany, February 28, 1855, and is a son of Frederick and Rosa Keil. The father was a military man all his life and won many honors.

Julius H. Keil was reared and educated in his native land and when twenty years of age entered the army in which he served with credit for three years. By trade he is a dyer and after his army service was over he engaged at work in the line of his trade until 1880, when he crossed the Atlantic ocean and visited in New York for six weeks. Finding his expenses heavier than he had anticipated he returned then to Germany but his impressions of the country and people had been so favorable that in 1886 he came back to America. Shortly afterward he became foreman of large dye works in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., where he remained for eight months, then spent a short period in Cincinnati and afterward came on to Milwaukee, Wis. In that city he became foreman for the Northwestern Woolen Mill Company and continued such for one year and then came to Wausau. Here he purchased a property opposite the Northwestern Railroad depot and conducted dye works there for eighteen years. In the meanwhile he had been purchasing property and improving it in different parts of the city, both on the East and West sides and now occupies his handsome residence on Sherman street, West side, and also owns all the resident buildings between Third and Fifth avenues, South, having built them all. He also built the West side Roller Skating Rink. He devotes much of his time to looking after his numerous properties and many investments. His position in connection with the German Veterans Association is one of such honor that when he visited Germany in May, 1910, where he remained for eleven weeks, he was the guest of royalty and great consideration was shown him. He travels over many sections of the United States on lecture tours, largely in connection with the military organization in which he is so interested.

On November 28, 1890, Captain Keil was united in marriage with Miss Emma Eschman, who was born in Switzerland, and they have three children: Freda, Rosa and Helen. He is identified with the fraternal organization known as the Eagles and belongs also to the Royal Arcanum. Wausau owes much to Mr. Keil's public spirit in the way of material development and his improvement of property here has un-

doubtedly done a great deal in the way of attracting capital to this city and the establishing here of permanent residents.

W. F. BIELKE, justice of the peace and general merchant at Zeigler, Wis., was born in the town of Berlin, May 11, 1865, and is a son of Henry and Augusta (Neumann) Bielkea, who were natives of Germany and among the first settlers of the town of Berlin. They had three sons and two daughters. The father died when his son, W. F., was seventeen years of age and was buried in the Lutheran cemetery in the town of Berlin.

W. F. Bielke attended the public schools in his native town and then worked on a farm until he embarked in the mercantile business, first at Naugart, where he continued for six years and then sold to A. J. Fehlhaber, after whch he bought the stock and good will of George W. Zeigler, at his present place. For the entire time he was engaged at Naugart, Mr. Bielke was postmaster there and was appointed postmaster of this village and continued until the office was discontinued here. He is a stockholder in the Marathon-Zeigler telephone line, in the Marathon City Brewing Company, the George Ruder Brewing Company, and the City State Bank at Wausau, and is a member of the Berlin Fire and Lightning Insurance Company. He has served in a number of local offices, being justice of the peace and town and school clerk.

In 1890 Mr. Bielke was married to Miss Mary Crochiere, a daughter of Peter Crochiere, of Stettin, and they have five children: Ervin, Viola, Walter, Mildred and Delora. The family belong to the Lutheran church.

CLAIRE BRAYTON BIRD, attorney at law, and member of the firm of Kreutzer, Bird, Rosenberry & Okoneski, was born at Jefferson, Jefferson county, Wis., October 27, 1868. His ancestry on both sides were pioneers in the very earliest settlement and building of the state.

His paternal grandfather, Col. A. A. Bird, was employed to lay out the site of the city of Madison, and to build the first capitol building, when that location was chosen for the capitol site of the state. He started with a party of forty men from Milwaukee, went through the forests to the four lakes, building his own roads and bridges, platted and laid out the city of Madison, built the first capitol building, the first court house, hotel, depot, south building of the University, and other

buildings. He was also sheriff of Dane county, and mayor of Madison. As soon as the capital city site was established and sufficient housings for the family prepared, the eldest Colonel Bird removed his family from Milwaukee to that city. There his son Col. George W. Bird grew up, went through the shools, including the University; studied law, enlisted in the army, after which he practiced law at Jefferson, where his children were born. He removed back to Madison in 1886, and there practiced law until his death October 1, 1912. He was well known throughout the entire state as a leading Democrat, and one of its best lawyers.

On his mother's side, his great-grandfather, Jeremiah Brayton, moved into the Rock River Valley and established a small colony of original homesteaders. His daughter, Louise Brayton, was the first school teacher in Dane county. She subsequently married George Swain, who died in middle manhood leaving two children, a son and a daughter. The son, then the sole support of the mother and daughter, enlisted in the 29th Wisconsin, and gave up his life in the Vicksburg campaign. The daughter married Col. George W. Bird. They had five children of whom three are living, to wit: Claire Brayton Bird, Hobert S. Bird, a lawyer in New York City, and Louise B. Warren, the wife of a Chicago architect.

Claire Brayton Bird was graduated from the University of Wisconsin, in the collegiate class of 1889 and the law class of 1891. In 1892 he came to Wausau, became the junior member of the firm of Mylrea, Marchetti & Bird, which firm terminated in 1900, when it was succeeded by his present firm. On June 20, 1892, he was married to Miss Laura Eaton of Muscatine, Iowa. They have two children: Marie, now a student at Downer College, Milwaukee; and George, student at Lake Forest Academy. He is prominently identified with the Masons (of which Lodge he is now Master), the Elks (of which he has twice been Ruler) and other fraternal societies.

He has devoted himself during his twenty years residence here, almost exclusively to the practice of law. While he has taken advantage of the financial opportunities resulting from the growth of northern Wisconsin, so as to acquire for himself a substantial competence, yet he has never allowed the matter of outside investments or such other distractions to divert his attention from his main purpose and business of practicing law in this community. He is considered one of the most effective lawyers in argument of legal propositions to the court as well as able advocates before a jury that we have had in Wausau. Aside from court practice, (which is getting to be less and less important in the

work of a lawyer) he is also considered a very wise and safe counsellor upon whose opinion of the law and advice as to policy, clients are accustomed to rely with safety.

Mr. Bird has taken an active interest in the welfare of the Baptist church of this city, being what may properly be called a Liberal Baptist. He has also been active in politics though not seeking office. Of late years he has affiliated with the Republican party, but has always been independent and outspoken in his views and has never been a partisan of either wing.

OSCAR LOUIS RINGLE, who is a well known member of the Wausau bar and the junior of the well known law firm of Regner & Ringle, was born at Wausau, Wis., April 12, 1878, and is a son of Hon. John and Augusta (Engle) Ringle.

Hon. John Ringle is mayor of the city of Wausau and is one of the city's capitalists and is vice president of the First National Bank of Wausau. His people came early to Dodge county, Wis., and there he was born and mainly reared. He married Augusta Engle, who was born in Germany, and nine children were born to them. Oscar Louis being fourth in the order of birth.

Oscar L. Ringle was reared in his native city and has made his home here all his life. After he completed the public school course he entered the University of Wisconsin and was graduated there in law in the class of 1901, immediately entering upon the practice of his profession. In 1902 he formed a law partnership with Frank R. Regner under the style of Regner & Ringle, which has ever since continued. Mr. Ringle is a member of the Marathon County Bar Association, and fraternally is identified with the Masons and the Elks. Politically he is a Democrat, and was elected a member of the assembly of the Wisconsin Legislature, from the 2nd District of Marathon county at the general election in November, 1912.

Mr. Ringle married Miss Clara Baesman, a daughter of G. H. Baesman, of Wausau, and they have one daughter, Dorothea. Mr. Ringle and family belong to St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church.

THOMAS C. RYAN, deceased, who, for many years was closely identified with the people and affairs of Wausau but had a circle of acquaintanceship which included the state, was born at Utica, N. Y., July 4, 1841, and died at Wausau, December 10, 1911.

The parents of Thomas Curran Ryan died during his childhood and he was reared on a farm in the town of Hemingford, Lower Canada. His natural ambition for an education was encouraged, fortunately, both his grandfather and his uncle, James Ryan, willingly giving him all the opportunities in their power but in that newly settled country the schools offered but few advantages. He was gifted with a quick intelligence and had a real genius for mathematics. In the fall of 1853, with his older brother, John Ryan, he came to Wisconsin where the youths found work on farms but later both learned the shoemaking trade at which Thomas C. worked during the winters until 1861 and as a farmer during the summers. The brothers became soldiers when the Civil War opened, both serving from 1861 until 1863 as privates, in Company G, 5th Wis. Vol. Inf., and all his spare time the younger brother devoted to study, thereby gaining a fair knowledge of Latin, German and French. Three times he was wounded, the last injury being of so serious a nature that it resulted in his honorable discharge from the service and he then returned to his former home, Berlin, Wis. His capital was $350, and with this sum to depend upon he began his struggle for a law education, becoming a student in the office of Truesdall & Waring, at Berlin, and in the fall of 1865 was admitted to the bar at Dartford, in Green Lake county. After a term of school teaching, which added slightly to his now depleted resources, he opened his office at Berlin and his successful career as a lawyer began. He was thrice elected district attorney and then county judge, afterward being admitted as an equal partner of Hon. George D. Waring. In 1881 he moved to Wausau and became a law partner of Neal Brown, in 1882 moving to Merrill where he soon afterward formed a law partnership with George Curtis, Jr., the beginning of the present firm of Curtis, Van Doren & Curtis. In December, 1883, Mr. Ryan returned to Wausau and became a partner with Silverthorn & Hurley, under the firm name of Silverthorn, Hurley & Ryan. Mr. Jones was admitted to the firm in 1886 and the firm name then became Silverthorn, Hurley, Ryan & Jones, which name continued until eleven years later when Mr. Silverthorn went on the bench, when the firm style then becoming Ryan, Hurley & Jones. In August, 1902, Mr. Ryan retired from the firm and during the following two years sought health in travel and at one time purchased a home in the South but never settled there permanently, his affections being centered in Wisconsin. In his later years he devoted a large part of his time to literary pursuits. He was a keen and daring

thinker and had a wide range of subjects. His satire on the appellate courts, entitled "O'Hooligan's Fine Forms" had a large circulation and the publishers are about to issue a second edition. His second book, "Finite and Infinite," has sold well and his writings and theories on astronomy brought him into touch with the great astronomers of the world. His latest work, "Intellectual Religion" which has just been published is a lawyer's arrangement of the evidence in support of the case for immortality and has created considerable favorable comment.

THOMAS H. RYAN, a well known member of the bar at Wausau and a member of the law firm of Ryan & Sweet, with offices in the First National Bank Building, was born at Berlin, in Green Lake county, Wis., September 3, 1876, and is a son of Thomas C. and Emma E. (Thurston) Ryan.

In 1881 Thomas H. Ryan accompanied his parents to Wausau, and his mother still resides here, his father having died some years after locating here. He was educated in the public schools and at St. John's Military Academy and his military training was brought into play during the Spanish-American War; he enlisted as a member of Company K, 4th Wis. Vol. Inf., recruited at Washburne, Wis., and later served as principal musician; this regiment being held at Anniston, Ala. After he returned to his home he entered the law department in the University of Wisconsin, where he was graduated in the spring of 1901 and was admitted to the bar at Madison. He entered into practice at Merrill, Wis., at first alone and later as senior of the firm of Ryan & Runke, and for several years while living at Merrill was president of the board of education and also was president of the Lincoln county training school board, was treasurer of Lincoln Farm & Timber Co., a director in other corporations and took an active part in the business and social life of the city.

In 1904 Mr. Ryan was married to Miss Mollie V. Murray, a daughter of D. J. Murray, of Wausau, and they have one daughter, Ellen Murray Ryan. Mr. Ryan is a prominent factor in Democratic circles, is a member of the Wisconsin Democratic State Central Committee and was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of 1912 where he took an important part in the efforts to secure the nomination of President Wilson. He was manager of the Democratic presidential campaign in northern Wisconsin in the election following and assisted greatly in obtain-

ing the large majorities for Wilson in the northern counties which turned Wisconsin into the Democratic column.

L. H. MOLL, dealer in dry goods, clothing, shoes, hats, groceries, flour and feed, at Edgar, Wis., was born November 18, 1864, in Austria-Germany, and came to America when two years old, brought by his parents, Jacob and Anna Mary Moll. They settled at West Bend in Washington county, Wis., where the father was a farmer. He died at Stevens Point when aged forty-six years, his widow surviving to her seventy-fourth year.

L. H. Moll attended school at West Bend and Stevens Point. He started to work as driver of a team and afterward as chore boy in a hotel, then became a clerk in a store and in 1908 went into business for himself in the village of Rosholt in Wisconsin and from there, July 22, 1912, came to Edgar and purchased his present business from C. E. Blodgett, of Marshfield. Mr. Moll married Miss Helena Jacobs, a native of Portage county, Wis.

REV. PETER L. GASPER, pastor of St. Mary's church, Wausau, Wis., is a native of Prussia, born May 16, 1850, in Schoenecker, Kreis Pruem, Reg. Bez. Treves, a son of Peter and Catherine (Lochen) Gasper, also natives of Prussia. They were the parents of six children all deceased except the oldest, Henry, still living in Prussia, and the youngest, Peter L., the subject of this biography. The father who was a locksmith by trade, died in 1851, the mother in 1859.

Father Gasper received his elementary education in the parochial school of his native village, afterward learning the trade of locksmith with his elder brothers. In 1869 he came to the United States, and for about a year worked at his trade at Pittsburgh, Penn., at the end of which time he entered St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland county, Penn., where he commenced studying for the priesthood. He remained in that institution until the year 1878, when he went to St. Francis Seminary near Milwaukee, Wis., where he completed his studies and was ordained priest in 1880, by the late Rt. Rev. Bishop Heiss. Our subject's first charge was as assistant priest in the cathedral at Green Bay, Wis., where he remained seven months, then for a time assisted Rev. Father Gaellweiler, at Chilton, Wis., after which he was transferred to Jericho, Calumet Co. Wis., where he had charge of St. Trinity Congregation for two years and where he erected a new church building. In 1883 he was

again transferred; this time to Lebanon township, Waupaca Co., his stay there covering a period of six years, during which time he not only attended to the spiritual welfare of the Catholic people of Northport, Manawa, Weyauwega and of course Lebanon but also made numerous improvements in the church edifices in those localities. In 1889 he was transferred to New London, Wis., where he erected the handsome and commodious church of the Most Precious Blood, the cornerstone of which was laid June 24, 1890, by Rt. Rev. Fred Katzer, bishop of Green Bay, and consecrated to the worship of God, February 12, 1891. It is a large and imposing edifice of solid brick 126x52 feet with a bell tower 140 feet high. During his administration in New London, Father Gasper also erected a fine church in Hortonville, the building of which was commenced in 1893 and dedicated with imposing ceremonies by Rt. Rev. Seb. Messmer, June 18, 1893.

In August, 1894, he was appointed rector of St. Mary's church, Wausau, Wis., his present charge which at that time consisted of about 400 families. In 1895 Rt. Rev. Bishop Messmer made him dean for the counties of Lincoln, Marathon, Portage and Wood as far as they were situated within the limits of the Diocese of Green Bay. He found his new congregation encumbered with a heavy mortgage and paying 6% interest, which he at once converted into bonds bearing only 4% and this enabled him to lessen the debts continually. In 1898 he built the beautiful home for the School Sisters, who up to this time had lived in the school-house. Great improvements were made in the school-house and new school rooms opened; a pipe organ for the church was also bought during the course of this year.

In 1902 the church was decorated very beautifully and equipped with gas and electric light. In 1904 the present parsonage, a large and commodious brick building, costing $8,000 was erected and a steamheating plant for church and school installed and other improvements made which raised the indebtedness again to $8,500 but which was lessened every year until 1911 when all was liquidated. In 1912 a new pipe organ costing $3,050 was installed in the church and paid for, still leaving almost $1,000 in the treasury of the congregation.

In the year 1906 when the limits of the dioceses were changed Marathon Co. was annexed to the diocese of Lacrosse and consequently with it St. Mary's congregation with its pastor. In the same year a large number of families separated and formed the new St. James Congregation with Rev. J. J. Brennan as its first rector. On account of this sepa-

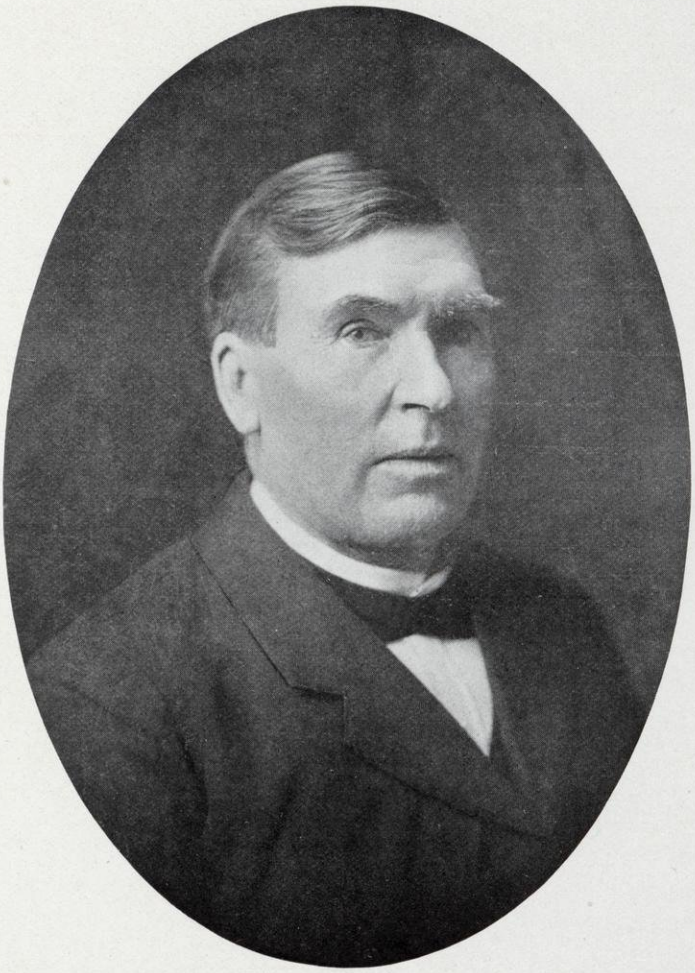
ration the number of families was considerably decreased but Wausau being a thriving city both congregations are as large now as St. Mary's was before the separation and are continually growing. The number of pupils in school is over 400 with nine Sisters of Notre Dame as their teachers.

LOUIS H. COOK, county clerk of Marathon county, who assumed the duties of office on the first Monday in January, 1913, is well known all over Marathon county, to which he was brought when two years old. He was born on a farm in Calumet county, Wis., November 25, 1876, and is a son of Alfred and Amanda (Blood) Cook. The father was a farmer and moved to Marathon county in 1874 and then moved to Calumet county, but in 1878 returned to Marathon county and settled near Unity.

Louis H. Cook attended school at Unity, Wis., and when he reached manhood went into journalism, establishing the Marathon County Register, which he published at Unity for nine years. He then sold to E. L. Messer who still conducts it. In politics he has always been a Republican and has been very active in county politics and was only twenty years of age when he was elected a justice of the peace, afterward serving in other offices, for six years being supervisor of the town of Unity. To some extent Mr. Cook has been interested in agricultural matters and the raising of livestock and poultry. He is secretary of the Central Wisconsin Poultry Association, both secretary and treasurer of the Wisconsin branch of the American Poultry Association, and is a director of the Marathon County Agricultural Society.

In 1898 Mr. Cook married Miss Effie J. Du Cate, a daughter of Moses H. Du Cate, a jeweler and photographer at Unity, Wis., and they have four children: Neal J., Russell H., Margaret and Anola. Mr. Cook is interested in and identified with many of the leading fraternal organizations, including the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the M. W. A., the E. F. U. and the F. O. E.

HENRY H. ZAUN, M. D., physician and surgeon at Edgar, Wis., was born near Richfield, Washington county, Wis., January 2, 1862, a son of L. Henry and Pauline (Beyer) Zaun, who live at Jackson, Washington county, Wis. Henry H. Zaun attended the public schools in Washington county and the Oshkosh Normal School, after which he taught school for five years in his native county and then entered the Northwestern University at Chicago, Ill., where he was graduated in medicine with the class of 1891. He returned to Washington county and



ALFRED COOK

practiced there for fifteen years, coming to Edgar in September, 1909, where he has remained. In politics Dr. Zaun is independent. He married Miss Hulda Lowe, a daughter of the late John Lowe, of Washington county, and they have two children: Almira and Harvey. Dr. and Mrs. Zaun belong to the Lutheran church.

SAMUEL M. QUAW, president of the Citizens State Bank of Wausau, Wis., who has been at the head of this institution since it was organized in 1908, has been a resident of this city for forty years and his interests here are numerous and important. He was born in Alleghany county, N. Y., March 1, 1839, and is a son of Henry and Jane (McGibney) Quaw.

Samuel M. Quaw was reared on the home farm, in the meanwhile attending the district schools as he had opportunity, and when he was eighteen years of age he accompanied his parents to Adams county, Wis. In 1861 he enlisted in Company H, 11th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and continued in service until he was honorobly discharged at Madison, Wis., in January, 1865. The 11th Wisconsin formed a part of the army of Missouri and Arkansas—the Western Division—and took an active part in many memorable battles and campaigns. After participating in the siege of Vicksburg and the second battle at Jackson, Miss., it was ordered back to Vicksburg and then to New Orleans, where one winter was passed, after which it was a part of the force under General Banks in the Red River Campaign. While never wounded or captured, Mr. Quaw did not escape all the perils of a soldier's life, being taken sick in April, 1864, and confined to a hospital in New Orleans until the following September, a most unpleasant experience, as an army hospital at that time was a dreadful place.

After his military service was over Mr. Quaw returned to Adams county, Wis., and after regaining his health entered into a flour mill business in partnership with others. In 1867 he sold his interest in this business and went to Iowa, where he was engaged in farming until January, 1873. Then returning to Wisconsin, he located in Wausau, of which city he has since remained a resident, having here important business interests. For a number of years he was extensively engaged in the lumber industry and is yet president of the Quaw Lumber Company, which controlled about 10,000 acres surrounding Edgar, Wis., but the land has been largely sold and the timber cut and Mr. Quaw is gradually retiring. He owns 220 acres of fine farming land, sixty of which lie within

the corporation limits of Wausau, and is much interested in the development of this property. He has long been identified with the Masonic Order, in which he has attained the 32d degree.

JULIUS HEISE, who, for twenty years has been president of the Stettin Mutual Insurance Company, serving four years also as its treasurer, resides on his excellent farm of 150 acres, lying in section 28, town of Rib Falls, three-fourths miles south of Big Rib Falls. He was born in this town, January 5, 1862, and is a son of August and Augusta (Crueger) Heise.

The parents of Mr. Heise were born, reared and married in Germany and when they came to the United States they chose to make their home in Wisconsin, settling as pioneers in Marathon county, selecting a tract of woodland in the wilderness, situated two miles east and one-half mile north of Big Rib Falls. Hardships, and they were great, did not frighten them and constant labor was what they had anticipated in order to make a new home. They were poor at first and had to carry on their backs all the commodities they purchased at Wausau, but later they acquired oxen and with the help of those useful beasts of burden were able to save their own time and strength and to gradually bring a part of their eighty acres to a state where it could be cultivated. Later forty more acres were added through industry and thrift and this is the old Heise homestead and seventy-five acres of this were improved by August Heise and his sons. There were seven children in the family, Julius being the sole survivor. The father yet lives but the mother died when aged sixty-two years and her burial was in the Methodist Episcopal cemetery at Rib Falls. August Heise is a Democrat in politics but takes no active part in public matters, having always devoted himself to his own affairs and doing his duty to his family and neighbors.

Julius Heise attended the public schools when his father could spare him for on a pioneer farm the duties are many and pressing, and afterward he went to work in the woods, lumbering being a winter industry in this section, devoting his summers to farming. When he settled on his present place as owner he had all the improvements to make and has cleared fifty acres where he lives and fifty acres on his other tract. He is one of the busy men of his town, interested in several lines of usefulness and is known all through this part of Marathon county as an authority on insurance matters.

On October 10, 1888, Mr. Heise was married to Miss Henrietta Kiels-

meier, who was born in Manitowoc county, Wis., April 25, 1867, and is a daughter of Henry and Wilhelmine (Grieve) Kielsmeier. They came to Wisconsin from Germany and were parents of eleven children, six of whom survive but Mrs. Heise is the only one living in this county. They were members of the German Reformed church. Mr. and Mrs. Heise have five children: Irvin F., a graduate of the training school, who has been a successful teacher for some years; and Raymond, Reuben M., Linda, and Bertram, all of whom have been given school advantages and are bright, intelligent young members of society. The family belongs to the Lutheran church. Mr. Heise is independent in his political views.

WILLIAM F. LEMKE, who is one of the leading men and reliable citizens of the town of Berlin, resides on the old Lemke homestead situated in section 23, which contains eighty acres, fifty of which were cleared by his father. He was born in Germany, January 6, 1866, and is a son of Fred and Austina (Giese) Lemke. The parents were both born in Germany and belonged to the educated class. They came to America in 1869 and established their home in Marathon county, Wis., settling in the woods in the town of Berlin, their first home being a rude shanty on the site of the present comfortable farm house. Fred Lemke helped to build the first road in the township and became a man of considerable prominence here. He was elected to school offices for twenty years, was town assessor for two years, and helped to erect the first Lutheran church, of which he was an officer for thirty years. He served five years as agent for the Berlin Fire Insurance Company, of which he was a charter member and first representative. His death occurred at the age of sixty-two years and his burial was in the Naugart cemetery. His widow survives and resides with her son.

William F. Lemke attended school in a log building in Berlin District No. 1, after which he engaged in farm work and spent several years both before and after his marriage, in the town of Stettin and then returned to the homestead. He was three and a half years old when the family first settled here and one of his earliest impressions of the new home was when a violent storm came up and the roof of the house was torn away, his father being absent at the time. He resides in section 23 on the east side of the north and south road and in all, owns 200 acres of land, on which he carries on general farming and raises Guernsey cattle. He is a stockholder in the Citizens State Bank and the German-American Bank and is president of the Naugart Telephone Com-

pany, of which he was a charter member. After thirteen years of useful service on the board of Agriculture, being vice president during six years of that time, Mr. Lemke resigned in 1912. In politics he is an Independent Republican. For three years he has been school clerk of District No. 1; for six years has been chairman of the town of Berlin and takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare. For the last three years he has been treasurer of the Berlin Farmers Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Company, of which he has been a member for six years.

Mr. Lemke married Miss Bertha Lange, a daughter of Fred Lange, now deceased, and they have the following children: Paul, Lydia, William, Herbert, Erwin, Hertha, Carl, Raymond, Alice, Alfred, Roy and Ramona. All the older children have been attending college, and all are sure of having the best of educational advantages afforded them. The family belongs to the Lutheran church at Naugart, of which Mr. Lemke is a trustee.

WILLIAM E. ZILISCH, M. D., who has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Wausau since 1907, was born at Hustisford, Dodge county, Wis., December 21, 1873, a son of F. W. and Emily Hannemann Zilisch, both of whom are now deceased. The father, born in Germany came to America when a young man and was a cabinetmaker and furniture dealer. His death occurred in 1903 when he was aged fifty-four years. The mother survived until 1898. William E. was the eldest born of the family of three sons and one daughter. Gustav lives in Dodge county, having succeeded his father in the furniture business. Hugo, the youngest is a window trimmer by trade and resides in California. Johanna is the wife of David Mackie of Ashland, Wis.

William E. Zilisch received his early education in the public schools, also attending the Juneau High School, of Juneau, Wis. In 1898 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, from which he was graduated in the class of 1902. For one year he was an interne at St. Mary's Hospital at Oshkosh and for four years engaged in practice at Hortonville, Wis. In 1907 he came to Wausau, where he has an office in the Livingston Building and engages in a general practice. He belongs to the Marathon county, the Wisconsin state and the American Medical Associations. In politics he is a Republican and he is a member of the Lutheran church.

Dr. Zilisch was married in 1904 to Miss Anna Fehland, a daughter of

H. R. Fehland, of Merrill, Wis., and they have three children: Norma, Dorothy and Verona.

FRANK KYSOW, a well known business man and prominent citizen of the town of Hamburg, residing on a farm of 80 acres in section 3, was born in the town of Concord, Jefferson county, Wis., a son of William and Wilhelmina (Simnicht) Kyson. His parents were both natives of Germany, the father coming to America when a young man, and their marriage took place in Jefferson county. They were the parents of two children: John and Frank. William Kysow died when the subject of this sketch was six months old and his widow subsequently married Gottfried Baneck, also a native of Germany. Of this union there were four children, two sons and two daughters. Mr. Baneck is also now deceased and his widow, mother of Frank Kysow, resides in Jefferson county. Both the father and step-father of our subject were Demochats in politics. Mr. Kysow's mother is a member of the Lutheran church.

Frank Kysow was reared and attended school in Jefferson county, Wis. He came to Hamburg when 21 years of age and resided for a year and a half with an uncle. He then purchased his present farm, which at that time was heavily timbered. Since then he has cleared about 50 acres, leaving the rest in timber. He practically built his present residence, doing all the carpenter work thereon. This residence, which stands on the north side of East and West road, is a good substantial structure, and the farm is well cultivated. Mr. Kysow is a Democrat politically and has served as town supervisor six years, assessor two terms, and has been treasurer of district No. 1 for the last ten years. He is a stockholder in the Hamburg Cheese Manufacturing Co., of which he was formerly vice-president, and is also a stockholder in the Hamburg Telephone Company.

Mr. Kysow married Miss Lena Petznick, a daughter of Fred and Matilda Petznick, who came to this section from Germany when she was ten years old. They have had four children—Ethel (deceased), Dewey, Hattie (deceased), and Clara. Mr. Kysow is an industrious and progressive citizen, a good representative of the sturdy foreign element which has done so much to build up and develop this section of Wisconsin, as well as other localities, and whose Americanism is proof against all tests.

ARDEN PARONTO, owner and proprietor of a hardware store at Mosinee, Wis., secretary of the Mosinee Electric Light and Power Company and president of the Mosinee Telephone Company, was born at Stephens Point, Wis., August 6, 1875, a son of Alfred and Mary (Treu) Paronto. The father was born in Canada and the mother in Germany and they now live at Kelley, Marathon county, where he is a farmer.

Arden Paronto obtained his education in the public schools and for seven years afterward taught school, following which he was clerk in a general store at Mosinee for two years. In 1902 he embarked in the hardware business and in 1904 erected his brick building, and has a warehouse here and a second warehouse at the railroad, the dimensions of the latter being 20x130 feet. In politics he is nominally a Republican and has served as one of the village trustees.

Mr. Paronto was married September 4, 1902, to Miss Kittie Coye, who was born in New York, a daughter of Sylvester Coye. They attend the Episcopal church. Mr. Paronto belongs to the Masons at Wausau, and to the M. W. A., the Fraternal Reserve Association, the E. F. U. and the Beavers at Mosinee.

FREDERICK M. DEUTSCH, a business man of acknowledged reliability, with numerous important interests at Wausau, Wis., stands high personally with his fellow citizens, with whom he willingly cooperates in all matters of civic concern. He was born at West Bend, Wis., September 8, 1865, and is a son of Frank and Elizabeth (Licht) Deutsch.

Frederick M. Deutsch was reared and educated at West Bend, Wis., and there learned the harness making trade. His father was in the furniture and undertaking business there and in that way the youth learned many practical details which later proved of great value when he became associated with his present line. In 1884 he came to Wausau and for four years was employed here in a furniture store and on June 8, 1888, became associated with Frank Ritter in the furniture and undertaking business, under, at that time, the firm style of Ritter & Deutsch. The former partner of Mr. Ritter had been Mr. Stahl and the firm of Ritter & Stahl established this business in 1884, Mr. Stahl selling his interest to Mr. Deutsch four years later. Up to 1893 the company engaged also in the manufacture of bar, store and office fixtures but in that year closed out that feature and have since given entire attention to the other departments, for which they are thoroughly equipped in every way. In the year 1909 the firm of Ritter & Deutsch was incorporated under

the name of Ritter & Deutsch Co., with the following officers: Frank Ritter, president; Edward C. Langenhahn, vice president; Roman C. Deutsch, secretary and treasurer; and Frederick M. Deutsch general manager. In addition to his interests mentioned, Mr. Deutsch is secretary and treasurer of the Scharbau Land, Lumber and Mining Company, and is a member of its directing board.

On April 27, 1887, Mr. Deutsch was married to Miss Catherine Klein, of Marathon City, Wis., and they have five children: Roman C., who is secretary and treasurer of the Ritter & Deutsch Company; Elenor, who is a music teacher; Leah, who is a senior student in the University of Wisconsin and is a graduate of the Cumnock School of Expression and Oratory, at Evanston, Ill.; Esther, who is a member in the senior class in the Wausau High School; and Frederick, Jr. Mr. Deutsch and family belong to the Roman Catholic church. He is identified with the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Elks and the Eagles.

FRANK DEICHSEL, general farmer in the town of Maine, owns 127 acres of land. He was born at Wausau, Wis., January 20, 1862 and has spent his life in Marathon county. His parents, August and Mary (Kolter) Deichsel, were born in Germany and are now deceased, their burial being at Wausau. They had the following children: Charles, Jacob, Frank, George, Helen, wife of William Rienow, Amelia, wife of John T. Drinkwater, Marie, wife of George Marthalor and August.

Frank Deichsel attended school until old enough for farm work. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Produce Company and one of the stockholders and treasurer, the store and warehouse being situated on the corner of Third and Forest streets, Wausau. Since November 18, 1912 he has had charge of this store and for two years has had charge of the warehouse.

In 1887 Mr. Deichsel was married to Miss Bertha Schurtt, who was born in Marathon county, a daughter of Frederick and Caroline (Haker) Schurtt. They have three children: Robert, Frank J. and Agnes. In politics he is a Democrat, and he belongs to the M. W. A. at Wausau. The family belongs to the Evangelical Lutheran church.

RAY M. FRAWLEY, M. D., a practicing physician of Wausau, was born June 27, 1882, at Clinton, Calumet county, Wis., a son of Daniel and Annie (Mulcaley) Frawley. The father of Dr. Frawley was born

at Boston, Mass., and the mother in Wisconsin, and they are farming people. The family consists of three sons and four daughters: Kittiebelle; Nellie T., who is the wife of Dr. W. J. Foot, of Appleton, Wis.; Genevieve; William J., who is a student in the Marquette University; Ethel M., a student in Lawrence University, Appleton; and Donald D., residing at home.

Ray M. Frawley attended the local schools and then was graduated from the Oshkosh Normal School in the class of 1905, and from Marquette University with the class of 1910, in June of that year, having received his medical diploma in the month preceding, and in June he opened his office at Wausau but for some years prior to this had been teaching school. He is a member of the Marathon County Medical Society, of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association retains his college fraternities connections, and, as a Catholic, belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Knights of Columbus and to the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin.

WILLIAM E. GENSMANN, who has cleared sixty acres of his farm of 160 acres, situated in the town of Main, carries on general farming and dairying and is numbered with the substantial men of this section. He was born at Wausau, Wis., February 18, 1870, and is a son of Jacob and Amelia (Wilde) Gensmann, well known people of Wausau, where they now live in comfortable retirement.

William E. Gensmann attended the public schools at Wausau and then accompanied his father to the woods and with him engaged in logging and lumbering. In May, 1896, he came to his present farm where he has been engaged ever since. He raises dairy stock and sells cream and butter.

In November, 1895, Mr. Gensmann was married to Miss Anna Kolbe, who was born in Germany and was about eleven years of age when she came to the United States with her parents, Emil and Christianna Kolbe. They survive and live on their farm in the town of Marathon. Their children are: Max; Mary, wife of Wilhelm Katz; Emil; Herman; Minnie, wife of Paul Oertel; and Ernest. Mr. and Mrs. Gensmann have five children: Minnie, William, Albert, Ella and Henry. Mr. Gensmann and family attend St. Paul's Lutheran church at Wausau. He is a member of the town school board, elected on the Democratic ticket. He belongs to the order of M. W. A. and attends its meetings at Wausau.

WILLIAM J. WEISBROD, who is serving in his third term as alderman, representing the First Ward, Wausau, is engaged in the painting contracting business, with residence and office at No. 801 Plumer street. He was born in Germany, March 16, 1873, and is a son of Henry and Annie (Hartman) Weisbrod, who came from Germany to the United States in 1883 and immediately located at Wausau, Wis. After three years in the city the father decided to become a farmer and moved to the town of Hamburg, where he and wife still live.

After coming to Wausau, William J. Weisbrod completed his education and then began to learn the painting trade, which interested him more than farming; hence he did not accompany his parents to the country, Wausau continuing to be his chosen home ever since, although, in attending to his business he has lived in other places, including Chicago and Milwaukee. He established his contracting business at Wausau in 1903 and gives employment to seven painters and decorators. From the age of eighteen years Mr. Weisbrod has been interested in politics and is a factor in Democratic circles and a very highly regarded citizen of the First Ward, which he is representing in his sixth year in the city council, being ever ready to work for the advancement of ward enterprises and ward people, while not forgetting his public responsibilities to the city as a whole.

In 1903 Mr. Weisbrod was married at Wausau to Miss Frances Odenweller, a daughter of Henry and Theresa (Appel) Odenweller, who were Germans who came to Wausau in 1883, before Mrs. Weisbrod was born. Mr. and Mrs. Weisbrod have three children: Henry, William and Edward. The family belongs to the Roman Catholic church. He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, the St. Joseph Society, the Beavers, the Eagles, and Bankers Life Insurance Co.

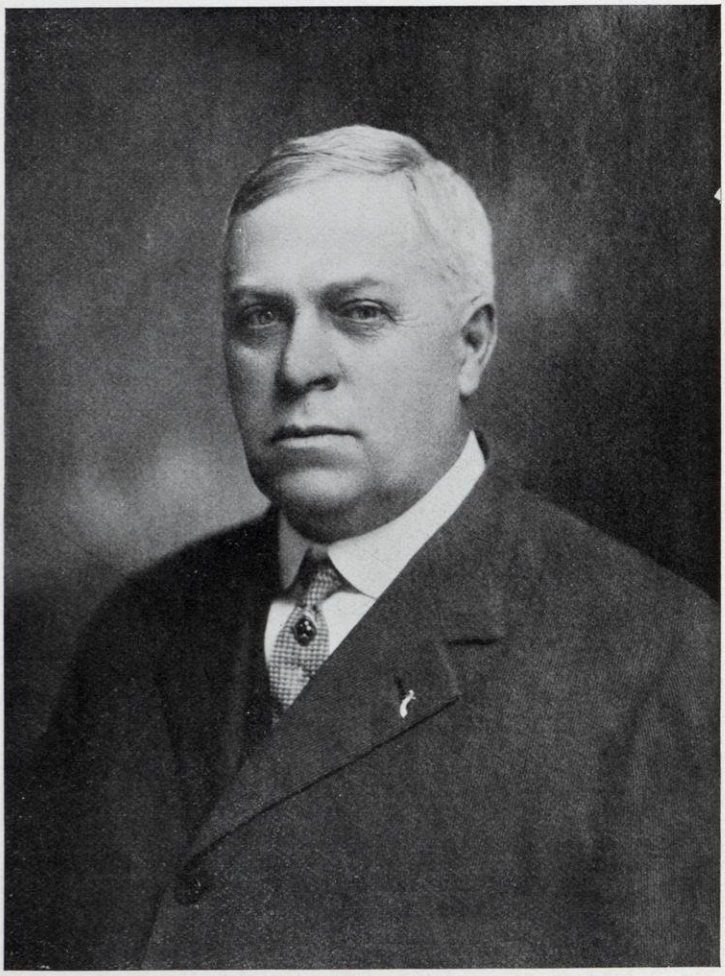
FRANZ WINNINGER, who occupies his comfortable residence at No. 715 Forest street, Wausau, has been a resident of this city since 1895 and now lives retired. He was born in Austria, December 3, 1848, was reared and educated there and before coming to the United States spent eleven years and eleven months in military service. For three years he served as a musician and for nine years was a member of the reserves. There are few names better or more favorably known in this section of the country than that of Winninger, it representing an unusual aggregation of musical talent and continued achievement in this direction.

In his native land Mr. Winninger learned the blacksmith trade but,

with such marked musical gifts as his, it was inevitable that he should turn to music as his business in life. He was married in Austria, to Miss Rosalie Grassler, a daughter of Joseph Grassler, a blacksmith by trade. In 1881, with his wife and four children Mr. Winninger came to the United States, in this move seeking wider opportunities for his talented children. It is doubtful if any of the family was prepared for the hard life that faced them in the Wisconsin woods, their chosen home being two and one-half miles beyond Athens, in Marathon county. They made the best of it for six years and then gave up attempted farming and moved to Ashland, Wis. There Mr. Winninger became a teacher of music and was made the leader of the Ashland band and teacher of the Ashland Maennerchor, and for eight years Ashland remained the family home after which they came to Wausau. This removal was in acknowledgment of the request of many leading people of this city after they had listened to the concerts given here by Mr. Winninger and family as a troupe. For two years after locating here he conducted Columbia Hall as a concert and amusement place. After that, accompanied by his family, he traveled all over the country under the style of the Winninger Bros. & Co. Dramatic Company, Mr. Winninger being the leader of the brass band and orchestra. Although practically retired Mr. Winninger still has students of clarinet and violin and also, on occasion, still teaches band music.

Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Winninger: Frank, who travels with a dramatic company; John, who is also an actor and musician; Theresa, who is the wife of Leon Miller; Joseph, who travels with his eldest brother as his secretary, is also a musician; Adolph, who belongs to the dramatic profession; and Charles, who is the husband of the popular actress, Blanche Ring, is a member of her company now playing in The Wall Street Girl. It certainly is unusual to find an entire family so evenly gifted and all are known all over the United States on both the concert stage and in the leading theatres.

WILLIAM MEYER, who is now serving in his third year as supervisor of the town of Stettin, resides on section 25 where is situated his farm of eighty acres, reached by way of the old Marathon road, lying seven miles east of Marathon City and seven miles west of Wausau He was born in Germany, December 2, 1860, was reared to manhood there and before thinking of coming to America, fulfilled the law of his native land by serving for three years in the German army.



HON. JOHN N. MANSON

When Mr. Meyer came to the United States it was by himself and he was then twenty-five years of age. He came to Marathon county, Wis., and worked first in the town of Main for six months and afterward at Wausau, where he was married April 25, 1891, to Mrs. Amelia (Beyer) Patrick, who was also a native of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer lived at Wausau until 1894, when they moved to the present farm, twenty-five acres of which he has cleared. He takes much interest in his agricultural operations and makes them profitable. He is a member of the board of directors of the Farmers Produce Company of Wausau. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Meyer while they lived at Wausau, Ella, who died in infancy, and Frank, and after coming to the farm a daughter, Emma, was born. To Mrs. Meyer's first marriage three children were also born: Katie, Freda and an infant named Ida, who died. Mr. Meyer is a Democrat in politics with independent tendencies.

HON. JOHN N. MANSON, who is engaged in the fire and life insurance business at Wausau, with offices in the First National Bank Building, is recognized as one of the active and stable business men of this city. He was born here March 4, 1857, and is a son of Rufus P. and Catherine (Nicolls) Manson.

John N. Manson has been a lifelong resident of Wausau and in many ways has been identified with the city's development. He left school at the age of fifteen years and later became a member of the firm of R. P. & J. N. Manson, which continued until 1892, since when he has given his main attention to the insurance business. He is a director of the First National Bank of Wausau and is financially interested in a number of the successful enterprises of this section. In politics a Republican it has been his aim to give his party loyal support. In 1898 he became mayor of Wausau and served one term, and at different times has accepted other official responsibilities.

Mr. Manson married Miss Helen Stewart, a daughter of William R. Stewart, of Wausau. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and belongs also to the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. and Mrs. Manson belong to the Universalist church.

AUGUST KLUG, one of the good citizens and reliable business men of Mosinee, Wis., owner and proprietor of a meat market, came to this place when a young man of twenty-three years from his home in Germany, where he was born June 8, 1871, a son of Bernard and Minnie

Klug. The father was twice married, his wives, two successive, Minnie and Bertha being sisters. To the first union the following children were born: Augusta, wife of William Passow; Anna, wife of Fred Passow; Emma, wife of Emil Stiemke, still in Germany, and August. Mrs. Minnie Klug died when her only son was two years old. To the second marriage four children were born and survive their mother: Bernard, Otto, Martha, wife of John Sparbel, and Marie. The father now lives retired at Mosinee.

August Klug learned the butcher's trade after his school days were over, and when nineteen years old joined the German army and served the last two years as corporal. He then came to the United States and worked at his trade for one year in shops at Milwaukee, Wis. On December 1, 1895, he opened his first meat shop at Mosinee and conducted the same for ten years and then sold and went into the flour, feed and implement business and for four years dealt also in stock. Then he sold and went to North Dakota, where he conducted a general store for two years and a half but then decided to return to Mosinee. Here, for seven months, he was in the hay business and by that time secured the opportunity and took advantage of it of buying out the meat shop in which he had first started into business here and has since continued at the old stand. While in North Dakota he was postmaster at Stillwater and served also on the village and library boards, his solid qualities of citizenship being immediately recognized.

On December 25, 1895, Mr. Klug was married to Miss Emma Ruhm, who was born in Germany. Her parents are deceased but she has one brother, Carl Ruhm. Mr. and Mrs. Klug have three children: Eirich, Walter and Sylvia. The family belongs to the Lutheran church. They have a very pleasant and attractive home at Mosinee and Mr. Klug owns other property. He is an Independent Republican in politics.

WILLIAM EMIL HUDTLOFF, cashier of the Citizens State Bank of Wausau, Wis., was born in Berlin, Marathon county, Wis., July 13, 1871, and is a son of Rev. William and Frederica (Rusch) Hudtloff. The father and mother were both born in Germany and they came to Marathon county in 1865. The father was one of the early ministers of the Lutheran faith in this section. In 1884 he moved with his family to Shawano county and then to Wausau, his death occurring in this city in 1903, at the age of seventy-four years. The mother died while the family still resided in Berlin. There were three sons and three daugh-

ters born to the first marriage, five of which survive; and seven children to the second marriage six of which survive.

William E. Hudtloff attended school at Belle Plaine, Wis., and the High School at Shawano, afterward entering the First National Bank of Shawano, where he remained for nineteen years and when elected to the office of register of deeds was assistant cashier of that institution. In 1907, after serving one year as register, he became cashier of the Citizens State Bank of Wausau, the first incumbent, and has served ever since. In politics he is a Republican and fraternally a Mason and Knight of Pythias. Mr. Hudtloff married Miss Zora Harden, daughter of M. Harden, of Augusta, Wis., in 1898. He is identified with the Wausau Commercial Club and Wausau Club.

GEORGE J. LEICHT, attorney at law at Wausau, a member of the law firm of Smith & Leicht, with offices on the second floor of the Cohn Building, was born at South Germantown, Washington county, Wis., February 26, 1887, a son of Jacob and Minnie (Zimmerman) Leicht. For a number of years the father was a farmer but now lives retired at Menomonee Falls. The mother died in 1896. The family consisted of five children.

George J. Leicht was educated in the primary, graded and High Schools at Menomonee Falls, graduating from the latter in the class of 1906, and for a time attended the Whitewater Normal School. Later he entered the University of Wisconsin, spending two years taking a course in literature and science and three years in law. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1911 and in October of the same year came to Wausau and entered into partnership with Frank J. Markus. In November, 1912, the firm of Markus & Leicht was dissolved and the latter entered into another partnership with Brayton E. Smith, the firm operating under the name of Smith & Leicht. He is a member of the Marathon County Bar Association, politically is a Republican and fraternally a Mason. He is a member of St. Paul's Evangelical church.

CHRISTIAN LUND, florist, whose greenhouses are situated at No. 914 Grand avenue, Wausau, Wis., and his offices at No. 517 Third street, is one of the old settled business men of this city, having established himself here nineteen years ago. He was born in Denmark, August 23, 1861, and is a son of Hans Lund and wife, the latter of whom died in

Denmark. The former followed his son to America some years later and spent his last years with him.

Christian Lund was reared and obtained his education in his own land. When he came to the United States in 1882 and located at Wausau, he found practically an open field in the florist business, no other gardener having ventured here, and much encouraged he opened up in a small way and by persistent endeavor and through untiring industry has built up a very considerable business. He now owns five acres of land and his own residence and six greenhouses, and has 1700 square feet of glass. He is very successful with all kinds of plants and his houses are a beautiful wilderness of bloom of all flowers in their special seasons and, through modern appliance are preserved far beyond their time of natural bloom so that he is prepared to furnish blossoms for every occasion, shipping to other points.

Mr. Lund was married at Wausau to Miss Christina Houltman, who was born in Sweden and they have seven children: Marie, who is the wife of James Colby; and Johanna, Hans, Caroline, Edith, Evelyn and Alice. Mr. Lund and family belong to the Presbyterian church. He is identified with the Royal Arcanum but takes no active part in political life.

ALFRED H. ZIMMERMAN, a member of the well known firm of Zimmerman & Rowley, dealers in investment bonds and insurance, with offices in the Marathon County Bank Building, is associated with his father, Ernst C. Zimmerman and J. A. Rowley, under the above firm name. He was born at Wausau, Wis., September 11, 1885, and is a son of Ernst C. Zimmerman who has long been a representative citizen of Wausau.

Alfred H. Zimmerman attended the public schools and after being graduated from the High School, entered Lawrence University at Appleton, where he spent one year and subsequently spent a year at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. For about six months afterward he was in the employ of the H. L. Wheeler Insurance Company, and later, from July, 1906, until February, 1907, was in the employ of J. N. Manson, after which he purchased his interest in the present firm. This business was really founded by Ernst C. Zimmerman as early as 1878 and he continued in the general insurance line alone until March 1, 1880, when the firm of Zimmerman & Wheeler was formed. This continued until 1892, when E. C. Zimmerman sold his interest to his partner, H. L. Wheeler.

After the death of Mr. Wheeler, in January, 1906, the business was continued by his daughters, Lida E. and Dorothy E. Wheeler, and on July 18, 1906, they sold a one-third interest to J. A. Rowley. On February 1, 1907, Ernst C. Zimmerman and Alfred H. Zimmerman purchased the two-thirds owned by the daughters of Mr. Wheeler and the present firm name was adopted.

On March 10, 1908, Mr. Zimmerman was married to Miss Lora Winnifred Harris, who was born at Rochester, N. Y., and they have one daughter, Elizabeth. Mr. Zimmerman belongs to the Knights of Pythias; Forest Lodge No. 130, F. & A. M.; and is identified with the Wausau Club.

WILLIAM A. GREEN, M. D., physician and surgeon, who has been professionally established at Wausau since 1904, with office at No. 520 Third street, was born at Sterling, Ill., March 27, 1877, and is a son of S. Green, a contractor there.

William A. Green was reared at Sterling, attended the excellent public schools there and graduated from the Sterling High School, immediately afterward entering upon the study of medicine and was graduated from the Chicago Homeopathic College in the class of 1901. For one year afterward he was an interne in the Homeopathic Hospital and then opened an office and practiced at Ohio, Ill., until 1904, when he came to Wausau. Dr. Green has built up an excellent practice here, keeps fully abreast with the times in his profession and is a member of the Wisconsin State and the American Medical Associations.

At Quincy, Ill., in 1902, Dr. Green was married to Miss Clara Welch. He has never found time to be very active in politics although always interested as a good citizen in affairs of importance both at home and abroad and is ever willing to exert his influence in support of law and order. He is identified with the Elks.

CARL KRAUSE, who was born in Germany, June 7, 1840, resides in section 21, town of Stettin, where he carries on general farming and raises Guernsey cattle, owning 320 acres of land, 120 of which is in timber. His parents were Wm. and Louise Krause, the former of whom was a public official in Germany.

In 1867 Carl Krause the younger came to the United States and remained in the city of New York for two years and reached Wausau, Wis., in December, 1869, where he secured work as clerk in a store.

Afterward, for about twelve years, he taught school in the towns of Stettin and Rib Falls, Marathon county, and in other sections, and then began farming. At that time all this part of the country was covered with woods. Mr. Krause has about 200 acres of his land cleared, clearing eighty acres of the same by himself. He married Henrietta Weber, a daughter of Fred and Frederica Weber, of the town of Rib Falls, and they have had ten children: Annie, wife of Edward Gehrpe of Stettin; Emma, of Wausau; Louise, wife of Alexander Trantow, of the town of Maine; Ida, a teacher for eleven years in the town of Maine; William, Edwin, Margaret and Arthur, all at home and two that died in infancy. Mr. Krause and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a Republican and has served as assessor and as treasurer of the town of Stettin. He belongs to the Stettin Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

CHARLES N. GOERLING, under sheriff of Marathon county, belongs to one of the well known families of this section and was born at Wausau, Wis., February 21, 1871, and is a son of Nicholas and Henrietta Goerling, descendants of two of the oldest families of Marathon county.

Charles N. Goerling was reared at Wausau, attended school here and, with the exception of five years spent on a farm in the town of Stettin, has always been a resident of his native place. Prior to accepting his present responsible office, appointed to the same on January 6, 1913, by Sheriff Abraham, he was in the retail liquor business on Washington street. For eighteen years Mr. Goerling was connected with the Wisconsin State Militia, a member of Co. G., 3rd Regiment, W. N. G., entering as a private and being promoted until, when he resigned from the organization he was lieutenant of his company. Lieutenant Goerling was no carpet soldier either, but took part with his regiment in its movements during the Spanish-American war at Porto Rico.

Mr. Goerling married Miss Marie Behm, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Behm, residents of Athens, Wis., for the last twenty-eight years, and our subject and wife have six children: Lillian, Carl, Elmer, Arthur, Grace and Edwin. He is somewhat active in politics as a wide-awake, interested citizen, while fraternally he is identified with the Eagles.

MRS. JOSIE BLECHA, who is the widow of John Blecha, is a daughter of Martin and Mary (Zigmund) Chesak, and is well known in and near Athens, Wis. The late John Blecha was born in Washington county, Wis.,

August 27, 1867, a son of Frank and Mary (Hubing) Blecha. Frank Blecha and wife were natives of Germany and both are now deceased. For some years he was proprietor of a hotel at Athens, Wis. His children were as follows: John, George, Frank, Edward, Charles, Arthur, Anna and Cecelia.

John Blecha obtained his education in the public schools and then learned the butcher's trade, which he followed for some time but later engaged in farming and died on his farm December 19, 1905, at the age of 38 years. He was married to Miss Josephine Mary Chesak on September 12, 1893. He was a Republican in politics and was a member of the Catholic church.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WILSON, president of the Wilson Mercantile Company, wholesale grocers, of Wausau, Wis., has also many other important business interests and is numbered with the most substantial and enterprising citizens of this section. He was born at Belmont, in County Middlesex, Ontario, Dominion of Canada. November 7, 1859. He attended the country schools there and resided with his parents on a farm. When seventeen years of age he left home and went to Manistee, Mich., where he entered the employ of Charles F. Ruggles, a banker and pine land owner, his position being that of office boy in the banking department of Mr. Ruggles' institution. Here he remained five years, during the last two years of this time being head bookkeeper. He then became head bookkeeper for Bradley Bros. of Milwaukee, pine land owners, with whom he remained four years.

Mr. Wilson then returned to Manistee, where he entered the employ of the Manistee Lumber Company, and continued with them seven years as head bookkeeper. He was then again with the Bradleys of Milwaukee, which had been incorporated into a stock company known as the Land, Log & Lumber Company, becoming a director, secretary and treasurer of the latter company.

In 1897 Mr. Wilson formed a partnership with H. E. Salsich, in the manufacture of lumber at Star Lake, Wis. This business association was carried on very successfully until 1907 under the firm name of Salsich & Wilson, the output of the concern during this time being some 400,000,000 feet of lumber, lath and shingles. During a part of this time Mr. Wilson was a resident of Star Lake, but in 1901 he moved his family to Wausau. Since closing his plant at Star Lake he has devoted his time to other important concerns, having heavy investments in timber lands, lumber, paper mills and street railroads. He is president of the Wilson Mercantile Company, wholesale grocers of Wausau, Wis., he is a director of the Marathon County Bank, of Wausau, Wis. He also takes much interest in the development of

a farm of 240 acres, situated three and a half miles from Wausau, and is a very successful breeder of Guernsey cattle.

On October 4, 1882, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Della L. Russell, daughter of Andrew J. Russell, Manistee, Mich., and they have a family of three sons and two daughters. Mr. Wilson has ever been a dependable citizen, and while living at Manistee, Mich., was supervisor from the second ward for four years. For twelve years he was postmaster at Star Lake, Wis.

JOSEPH HAMERLE, who conducts a wagon repair shop at No. 407 Sixth street, Wausau, and is known as a competent blacksmith and horseshoer, has lived in America since he was fourteen years of age, but his birth took place in Germany, June 4, 1869. His father, Valentine Hamerle brought his family to the United States in 1883, settling on a farm in Manitowoc county, Wis.

Joseph Hamerle learned his trade in Manitowoc county and afterward worked as a journeyman horseshoer in that county and also in Marathon county after 1888.Five years later he went to Phillips, in Price county, Wis., where he worked for two years and then returned to Wausau, where he owns his building, which he has occupied since May, 1896. A man of industry and reliability, Mr. Hamerle does a very satisfactory business and is a highly respected citizen.

At Sheboygan, Wis., Mr. Hamerle was married to Miss Clara Harff and they have five children: Daniel, Raymond, Valentine, Gertrude and Isabel. The family belongs to St. Mary's Catholic church, and Mr. Hamerle is a member of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin.

SETH M. B. SMITH, M. D., physician and surgeon at Wausau, with office in the Lawrence Block, has been established in this city since 1905 and has a practice that engages the larger part of his time. Dr. Smith was born at Clinton Junction, near Janesville, Wis., August 8, 1875.

The childhood and boyhood of Dr. Smith were mainly passed at Whitewater and Fort Atkinson, Wis., his school period being spent at the latter place. After completing the high school course he entered upon the study of medicine and in 1900 was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Chicago, Ill. He began his practice at Crandon, Wis., in 1900. After practicing a couple of years he did several months post graduate work in England and Germany. Later, in 1905, he came to Wausau and has identified himself with the leading professional organizations of the country. From 1906 until 1908 he was secretary and treasurer of the Marathon

County Medical Society, and again from 1910 to 1912, and is now vice-president of this body. He belongs also the Wisconsin State Medical Society and to the American Medical Association.

Dr. Smith married Miss Elizabeth Porter, of Wausau, January 25, 1905, a daughter of J. A. Porter, and they have three children: Judson, David and Eugenia.

Dr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Presbyterian church and he is identified with the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN SEIDLER, who is one of the representative citizens of the town of Hamburg, of which he has been clerk ever since 1897, resides on section 12, fourteen miles southwest of Merrill, Wis., owns two separate farms, aggregating 159 acres. He was born in Wisconsin, February 27, 1862, and is a son of Gottlieb and Elizabeth Seidler.

The parents of Mr. Seidler were early settlers and became well known people of the town of Hamburg. They came into Marathon county with a colony of emigrants, with their own oxen and wagon and settled three miles west of the present farm of their son John, securing eighty acres of wild land. Through unremitting toil the father converted this land into a productive farm and the mother yet lives on the same, in her old age enjoying many of the comforts unobtainable in her youth. The father died here in April, 1887, and his burial was at Hamburg. He was a republican in his political faith and on many occasions was entrusted with offices of responsibility, serving honestly and efficiently as district clerk, juryman and supervisor. He was a member and supporter of the Lutheran church.

John Seidler attended the public schools and afterward worked as a farmer during the summer seasons and in the woods in the winters. Following his marriage he settled on his present home farm of eighty acres, which his father helped to clear to the extent of ten acres and built the barn which still stands. Mr. Seidler has forty acres of this farm now cleared and the other buildings he erected. His second purchase of land is all timber and no improvements have, as yet, been placed on it.

John Seidler was united in marriage with Miss Albertine Henke, of the town of Rib Falls, and the following children have been born to them: Bertha, Lydia, Laura, Clara, Martha, living; one son named Arnold and one daughter named Hulda who died before they were two months old, and one son who died unnamed. Mr. Seidler and family are members of the Lutheran church. He is independent in his political attitude, but this has not prevented his being frequently chosen by his fellow citizens for public office.

He has served four times as juror, has also served as school clerk and as justice of the peace. He is one of the stockholders in the Hamburg cheese factory, of which big local enterprise he was a charter member, also a charter member and a stockholder in the Hamburg Creamery, and a stockholder in the Hamburg Telephone Company.

ABRAHAM BERTOLET ROSENBERRY, M. D., physician and surgeon practicing at Wausau, has been a resident of this city since 1911, but for many years has been engaged in medical practice in the state of Wisconsin. He was born in Medina county, O., September 12, 1854, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Bertolet) Rosenberry.

The first of the Rosenberry name of whom record has been preserved was Henry Rosenberger, who came from Germany and settled in Franconia township, Montgomery county, Pa., in 1729. There was also a Daniel Rosenberger, whose son was named David and one of the latter's seven sons was Philip Rosenberger, who married Mary Landis and they were the grandparents of Dr. Rosenberry of Wausau. They died in Pennsylvania.

Samuel Rosenberry, father of Dr. Rosenberry, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., February 21, 1809, and had two brothers and two sisters who died near Philadelphia. In Pennsylvania Samuel Rosenberry married Sarah Bertolet, who was born in 1817 and died in 1861. Jean Bertolet was the first of her family in America. He came from Switzerland in 1726 with his family. Before Samuel and Sarah Rosenberry started for Medina county, O., two sons were born to them. The journey was made by wagon and was tiresome and to some degree dangerous, in 1840, for a great part of the country traversed was practically a wilderness then. They settled on a farm in Medina county and passed the remainder of their lives there. Eleven children made up their family. Philip B., who was born in 1838, became a dentist and died in Canada in 1890. Jacob Reiff, who was born in 1839, died in Indiana in 1893. Mary became the wife of Washington Mapes and they live at Fulton, Kalamazoo county, Mich. Eliza, who was born in 1843, married Henry Walton and died in Canada in 1904. Sarah, who was born in 1844, married Harrison H. Kendig and died in Michigan in 1903. Samuel, born in 1846, is a farmer and contracting carpenter in Kalamazoo county, Mich. Hannah, born in 1847, and Henry, born in 1849, both died in infancy. Alvan, who was born October 2, 1851, was graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1880 and settled at Wausau in 1886, where he practiced until 1896, moving then to Oak Park, Chicago, and died at Benton Harbor, Mich., May 8, 1912. The next in

order of birth was Abraham B., and the youngest of the family, Harvey L. The latter was born September 14, 1857, and was graduated from Starling Medical College, O., in the class of 1883, practiced for seventeen years at Wausau, and died in this city January 11, 1911.

Abraham B. Rosenberry attended the public schools and afterward completed a normal school course at the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti, graduating in 1878, although, prior to this, he had taught school and afterward, from 1878 until 1881, he had charge of the schools of Menominee, Mich. In 1882 he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan and on February 20, 1883, was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago. His first location for practice was at Peshtigo, Mich., from which place he removed to Plymouth and then to Sheboygan Falls, Wis., then to Oconto, Wis. He later spent five years at Harrison and then entered into practice at Arbor Vitae, Wis., where he continued for seventeen years and then came to Wausau. Dr. Rosenberry is a valued member of the county and state medical organizations and of the American Medical Association. He is local surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and is medical director of the Great Northern Life Insurance Company, at Wausau, and also is surgeon for the Employers' Mutual Liability Company.

On August 5, 1880, Dr. Rosenberry was married to Miss Kate Walton, of Bloomington, Ill., who died November 14, 1886. On March 26, 1890, Dr. Rosenberry married Miss Kate Boardman, of Grand Forks, Dak., and they have had four children: Ruth and Louise, and two who died in infancy. Dr. and Mrs. Rosenberry are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics he has always given support to the republican party, and fraternally has been identified with Masonry for many years, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery.

LOUIS KRAATZ, president of the Wausau Foundry and Machine Shops, at Wausau, is at the head of a large business enterprise, in which he is mainly interested with other members of his family. He was born in 1852, in the city of Milwaukee, Wis., and is a son of Manoel Kraatz. After his school days Louis Kraatz entered his father's machine shop at Milwaukee and in his native city learned his trade in a very thorough manner and prior to coming to Wausau, some ten years ago, was engaged there as a machinist. On June 18, 1903, the John A. Frenzel Iron Works were purchased, the name changed the same year, and the concern incorporated as the Wausau Foundry and Machine Shops, the officers of the company being: Louis Kraatz, presi-

dent; Mrs. Bertha Kraatz, vice-president; Albert J. Kraatz, secretary and treasurer; Carl Kraatz, the second son, is also a member of the firm. The plant is finely equipped, fitted with expensive modern machinery. In the woodwork department skilled workmen make all the patterns and frames for their machines and gasoline engines are also built, the plant turning out all kinds of machinery and doing repair work of every description. Mr. Kraatz and sons are all practical machinists and they keep a force of nine men employed in the works. The younger son, Carl Kraatz, is a graduate of the engineering department, of the class of 1911, of the University of Wisconsin. This is one of the most stable and prosperous industrial plants at Wausau.

NATHAN HEINEMANN, proprietor of the largest mercantile establishment at Wausau, Wis., has been a resident here almost forty years and during the greater part of the time has been a merchant. He stands as one of the solid, reliable, representative business men of Wausau. He was born in Baden, Germany, March 4, 1849, and is a son of Samuel and Yedda Heinemann, who came to Wausau after their sons had established themselves here. They spent their last days here, honored and esteemed by all.

Nathan Heinemann attended school and served his apprenticeship with a merchant at Baden and in the spring of 1863 entered the employ of a dry goods firm there as a clerk. In 1867 he came to the United States and before reaching Wausau, in 1874, spent the intervening years in large business centers, in New Jersey, New York, Savannah, Ga., and Chicago, Ill. After deciding upon Wausau as a promising business field, Mr. Heinemann with his brother Benjamin, opened a small store which was soon expanded into a general store, carrying all commodities for which there was a demand, and the brothers continued their partnership for twenty-two years. After the partnership was severed Mr. Heinemann continued for himself, and, although he has many other large and developing interests, he still carries on his merchandising, confining himself mainly to dry goods and carpets. There are many who would have a lonely feeling if his pleasant personality was removed from the activities in which he has made himself felt for so many years. Being one of the early business men here Mr. Heinemann can recall much that is interesting concerning the introduction of many of the labor saving devices which then were luxuries, but have now become necessities. He was one of the early sewing machine agents, there probably not being at that time more than three machines owned in all Marathon county.

In September, 1873, Mr. Heinemann was married to Miss Rebecca Kain,

NATHAN HEINEMANN

of New York City, and they have six surviving children: Harry, who is associated with his father in the mercantile business; Helen, who is the wife of Max Young, of St. Paul; Gertrude, who lives at home; Fred, who is in the lumber business in Saskatchewan, Canada; and Solomon and Byron.

Mr. Heinemann has always been interested in progressive matters and has been quick to recognize all modern utilities and has served as president of the Wausau Telephone Company of Wausau since its organization in 1895. He owns much improved real estate here and also great tracts of timber land in Wisconsin. For many years prominent in Masonry he was chairman of the committee that arranged for the erection of the Masonic Temple in this city. In 1912 he was appointed by Governor McGovern a member of the Wisconsin Income Tax Board. While he has concentrated his interests largely at Wausau, Mr. Heinemann has traveled extensively both in America and in Europe and can enjoyably visit Germany, France and Spain because he can speak their languages fluently. He belongs to the Wausau Club and to the Wausau Liederkranz.

WILLIAM ALBRECHT, JR., who is in the real estate, loan and life insurance business at Wausau, has been a resident of this city since the fall of 1903 and is a well known and representative citizen. He was born at Mayville, Wis., May 27, 1877, and is a son of William and Caroline Albrecht.

William Albrecht was reared in his native place and attended the common and high schools, after which he gained a practical knowledge of blacksmithing and worked at this trade under his father for six years. In September, 1903, he came to Wausau and embarked in the real estate and insurance business and remained alone until January 1, 1911, when the business became a corporation under the style of Albrecht, Bock & Chellis, of which Mr. Albrecht became secretary. In July, 1912, he sold his interest in the same to A. A. Bock & Son, and as an individual reembarked in the same business, securing a convenient office in the National American Bank Building. He is agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, an organization that enjoys a large amount of public confidence in Wisconsin. Mr. Albrecht handles mainly farm and suburban property and has been the means of bringing considerable capital to this section for investment. In 1903 Mr. Albrecht was married to Miss Clara Guth, of Mayville, Wis. He is active in politics only to the extent that good citizenship demands and fraternally is identified with the Masons.

C. C. BARRETT, who has been prominently identified with the development of Edgar, Wis., coming here in 1893, after successful business experiences in other sections, was born in Blooming Grove township, Dane county, Wis., three miles from Madison, December 25, 1858, a son of James W. and Jane (May) Barrett, who came from Wethersfield, Conn., in 1847. Their ancestors were some of the first settlers of Wethersfield, Conn., who came from Sussex, England, A. D. 1640, and settled in Roxbury, Mass., and later at Weathersfield, Conn. They had four children, two sons surviving, C. C. and a brother, Clifford P. Barrett, the latter of whom is a resident of Chicago, Ill.

James W. Barrett, the father, who was a private in Company G, 29th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, died in the service of the United States. In November, 1863, the family moved from Wisconsin to Wethersfield, Conn.

C. C. Barrett was educated at Weathersfield and Bridgeport, Conn. He then became a commercial traveler for a wholesale boot and shoe house of Hartford, Conn., and continued in that line for ten years when he moved to Kansas City and became connected with the Missouri Pacific Railroad as ticket agent and traveling passenger agent, remaining eight years, and for the three following years was manager of the Ada Mining Company and was stationed at Joplin, Mo. He then became interested in the mining business, which occupied his attention until November, 1893, when he came to Edgar. Here he first engaged in logging, but soon embarked in the real estate business, his holdings covering a wide territory. A man of enterprise and foresight, he soon was chosen for leadership in the developing of this section. He served three years as postmaster of Edgar and erected the first special postoffice building ever put up in Marathon county, Edgar having a building even before any such particular structure had been erected at Wausau. He then organized the Edgar Land Company, which laid out forty acres in town lots, the north side of the village, and in three and one-half days had a half mile of street with sidewalks graded. The property was thus made so presentable that the sale of lots was thereby more easily brought about and life was introduced into every avenue of business. He also laid out forty acres about one-half mile distant from the old town of Rib Falls, in connection with the Rib Falls Land Company, and in carrying on the work of improvement here made use of six railroad wheel scrapers, grading roads. He helped to organize the Edgar, Cassel & Emmett Telephone Company, of which he is an official and is president of the Edgar Local Telephone Company, which company installed and operated the first telephone exchange in Marathon county outside of Wausau. In politics he is

a republican, for eighteen years has been a justice of the peace and was the first police judge elected at Edgar after the incorporation as a village.

In 1903 Mr. Barrett was married to Mrs. Clara B. Minshall, a daughter of Mathias and Anna Blumer, of La Crosse county, Wis. They have three children: Clifford C., Jane May and Charles J., and son Cyrus B. Minshall by a former marriage of Mrs. Barrett. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett attend the Presbyterian church.

FRANKLIN ELISHA BUMP, member of the law firm of Bump & Manson, at Wausau, a practitioner in the United States Supreme Court, and from 1898 to 1913 a United States Commissioner for the Western District of Wisconsin, was born at Wausau, November 9, 1873, a son of Elisha L. and Lillie A. (Gurley) Bump.

Elisha L. Bump was born on a farm in Otsego county, N. Y. In 1864 he removed with his parents to Wisconsin and settled on a farm near Almond, Portage county. He was educated in the public schools and at Alleghany Institute, Alleghany county, N. Y., studied law in the office of E. L. Browne at Waupaca, Wis., and was admitted to the bar in December, 1870, in the fall of the following year beginning the practice of law at Wausau. In 1872 he was elected district attorney of Marathon county as an independent candidate and served during 1873 and 1874. During 1880 and 1883 he divided his time between his practice at Wausau and that of the firm of Bump, Hetzel & Canon, at Merrill, of which he was senior member, and in 1883 removed to Merrill, the firm subsequently becoming Bump & Hetzel. Endorsed by both political parties he was elected mayor of Merrill and served as such during 1885 and 1886. From 1890 to 1891 was senior member of the law firm of Bump & Van Hecke. In the spring of 1892 he returned to Wausau, entering into a law partnership with Senator A. L. Kreutzer and in January, 1895, the firm of Bump & Kreutzer became Bump, Kreutzer & Rosenberry, and in the same year Mr. Bump was chosen city attorney of Wausau and served two terms. In January, 1901, he retired from the above firm to form the firm of Bump, Marchetti & Bump, composed of himself, Judge Louis Marchetti and Franklin E. Bump, his son. For more than thirty years he was in active practice in all the courts, state and federal. His death occurred July 15, 1904. In 1872 Elisha L. Bump was married at Waupaca, Wis., to Miss Lillie A. Gurley, who survives. They had three children: Franklin E., Mary E., who is the wife of J. C. Schmidtman, of Manitowoc, and Florence, who is the wife of Seth N. Warner, of Minneapolis.

Franklin E. Bump passed from the high school into the University of Wisconsin, graduated in law at the University of Michigan, and took his A. B. degree at Leland Stanford University, the last named honor having been attained in 1897. He was admitted to the Wisconsin Bar, June 24, 1896, and entered into practice in the following year with Neal Brown and L. A. Pradt, the firm being Brown, Pradt & Bump. In 1900 he entered into partnership with Judge Marchetti under the style of Marchetti & Bump, and in 1901 the firm became Bump, Marchetti & Bump, of which his father was the senior member. After Judge Marchetti was elected to the bench the firm became E. L. & F. E. Bump, which name prevailed until April, 1909, when Mr. Bump became associated with H. H. Manson and the firm caption has been Bump & Manson since that time. Mr. Bump's professional ability has been frequently acknowledged. From 1900 to 1901 he served as city attorney of Wausau; from 1906 to 1907 he was district attorney of Marathon county; from May, 1910, until May, 1912, was again city attorney, and at the judicial election of 1913 was elected county judge for the six-year term, beginning in January, 1914, and has served in other public offices.

In 1897 Mr. Bump was united in marriage with Miss Laura Smith, a daughter of Doctor Theophilus and Harriet (Crown) Smith. The mother of Mrs. Bump at the time of her marriage with Doctor Smith was the widow of Burton Millard, who was killed while serving as a soldier in the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Bump have four children: Franklin E., Jr., born in 1898, Warner, born in 1901; Millard, born in 1903; and Laura Virginia, born in 1906. Mr. Bump and family belong to St. John's Episcopal church at Wausau. He retains his membership in his college fraternities and is active and interested in both the Wausau City and the Wausau Country Clubs. He is identified fraternally with Forest Lodge, No. 130, F. & A. M.; Wausau Chapter, No. 51, Royal Arch Masons; Wausau Council, No. 23, Royal and Select Masters, and St. Omer Commandery, No. 19, Knights Templar; also to Marathon Lodge, No. 145, Knights of Pythias.

CARL KOENIG, general farmer in the town of Stettin, lives on the farm of 120 acres on which he was born, August 5, 1886, and is a son of Carl F. and Pauline (Boerner) Koenig. Both parents were born in Germany and were married there. Of their family of nine children eight are yet living. The mother still lives on the home farm, but the father died when aged thirty-seven years and six months.

Carl Koenig grew up on the home farm and helped his father to clear it. After his school days were over he took charge of the property, farming in

the summer and working for loggers during the winter, and has continued to carry on farming very successfully. He is financially interested in the local cheese factory and is a member of the Stettin Mutual Insurance Company. In politics he is a republican and in the spring of 1912 was elected town supervisor. In June, 1910, he married Miss Clara Denel, a daughter of William and Amelia Denel, of the town of Stettin, and they have one child, Dora. Mr. and Mrs. Koenig are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Koenig is a member of the local singing society and has been a member of the Stettin band for a number of years.

CHARLES WEINFELD, general agent for northern Wisconsin of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wis., with offices in the Weinfeld Building on Third street, Wausau, is interested also in the land business and is president of the Wausau Mississippi Timber Company. He was born at Sherwood, Wis., April 4, 1872.

After graduating from the high school at Appleton, Wis., Mr. Weinfeld came to Wausau and started a small news stand, but afterward entered the clothing business, which he subsequently sold when he became interested in land and this interest he has continued as above mentioned. In 1897 he entered first into the life insurance business. In 1911 he was appointed general agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., with which he has mainly been identified since embarking in this line of business. For four years—1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912—he led in the United States with the Northwestern Mutual Life, being ahead of every other company, both in total amount of business and also in number of policies. In 1912 he wrote 240 separate policies aggregating a vast amount, averaging $4,400 to each policy. Mr. Weinfeld has invested largely at Wausau and in 1897 erected the handsome pressed brick Weinfeld Building, located at Nos. 307-309 Third street. He is an active citizen where public interests are concerned and is numbered with the representative men here.

On June 14, 1909, Mr. Weinfeld was married to Miss Johanna Stern, of Chicago, Ill. He has long been prominent in the Elks and for three consecutive terms served as exalted ruler of Wausau Lodge, No. 248, B. P. O. E.

FRANK GASSNER, who owns 120 acres of fine land situated in the town of Marathon and has a one-half interest in 200 acres mainly timberland in partnership with Joseph Stieber, has been a resident of Marathon county since he was fourteen years of age. He was born in Gilmore town-

ship, Adams county, Ill., October 4, 1863, and is a son of Michael and Josepha (Baen) Gassner.

Michael Gassner was born in Austria and was a man of fine education. He came to the United States and to Illinois, leaving his first wife, who followed three years afterward and was shipwrecked on the voyage, but was rescued and later died at Quincy, Ill. Some years afterward Michael was married secondly at Quincy, to Josepha Baen, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, and died in Adams county, Ill., at the age of forty-four years. About eighteen months afterward Mr. Gassner with his five children, three of whom are now deceased, moved to Marathon county, settling in the neighborhood of Marathon City, where he secured three 40-acre tracts, and his death occurred on his first tract of forty acres, three miles east of Marathon City. He was then sixty-nine years old and his burial was in the St. Mary's cemetery. He was both a faithful Catholic and liberal in his church support, helping to erect the second Catholic church at Marathon City. He was so upright a man that he was universally respected and his fellow citizens elected him to positions of responsibility. He served two terms as school treasurer of the town of Marathon.

Frank Gassner obtained all his schooling in Adams county and after coming to Wisconsin assisted his father for a year and then went into the lumber regions and continued until he was twenty-six years old, when he settled on the farm on which he yet resides, which lies two and three-fourth miles east of Marathon City. He has fifty acres of his land cleared and has made all the improvements here and during the summer time attends to his crops, but in the winters engages to some extent in logging. He is also interested in the dairy business at Marathon City, is a stockholder in the Central Creamery Company, of which he was president for two terms, and is a stockholder in the Farmers Produce Company, a charter member and president of the first Marathon City Company.

Mr. Gassner was married October 12, 1886, to Miss Anna Stieber, who was born in Baden, Germany, a daughter of Joseph and Caroline (Huldabaugh) Stieber, who came from Germany and settled first at Two Rivers, Manitowoc county, Wis., for one year and then moved to the town of Marathon in Marathon county, where they lived at the time of death, the mother being aged forty-two years and the father seventy-five years. They were members of St. Mary's Catholic church. To Mr. and Mrs. Gassner the following children were born: Justiana, wife of John Heil, Jr.; and Eulalea, Anthony, Frank and Richard. The family all belong to St. Mary's Catholic church. Mr. Gassner is a member of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin

and of the A. S. of E. He is a lifelong democrat, a loyal party man and has served his town one term as supervisor, twenty-one years as school clerk and sixteen years as town treasurer.

OSCAR A. LEUBNER, who is a prominent and substantial citizen of Wausau, Wis., active in both business and political circles, is proprietor of a large livery and sales stable and probably does more business in this line than any other liveryman in the county. He was born at Manitowoc, Wis., December 27, 1877, and is a son of Alfred and Rose Leubner, the latter of whom died in 1905.

Oscar A. Leubner was reared at Manitowoc, attended school there and began to learn the drug business. In 1893 the family moved to Wausau and here the father embarked in business as a florist but later, on account of ill health, sold out to Mr. Phillipp and then he and his son started into the livery business, Oscar A., for two years previously having been a druggist for Dr. Taugher, at Marathon City. The partnership continued until 1910, when Oscar A. Leubner purchased his father's interest in the livery and sales stables and has fine and commodious quarters at Nos. 307-309 Fourth street, which the firm purchased and took possession of in 1904. The business was started in what was known as the Edee barn, on the corner of Forest and Second streets, where it was carried on for seven years before removal to its present location. Mr. Luebner keeps at least twenty-five horses on hand and has suitable equipments of all kinds, including a funeral car. He has additional business interests, being a stockholder in both the First National and the Marathon County banks at Wausau.

Mr. Leubner was married in 1901 to Miss Martha Kramrath of this city and they have one son, Lloyd. Active and interested at all times in the welfare of his home city, Mr. Leubner enjoys a large measure of public confidence and in the spring of 1912 was elected alderman in the First Ward, on the non-partisan ticket. He is identified with the fraternal order of the Modern Woodmen.

JULIUS WEINKE, a well known and highly respected citizen of the town of Stettin, a prosperous farmer owning 160 acres of valuable land lying in sections 28, 29 and 33, lives four miles northeast of Marathon City. He was born in Germany, March 8, 1852, and is a son of Fred and Anstein (Fritz) Weinke. When sixteen years of age he accompanied his father, brother and two sisters to America, his mother dying in Germany when aged forty years. The father brought his family to Marathon county, Wis., and

secured eighty acres of land in section 29, all of which was then covered by heavy timber. He cut down the first tree ever felled here and to his first purchase later added forty acres more. After his active years were over he retired to the home of his son-in-law, William Buttke, and there passed away in his eighty-sixth year. He was a worthy member of the Lutheran church.

Julius Weinke knew only the German language when he came to Marathon county, but he soon acquired the English tongue by conversation with others. When he was twenty-five years of age he married Miss Augusta Erdmann, a native of Germany, and they settled in section 29, town of Stettin, on a farm of eighty acres, which he improved and afterward added to his possessions. He bought eighty and forty more acres in sections 28 and 29, and in 1901 bought eighty acres in sections 28 and 33 already improved and since 1902 has lived on his farm in section 33, where he has improved the buildings. He has been a lifelong democrat and has the confidence of his fellow citizens, who have often chosen him to serve in public office. He was town clerk three years and for seven years was chairman of the town board. He has been one of the charter members of the Stettin Mutual Fire Insurance Company. To Mr. and Mrs. Weinke the following children were born: William, a resident of Wausau, who married Elizabeth Zunker; Matilda, the wife of Carl Zunker, residing in the town of Stettin; Julius C., who manages his father's farm; Otto, who resides in Wausau; Edwin, who is in the blacksmith business at Little Chicago; Bernard, residing at home, and a daughter who died at the age of one year. The family belongs to the Lutheran church, of which Mr. Weinke has been a trustee for seventeen years, and over twenty years school district clerk in said town.

T. J. SCHOTT, secretary and treasurer of the Wausau Iron Works, at Wausau, has been one of its officials since the establishing of the business, June 15, 1908, in which year he came to this city. He was born in Manitowoc county, Wis., August 27, 1878, and was reared on a farm until the age of fourteen years.

After leaving home, Mr. Schott went to school in the city of Milwaukee for two years, having previously had but meager opportunities. He then became interested along the line of structural iron work and for ten years worked in a foundry at Appleton, Wis. In association with Messrs. A. C. Heinzen and W. H. Timm he organized the Appleton Steam Boiler and Manufacturing Company, which title was later changed to the Northern Boiler and Structural Iron Works, and in 1907 a branch was started at

Wausau. In 1908 the present company was organized with F. W. Krause as president; C. H. W. Wegner as vice-president; T. J. Schott as secretary and treasurer, and A. C. Heinzen as general manager. Employment is afforded on an average to about 100 men, the output being structural steel for bridges and other buildings. Modern building has demonstrated the demand for structural steel in the last few years as never before and a prosperous future stretches out for such well financed and ably managed concerns as the Wausau Iron Works.

Mr. Schott was married to Miss Florentine Musch, of Waupaca county, Wis., and they have two sons, Norman and Wilbur. While essentially a business man, Mr. Schott is not by any means unmindful of the duties of citizenship which are among the acknowledged responsibilities of those who lead in the business world.

GUST SCHNEIDER, who was born at Granville, Milwaukee county, Wis., May 26, 1857, has been assessor of the village of Edgar for eight years and owns thirty acres of land here. He is a son of John C. and Mary Schneider, natives of Germany. John C. Schneider was eleven years old when he accompanied his parents to Milwaukee, Wis., and his wife came with her parents when nine years old. They grew up in Milwaukee county and were married there and afterward settled five miles northwest of Milwaukee. They had eleven children, seven of the family still living. John C. Schneider died in Milwaukee county when aged seventy-six years, his wife passing away at about the same age and they were buried in the cemetery at Granville. They were members of the Lutheran church. He was a well known man, served in political offices for years, was an auctioneer as well as farmer and was agent for the Germantown Insurance Company.

Gust Schneider attended the common and high schools and remained with his father until he was twenty-one years old, when he came to Marathon county and with his older brother, Christian, bought several tracts of timber land of J. M. Smith. For seven years he lived there with his brother and then married Miss Mary Duerstein, a daughter of Jacob Duerstein, of Marathon City. Mrs. Schneider died when their two children, Agnes and Julia, were aged two and four years respectively. His second marriage was to Miss Huldah Bahr, a daughter of Fred Bahr, of the town of Wein, and five children were born to this marriage: Huldah, Cora, Arthur, Regina and Ervin. After his first marriage Mr. Schneider lived in the town of Wein and then sold his farm to Michael Abraham and in 1901 moved to Edgar, where he has since lived. He is a member of the Lutheran church, in which

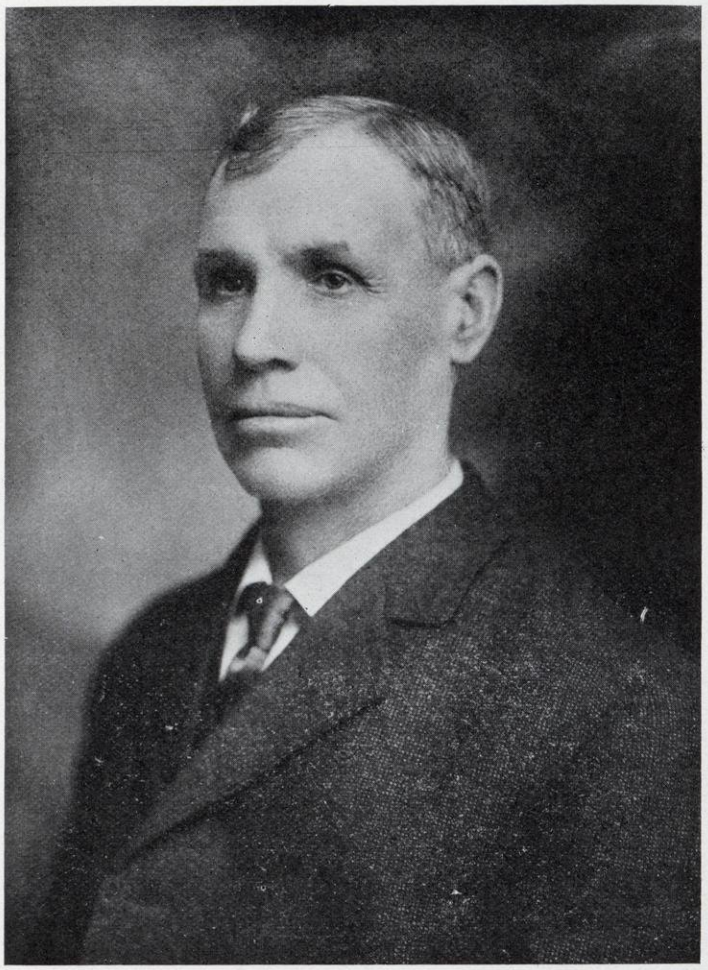
he has long been an official. In politics he is an independent republican. For twenty-two years he was assessor of the town of Wein and town chairman for two years and for two years was a justice of the peace. For about thirty years Mr. Schneider has also been an auctioneer.

PARIS O. MEANS, whose important business interests at Wausau, Wis., place him among the representative men of the city, has resided here for thirty-one years. He is president of the Wausau Ice and Fuel Company and also of the Wausau Canning Company, the latter being one of the great industries of this section. He was born at Burnham, Waldo county, Me., February 27, 1857, and is a son of Luther and Adeline (Nelson) Means.

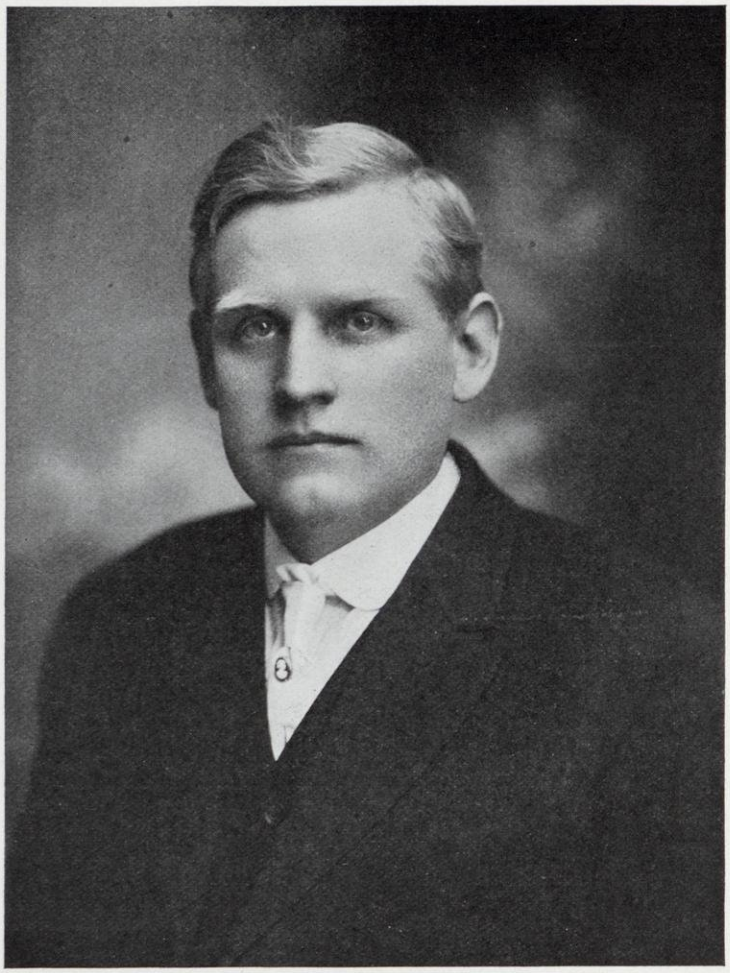
In 1882 the Means family came to Wisconsin and settled on a farm in the town of Weston, near Schofield, Marathon county. There the father of Mr. Means died in 1895. The mother survived him for two years, her death occurring at the home of her son, Paris O. Means, at Wausau. They were highly respected people, both coming of sturdy old New England stock.

Paris O. Means came to Wisconsin in 1876 and worked at the lumber business at Stevens Point, where he continued for six years and then was in the dairy business with his brother, the late George R. Means, who died in 1894, in the town of Weston. In June, 1888, he became a resident of Wausau, where for twenty-five years he has been identified with the ice business. He has been with the Wausau Canning Company since 1907, being president of the same. He is also identified with the Wausau Ice and Fuel Company, was one of the incorporators of the same and has been president since 1908.

In 1887, at Wausau, Mr. Means was married to Miss Lutie L. Single, a daughter of Thomas and Harriet (Dexter) Single. Thomas Single was one of the pioneer settlers of Wausau. After his death Mrs. Single married D. B. Baker. She was born in Vermont eighty-one years ago and came to Wausau in 1849. She is one of the city's venerable and much esteemed residents. Mr. and Mrs. Means have three children: Zelda Jennie, Grace Esther and Gertrude Harriet. While Mr. Means is by no construction a politician, he is active as a citizen and for ten years the voters of the Fourth Ward testified to their confidence in him by electing him supervisor. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity—Wausau Lodge, No. 130; Wausau Chapter, No. 51, R. A. M.; and St. Omer Commandery, No. 19, K. T. He and his family attend the Episcopal church.



PARIS O. MEANS



EDWARD J. RADANDT

EDWARD J. RADANDT, who is president of the E. J. Radandt Furniture Company of Wausau, with quarters at Nos. 202-204 Scott street, established this business in 1909 and is one of the city's enterprising and prospering business men. He was born December 11, 1878, at Kilbourn, Wis., and is a son of Fred and Minnie Radandt.

Edward J. Radandt was reared and attended the public schools in his native place and was eighteen years of age when he came to Wausau and began to work in the furniture store of his brother-in-law, Charles Helke, with whom he remained for two years. For the following ten years he was engaged in a furniture store at Milwaukee, going from there to Chicago and after seven years in that busy place returned to Wausau, where the family owned considerable real estate. Although Mr. Radandt's father never lived at Wausau, he had invested in property, and his uncle, Frank E. Radandt, who died at Wausau, February 13, 1912, and had lived in this city about eight years, also left considerable real estate here. Thus, when Mr. Radandt returned to Wausau he had command of plenty of capital and bought his present building. He started with the quarters afforded at No. 202, but very soon found his trade expanding so rapidly that more space was needed and at the present he occupies the entire space in both buildings. His stock includes furniture and carpets and all kinds of house furnishings except stoves.

Mr. Radandt married Miss Anna Hollihan, of Caledonia, Minn., and they have two children: Edward Thomas and Margaret Jane. The family attends St. Stephen's church.

MARK G. BELLIS, the president of the Bellis Hotel Company, is a young man, coming to Wausau with his parents in 1873. He graduated with honor from the Wausau High School and then acted as bookkeeper for the Bellis Hotel, which had assumed large proportions by this time. He might be named as the founder of the baseball sport in Wausau, he being the first to organize a club, and play with such amateurs as Rev. Hagemann, C. V. Bardeen and other professional men, until the play had become popular and a permanent club was organized at Wausau. It was through his efforts mainly that Wausau entered into the state league with Illinois and later with Minnesota and Illinois again, having a professional team for over ten years, and he is now again the president of the Wausau team, nicknamed "Lumber Jacks." Thoroughly devoted to clean sport, he is one of the most popular men of Wausau and also an adept with rod and line, an expert in luring the subtle trout from the depths of the creek. As a member of the noble fra-

ternity of Elks he has taken a prominent part in the varied entertainments staged by this order. But not only in recreations is he found in the foremost ranks, but in everything appertaining to the welfare of the city he takes a prominent part. As a citizen he has the courage of his convictions and has always acted with the Democratic party in state and national affairs. As a landlord he has no superior and this city is justly proud of the Bellis Hotel with its excellent accommodations. Mark G. Bellis was born in the city of Berlin, Wis., a son of George F. Bellis and his wife, Mary Jane (Young), on the 14th day of September, 1862, and became manager of the Bellis Hotel Company in 1898, when it incorporated, and has been its president since the death of his father, George F. Bellis, in December, 1905. On September 13, 1903, he was married to Miss Alberta Schoonover, of Oshkosh, Wis., and two children were born to them: Margaret and Mary Jane.

RUFUS P. MANSON, whose death on February 21, 1897, deprived Wausau of one of its most useful and prominent citizens, was born at Jackson, N. H., in the year 1830. At the age of twenty-one, or in 1851, he came to Wausau entirely alone and his subsequent success in life was attained solely through his own efforts. After arriving here he at once became interested in the lumber industry, in which he continued until his death, being a very successful business man. He served the county and city in public office, being sheriff of Marathon county about the time of the Civil war, also in other county offices at different times, and was several times elected mayor of Wausau. A record of his administration may be found in connection with the history of Wausau in another part of this volume. He married Catherine Nicolls, who was born in Canada and came to Wausau with Peter St. Arnston and wife. She survived her husband but five months, her death taking place July 5, 1897. She was the mother of twelve children, of whom John N., subject of a special sketch, is the eldest of the six survivors.

C. O. FULLER, M. D., physician and surgeon at Stratford, Wis., was born July 29, 1873, at Seymour, Outagamie county, Wis., a son of A. G. and Mary A. Fuller, old residents of Seymour. C. O. Fuller attended the common and high school at Seymour and was graduated with the class of 1901 from the Milwaukee Medical College. He began the practice of his profession at Merton, where he remained for ten months, removing then to Fenwood in Marathon county and four months later coming to Stratford. He owns 120 acres of land in sections 17 and 18, town of Emmet, thirty

acres of which are improved with good buildings. He is a member of the county and state medical associations. He handles his own drugs, as there is no drug store in the town. Dr. Fuller married Miss Jennie McCoy, who was born at Appleton, Wis., and they have had four children: Gladys, Alfred, Donovan and Robert, the last named living only twenty-six days.

GUSTAV A. OSSWALD,* one of the leading business men of the west side of Wausau, Wis., proprietor of a delicatessen, confectionery and grocery store handling fancy groceries, with quarters at No. 310 First avenue, South, was born in this city, May 20, 1869, and is a son of Christian and Elizabeth Osswald, both of whom are now deceased.

In some measure, Gustav A. Osswald grew up in this business, as his father was a baker and also conducted a grocery store, and in his boyhood, when not at school, he assisted in the store as a clerk. Later he worked for three years at the plumbing trade, but in 1898, he, in partnership with his brother, J. F. Osswald, established the present store and conducted it together until 1902, when Gustav A. bought his brother's interest and has carried it on alone ever since. While this is a large and important interest it is by no means the only one which claims Mr. Osswald's time and capital, other enterprises in which he is concerned being the Sun Publishing Company of this city, of which he is president, and the Palace Clothing Company, also of Wausau, of which he is treasurer. He is active as a citizen, is interested particularly in the west side, and is a member of the board of water commissioners.

Mr. Osswald married Miss Matilda Schmidt, of Oshkosh, Wis., and they have two children, Harry and Esther. They are members of St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran church. His fraternal connections are numerous and he is a popular member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Equitable Fraternal Union, the Germania, the Eagles and the Owls. He is one of the city's wideawake and progressive men, and his energy and foresight are made use of not only to advance his own fortunes, but also to promote the welfare and substantial advancement of his city.

JOHN W. KREUTZER,* owner of the old Kreutzer homestead, containing 160 acres, situated in Marathon county, and one of the leading stockholders of the Athens Creamery Company, was born at Grafton, Ozaukee county, Wis., and is a son of Andrew Kreutzer, an early settler in this section.

After his school days John W. Kreutzer gave his father assistance on

the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went into the horse business and continued to be extensively interested in the same for fifteen years, when he purchased the old homestead and here carries on both general farming and dairying, mainly the latter, having Guernsey stock.

On February 23, 1898, Mr. Kreutzer was married to Miss Marie Frederick, who was born in Washington county, a daughter of Ferdinand and Henrietta (Grindeman) Frederick. After Mrs. Kreutzer's parents came from Germany they settled as farmers in Washington county, Wis., where the mother still lives, but the father is deceased. They had the following children: August, Ferdinand, John, William, Bertha, deceased, Helen, Frederica, deceased, and Marie. To Mr. and Mrs. Kreutzer three children were born: Alfred, John and Helen. The family belongs to the Lutheran church. A Republican in politics, Mr. Kreutzer has been recognized by his party as a man in whom to repose confidence, and at different times has had tendered him important local offices. He has served two years as county supervisor and three terms on the village board. He belongs to the M. W. A. at Athens.

GUSTAV A. THIELKE, M. D., physician and surgeon, at Wausau, a specialist in diseases of women and children, was born at Hullsburg, Dodge county, Wis., May 22, 1875, and is a son of August and Margaret (Huels) Thielke.

The parents of Dr. Thielke were born in Germany and came to the United States about the time of the Civil War, settling at Theresa, in Dodge county, Wis. The father started a potash factory there and engaged in the business for ten years and then moved to Huelsburg, where he started a brewery and embarked also in the mercantile business and continued until 1898, at which time he moved to Mayville. In 1906 in the city of New York, on his return from a trip to Europe, he was accidentally asphyxiated. The mother of Dr. Thielke died in 1903, at Wausau, her age being sixty-eight years, while that of the father was seventy-six years. Their family consisted of four sons and five daughters: August, who has been a hardware merchant at Mayville for the last twenty-five years, died at Mayville October 14, 1912; John, who, for the past fifteen years has been in partnership, now continues business with his older brother at Mayville; Herman, who is in the lumber busines at Mayville; Gustav A.; Amelia, who is the wife of Charles Justman, president of the Hail and Cyclone Insurance Company of Juneau, Wis., and a former county treasurer; Barbara, who is the wife of Louis Portz, who is in the malting business at Hartford, Wis.; Mary,

who is the wife of William Ringle, cashier of the Mayville State Bank; Augusta, who is the wife of Hon. John Ringle, mayor of Wausau, president of the Ringle Brick Company and vice president of the First National Bank of Wausau; Emma, who is unmarried; and Clara, who is the wife of Otto Mueller, who is in the jewelry business at Wausau.

After graduating from the Mayville High School, in 1895, Gustav A. Thielke entered Parsons' Horological Institute, where he took a preparatory course and in 1898 became a student in the University of Michigan, in 1899 entering the medical department of Marquette University at Milwaukee, where he was graduated in 1903. He also was graduated in 1896 for the Parsons' Horological Institute, located at Peoria, Ill., and in 1897 from the Eye and Ear Infirmary in the University of Michigan, his course of study gradually leading him farther and farther until his final graduation in 1903, after which he established himself at Wausau. He is a member of the Marathon County Medical Society, the Wisconsin Medical Society and the American Medical Association. For the past six years he has been city physician of Wausau, is examining physician for the Old Line Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee and the Central Life of Iowa and also of Germania Lodge of the E. F. U.

Dr. Thielke married Miss Annie Ringle, daughter of John Ringle, and they have two children: Eugene, aged seven years; and Leonora, who is an infant. Dr. and Mrs. Thielke are members of St. Paul's German Lutheran church. In politics he is a Republican and fraternally is identified with the Elks. His office and residence are located at No. 309 Jackson street, Wausau.

OLAF M. OLSON,* a prosperous business man of Wausau, Wis., proprietor of the Fashion Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailoring establishment, situated at No. 309 Jackson street, has been a resident of this city for twenty-three years. He was born at Steven's Point, Wis., April 10, 1887, and is a son of Nels and Hansine Olson.

Olaf M. Olson was young when his parents came to Wausau, where his father opened his tailor shop, and after his school days were over he became an apprentice under his father and worked for him for two years, afterward for seven years being with W. H. Nablo. To perfect himself in all branches he then went to Chicago, Ill., where he took a course in a cutting school, afterward spending four months in an establishment at Dayton, O. After returning to Wausau he embarked in the tailoring business in partnership with A. C. Koppa and four months later bought his partner's interest. As his trade-mark indicates, Mr. Olson conducts an up-to-date establishment,

guaranteeing his work, employing seven high-grade tailors and meeting with the public approval that his work justifies him in expecting.

In 1909 Mr. Olson was married to Miss Ida Schultz, a daughter of Peter Schultz, of Wausau, and they have one child, Wilma. Mr. Olson is identified with the following fraternal organizations: The Beavers, the Yeomen and the National Fraternal League.

HON. WILLIS F. LA DU,* proprietor of a general store at Mosinee, Wis., formerly a member of the Wisconsin State Legislature, representing the First District, is a man of wide influence, both politically and in a business way. His life has been one of interesting activity. He was born at Richmond, Tioga county, Pa., July 2, 1856, and is a son of Edgar E. and Sarah (Ayers) La Du.

In 1865 the parents of Mr. La Du moved to Wisconsin, settling first in Waushara county and moving from there to Mosinee, Marathon county, September 26, 1866. Here the son attended school and remained with his father until he was twenty-one years of age, when he entered the employ of the Joseph Dessert Lumber Company. In 1880 he entered into partnership with F. L. Demers in a grocery and notion business, which continued for three years, when Mr. La Du built what is known as Temple Hall, in which he embarked in business for himself. In 1888 he moved to Dancy, where he conducted a grocery business for five years, and when he returned to Mosinee in 1893 he bought the store property of James O. Paup, and in association with C. A. Bernier went into the mercantile business. Shortly afterward he became also interested in a saw mill in the town of Halder and operated that mill for five years and then built a mill for the Joseph Dessert Lumber Company, and during several years manufactured lumber for them. From early manhood he has been intelligently interested in public matters and has been stanch in his adherence to the Democratic party. He has been a member of the Marathon County Democratic Committee since 1880 and its chairman. In 1896 he was a delegate from the First District to the Democratic National Convention, and in 1902 was elected to the General Assembly. In 1894 Mr. La Du was appointed postmaster at Mosinee and served four years and he has filled other local offices, such as village supervisor and president, with commendable public spirit and largely to the advantage of all concerned. He owns considerable real estate in this section and many acres of timber land in California.

Mr. La Du was married May 28, 1884, to Miss Helen Keefe, and they

have one daughter, Sarah Jane. Mr. La Du is one of the representative men of Marathon county.

FRANK N. BLECHA, whose productive farm of 100 acres lies in Rietbrock township, owns also a fine residence with seventeen acres of land in the village of Athens, and is one of the substantial and representative citizens of this section. He was born at Fillmore, Washington county, Wis., January 15, 1871, and is a son of Frank E. and Mary (Hubing) Blecha.

Frank E. Blecha was born in Bohemia, Germany, and was one of the early enterprising settlers of Athens, building the first hotel (year 1890) here, which he conducted for a number of years. He married Mary Hubing, who was born in Wisconsin, but was of German ancestry. They are both deceased, their children being: John, deceased; Frank N., George A., Anna, Celia, Arthur, Charles and Edwin. Anna married John E. Loomis.

Frank N. Blecha attended the public schools and later took a commercial course in a business college at Milwaukee. For the following two years he was a clerk in a grocery store and after that was with his father in the hotel, as his clerk, for two years, and after the death of his father was manager for his mother for about five years. Then he and his brother George bought the mother's interest and they continued to be partners for six years, during which time they were also in the saw mill business, buying the Big Rib Lumber Company's plant and name. In 1903 they sold the hotel, but continued a few years longer in the lumber business and then sold to the Star Lumber Company. For the next three years Mr. Blecha served as manager, secretary and treasurer of the Athens Creamery Company, when he purchased the opera house and retained that property for five years, since then devoting his time mainly to looking after his agricultural interests.

On June 23, 1897, Mr. Blecha was married to Miss Anna Fink, who was born in Austria and was nine years old when she accompanied her father to America, her mother dying previously. The father was a farmer in Marathon county and died here. His children were: John, who is deceased; Catherine, who is the wife of Joseph Beil; Christiana, deceased, who was the wife of Louis Greattinger; Mary, who is the wife of George Greattinger; Aloysius; Matilda, who is the wife of Blasus Bischel; Anna, who is the wife of Mr. Blecha; and Charles. To Mr. and Mrs. Blecha seven children were born: Beatrice, Ruth, Cecelia, Loretta, Anna, Mary and Charles. The family all belongs to the Catholic church. Mr. Blecha is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, of the Eagles, the Elks and the G. U. G., the last named being an exclusive German organization. He is a Republican

nominally, but in public matters is more apt to use his own judgment than to blindly obey any party call. He has served in a number of important positions in the government of the village.

WILLIAM J. SCHOENHERR, residing on a farm of 100 acres in section 17, town of Hamburg, Marathon county, Wis., of which town he was elected treasurer April 1st of the present year (1913), was born in Watertown, Jefferson county, Wis., August 24, 1873. He is a son of Fred Schoenherr, who was born and reared in Germany, and who came to this country at the age of twenty-five, settling in Watertown, Wis., where he was married to Fredericka Augusta Kuehn. She also was a native of Germany and came to America after reaching the age of twenty. They engaged in farming in Jefferson county. Their three sons, William, Gustavus and Ernst, are all residents of Hamburg, Marathon county. Fred Schoenherr came to the town of Hamburg from Jefferson county about 1878 and settled on the present farm of our subject, which then consisted of eighty acres, all woodland. Later he purchased another farm of eighty acres and still later another eighty acres and also a twenty-acre tract, the latter adjoining this farm on the north. With the help of his sons he improved his property and made this farm his home, dying here at the age of sixty-six years, in 1911. He was buried in Hamburg cemetery. His wife, who died two years previously at the age of sixty-two, was laid to rest in the same place. They were members of the Lutheran church and he was a Republican in politics and was supervisor of the town of Hamburg for two years. With the help of his neighbors he built a road through to his farm.

William J. Schoenherr received his schooling in the town of Hamburg and subsequently devoted his attention to agriculture. He has remained on the home farm, which he has improved and which is located on the north side of East and West road, and is one of the town's substantial and useful citizens, having served as school treasurer for the last three years. In politics he is a Republican. He is religious and a member of the Lutheran church.

He married Pauline Burchardt, who was born in the town of Rome, Jefferson county, a daughter of August Burchardt. Their children—all born on this farm—have been as follows: Alma, Walter, Adelia and Arnold (twins), Louise, Edna (all those mentioned living), and Hans, who died at the age of sixteen months.

FRED G. SCHAEFER,* who is one of the enterprising young business men of Wausau, junior member of the general mercantile firm of Krause & Schaefer, with business location at No. 741 Third avenue, South, was born on a farm in the town of Stettin, Marathon county, Wis., April 18, 1882. His parents, Fred C. and Louisa Schaefer, came to Marathon county from Dodge county, Wis., in 1878, and both are now deceased.

Fred G. Schaefer was reared on the home farm in the town of Stettin and attended the public schools there and at Wausau, in which city he has made his home for a number of years and has been in the mercantile business with his father-in-law, Fred Krause, as a member of the firm of Krause & Schaefer, for the past eight years. In 1904 he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Krause, who is a daughter of Fred Krause, one of Wausau's leading citizens. They have a wide social circle and additionally Mr. Schaefer is identified with the Royal Arcanum and the Modern Woodmen.

THOMAS DAVIS,* vice president of the Mosinee Land, Log and Timber Company, of Mosinee, Wis., superintendent of the mill and also a heavy stockholder, was born in Green Lake county, Wis., January 4, 1852, and is a son of Edward and Mary Davis.

Edward Davis was born in Wales, but was married in England, where his wife was born. They came some years later to the United States and settled in Green Lake county, Wis., where Edward Davis was a farmer. The following children were born to them: John, Edward, Thomas, William, Elizabeth and Mary, Elizabeth being the widow of John Michaels.

Thomas Davis obtained his education in the schools of Green Lake county and afterwards came to the northern woods and has been in the lumber business for thirty years. He has additional interests, being a stockholder in the Mosinee paper mill and also in the electric company here. As a citizen he has been useful and public-spirited and has been a member of the village board for some time. He is an independent voter, nominally a Republican.

In 1879 Mr. Davis was married to Miss Viva Bigsby, a daughter of Samuel Bigsby, a farmer in Waushara county, Wis. His family was made up of the following children: Hattie, wife of W. W. Dunham; Alice, wife of James Lynch; Adelaide, wife of B. E. Upton; Viva, wife of Thomas Davis; and Samuel, Oscar and Frank. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Davis: Leon W.; Lillian E., wife of August Halberg, and Chester G. The family belongs to the Episcopal church. Mr. Davis is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America.

LOUIS A. PRADT, who, for nine years served as assistant attorney general of the United States, connected with the Department of Justice, at Washington, D. C., having charge of the business coming before the Court of Claims and on appeal to the Supreme Court, may well be numbered with the distinguished citizens and able members of the bar at Wausau, Wis., to which city he came as a practitioner in the law, immediately following his graduation from the University of Wisconsin, at Madison. He was born in Pennsylvania, and is a son of Charles and Esther Pradt.

In 1856 the parents of Mr. Pradt came to Sheboygan county, Wis., where he was reared and received a public school training, and in 1872 he accompanied them to the western part of Marathon county. For twelve years he occupied his time mainly in teaching school, both in Sheboygan and Marathon counties, and then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1881, in the same year being admitted to the bar and his first law office was opened at Wausau. In 1884, with others, he organized the Wausau Law and Land Association, four of the original members subsequently retiring, but Mr. Pradt and Hon. Neal Brown remaining and, with Frederick W. Genrich, who was admitted to the firm in 1899, continuing the old organization under the present firm style of Brown, Pradt & Genrich. This is a very influential body, made up of veteran lawyers, and its connections with important litigation cover all this section. In 1891 Mr. Pradt was elected city attorney of Wausau and served as such until 1897, when he was appointed by the late President McKinley, assistant attorney general of the United States and his home was in the city of Washington during the succeeding nine years. In 1906 he resigned this office and went into private practice in the Capital, all this time continuing his association with the firm at Wausau. In the summer of 1909 Mr. Pradt returned to Wausau and this city continues to be his home. His public services were in every way creditable and during his many years of Washington life he formed many permanent friendships with other able and prominent men from all over the country. During his long absence from this city he never forgot, in all the stress of great public business, the interests of Wausau and in every way possible to him, advanced its enterprises. He organized the Wausau Country Club, of which he was elected president and still serves as such.

In 1890 Mr. Pradt was married to Miss Charlotte Atwater, of Milwaukee, Wis., and they have three children: Louis, Alan and Charlotte. In his political affiliation Mr. Pradt has always been a Republican and from

1891 until 1897 served as chairman of the Marathon County Republican Committee.

JOHN STUEBER, whose stock farm of 120 acres lies in section 18, town of Berlin, thirteen miles southwest of Merrill and ten miles north of Marathon City, fine markets thus being afforded, was born February 26, 1879, in the town of Granville, Milwaukee county, Wis., where he lived until he was ten years of age.

John Stueber has been engaged in farming and stock raising ever since he reached the age when he could be useful to others, beginning to work on a farm in the town of Shields, Dodge county, Wis., and afterward, up to October, 1908, either labored for a wage for others or rented land and cultivated it in his own interest. At the above date he came to the town of Berlin, and as the farm had already been improved he was saved a large amount of heavy toil and expense. He raises thoroughbred cattle, mainly Holstein, and his stock is registered. He sells his entire yield of cream to the local creamery. About ninety acres of his land is tillable, fifteen acres he reserves for pasture land and fifteen acres are covered with timber. He carries on his various industries with excellent judgment and enjoys a large amount of success.

On November 13, 1912, Mr. Stueber was married to Mrs. Emma (Groth) Krueger, a daughter of Ludwig Groth. She was born in Germany and was seven years old when brought to Marathon county. Mr. and Mrs. Stueber are members of the Lutheran church. He is not identified with any political party, voting independently, but has been elected to several local offices by his fellow-citizens, who recognize his reliability. He is serving as school clerk of District No. 3, and as road superintendent of District No. 7. He is overseer and director of the local creamery and served three years as secretary of the Emmerich cheese factory.

CHARLES HOLZMANN,* a valued member of the city council at Wausau, Wis., ably representing the Eighth Ward, is proprietor of a shoe store, situated at No. 1706 Sixth street. He is a native of this city, born March 7, 1870, and is a son of Frank and Albertina Holzmann, the former of whom was born in Germany and has been a continuous resident of Wausau for forty-five years.

Charles Holzmann obtained his education in the public schools of Wausau, afterward learning the shoemaking trade, and for fifteen years has been at his present place, for eleven years conducting his own store. He handles

and manufactures fine shoes and also in connection has a repair department. Mr. Holzmann married Miss Margaret Radke, of the town of Texas, and they have two children, Margaret and Melvin. The family belongs to the Lutheran church. Mr. Holzmann is an active and conscientious citizen, contributes his share to public improvements and exerts his influence in favor of all law-abiding measures.

FRANK MARTH,* a substantial and well known citizen, residing in section 27, Hamburg town, was born in Germany, February 23, 1854, a son of Carl and Fredricka (Holke) Marth. His parents on coming from Germany settled in the town of Hamburg, this county, and engaged in farming, the father dying on the farm at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife, the mother of our subject, dying in Wausau, at the age of seventy. They were industrious, law-abiding people and members of the Lutheran church, Carl Marth being a Democrat in politics; he once served as supervisor of Hamburg. They were the parents of eight children, of whom six are now living and residing in Marathon county, Wis.

Frank Marth was thirteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to Hamburg. At an early age he began to be useful to them, working on the farm in summer and logging in the woods in winter. He is now the owner of 440 acres of land, 120 of which are in the town of Maine and the rest in Hamburg, in section 27, in which his dwelling is located. Of this land about seventy-five acres in the town of Maine are cleared and 100 in Hamburg, the rest being still in timber. A Democrat, like his father, Mr. Marth has taken an active part in public affairs. He has served as supervisor of Hamburg and was town treasurer for nineteen years. He then served again on the board of supervisors, and was chairman of the board for five years, and in the present year (1913) declined further service. He is president of the Berlin Fire & Lighting Company, and is a stockholder in and ex-president of the Hamburg Creamery Company. He is a member of the Lutheran church, which he has served as treasurer.

Mr. Marth was married in 1884 to Amelia Lange, of the town of Stettin, this county, and daughter of Fred Lange. Their children are: Arthur, Alden, Paul, Ella, Walter, Emil, Frankie, Hilda, Lillie, Leo and Harry, all of whom are living.

JOHN S. BANNACH.* When the village of Stratford, Wis., was organized out of the town of Cleveland, John S. Bannach, as one of the most reliable citizens, was selected for the office of village treasurer, in which he

has served ever since. He was born at Milan, Wis., June 21, 1877, and is a son of Joseph and Mary Bannach, the latter of whom is deceased.

John S. Bannach attended both public and parochial schools, in boyhood, and then learned his trade, although he had been already earning wages by driving a team in Marathon City, after school hours. For two years he worked in the blacksmith shop of August Grunewald, for four months he was in the town of Athens, and then for nineteen months traveled as a journeyman throughout the Northwest. He then started a blacksmith shop of his own at Marathon City and remained there for some time. At Stratford he conducts a first-class blacksmith and general repair shop and manufactures both wagons and sleighs. He is one of the prosperous business men of the village.

Mr. Bannach married Miss Clara Nowak, a daughter of Joseph and Theresa Nowak, the former of whom died at Edgar, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Bannach have five children, with ages ranging from ten to two years: Clara, Mary, John, Loretta and George. The family belongs to the Catholic church. He belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters and to the Eagles. In politics he is an independent voter.

JAMES P. RILEY, attorney at law, member of the law firm of Riley & Ford, at Wausau, Wis., was born April 9, 1881, at Plymouth, Juneau county, Wis., a son of John Francis and Bridget V. (Kearney) Riley. The parents of Mr. Riley were born near Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha county, Wis., and they reside on their farm north of Elroy, in Juneau county. The paternal grandparents, Peter and Bridget (McLaughlin) Riley, were born in Ireland, and when they first came to America lived at Boston, Mass., where they were married, and then came to Kenosha county, Wis., being pioneer settlers. Later, with ox teams, they moved to Juneau county, where a number of their descendants still live. To John Francis and Bridget Riley ten children were born: Annie, James P., John, Peter, Mary, Catherine, Agnes, Margaret, Zita and Cecelia.

James P. Riley attended the public schools in Juneau county and the Elroy High School, graduating from the same in the class of 1901, after which he taught school for four winters, spending the summers on the home farm. In the fall of 1904 he entered the University of Wisconsin, where literature and science claimed one year, but in 1905 he began the study of law and in 1909 was graduated with his degree of B. L. In February, 1910, he commenced practice and in August of that year entered into partnership with John Patrick Ford, under the firm style of Riley & Ford, as at present.

He is a member of the Marathon County Bar Association. Mr. Riley is a communicant of St. James Catholic church, Wausau, and belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters and to the Knights of Columbus. In politics he is a Democrat.

The maternal grandparents, James and Ann (Moore) Kearney, were born in Ireland, but moved to Massachusetts when they were still young, where they were married. They then moved to Kenosha county, Wis., where with an ox team they moved to Juneau county, where they were pioneer settlers.

Mr. Riley by his own exertion not only helped his parents, but put himself through both his high school and college courses, practically paying all his expenses.

ERIC SCHUBRING,* who carries on general farming and dairying on his 112 acres, situated seven miles northeast of Wausau, was born on the old Schubring place, in the town of Wausau, Marathon county, Wis., in 1877, and is a son of Frederick and Amelia (Ventzke) Schubring.

Frederick Schubring and wife were both born in Germany and he was an early settler in Marathon county, coming here in 1864. In 1866 he returned to Germany and was married there, and when he came back to Marathon county he settled on what is still known as the Schubring homestead. He was an industrious man and in the course of years accumulated a large fortune in land, owning 292 acres at one time, being one of the largest land owners in this section, and at the time of his death he still held 120 acres. He followed farming during all his active life, dying at the age of seventy-four years. His widow survives and lives on the old home place with her son, Leo. There were six children in the family and four survive: Frederick, who is in the lumber business at Wausau; Rhinold, Leo, and Eric.

Eric Schubring obtained his education in the public schools and afterward worked on the home farm until December, 1902, when he purchased his present place, on which he has made all the excellent improvements, including the building of the farm residence. He is a stockholder and is treasurer of the local creamery.

Mr. Schubring married Miss Anna Hafermann, who was born in the town of Wausau, and they have three children: Verna, Herbert and Orval. The family attend the Lutheran church. In national political contests Mr. Schubring is a Republican, but in local matters he exercises his own judgment, putting man before party.

WILLIAM T. LAWRENCE, D. D. S., at Wausau, Wis., was born in Connecticut, twelve miles from Hartford, a son of Henry and Martha Lawrence. The parents of Dr. Lawrence removed to Chicago, Ill., where the father, for a number of years, was the representative of the Waterbury Clock Company. He was a native of Vermont and his wife of Connecticut, and both died at Chicago.

William T. Lawrence was educated in his native state and for four years afterward was connected with a dry goods house, subsequently spending two years more in the same line in a Chicago business house, following which he was engaged for one year in selling dental supplies. In 1876 he came to Mosinee, Wis., and for four years was owner of a general store. In 1880 he returned to Chicago and turned his attention to dentistry, three of his brothers being engaged in the practice of this profession at that time. He spent one and one-half years in the office of a brother and then attended the Chicago Dental College, after which he came to Merrill, Wis., where he practiced for two years, in 1885 locating at Wausau, where, for twenty-seven years he has been in continuous practice. He is a member of a number of dental organizations.

Dr. Lawrence married Miss Ida Perkins, of Merrill, Wis. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity and socially belongs to the Wausau City Club. He maintains his office at No. 517 Lawrence block, being the owner of this property.

PIERSON L. HALSEY,* justice of the peace in the town of Rietbrock, and the owner of 600 acres of valuable land here, for a number of years was well known in the county as an able attorney, practicing in the State, Federal and United States Supreme Courts. He was born February 5, 1871, at Oshkosh, Wis., and is a son of Lawrence and Mary L. (Loveridge) Halsey.

Hon. Lawrence Halsey, who, for the past twelve years has been presiding judge of Milwaukee, was born in New York. He was one of the early business men of this part of Marathon county and a member of the firm of Johnston, Rietbrock & Halsey, builders of the first mills at Athens. He married Mary L. Loveridge, also born in New York, and they had three children: Louisa, who is the wife of Philo C. Darrow, who conducts a printing establishment at Chicago; Pierson L.; and Cornelia, who is deceased.

Pierson L. Halsey went from the public schools of Milwaukee to Cornell University, where he was a student for three years, and then entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, where he was graduated in

the class of 1896. For fourteen years he was a member of the well known law firm of Rietbrock & Halsey and for seven years practiced alone, finally giving up his practice in order to give due attention to his large property interests. Two and one-half miles south of Athens lies his stock and dairy farm of 135 acres, and here he makes a specialty of raising Berkshire hogs and Guernsey cattle. In his political sentiments he is not hide-bound, but has always been inclined toward the principles of the Democratic party.

On June 10, 1908, Mr. Halsey was married to Miss Grace L. Greenwood, who is a daughter of Rev. John W. and Gertrude (Loveridge) Greenwood, the former being rector of the Episcopal church at Oshkosh. Mrs. Halsey has one brother, John L. Mr. and Mrs. Halsey have one daughter, Mary Gertrude. They belong to the Episcopal church. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity at Milwaukee.

LEO SCHUBRING,* whose excellent farm of 180 acres lies five and one-half miles northeast of Wausau, in the town of Wausau, Marathon county, Wis., was born on this place, December 7, 1875, and is a son of Frederick and Amelia (Ventzke) Schubring.

Frederick Schubring and wife were born in Germany. He came to the United States a young man, in 1864, but two years later returned to Germany and married, and with his wife came back to America and then bought his farm in Marathon county, Wis., which is still known as the Schubring homestead. Here his children were born and here his widow yet lives, he having died at the age of seventy-four years. He was a hard-working man during his active years and his industry was rewarded by the acquisition of a large amount of valuable land, his possessions at one time amounting almost to 300 acres. To Frederick Schubring and wife six children were born, four of whom still live: Frederick, who is in the lumber business at Wausau; Rhinold, Leo, and Eric, the last named living on his farm of 112 acres, situated seven miles northeast of Wausau.

Leo Schubring grew up on the home farm and attended the country schools. Afterward he became interested in engineering and for five years worked as an engineer in different mills. After retiring from that line of work he purchased the old homestead and settled down to an agricultural life and ever since has followed general farming and dairying. The father erected the larger number of the buildings on the place, but he has made all needed additions and improvements and they indicate very practical methods and the right sort of interest to insure success in his undertakings.

Mr. Schubring married Miss Ella Lang, who was reared in the town of

Berlin, a daughter of Carl Lang, and they have one child, Ethel. They attend the Lutheran church. Mr. Schubring is intelligently interested in public matters, but is attached to no political party, casting his vote independently.

MICHAEL BOWE, who is a general merchant at Edgar, Wis., was born in Dodge county, Wis., July 12, 1854, and is a son of John and Ellen (Mahoney) Bowe, both of whom died at Fox Lake, Wis., he at the age of eighty-seven years, and she when aged sixty-two years. They were members of the Catholic church. They had eight children, and with one exception all are living. The father was a farmer. Both he and wife were born in Ireland, and when they came to America landed at Boston, Mass., and from there came to Wisconsin.

Michael Bowe obtained his education in two district schools in Dodge county and afterward worked on the home farm until he embarked in the mercantile business at Fox Lake, the home of his parents being three miles from there. After selling his store at Fox Lake Mr. Bowe traveled for two years for the Beaver Dam Woolen Mills through Minnesota and Iowa, and then entered 240 acres of land, which he improved with buildings. Some fifteen years ago he entered into his present line of merchandising, his stock including groceries, school supplies and candies. He is one of the trustees of the village, is a Progressive Republican in his political views and is a member of St. John's Catholic church.

Mr. Bowe married Miss Mary Moylan, a native of Dodge county, a daughter of John and Catherine Moylan, of Beaver Dam, and they have six children: Clare, Vigil, Helen, Frank, Clarence and Mark, the first three being teachers in the schools of Marathon county.

BERNARD F. LAABS,* music dealer, at Wausau, Wis., was born in this city, July 7, 1875, and is a son of August and Julia (Bartz) Laabs, who were born, reared and married in Germany. They came to Wisconsin in 1864 and often described early conditions to their children, relating how they walked the entire distance from Merlin, Wis., to Waukesha, on account of lack of transportation facilities. August Laabs acquired a farm near Wausau and cultivated it until 1906, when he sold it and purchased a residence in Wausau, living retired during the rest of his life, and dying in April, 1911. His widow still survives, being in her seventy-third year. Six sons and one daughter were born to them: Julius, who lives in Lincoln county, Wis.; Annie, who is the wife of Henry Pautz, of Wausau; Robert,

who lives in Mitchell county, Ia.; Otto, who is a resident of Wausau; Albert, who is deceased; and Bernard F. and Emile, both of Wausau.

Bernard F. Laabs attended a German school for four months and spent several winter evening terms in the Wausau Business College, but from the age of fifteen years has made his own way in the world. As a boy he entered the employ of the St. Paul Railroad Company and remained one and one-half years, afterward, for eleven years, was with A. L. Kreutzer, and for eight years was with the James Music Company as a salesman. Upon the retirement of this company from business he embarked in the same line for himself, establishing his present store on March 1, 1912, at No. 314 Scott street. He has every reason to be satisfied with his future prospects, having secured the confidence of the public during his long association with other concerns and having made personal friends in all sections. From early manhood he has taken an intelligent and active part in politics and cast his first vote for William McKinley for president of the United States. He was the Republican nominee for register of deeds in the September primaries, 1912.

In 1899 Mr. Laabs was married to Miss Emma Garske, of Berlin, Marathon county, and they have five children: Bernard, Ruth, Kermit, Voliva and Quenton. Mr. and Mrs. Laabs are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He belongs to the fraternal order of Modern Woodmen of America, to the Fraternal Reserve Association, the E. F. U. and to the United Commercial Travelers.

JESSE RANDALL BRYANT, M. D.,* physician and surgeon, who has been established in his profession at Wausau since 1910, is widely known and is an examiner for the Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Commission. He was born at Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan county, Wis., October 11, 1867, and is a son of Erasmus P. and Frances (Brown) Bryant.

The Bryants are one of the pioneer families of Wisconsin. John and Elizabeth Bryant, the grandparents, came to the United States from Cornwall, England, locating first at Racine, but later moving into Sheboygan county. Erasmus P. Bryant was born in Wisconsin in 1849, and after following the drug business for fifty years, retired; he and wife live at Sheboygan Falls. They have one son and two daughters: Jesse R.; Helen, who is the wife of A. O. Heald, president of the German Bank of Sheboygan Falls; and Bessie, who is a teacher in the high school in that city.

Jesse Randall Bryant was graduated with the class of 1887 from the Sheboygan Falls High School. In the following year he was graduated in

pharmacy at the University of Wisconsin, and in 1896 was graduated in medicine at Rush Medical College, Chicago. For a short time he practiced at Louis Corners, but afterward located at Lyndon Station, in Juneau county, Wis., and remained there for almost twelve years. He returned then to Chicago and took a post graduate course, and in December, 1908, established himself at Wausau, where he commands a large practice. He is a member of the Marathon County and the Juneau County Medical organizations, and the Wisconsin State and the American Medical Associations. For seventeen years Dr. Bryant has been continuously in professional harness, and through ability has won a leading place as a physician and surgeon.

In June, 1889, Dr. Bryant was married to Miss Elizabeth Peterson, a daughter of Charles A. Peterson, of Omro, Winnebago county. He belongs to the various Masonic bodies, to the Knights of Pythias and to the Modern Woodmen of the World.

F. G. RADLOFF, secretary of the Berlin Fire and Lightning Insurance Company, in the town of Berlin, is a general farmer living in section 5, where he owns 120 acres, lying eleven miles west of Merrill, Wis. He was born in Germany, September 28, 1859, attended school there and was twenty-three years old when he came to America. He lived first in Lincoln county, Wis., and then came to his present place in the town of Berlin, when the whole country was covered with timber.

Mr. Radloff has cleared eighty acres of his land and has put up excellent buildings and still has standing the first house he and family occupied. He married Miss Alena Gearhohn, who was born in Lincoln county, and they have six children: Robert, Charles, William, Edwin, Elsie and Stella. Mr. Radloff and family belong to the Lutheran church, of which he is a trustee. For ten years he has been secretary of the above named insurance company and is a member of the Hamburg Telephone Company, No. 1. In politics he is a Democrat. For eighteen years he served as school clerk of District No. 3, for four years was town treasurer and for one year was town assessor.

GUY A. MILLS, V. S.,* who has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Wausau for the past twelve years, is widely known in this section and maintains the best equipped hospital, at No. 111 Fifth street, Wausau, of any in Marathon county. He was born at Cross Plains, Dane county, Wis., March 19, 1870, and is a son of Amos and Sophia Mills, both of whom still reside in Dane county.

Guy A. Mills was reared and attended school at Black Earth, Dane

county, and when he reached manhood chose medicine as his life work, entering the line of veterinary science, and through close study and considerable experience has become a leading practitioner and has a reputation that extends far beyond Marathon county. After six years of practice in Dane county he spent some time in Brown county, Wis., and a few months at Woodstock, Ill., but for twelve years he has been established at Wausau. Dr. Mills attended the Ontario Veterinary College, at Toronto, Canada—a noted institution—during 1893 and 1894, and completed his course at Chicago, Ill., in 1899. He is a member of the Chicago Veterinary Associations, the Illinois State Veterinary Association and the Wisconsin State Veterinary Association.

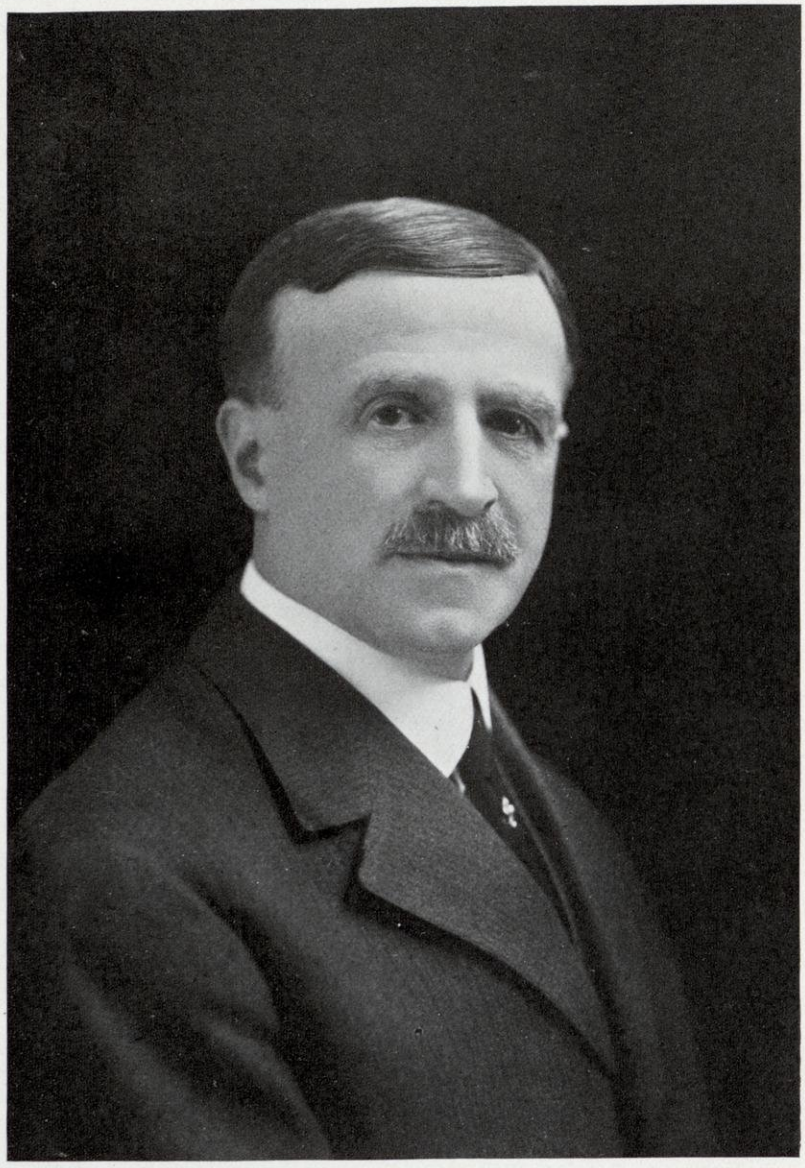
Dr. Mills was married in 1900, to Miss Bertha Randall, daughter of William Randall, of Albion, Neb., and they had one son, Vernon G., who lived to be seven years and seven months old, his death on January 25, 1911, leaving a great void in the home circle. Dr. Mills' practice is large enough to claim all his business hours. He is a Republican in politics and fraternally belongs to the Modern Woodmen, the Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

GEORGE A. RUNKEL,* postmaster at Brokaw and manager of the general store here for the Wausau Paper Mill, came here in April, 1908. He was born at Lowell, Dodge county, Wis., and is a son of John and Mary (Weber) Runkel.

John Runkel was born in Germany, and his wife in Massachusetts, of German parents. They reside at Oconto, in Oconto county, Wis., where he is a general merchant and is interested also in the cedar lumber business. Their children all survive, as follows: Frederick, Etta, Lena, Alberta, John, Jacob, George A., Mayme, Minnie, Catherine and Lulu.

George A. Runkel had only common school advantages, after which he learned the jewelry business with his brother and continued in the same for thirteen years at Oconto Falls, Wis. He was then an office man with the Rhinelander Paper Mill Company at Rhinelander, Wis., for four years. Mr. Runkel was then tendered his present position and accepted, and as soon as he was established here was appointed postmaster. This office does considerable business, having eighty lock boxes. In his political attitude he is independent. He is serving as superintendent of the village and also is school clerk, and while living at Oconto Falls was both village and town clerk.

On April 27, 1895, Mr. Runkel was married to Miss Lillian Reed, who was born at Oconto, Wis., a daughter of Louis and Jane (Gale) Reed.



BENJAMIN HEINEMANN

Louis Reed was born in Germany, and after coming to this section followed fishing as a business. The mother of Mrs. Runkel was of English descent but was born in Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Reed's children were: Elizabeth, Eva, Ira, Lillian, Wesley, Raymond and Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Runkel have one son, Floyd Reed, who is a school boy. Mr. and Mrs. Runkel attend the Methodist Episcopal church. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias at Rhinelander and to the M. W. A. and the Beavers at Brokaw.

CHARLES H. GEISLER,* proprietor of a meat market at No. 528 Forest avenue, Wausau, Wis., has been in the meat business here for the last twenty-three years. He was born in Wausau, December 14, 1869, a son of Frank and Minnie Geisler, both of whom are now living in Marathon county, in which they were early settlers.

Charles H. Geisler in his boyhood attended the public schools of Wausau and after his school days were over he began to learn the butcher's trade. Subsequently he established himself in business here, about 1890, and has since carried it on successfully. He does his own butchering, having a slaughter house about one mile east of the city.

Mr. Geisler married Nettie Klamenn, who was born in Germany, and they have had four children, namely: Arnold, Leona, Ermengarde and Carl. Mr. Geisler is a member of the M. B. A. and order of Maccabees. He stands high as a citizen and has done his part in helping to build up the commercial interests of Wausau.

BENJAMIN HEINEMANN is one of the foremost business men of Marathon county and has risen to this eminent position from a small beginning. His career furnishes another instance of the fact that the energetic young man who makes good use of the talents with which he is endowed may, even in this age of combination, advance by successive steps to a high place in the business world.

Mr. Heinemann came to America in 1869, and started in life for himself as clerk in a store at Depere, Wis. He came to Wausau in the year 1873 with his brother Nathan and they opened a gentlemen's furnishing store, which soon branched out into general merchandise and became the leading mercantile institution in the city.

Desiring to embark in manufacturing and real estate he sold his interest in the firm to his brother and purchased an interest in the lumbering firm of the G. E. Foster Lumber Company, being made vice president of the cor-

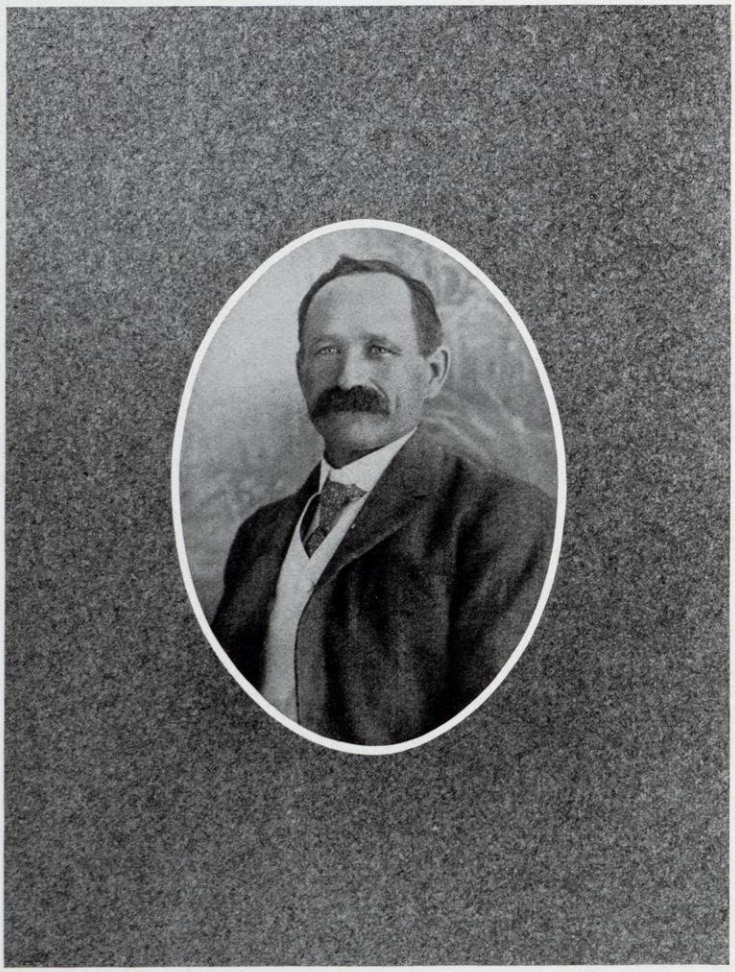
poration, which dealt extensively in lumber in Marathon and neighboring counties.

He withdrew from this concern in 1901 and started in the manufacture of lumber alone under the firm name of B. Heinemann Lumber Company, operating saw and planing mills near Antigo, Wis., until 1907, when he incorporated as the B. Heinemann Lumber Company with the following officers: B. Heinemann, president; Walter B. Heinemann, vice president; Gabriel B. Heinemann, secretary and treasurer. This corporation purchased the mills of the Alexander Stewart Lumber Company at Wausau in 1912 and they have timber enough to keep them supplied for the next fifteen years. The B. Heinemann Lumber Company's mill is the oldest established mill in the Wisconsin pinery, being the mill originally built by W. D. McIndoe in 1849, after having succeeded to the property of George Stevens, the first settler and lumberman in Marathon county. It has been in continuous operation since erected and employs now from 150 to 200 men annually.

Mr. Heinemann is one of the founders of the National German-American Bank of Wausau, and has been its president since its first organization as a state bank in 1890. He is likewise one of the founders of the Wisconsin Box Company of Wausau, Wis., and vice president of that corporation, and is president of the Cisco Lake Lumber Company, a corporation holding large tracts of timber; secretary and treasurer of the Land & Loan Company, and a director in the Great Northern Life Insurance Company. These important and responsible offices filled by him are the best evidence of the confidence which other business men place in his ability as a business manager and in the integrity of his character.

B. Heinemann reached this high station in the course of an active, honorable business and private life of forty years by diligent application of honest business methods, but making use of and grasping opportunities which others passed by without taking notice.

He was born at Gruensfeld, in Baden, Germany, on the 8th day of June, 1850, a son of Samuel Heinemann and his wife Jedda, nee Bernei. He was married to Miss Johanna Ullman, daughter of B. Ullman and his wife Dorothea, nee Strauss, of Appleton, on the 30th day of November, 1873, and the following children were born to them, namely: Gustav N., Walter B. and Gabriel B., sons, and Belle, Dorothea Heinemann Sexsmith and Lita Heinemann Steinam, daughters. The sons are each interested in the B. Heinemann Lumber Company and actively engaged in the business. The daughter, Belle, is at home, a member of the Tuesday Musical Club, herself an accomplished musician.



CHARLES HELKE

CHARLES HELKE, who has been a resident of Wausau, Wis., since 1871, is one of the well known business men and substantial citizens of this city. He was born in Germany, October 19, 1854, and is a son of August and Augusta Helke, the latter of whom still survives and lives with her son, being probably the most venerable lady in Wausau, and enjoying good health, although aged ninety years. The father of our subject died March 24, 1909.

Charles Helke was reared and educated in Germany and learned the cabinet-making trade with his father. In 1871 the whole family—father, mother, four sisters and four brothers—came to the United States and immediately settled in Wausau, Wis., where Charles Helke, with his father, began the manufacture of furniture, bar and store fixtures, also doing fine church cabinet-making. On the father's death the manufacturing end of the business was dispensed with, Mr. Helke being now a furniture dealer and also engaged in undertaking. He owns the fine business block in which his business is located and has additional real estate. While closely devoting himself to the firm founding of his own enterprise, Mr. Helke has not been unmindful of the general welfare of others and has taken an interest in and has been willing to assume responsibilities connected with public affairs. For years he was a member of the volunteer fire department and also belonged to a local body of state militia. A Republican in politics, he was elected on that ticket a member of the city council from the Third Ward, serving for several years with honesty and ability.

Mr. Helke was married at Kilbourn City, Wis., September 23, 1884, to Miss Emma Radandt, who died August 18, 1900, survived by four children: Claire, Lillian, Mabel and Carl J. He is connected with a number of fraternal organizations. From a small beginning Mr. Helke has built up his furniture business to a large enterprise and has now the largest and most up-to-date store in the northwest doing a general furniture and undertaking business.

CARL C. ADAM,* city clerk of Wausau, Wis., well known both in business and political circles, was born in this city July 26, 1875, and is a son of John and Augusta Adam. The father of Mr. Adam, our subject, died in 1881, and the mother in the year 1898. They were old settlers and representative people here.

Carl C. Adam attended school at Wausau and after completing the high school course, engaged as a clerk with a local clothing house. He continued thus employed for four years and then embarked in the insurance business. Still later he went into the general commission business and remained interested in that line until he was appointed city clerk by the city council. He

is active in good citizenship and in the spring of 1912 he was made city clerk.

On September 21, 1912, Mr. Adam was married to Miss Eulalia Brisbois, daughter of Joseph Brisbois, a leading citizen of Wausau. He is fraternally identified with the order of Eagles.

EVERETT WRIGHT,* who is engaged in the livery business at Athens, Wis., and is well and favorably known as a man of his word and as a good citizen, was born in Buffalo county, Wis., September 18, 1879, and is a son of Emerson and Sarah (Wray) Wright.

The parents of Mr. Wright were born in Canada, of English ancestry. The father was a farmer and a merchant and they were well known locally both in the Dominion and in Wisconsin, where they settled before the birth of their son Everett, the fifth of their family, the others being: Allen; Mary, wife of Joseph Patrow; Elizabeth; Eugene; Alice, wife of Gilferd York; and Rosabel.

Everett Wright had common school advantages only and then learned the barber's trade, which he followed for twelve years prior to coming to Athens. Here he invested in residence property and, with a partner, embarked in the livery business and also deals in horses. He married Miss Ella Plish, who was born in Marathon county, a daughter of Oswald Plish, whose other children are: Lilly, wife of Jacob Morrie; Robert; Edward; Alexander; Alma, wife of Louis Redtetzky; and Martha, wife of Peter Groff. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have three children: Evelyn, Alvera, and Mildred. The family attends the Presbyterian church. Mr. Wright belongs to the M. W. A. and in politics is an independent voter.

HERMAN T. SCHLEGEL, M. D.,* specialist in the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, with offices in the McCrossen Building, Wausau, has been in practice in this city for about three years and has been very successful in his particular line. He was born March 13, 1870, in Switzerland.

Dr. Schlegel was educated in his native canton and remained in Switzerland until 1891, when he came to the United States and continued his medical studies, graduating in the class of 1906 from the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery. For eighteen months he was house physician and surgeon for the Illinois Charity Eye and Ear Infirmary at Chicago and for several years practiced in that city before coming to Wausau in August, 1910. Dr. Schlegel is a member of the Marathon County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has traveled extensively both in Europe and in the United States and spent four-

teen months in Mexico City, partly for pleasure and partly for investigation and study.

SIGISMUND KARAS,* proprietor of the Karas Machine Shop and Automobile Garage, at Wausau, Wis., has been a resident of this city for many years, owns valuable property here and is one of the reliable and well known business men. He was born at Vienna, Austria, April 18, 1860, and is a son of Mathias and Mary Karas, the former of whom was a farmer and also a mechanic and gunsmith.

In his youth and under his father's direction, Sigismund Karas learned the machinist's trade. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age, after which he worked for large machine companies in their shops in Austria. In 1889 he came to America and to Wausau. Here he found employment as a machinist in the old Frenzel works and afterward, for almost five years he was with the D. J. Murray Company, when he started a small repair shop of his own on the site where he is still located. Subsequently he bought the land and erected on it a shop with dimensions of 18x30 feet, which may be compared with his present place of 32x60 feet, which he finds none too large as he has plenty of work to keep about six men busy. He also handles the Imperial automobiles and supplies and does a large business along this line. His garage is situated at Nos. 904-906 Third street, and his residence is at No. 908 Third street, and he owns the entire property.

Mr. Karas was married in Germany, in June, 1889, to Miss Maria Paungartner, and when they reached Wausau his money capital was thirty-five cents. They have two children: Rosa, who is the wife of Louis Vahldieck and they have a daughter, Helen; and Rudolph, who is employed by Mr. Karas, as is also Mr. Vahldieck. Mr. Karas is one of the charter members of the local lodge of the Equitable Fraternal Union. His success in business may be attributed to his thorough knowledge of his particular line of work and to his unremitting industry. He is a highly respected resident of Wausau.

LEE M. WILLARD, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Wausau, was born October 2, 1868, a son of V. R. Willard. He began the study of medicine after graduating from the Merrill High School with the class of 1885, entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, Ill., where he was graduated in 1891. Dr. Willard then gained practical experience in the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, where he

practiced from 1891 until 1892, in October of the latter year coming to Wausau, where he has remained.

Dr. Willard is a member of the Marathon County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In 1894 he was united in marriage with Miss Eva M. Penywell, a daughter of M. F. Penywell, of Chicago. He is a Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery at Wausau, and is identified also with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Elks, while his social connections are with the Wausau Club and the Wausau Country Club.

REV. JOSEPH J. BRENNAN.—The subject of this sketch, Rev. Joseph James Brennan, son of William Brennan and his wife Mary A. (Casey), was born January 13, 1872, on a farm at Black Hawk, Iowa, ten miles from the city of Waterloo. He was the fourth offspring in a family of eight children, five boys and three girls, all of whom are living in Iowa except Father Brennan.

Joseph James Brennan, when a boy, attended the district school in his vicinity during the winter months, while in summer he labored on the farm. Even while attending the country school the future priest evinced a decided inclination and a real thirst for knowledge, and nearly always stood at the head of his class. When about fourteen years of age he was sent by his parents to Independence, Iowa, where he entered the high school, and where he remained for two years; he then took up his studies for one year at the Waterloo (Iowa) Business College. All this time, and in fact even as a small boy, his mind had been set on the idea of the ministry—he labored and prayed that he might some day be a priest.

But his parents were not blessed with much of this world's goods—in fact, they were poor—so Joseph James worked for three years as a hired man on a farm in his native country in order to gather together the necessary funds to insure at least a fair beginning in his studies for the priesthood.

He then went to the famous Creighton University at Omaha, Neb., conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, where he began in earnest his studies for the priesthood, and where again he gave a good account of himself, standing well up in a very large class. On the advice of his pastor and friends he left Creighton University at the end of the school year, 1894, and entered St. Joseph's College, Dubuque, Iowa, where he completed his classical and philosophical studies with high honors.

He was then sent by his Bishop, Rt. Rev. James Schwebach, La Crosse, Wis., to the St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, Wis., where he made his theo-

REV. JOSEPH J. BRENNAN

logical course, and again established a splendid record as a student. He remained in this renowned and venerable institution for three years, and was ordained to the priesthood by Archbishop Frederick Katzen, of Milwaukee, June 16, 1901.

Father J. J. Brennan celebrated his first mass in his parish church at Waterloo, Iowa, June 23, 1901, in the presence of relatives and friends, and assisted by many priests, amongst whom was the present Bishop of Helena, Mont., the Rt. Rev. John P. Carroll, who acted as assistant priest and who was Father Brennan's professor for three years. In a few days thereafter Father Brennan was assigned by his bishop as assistant priest to Rev. A. B. C. Dunne, of St. Patrick's congregation, Eau Claire, Wis. Here he remained as assistant for about one year; and when Father Dunne went on a six months' trip to Europe in 1902, Father Brennan was given temporary charge of this parish.

When Father Dunne returned from Europe in November of that same year, Father Brennan was, by his bishop, appointed pastor of St. Francis church, Necedah, Juneau county, Wis., and the missions, New Lisbon and Camp Douglas. He remained here about two and one-half years, during which time he built a parish house and remodeled and repaired the churches at Necedah, New Lisbon and Camp Douglas. This was in 1902, 1903, 1904 and a part of 1905.

The Catholic St. Mary's church at Wausau having became too small to accommodate the large and still growing congregation, the Rt. Rev. J. Schwebach, bishop of La Crosse, acceded to the request made to him by a portion of that congregation for a new parish, and in the latter part of June, 1905, appointed Father Brennan as first pastor of the newly organized parish of St. James. Some time previous to this date the proposed members of the new congregation had purchased the old Methodist church, corner of Second and Grant streets, and the residence immediately adjoining as a temporary abode for divine service.

Father Brennan arrived in Wausau early in July, 1905, and set about completing arrangements for the legal and ecclesiastical establishment of the new St. James' parish. The old Methodist church was dedicated by Father Brennan July 10, 1905, under the patronage of St. James the Apostle, and in honor of Bishop James Schwebach, by whose authority it was established. Not more than one-half of those who desired to attend the dedicatory services could find seats in the church.

The congregation in July, 1905, numbered 125 families, but at this date, January 1, 1913, the number is at least 300 or about 1,500 souls. In the year 1907 the St. James congregation purchased the two lots and buildings imme-

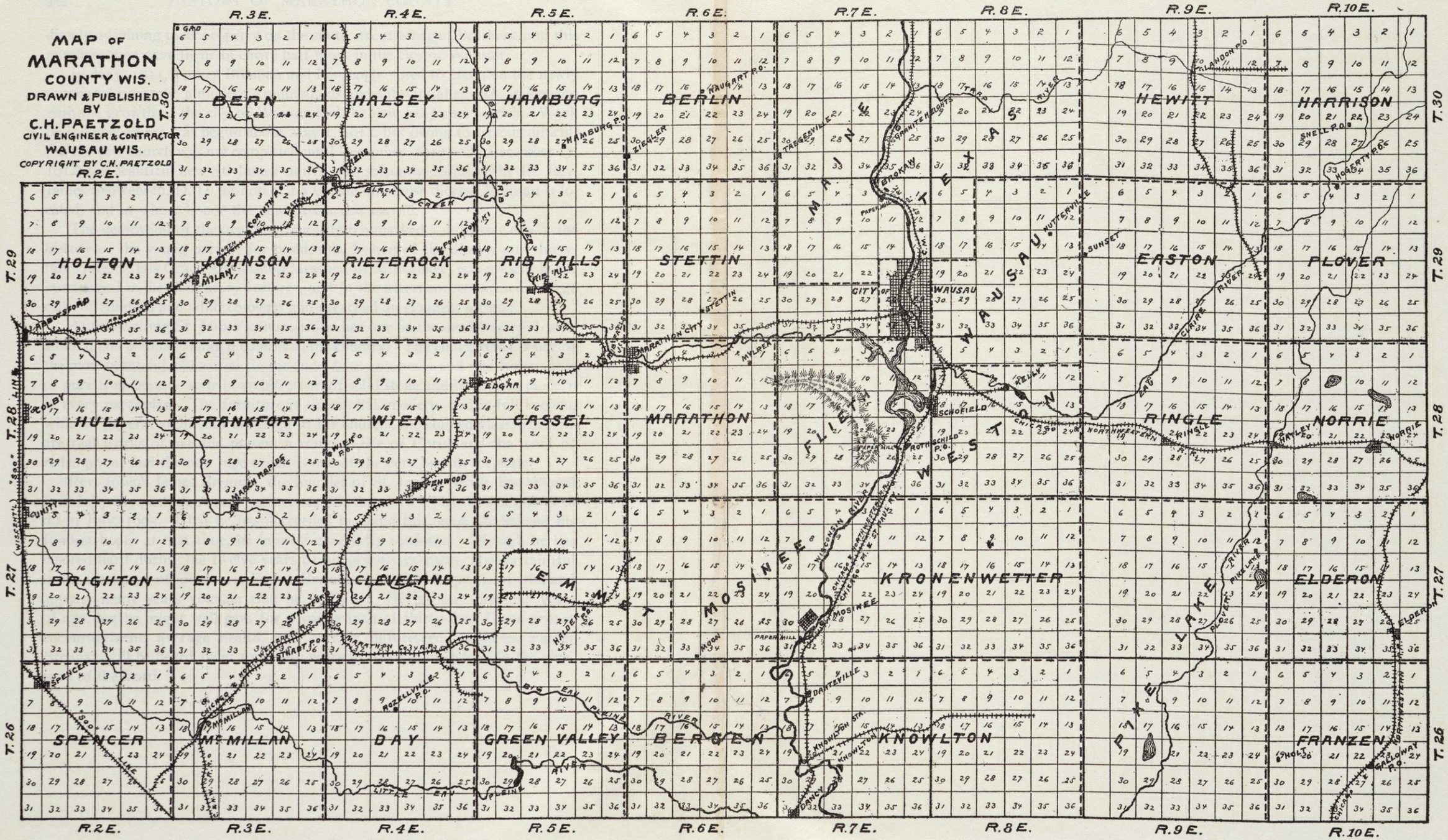
diately adjoining their property on the south, from Morgan Brothers, and this purchase then gave them an entire half block in the city of Wausau.

In May, 1911, Father Brennan and his people voted to erect, on the newly purchased property, a modern, commodious and substantial church, in keeping with the growth of the city of Wausau and the new St. James' parish. Work on the new edifice was begun about May 1, 1911, but owing to serious difficulties the new church was not completed until December, 1912. On December 17, 1912, the beautiful new St. James church was solemnly dedicated by Rt. Rev. James Schwebach, D. D., bishop of La Crosse, in whose diocese Wausau is located, and in whose honor the new parish was named.

The dedication of the new St. James church marked a red-letter day in the history of the young parish; for besides the bishop of the diocese and thirty-three priests, His Grace Archbishop Messner, of Milwaukee, was present in the sanctuary for the dedicatory services, and in the afternoon confirmed a large class of children and adult converts and preached an eloquent sermon.

At this writing St. James' congregation has one of the most beautiful, substantial and complete church edifices in the country. The edifice itself is one of the most beautiful and artistic in the state, both exteriorly and interiorly. It is of pure Romanesque style in architecture, of solid stone and brick, and modern in every particular. The furniture is substantial, modern, and in full keeping with the general architectural design of the church; the stained glass windows are real works of art and present a complete life of Christ and the work of redemption; and the new pipe organ is one of the very best in the state.

Rev. Joseph James Brennan, the founder of St. James' parish, has labored faithfully the past eight years to accomplish the work which he undertook to do in July, 1905. That he has succeeded in doing this, even far beyond his fondest hopes at that time, he himself cheerfully confesses. Though he has labored hard during the twelve years of his priestly ministry, always faithful in the discharge of his duties, Father Brennan is still in the prime of life, and appears many years younger that he really is. He is now forty-one years of age, but he might well pass for a young man of thirty-five. Given proper encouragement, average health, and barring unforeseen accidents, Father Brennan will be heard from for many years to come in his labors in the vineyard of the Lord.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FRANKFORT
WIEN
CASSEL
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NORRIE
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WESTON
PIKE LAKE
CITY OF WAUSAU
MARATHON CITY
STETTIN
RIB FALLS
MOSINEE
WISCONSIN RIVER
BIG EAU PLEINE RIVER
LITTLE EAU PLEINE RIVER
BLACK CREEK
EAU CLAIRE RIVER
TRAP RIVER
PIKE LAKE
PLOVER
ABBOTSFORD
MILAN
CORINTH
PONIATOWSKI
MARCH RAPIDS
FENWOOD
STRATFORD
STRATT P.O.
HALDER P.O.
ROZELLVILLE P.O.
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GALLOWAY P.O.
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